PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

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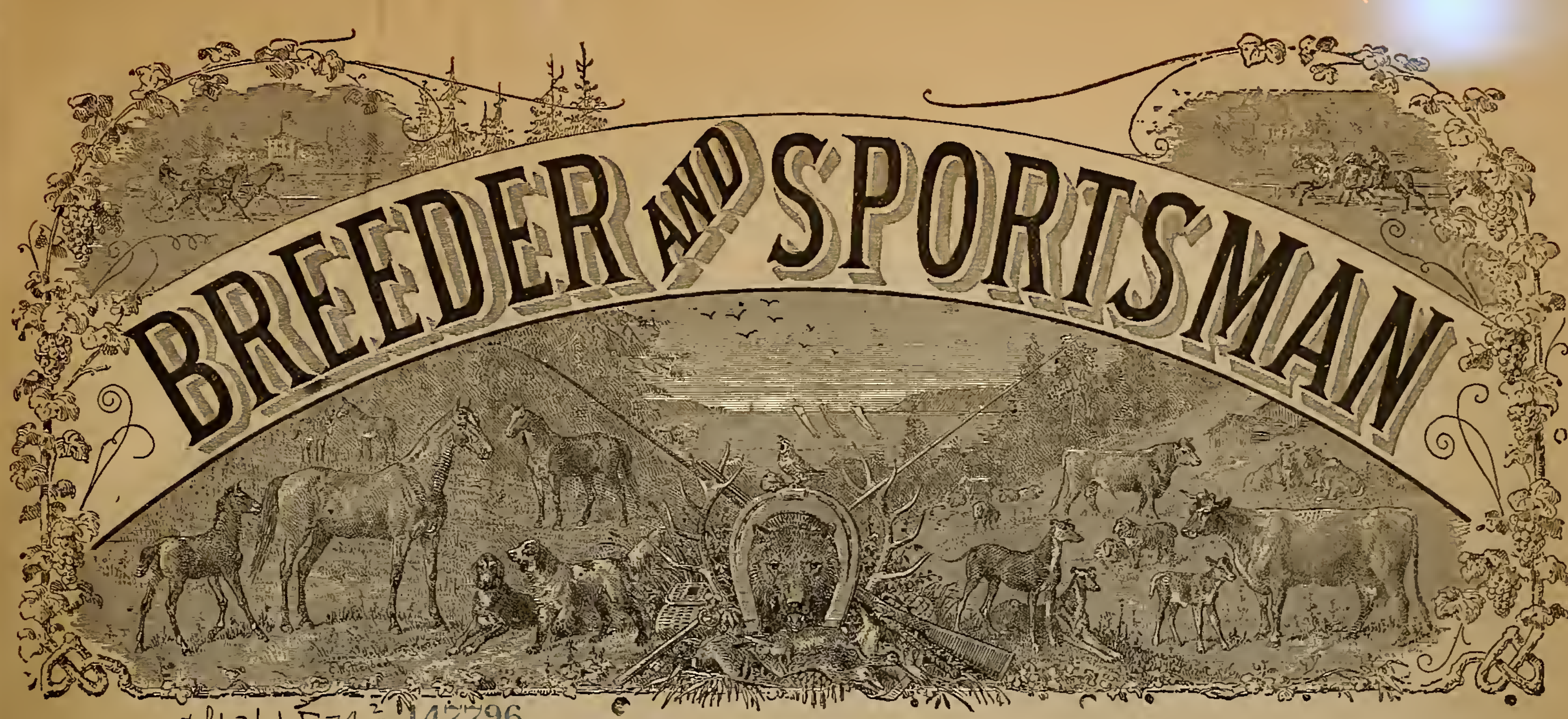
PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT



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Vol. II. No. 1.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1883. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

MR. W. H. VANDERBILT'S STABLE.

Description of Inmates—Aldine's Deceiving Appearance, Etc.

We alighted at the stable, corner of Fifty-second street and Madison avenue, and while Dan wes hitching the horse, I made an external survey. It is not of imposing appearance, but a cosy, solid-looking, two story pressed hrick and brown stone huilding, with gables and slated roof, fronting 75 feet on Fifty-second street, aud extending 100 feet on Madison avenue. I afterwards learned that its construction hegan in 1879, and it was finished in October, 1880, at a cost of ahout $60,000, and the lot on which it stands is valued at a like amount. The entrances are on Fifty-second street. Ringing the office door-hell, we were nshered into a small reception room, from which we passed ont into a spacious epartment, and there met Mr. Phelps, the foreman, who had just bronght in Small Hopes from exercise to a road-cart. He mentioned that this was the first time the outlaw had been in harness eince laet spring, as he had been enjoying a summer's run at pasture, which has done him good, and added, "he is now ae limher and playful as a colt." "Yes," said Dan, "he onght to have had euch a let-up three years ago, after so much faet work on the road. "Hello, William." "How are ye, Mr. Mace?" wae the exchange of greetings, as old William, the famous groom of the late Commodore, and still a retainer of the family, came forward to unharness his charge, Small Hopes. Dan says, aside to me, "William 'heeled' Small Hopes and Lady Mac when they went in 2:22."

After Small Hopes was removed to his box, we turned our attention to the appearance of the room. Immediately npon entering the large front door to the right is a large oil painting of Judge Fullerton in motion, with Dan Mece in the sulky, painted by an amateur, Mr. Geo. Singerly of Philadelphia. The nakedness of the large ash wall on the left is coveren by a set of Fox's pictures illustrative of English hnnting scenes, and in the center of the gronp is a life-like portrait of Maud S, surmounted by a picture of Small Hopes and Lady Mac, as they appeared when driven hy Mr. Vanderbilt in 2:23. The space on this side of the room is occnpied hy the family carriages, consisting of fonr french and two Brewster vehicle of elegant design and workmanship. Then facing yon as you enter is the harness room, furnished with large plate glass cases, filled with a fine display of harnesses, from the most magnificent etyles of English harness to the lightest eingle and double American trotting horse gear.

In a convenient epace, at the entrance to the harness room, there is a nnique case for bits of various kinds, which are displayed on hlack velvet heck ground, as if to invite particular attention. Before leaving this room I noticed an interesting gem, a flat carved figure of Mand S and her four-year-old time, 2:17½, emhossed on a velvet surface, all of which ie the work of a little girl, an admirer of the Queen. Mr. V. has had it encased in a neat frame, and values it more highly than many a racing trophy. From this room there is easy access, by sliding doors, to the inclosed walking ring, which ie covered by a glass dome. The track is ahout six feet wide and covered with tan hark; the center of the room is laid with large slabs of smooth gray stone, on which are ranged a number of light Brewster wagons, for speed and road driving, also eome speeding eleighs. There is egress, by sliding doors, from this exerciеing track to the stahle proper, which facee on Madieon Avenue. Maud S's stall fills the space 18 by 24, north of the doors. It and the other stalls are heautifully finiehed with artistically selected oak and walnut trimmings, and pine floors. The ceiling and the working room of the stahle ie covered with hard polished wood. The stahle utensila are strongly mounted with hrass trimmin In a word, the appointments are complete, and the three great requisites of light, ventilation, and sanitary arrangements are perfect.

There are ten hoxes and six open stalls on the premises: the open stalls and four of the boxes are ranged in a row along the Madison avenne wall of the stable. Two of the boxes belong to Leander and Lysander, the other two are the apartments of the redouhtable pair Aldine and Early Rose, hut at present the Rose is keeping Mand S's home warm, ehe being domiciled in the Queen's box. Six carriage horsee, in excellent condition, every one of them fully 16 hands high, were standing quietly in the open stalls.

"Take care," said Dan, as Mr. Phelps removed his hlanket; "he is liable to lnnge out, as he has got a hit of temper when a stranger comes aronnd."

"Just like his sire," was my answer; "I've had the old horse in my stable, and this fellow reminds me of him, except that the Chief was smaller."

"Leander is a great horse tbis fall," broke in Mr. Phelps. "You can see there isn't a pimple on him, except the slight wind puffs on his forward ankles, and his legs don't stock. We haven't got a horse that stocks, as we look closely to their general health."

"There's a horse, if they will go the length of the road (meaning two miles from Macomb's Bridge to Central Park) with him, can heat ahout all of them," said Dan, as we took leave of him.

Leander is a dark chestnnt gelding, foaled 1870, hred in Michigan, and got by Marshall Chief. He is about 15½ hands, a long-hodied horse, higher at the hips than at the withers, a smoothly-turned one, whose appearance indicates a comhination of Morgan and thoroughbred hlood. His record of 2:24 was made in 1878, on a half-mile track at Norwalk, O., and I have heard on good authority that he showed 2:18 over the same track. His turf name was Dr. Lewis, and he masqneraded "down East," in 1875, under the name of Flexible.

Mr. Vanderhilt is driving him hoth single and donble this winter. He is a very stylish going horse, and gets his head a trifle higher than Lysander when he hears the crowd coming.

The next hox was vacant, as Lyeander was standing on the main floor, attached to a light, half-seat top-wagon, ready for Mr. Vanderbilt to take his afternoon constitutional, and we examined him there. He, too, is a dark chestnnt, about 15.1, and is best descrihed in Dan's words: "Here's an Ethan-Allen shaped aad gaited trotter, good feet and legs, a remarkably sound little horse for one that has done so mnch fast work, single and double. A good breaker single, bnt apt to lose three or fonr lengths when he breaks to the pole. A free, steady-going driver, and, althongh a Hambletonian, I never fonnd a Hambletonian trait in him."

"You've judged him correctly in comparing him to old Ethan, as his dam was a Black Hawk and a granddaughter of Ethan's sire, so he takes after the materual line. His sire is Lysander, eon of Hamhletonian—"

"There's nothing like a dash of Morgan blood to make tough, enduring and stylish roadsters," remarked Dan as we took a parting look at Lysander.

He, too, was foaled in 1870, and, as Lysander Boy, made his harness record, 2:20¾, at Buffalo the eame year that Leander scored his. As is well known he gained a record of 2:20 to the pole, with Wm. H in 1881. I may here mention that Wm. H was attacked by a fatal and painful disease last summer, and was shot to end his misery.

"Be good enough to show me Small Hopes next, Mr. Phelps."

"This way, please," said he, as he opeued the door of a single loose box, to the right of the entrance from the carriage and harness rooms to the stable. "Wh-ho, me boy," said William soothingly, as he was giving him a light eoak out after his exercise. The old man threw the blanket np and dieclosed the same evenly proportioned, stoutly-built, medium-sized browu trotting gelding that years ago nobody, in the Far West, could get any intelligence of until, under the name of Lothair, he gave them reason to remember him, and in the East, as Laplaud aud Westbrook, he was always in the vau when his driver, Wm. McGuigan Jr, pleased.

Small Hopes was foaled in 1866, and got by Hamhletonian, dam believed to he a Morgan. His harness record, 2:26½, was made in 1875 at Omaha, Neb., under the name of Lothair, hnt his greatest public performance was made in 1877, when he and Lady Mec trotted to the pole in 2:23, driven by Mr. Vanderhilt. He is evidently in an indnlgent master's hands, for his years sit lightly on him, and it ie confidently expected that, after a careful winter's jogging, he will act as mnch like a trotter as ever he did in his life. Mr. Vanderbilt will drive him to the pole with Lysander next spring.

We next crossed over to the row opposite, and in the box adjoining Lysander's took a look at Aldine. Although I had seen her in all her races throngh the Grand Circuit, except one, I did not recognize her at first sight. She is one of the kind that looks her best in motion. A long-necked and rather ronghly-huilt mare, which is more apparent as she carries little flesh and is a mass of sinew, bone and mnscle, looks high on the withers, hut with the Almont characteristic of powerful propelling power hehind. She is 15¾ hands, a brown, with near ankle white and star in the forehead, foaled 1873, and won a three-year-old stake at the Breeders' Centennial meeting, hut has done nothing sensational since then nntil the past season, when she won an nnbroken chain of victories from Cleveland to Hartford without a hreak save in one heat. Her lest race was the fastest, 2:20½, 2:19¼, 2:19¼, and P. V. Johnston, her late driver, said:

"I have the best of reesons for believing that the correct time of that race was 2:20¼, 2:19, 2:19, 2:18¾. She was, without exception, the easiest horse to drive that I ever pnlled a line over,"

Dan Mace remarked, "This mare may not stand so much grief, and smile at it, as Early Rose, hut from what I saw of her at Hartford, going away from the wire a eixteen clip, outside a field of fast ones, and finishing as steady aud stroug-going as she did, I think a great deal of her."

"May I examine her feet and legs, that they say are iu such bad ehape?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Phelps.

I therenpon picked np her feet, found them free from fever, a good healthy growth goiug on and all souud, except a quarter crack, which has grown down nearly two inches. She has rare good legs, hard as iron, except (if I remember correctly, for I took no descriptive notes) the near hind one, which is somewhat filled up, hut on passing my hand down it I found no indication of straiu or rupture. I learu the enlargement was occasioned by striking a sulky wheel in a collision when ehe was a colt. She goes on the off side as a mate to Early Rose.

"Great mare this, sir," observed her attendant, as I lingered behind while Mr. Phelps had gone forward to remove the clothing from Early Rose. "She's as steady as a clock, nothing hothers her; you'd hardly helieve she was clipping the whcel of the skeleton when she trotted in '16½ at Hartford."

Before I went to look at Early Rose, I stopped for a few moments to glance at Bay Dick, record 2:29½, sired by Houser's Hiatoga, and hred in Ohio. I've seen him in many races. Thero is nothing very striking in his appearanco, hut he is a ehowy trotter and prompt road horse, who cau certainly speed fast, and the pole work seems to he hie forte.

Our last survey was of Early Roee. She is a picture of strength and symmetry, as she stands without a blemish or fault in the perfection of condition. Her coat eleek as satin, broad, flat legs, with plenty of bone below the knee, feet of deer-horn texture, and heels that defy coutraction. There are no flaws to be detected iu Early Rose. I believe she ie the same age as Aldine, or possibly a year younger. Both are by Almont, and there is quite a family likeness, particularly when they are moving together. The same evenness of stride and carriage of head aud hody are plainly [illegible].
—*New York Spirit.*

THE PADDOCK.

Horses for Farm Work.

A veterinary anthority has recently given utterauce to the impressive statement that, despite all the progress which has been made in the use of steam and electricity, yet, if we take the horse from human service, the greater part of the world would relapse into harbarism. The remark is undoubtedly correct, and if there were any skepticism as to its truth the dependence of farm work on the labor of the patient horse would attest its correctness. Steam has superseded horse labor in thrashing and some other farm operations, but, for the most part, the plowing, cultivating and harvesting are still performed by horse labor. It goes without saying, that upon the kind of horse kept and upon the management bestowed by the owner depend the farmer's success. The difference, in this connection, is greater than in almost any other kind of stock. A good team of horses is worth through the year nearly as much as the labor of an able-bodied man during the same period. Under proper conditions, wherehy a pair of horses are enabled to perform a good day's labor every working day in the year, this labor is worth much more than the product of the same feed given to any other kind of stock. The labor of the hired man has to be paid for, besides his board and clothing. The team has only to be fed, while its only clothing is a set of shoes and the addition of blankets in extreme cold weather. If a due proportion of young horses is kept on the farm the depreciation in value from year to year will be very slight. A good farmer, who is an excellent judge of horses, makes a practice of buying two and three-year-old colts. The first and second years they more than pay their way; when five and six years old they are at their prime, and he generally sells at seven, before they begin to fail and when they bring the highest price they will ever fetch. With a little care in selecting a matched mate, horses six or seven years old can often be sold at fancy prices to rich men in large cities anxious for a fine team and regardless of cost.

A mistake frequently made by farmers is in keeping too many and too poor horses. The cost of feeding a horse during twelve months is usually half the value of a good one, and sometimes more than the valne of a poor one. From this cost may be deducted the manure, but at the best it will be seen that a horse must be kept at work most of the time through the year, or he will very soon eat his head off. A strong team of young horses weighing 1,250 pounds each will cost for keeping during the year nearly or quite $200. There are 312 working days in the year, and if the farmer is able to put these horses at profitable work for 300 of these days he can well afford this expense. At some seasons team work has a greater valne than at others, being worth as high as $1 50 or $2 a day in the hurry of plowing and harvesting. Throngh the year, however, the team should average $1 per day in earnings to offset its keep, leaving a profit of $100, less deterioration in value and risk of accident. Many farmers on small farms keep two horses, when they have really profitable work for such a team not more than two or three weeks out of the fifty-two. Worse still is the case of larger farmers, who keep six to eight horses through the year and a great deal of the time have nothing in productive work for any of them to do. Many failures of farmers are due to this cause. Such individuals will easily recognize the mistake in hiring a lot of men and leaving them idle half the time, but in proportion to their work the feed of well-kept horses is as costly as the wages and board of a hired man.

An equal and quite as common a mistake is the keeping of horses too poor in quality and too low in condition. A team is not employed to work alone, and hence an inferior team not able to do a full day's work also diminishes the economical value of the labor employed in connection with it. In the hurrying season of plowing and harvesting the efficiency of the team help is often the most important factor in securing a profitable result. With two strong horses that will plow two acres in a long spring day, the cost of fitting the ground is reduced to a minimum. Very often a single day's delay in fitting the ground will make more than a week's difference in seeding, besides usually involving extra expense in refitting and often lessening the crop in the end. It is not profitable for farmers to keep horses for fancy points, but the points which make them effective for farm use are not fancy, and when all are combined in a young, well-broken team, quiet and easily handled and able to do any kind of work, it is hard to estimate their value. A practical farmer remarked of his span of five-year-olds that he would not take $600 for them. When told that this was a fancy valuation, he replied: "Not at all. I know those horses to be sound and every way true. I can use them fifteen years with due care, and their cost during that period over and above the market price of poor horses will not average $25 a year. With such a team I can do nearly all the work on my farm. The horses are able to work as many days as I can during the year. I cannot afford to run my farm without these horses, or another pair like them, which I should not know where to find." This is a sensible view of a practical farmer and shows a working value for good horses that makes it an object for farmers to breed their own teams.

Size is an important consideration in the farm horse, especially in very heavy, stony or hilly land. In drawing loads up hill, weight in the horse is quite as important as muscle. A light horse put to work beyond his strength soon wears out, and is only a bill of expense until disposed of. The desire for fast horses on the road has led to the breeding of lighter stock than is generally desirable for farm uses. But this fashion is now giving way, as the cost of keeping these light horses is very nearly as great as that of the heavier animals. Their nervousness and excitability make them especially liable to accidents and disease, particularly if put to work for which their lighter build unfits them.—*American Cultivator.*

BREAKING COLTS.—Colt breaking should begin at the birth of the colt, because he then instinctively shows his fear or timidity of man, which should be then completely dissipated. This is a singular fact. The young calf, or the dog, or any other of the domestic animals betray no such positive fear at birth. But the dam, no matter how gentle she may have been as a favorite horse for years, as well as the colt itself, will endeavor to elude the caresses of man as soon as the colt has strength enough to use its limbs. He is a wise colt breaker who loses no time in overcoming this timidity. Some breeders have adopted the practice of having their most valuable brood mares drop their foals in a large paddock, so that they can handle the foals, and at once disarm them of their instinctive fear of man. This can be so successfully done, in a few days, that the colt in the open field, and when he grows up to mature horsehood, will never fail to come up to his owner, or even to strangers in the field, for their caress. The colt is naturally suspicious but when that is overcome, then his affectionate confidence has no limit. Every thoughtful colt breaker, therefore, will use his sagacity to accomplish this result by considerate kindness to the colts under his tuition.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

Mange.

By mange we understand the presence of a cutaneous affection, in which there is great itching of the skin, with scabbiness of the epidermis, falling off of the hairs, etc. This itching is caused by the presence of minute animals called *acari*. Mange in the horse is of a similar nature to itch in man, and to mange in the ox and dog, and scab in sheep. Mange seldom affects the well-cared-for and well-groomed horse, but is principally confined to the rough, half-starved animal, although, of course, it is met with in every horse, but more frequently in the latter class. Inveterate mange is marked by the presence of bare white patches on various parts of the skin, but generally on the thinnest, most muscular and most sensitive. From these the cuticle scales off, leaving the true skin bare and unprotected, and at first red, arising from an extravasation of blood. After a while, however, the true skin throws out a morbid secretion which exsiccates—that is, forms a scab over the spot. The skin has an arid, cracked kind of feel, and in places, particularly in the sides of the neck, is thrown into wrinkles. The other parts which are not denuded of hair seem to have a greater or less tendency to take on a morbid condition; the hair has an unnaturally rough, harsh feel, and in places may be plucked out in bunches. The scaled or detached cuticle, the red spots, and the ease with which the hair leaves the follicles, may be regarded as significant of mange. In the early stages an examination may detect the presence of small pimples; these resolve themselves into vesicles, which burst and leave a red spot behind. These pimples exist in great numbers in some parts, where the skin is thin, and are so numerous that when they break and run into each other, they form a large bare patch, which becomes covered by a white morbid cuticle. Perhaps the first symptom of mange is an itching at the roots of the hairs of the mane and tail, with a scabby condition of the cuticle, which gives the horse pleasure to have scratched. We often see horses with their hair ruffled from rubbing, and sometimes quite worn down to the roots, but no pimples, or vesicles, or abrasions of the true skin, and the hair still adhering firmly by its roots. This is not mange, but is a result of what in vulgar parlance is called "beat of the blood," or, in medical phraseology, constitutional excitement. It requires, therefore, mere sedative treatment. If it be mange, the disease will rapidly spread, and present the appearance which we have described above. The hair does not seem to be affected until secondarily, for the coat does not come off until some time after the disease has commenced.

Among the causes of mange, contagion must certainly be classed. It is decidedly the most general cause, and it is remarkable how very easily it can be conveyed from one horse to another; the merest touch, as it were, of either the animal affected or the harness which he has been wearing, etc., and it may almost be said that the disease will be produced. It is decidedly, if not the most contagious disease, certainly one of the most which affects the horse, or indeed the greater part of our other domestic animals. But there are other causes besides this, although they are by no means so frequent as they have been, their less frequent occurrence being due in a great measure to the advances of veterinary science, and the greater care which is now-a-days bestowed on the horse. We allude to bad management in the shape of improper food, want of cleanliness, debility, etc.

The treatment of mange will, of course, be regulated in some measure by the cause; our object being to destroy not only the mange insect, but the ova or "nits." We cannot destroy the ova while they exist as ova; but by dressing with certain mixtures, we may kill the old acari, and by continuing the same destroy the young ones as they emerge from the eggs or nits. If the cause be want of cleanliness, bad diet, etc., we think it would be the preferable plan, as the digestive organs will most likely be more or less implicated, to give a mild laxative, after which to follow up by tonics; place the animal in a well-ventilated, roomy box stall, give him easily digestible and succulent diet, and attend to his general cleanliness, etc. With regard to external applications, it would be a most futile attempt on our part to enumerate all the nostrums and recipes which have been advocated and extolled by many as certain cures; it would be a most futile attempt, for their name is legion. Suffice it to say that, as a rule, we have found the following mixture to act very beneficially: Mix together equal parts of oil of turpentine, oil of tar, and rape oil or common commercial olive oil. Take especial care to apply it well to every part, not only which appears to be affected, but which may even be suspected to be. It will be useless to merely daub over the bare patches, but it must be rubbed well into the roots of the hair. Apply this mixture, say three times, washing off the old dressing with soap and water, before applying a fresh one; and let there be three or four days between each application. If this does not succeed, add flowers of sulphur to the mixture, and apply the same as before. When we see a well-fed, sleek-coated horse affected with mange, we may safely conclude that it is the result of contagion. Internal remedies will scarcely be called for in this case, but only the external application just named. It is sometimes advised to bleed in such cases; but it has no beneficial effect whatever. A few words may here be added with regard to preventives, which, however, will at once suggest themselves; they are, with regard to contagion, not to let a healthy animal be in proximity to a diseased one, or to use anything in common with him, or to use anything which the affected animal had, unless they be thoroughly cleansed. Good daily grooming, diet, and proper exercise, etc. We have omitted to state that the parts generally affected in mange are the head and face, particularly the muzzle, eyelids, etc., the sides of the neck, withers, armpits, and insides of the thigh.

Mange, affecting the bovine tribe, is similar in nature to that which we have already described as affecting the horse. The causes are much the same—contagion, debility, privations, long exposure to the inclemency of the weather. It sometimes supervenes on the removal from poor food to luxuriant. The principles of treatment will be the same, making allowances, of course, for the different ways of management in the two species of animals.

As affecting the sheep, the disease is known by the name of scab, and is essentially the same affection as we have already described. We propose at an early day to discuss the subject of scab in sheep and its treatment.—*Prairie Farmer.*

It is stated that it has been for years a custom with some farmers in Georgia to rear only hornless cattle. When the calf is old enough for the horn to start, a very small protuberance is felt upon the bones of the head. Take a knife and cut a small cross over this little horn, and lift out the incipient horn; press the edges of the wound together, and put an adhesive strap over it, and there is no more trouble, and you have hornless cattle.

INTERVIEW WITH VANDERBILT.

He Disposes of the Statement That Maud S will not do Her Best When He Drives.

"Have you noticed, sir, the paragraphs that have been going the rounds as to Maud S, and your last purchases?"

"Some of them; which are so absurd they must have been written for the sake of gossip, or for party purposes, to underrate the late performances of my team and the future of Maud."

"can you recall to mind what stories you have read or heard concerning Maud?"

"Not entirely; but there was a certain class here ever on the watch to report and magnify the slightest thing; saying thel would fire and blister her if they owned her; that she is lame; would never race again, and all that sort of thing. Others had it she would not go clever to the pole nor take kindly to my driving. Now these statements are all wrong. In my judgement, she is sound as ever she was in her life, and I think will beat her record. Then, as to her road work, I never had any trouble with her; I always knew she was a mare that would not brook unkindness, but if handled gently you can do almost anything with her, that is, if she is fit to trot; of course, she is like all high-bred good-feeling horsee, she needs regular exercise. If she happened to make a playful move or shift her gait on a down grade, when her shoes were worn thinner than usual—for I drove her with weights—it would be magnified into a great failure. The fact is, and Mace, here, will tell you, that last spring, shortly after she came home, I drove her and Lysander just as fast as he could go without breaking (as I make it a rule not to let my horses get in the habit of breaking, but teach them to try and beat each other), and she went as steady as when making her best time. I drove her occasionally in the fall, with that mare (pointing to Early Rose), and she acted very well; they trotted fast and steady.

"Yes," I said; "Mr. Phelps was mentioning to me that whenever you returned from driving them you expressed yourself highly pleased with their speed and behavior."

Mr. Vanderbilt closed this part of the conversation by saying: "I've found many of my horses more difficult to manage than Maud."

"Will you please relate the particulars as to the management of your most famous horses since last summer?"

"Yes; I will briefly state that I was driving Maud S with Lysander at Saratoga, in August, when it occurred to me I would get her ready and show a fast mile, heating, if possible, 2:10¾. In that view, I sent for Bair to come on, and told him to take her inhand, expecting to get her in condition and drive Lysander or some good horse to trot with her. I knew Clingstone was a good pole-horse, and I had seen his owner, and we had a perfect understanding about them."

"Bair, after a few days work at Saratoga, and after I had been to Buffalo to see Clingstone trot, informed me he must take Maud S to some level mile track to get her in order. I at once shipped her and Lysander with Bair and my men to Hartford. It was then about four weeks before the Hartford meeting, and he said he had not time to get her in order, but thought he could by the time Clingstone would get through his engagements in Boston—about five weeks.

"With this understanding he went to work at her. A few days later I bought Early Rose—that is, I got Mr. Rockefeller to let me have her at just what he paid for her—and sent her at once to Hartford. She had never been hooked double; she was hitched with Lysander; they went fast, and it was at once seen that she was going to be a wonder. In a few days the meeting at Hartford came off, and I took a party of friends from Saratoga over to Hartford, where we saw Early Rose and Lysander go, and then drove her—while the inside of the track was wet with the sprinkler—on the outside, a mile in 2:18¾. We were all well satisfied that, in the afternoon, when the track was much better, she could, on that day, have made a good race against Clingstone and Thorne, who trotted in 2:17 that afternoon.

"Aldine had trotted the day before, and trotted again the next day. Mr. Shepard bought her during her last race, and the following day Mr. Rockefeller bought her of him for me after a trial with Early Rose, which conclusively showed to those present that they were going together as a team. They trotted on this occasion in 2:25, the last half in 1:11, and the last quarter in 34 seconds.

"I then sent word to Bair to drive them together, and the next Friday I would bring a party of gentlemen from New York to see the team trot a fast mile, and also to see Maud S trot a fast mile single and double with one of the mares. Before this Bair put Maud S with Aldine, and they went in 2:27; He was afraid, as he afterward told me, to let her go any faster, as she had not lost much flesh since leaving Saratoga. He drove Early Rose and Aldine in 2:25, and repeated in 2:21 on the following Monday, the track not having been touched since the racing the week before, which was the only fast work they had. I told him then to have the track harrowed and scraped, and I would bring the gentlemen up on Friday next. I fully intended to do so, and had invited them to meet me in New York on Friday morning. This was on Wednesday, when unexpectedly I got, at Newport, on that day a letter from Bair, saying he would show me as fast a half mile as Maud S ever went, but that she had lost so little flesh he was afraid to drive her a mile as fast as she could go.

"On receipt of this letter I made up my mind I would take no gentlemen to Hartford to show them a half mile. I telegraphed them all that the engagement for Friday was off, and sent a message to Bair to drive the mares as fast as he could the next day, Wednesday, Sept. 13, and ship them to New York with Maud S and Lysander on Thursday, and notified Mr. Toucey to send a car for them on Wednesday. He drove them, not against 2:16¾ or any other time, but merely to see what they could do, and he telegraphed to me that evening at Newport that they had trotted in 2:16½."

Thanking Mr. Vanderbilt for the foregoing matter-of-fact statement, I remarked: "It is astonishing that these mares who have been worked together such a short time, only speeded on the occasions mentioned, and Aldine having but two weeks' experience to the pole, should trot in 2:16¾. Mr. David Bonner, who is considered good authority, said, in an interview published in the *Spirit* last July, that it requires long practice and patience to get a perfect double team, and one reason Edward and Swiveller go so fast is because they are naturally harmonious in action, and have been driven together several years."

"True," replied Mr. Vanderbilt, "and it goes to prove what superior speed and double-team qualities Aldine and Early Rose possess. Some slurs were cast for two or three days upon the timers; but it was soon ascertained by all unprejudiced horsemen that the timers were just as reliable and as correct and honest men as ever timed a horse. In fact the team themselves, by their individual races during the season,

and tha fast time they hava shown subsequently, with the owner driving them, removed all lingering doubte as to tha authenticity of their great performance."

"Are you acquainted with tha gentlemen who acted as timers?"

"No, I hava never met them to this day; but Mr. Hickok tell me ha knows tha gentleman well who held tha watch, which indicated 2:16 2-5, and that ha is entirely competant and trustworthy to time anybody'e horsa."

"May I trouble you to state when and how you drove the team their fast trials at Fleetwood?"

"Thay cama from Hartford Sept. 14, and on tha 16th thay were driven by ma for tha first tima, and Aldine had never been on Fleetwood, which, you know, is a peculiar-shaped and graded track, and although fast now, it takes tima for a horsa to get nsed to it. I sent them a quarter in thirty-four seconds that day. On Monday, 18th, they were driven a half mile, with a break by Early Rose, in 1:08, which ie three-quarters of a second faster than any other gentleman evar drove a team when everything was fitted expressly for it, and with horses constantly driven together for threa years. Two days afterwards I drova tham a mila in 2:22, which is faster than any other gantleman ever drove a mila on Fleetwood track."

"This was indead a peerless performance," I suggested.

"Not axactly," resnmed Mr. Vanderbilt. "I hava always considered that Small Hopee and Lady Mac's mile, in 2:23, made fiva years ago, over a track that was that day fiva seconds slow, and the horses unprepared for the trial, is really the fastest performance of the kind ever trotted. But Early Rose and Aldine could have gone faster if I had sent them with more confidence aronnd tha first turn. On first attempt Aldine broke, as her collar seemad to bother her. I came back and had it hnrriedly attended to; but was so careful to keep them steady in getting away that the first quarter was slow—0:37, I believe—but they fairly flaw from there to the half in 0:33, and np past tha point of rocks to the three-qnarter pole, making tha third quarter in 0:35, which showe that they trotted tha middla half in 1:08, a feat that has never been accomplished by a pair of horses when driven by a non-professional.

"Than you are clearly of the opinion that you can driva them faster?"

"Yes, much faster, if nothing happens. I don't care to boast about it, hut I candidly think I will show a mile with them naxt season in 2:18 or better, and my usual weight is 200 lbs."

"May I ask how fast you think the team is capable of trotting, good day and track, drivan by an experienced professional?"

"I believe they can easily trot 2:15, but I shall not take any special troubla to maka the attempt nntil 2:16½ is beaten. As I said before, this time cannot be gainsaid, and the manner of taking it is entitled to as much credit as the performance of 2:16¾ at Fleetwood. No pnblic announcement was made that either avent would take place, and the persons timing the one are certainly entitled to just as much respect and credit for honesty and diointarestedness ae the othar, notwithstanding all partisan stories to tha contrary.

"Even tha owner of 2:16¾ tima has tacitly admitted that it has been beaten, for after 'lying on his oars' all summar, nntil Early Rose and Aldine trotted in 2:16½ ha then confidently asserted hie team could beat it, and angaged two of tha best track drivers in tha land to make an effort at proper training intarvals, which resnlted in 2:20½ during a public meeting, and 2:18 on a privata occasion, as annonnced by his chosen friends in the stand, but no one elsa that I know of mada it faster than 2:18½, and some good timers tell me 2:19 was tha correct time."

"But thare ie an argumant made as to the difference in tracke."

"Oh! that is all special pleading, and perfectly absurd to talk abont. When you ara asked what is Maud S's best time you wonld say '2:10¼,' bnt would not add 'let ma sea, St. Julien trotted in 2:12¾ ovar a track that ie three seconds slower.' Basides, Fleetwood is not as it was years ago. Trinket, after trotting ovar all the bast tracke of tha conntry, mada her best tima, 2:14, over it. Santa Claus turned it in 2:16. We saw Overman go here in 2:21, with a bad break, late in the eeason; and Pickard draw a top wagon in 2:25½, driven by his owner, Mr. McCoon. As you know, the Gentlamen'e Driving Associetion has a wealthy membership, who axpend more monay to keep the track in perfect order than any other Park Association."

"Ae yon have had a larga experienca with double teams, I wonld lika to get your opinion as to what constitutes a matchad pair?"

"Thera is a great diversity of opinion on that snbject. I put Early Rosa and Aldina together for a matched team to ba driven on tha road. It is a pleasnre to ride behind them, and see tha cheerful way they do their work, and, although they ara of similar color, I do not consider this an essential requisite, bnt I think that disposition, evenness of gait and stride, ara tha moet important qualities. Now if ona horse takes two steps to his mate's ona, or both together look as if it was with difficulty they could stand up without leaning against each other, snch a team, if they would trot a mile in a minute, a gentleman would be ashamed to ba seen behind. For instanca, I was once driving, as I then thought, in about 2:40 on tha road some years ago, whan a fellow, with a peddler'e wagon, came along driving an old crab and beat ma. I was somewhat ashamed, to be eure, bnt at tha sama time, I didn't feel like trading horses with him, and yat ha chuckled all over, ae if he had dona something very smart."

"Yon have a great deal of epeed in your stable at the present time."

"Yes; there are seven horses, connting Maud S, belonging to it; any two of them can trot in 2:20, and ara perfect single and double borses. They are all the fast ones I own, and if any other man can show such a lot I would like to see them. I claim, and think I will show, that threa of tham will he put together and trot in 2:15—Aldine, Early Rose and Maud S—'tima will tell.'" They will do it easily, and not as a scratch.

"There are so many conflicting reports flying around reepecting yonr programma for Maud S, next saasou, that I hopa you will excuse the liherty I take in asking you what is the real ona you hava marked out?"

"As the *Spirit* is the leading sporting newspaper of tha country, I would be glad to inform the public through it, but I have not fully made up my mind. She is now in charga of Bair, eubject to Captain Stone'e careful management, and whera she will appear next season will depend ou circumstances. My present idea is to let her trot during the regular summer meeting at Chicago, and, later, make a field day with her and eome of my other horses at Hartford, ehowing double and single performances, free to tha public. If no ill-luck befalls Maud, I think the turf annals of 1883 will ba 'marked with a whita stone.'"

Mr. Vanderhilt hereupon called for his sealskin overcoat, and, donning it, stepped into the buggy, and bade me a cordial "good afternoon," as he drove off with Lysander.—*Veritas in New York Spirit.*

FASTEST AND BEST RECORDS.

Doings of the Kings and Queens of the American Turf in 1882.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* gives a long list of the winners of the fastest and best running records:

Below will ba fonnd the hest races run in the United States up to the end of the year. It will be sean that the best previous records have not been beaten in many instances, yet the best performances of the season jnst passed will compara more than favorably with the best races of any previoue year. The half-mile record of Olitipa still stande best, but Soubrette has the honor of being second best, having to her credit a half-mile in 0:49. Neyella (2), a fine daughter of California, away out in Oregon, has scored five furlongs in 1:00½, thus taking the best time on record at tha distance. Monarch (3), has equalad the tima of Barret, 1:14, at threa-quarters of a mile, though Barrett's performauce is yet entitled to firet place from the fact that he was a two-year-old and carried 110 lbs., while Monarch is three aud had only 91 lbs. At three-quarter mila heats Joe Howell, the aged son of imported Bonnia Scotland, is the winner of the best raca at the distance ever ruu, having won at thrae-quarter mile heats in California, in 1:14½, 1:14½, 1:15. Preminm won the first heat. Tha record at seven fnrlongs has bean beaten in several instances. Littla Phil (4), with 111 lbs., ran the distanca in 1:28¾, which is the fastest race run at the distanca. Joe Murray (3), with 90 lbs., ran the distance in 1:29½, Little Minch (2), 75 lbs., and Fellowplay (4), 105 lbs., also ran the distanca in 1:29, while Strathspey (4), with 111 lbe., finished the routa in 1:29¾, each beating the best previous record, 1:30.

Ten Broeck's mile in 1:39¾ still stands ae the best, though Warfield, at Saratoga the past snmmer, won at the distance in 1:41, Wedding Day in 1:41½, and Blenheim in 1:41¾. Neither, however, carried as much weight as did Ten Broeck. The best mila with heavy weight is to the credit of Bend Or, ha having won a mila dash in 1:45, carrying 149 lbs. Dan K (aged), with 106 lbs., won mile heats in 1:43, 1:42¾. Creosote (4), with 117 lbs., ran one mile and a sixteenth in 1:48¾, the best at the distance, and Band Or (4), with 117 lbs., is second best in 1:49. At heats of ona mila and a sixteanth Bend Or was a winner in 1:49¾, 1:49, 1:51½, Bootjack having won tha first heat. Bend Or (4), 115 lbs., won a dash of ona mile and five hundred yards in 2:10½ and a dash of one mile and five furlongs in 1:46, carrying 125 lbs., both of which are yet to be beaten. At one mile and thrae-quarters Glidelia has clipped ona-quarter of a second from Checkmate's great performance of last year, and reduced the record to 3:01, Lida Stanhopa (4), 102 lbs., ran three miles in 5:25, thus beating tha best tima one-qnarter of a second. Raven won a mila and a furlong over five hurdles in 2:06, which now stands best on record. Tha subjoined tabla will show the creditable performances at the various distances:

HALF A MILE.

Olitlpa (2), by imported Leamington, 97 lbs.; Saratoga, July 25, 1874....0:47¾
Soubrette (2), by Alarm, 107 lbs.; Jerome Park, June 8, 1882....0:49
Lizzie S (2), by Wanderer, 97 lbs.; Lexington, Ky., May 8, 1880....0:49

FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

Neyella (2), by California, 87 lbs.; Salem, Oregon, Sept. 18, 1882....1:00½
Olivia (2), by imported Ill-Used, 97 lbs.; Saratoga, Aug. 5, 1881....1:01¾
Bouncer (2), by imported Leamington, 104 lbs.; Long Branch, July 4, 1881....1:02

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Barrett (2), by imported Bonnie Scotland, 110 lbs.; Moumouth Park, Aug. 14, 1880....1:14
Monarch (3), by Monarchist, 91 lbs.; Saratoga, Aug. 22, 1882....1:14
Knight Templar (3), by Fellowcraft, 77 lbs.; Sheepshead Bay, L. I., Sept. 18, 1880....1:14

THREE-QUARTER-MILE HEATS.

Joe Howell (aged) by imported Bonnie Scotland; Bay District Course, Cal., Nov. 15, 1882; Premium won first beat....1:14½, 1:14½, 1:15
Bonnie Lizzie (3), by imported Hurrah, 101 lbs.; Saratoga, Ang. 16, 1881....1:15½, 1:14¾
Charley Ross (aged), by Joe Bowers, 118 lbs.; Brighton Beach, July 1, 1881; L. B. Sprague (4), 108 lbs., won first beat....1:17, 1:15, 1:15

SEVEN FURLONGS.

Little Phil (4), by Enquirer, 111 lbs.; Monmouth Park, July 3, 1882....1:28¾
Fellowplay (4), by Longfellow, 105 lbs.; Brighton Beach, Sept. 8, 1882....1:29
Little Minch (2), by imported Glenelg, 76 lbs.; Brighton Beach, Nov. 7, 1882....1:29

OME MILE.

Ten Broeck (5), by imported Phaeton, 110 lbs. vs. time; Louisville, Ky., May 24, 1877....1:39¾
Boardman (4), by imported Bonnie Scotland, 91 lbs., Sheepshead Bay, L. I., Sept. 20, 1880....1:40½
Warfield (aged), by War Dance, 87 lbs.; Saratoga, July 26, 1882....1:41

MILE HEATS.

Kadi (5), by Lexington, catch weight, about 90 lbs.; Hartford, Coun., Sept. 2, 1875; fastest second beat....1:42½, 1:41½
Bounce (4), by imported Bonnie Scotland, 90 lbs.; Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 7, 1881; fastest two heats ever run....1:42, 1:41½
Boulevard (4), by imported Bonnle Scotland, 110 lbs.; Saratoga, Aug. 2, 1881; Sir Hugh (3), 97 lbs., won first beat....1:41¾, 1:44, 1:46½

ONE MILE AND ONE-SIXTEENTH.

Creosote (4), by Creedmoor, 117 lbs.; Louisville, Ky., May 18, 1882....1:48¾
Bend Or (4), by imported Buckden, 117 lbs.; Louisville, Ky., May 20, 1882....1:49
Checkmate (aged), by imported Glen Athol, 118 lbs.; Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1882....1:50½

HEATS OF ONE MILE AND ONE-SIXTEENTH.

Bend Or (4), by imported Buckden, 117 lbs.; Loulsville, Ky., May 25, 1882; Bootjack won the first beat....1:49¾, 1:49, 1:61½

ONE MILE AND ONE-EIGHTH.

Bob Woolley (3), by imported Leamington, 90 lbs.; Lexington, Ky., Sept. 6, 1876....1:54
Brambaletta (4), by imported Bonnie Scotland, 63 lbs.; Loulsville, Ky., May 26, 1882....1:54
Girofle (4), by imported Leamington, 105 lbs.; Saratoga, Aug. 6, 1881....1:54½

ONE MILE AND ONE-EIGHTH HEATS.

Gabriel (4), by Alarm, 112 lbs.; Sheepshead, Sept. 23, 1880....1:56, 1:56
Ferida (6), by imported Glenelg, 108 lbs.; Sheepshead, Aug. 30, 1881....1:56¼, 1:57¾
Blarney (3), by Ballinkeel, 85 lbs.; Sheepshead, June 24, 1880....1:58, 1:57

ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

Getaway (3), by Enquirer, 100 lbs.; Saratoga, August 4, 1881....2:07¾
Mendelssohn (3), by imported Buckden, 95 lbs.; Lexington, May 10, 1880....2:08
Sir Hugh (3), by Waverly, 102 lbs.; Saratoga, July 19, 1881....2:08½

ONE MILE AND THREE-EIGHTHS.

Uncas (4), by Lexington, 107 lbs.; Sheepshead, Sept. 23, 1880....2:21¾
Bounce (4), by imported Bonnie Scotland, 90 lbs.; Sheepshead, Sept. 1, 1881....2:23¾
Eole (3), by Eolus, 110 lbs.; Long Branch, August 20, 1881....2:24

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE HEATS.

Glenmore (5), by imported Glen Athol, 114 lbs.; Sheepshead, Sept. 25, 1880; Mary Anderson (3), by Ventilator, 83 lbs., won first beat....2:09, 2:10, 2:14

ONE MILE AND FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.

Bend Or (4), by imported Buckden, 115 lbs.; Saratoga, July 25, 1882....2:10½
Ada Glenn (5), by imported Glenelg, 108 lbs.; Saratoga July 24, 1882....2:11
Pinafore (3), by Enquirer, 97 lbs.; Saratoga, Aug. 22, 1882....2:11

ONE AND A HALF MILES.

Luke Blackburn (3), by imported Bonnie Scotland, 102 lbs.; Monmouth Park, Aug. 17, 1880....2:34
Tom Bowling* (4), by Lexington, 104 lbs.; Lexington, Ky., May 12, 1874....2:34¾
Checkmate (6), by imported Glen Athol, 119 lbs.; Saratoga, July 30, 1881....2:35¼

* Tom Bowling was permitted to extend the run to two miles. He ran the first mile in 1:41¾, mile and a half in 2:34¾, one and three-quarter miles in 3:00¾, and two miles in 3:27¾; the last two unofficial.

ONE MILE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS.

Bend Or (4), by imported Buckden, 125 lbs.; Saratoga, August 19, 1882....2:49
Ten Broeck (3), by imported Phaeton, 90 lbs.; Lexington, Ky., Sept. 9, 1875....2:49¼
Eole (3), by Eolus, 100 lbs.; Saratoga, Ang. 3, 1881....2:49¼

ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS MILES.

Glidelia (5), by imported Bonnie Scotland, 116 lbs.; Saratoga, Aug. 6, 1882....3:01
Checkmate (6), by imported Glen Athol, 124 lbs.; Saratoga, Aug. 6, 1881....3:01¼
Glenmore (6), by imported Glen Athol, 100 lbs.; Sheepshead, June 23, 1881....3:01¼

TWO MILES.

Ten Broeck (5), by imported Phaeton, 110 lbs., against time; Louisville, May 29, 1877....3:27½
Wildmoor (6), by Longfellow: Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 29, 1882....3:28
Bushwhacker (aged), by imported Bonnie Scotland, 99 lbs.; Saratoga, August 18, 1881....3:30

TWO-MILE HEATS.

Bradamante* (3), by War Dance, 87 lbs.; Jackson, Miss., Nov. 17, 1877 (?)....3:32¼, 3:29 (?)
Willie D (4), by Revolver, 102 lbs.; Prospect Park, Sept. 11, 1879....3:34½, 3:35
Lottery (3), by Monday, 100 lbs.; Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 21, 1875....3:36, 3:35½

* Bradamante's time very doubtful.

TWO MILES AND ONE-EIGHTH.

Monitor (4), by imported Glenelg, 110 lbs.; Baltimore, Md., Oct. 20, 1880....3:44½
Aristides (4), by imported Leamington. 108 lbs.; Lexington, Ky., May 10, 1876....3:45½
Mate (6), by imported Australian, 114 lbs.; Saratoga, July 31, 1875....3:46¾

TWO MILES AND A QUARTER.

Preakness (aged), by Lexington, 114 lbs.; Springbok (5), by imported Australian, 114 lbs.; dead heat; Saratoga Cup race, July 29, 1876....3:56¼
Hindoo (4), by Virgil, 117 lbs.; Louisville, Ky., May 19, 1882....3:57¾
Duchess of Norfolk (3), by Norfolk, 93 lbs.; Bay District Course, Cal., April 25, 1882....3:58½

TWO AND A HALF MILES.

Aristides (4), by imported Leamington, 108 lbs.; Lexington, May 13, 1876....4:27½
Katie Pease (4), by Planet, 105 lbs.; Buffalo, Sept. 10, 1874....4:28½
Ballinkeel (3), by Asteroid, 90 lbs.; Baltimore, Oct. 22, 1874....4:31¾

TWO MILES AND FIVE-EIGHTHS.

Ten Broeck (4), by imported Phaeton, 108 lbs.; Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1875....4:58½

TWO MILES AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Hubbard (4), by Planet, 108 lbs.; Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873....4:58¾
Kentucky (6), by Lexington, 124 lbs.; Jerome Park, Oct. 3, 1855....5:04
Tom Ochiltree (4), by Lexington, 118 lbs.; Jerome Park, June 17, 1876....5:00½

THREE MILES.

Lida Stanhope (4), by Waverly, 102 lbs.; Saratoga, Aug. 26, 1882....5:25
Thora (3), by Longfellow, 99 lbs.; Saratoga, Aug. 27, 1881....5:25½
Eole (4), by Eolus, 120 lbs.; Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 9, 1882....5:26½

THREE-MILE HEATS.

Norfolk (4), by Lexington, 100 lbs.; Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23, 1865; best average two heats....5:27½, 5:29½
Brown Dick (3), by imported Margrave, age from May 1, 86 lbs.; New Orleans, April 10, 1855; the best second heat on record, and second best three-mile heat race....5:30¾, 5:28
Mollie Jackson (4), by Vandal, 101 lbs.; Louisville, Ky., May 25, 1861; Sherrod won the second heat. The last two miles of the first heat were run in 3:35, the last two of the second heat in 3:36¾; the ninth mile in 1:48¼. This is the best three heats and the best third heat on record....5:35½, 5:34¾, 5:28¼

FOUR MILES.

Ten Broeck (4), by imported Phaeton, 104 lbs.; vs. Fellowcraft's time (108 lbs.); Louisville, Ky., Sept. 27, 1876....7:15¾
Fellowcraft (4), by imported Australian, 108 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 20, 1874....7:19½
Lexington (5), by Boston, 103 lbs.; vs. time; New Orleans, La., April 2, 1855....7:19¾

FOUD-MILE HEATS.

Fertda (4), by imported Glenelg, 106 lbs.; Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 18, 1880....7:23½, 7:41
Lexington (5), by Boston, beating Lecompte, drawn after first heat, 103¾ lbs.; New Orleans, La., April 14, 1855....7:23¾
Lecompte (3), by Boston, 86 lbs.; New Orleans, April 8, 1854, beating Lexington and Reube; age from May 1....7:26, 7:38¾

HURDLE RACES.

Joe Rodes (6), by Virgil, 140 lbs., mile heats, over 4 hurdles; St. Louis, June 4, 1878....1:50¾, 1:50½
Bay Rum (aged), by Baywood, 130 lbs., mile heats, Sheepshead Bay, June 25, 1880....1:51½, 1:51, 1:57
Judith (4), by imported Glenelg, 143 lbs., mile heats, over 4 hurdles; Prospect Park, Sept. 11, 1879....1:52, 1:52

STEEPLE-CHASES.

Disturbance (aged), by Chillicothe, 155 lbs., the full course; Jerome Park, June 4, 1881....4:28
Bertha (5), by imported Glenelg, 156 lbs., the regular course; Jerome Park, Nov. 2, 1880....4:33
Disturbance (aged), by Chillicothe, 155 lbs.; Jerome Park, May 30, 1882....4:47

If we boil milk, and immediately iuclose it iu au air-tight vessel, it will remain eweet for years; hut it will go eour when it is re-expoeed to the air, at sixty degreee aud upwards. If we freeza it, it will remain sweet so long as we like; hut when it comes to thaw, tho effect of the freezing is to hasten its decomposition. This, iudeed, holds good with hutter aud flesh aud vegetahles—with auy perishahle article, in fact. It ie their mechanical combination which tha freezing has interfered with, aud this is au aid to chemical decay.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The *Mercury*, Saundersville, Georgia, tells this yarn: Mr. M. H. Boyar of our city has a Jersey cow that gives butter and milk hoth. Sha gives euch rich milk that in milking it into the bucket it churus it. Mr. B. tall us that he gives her no extra food, only puts her iu a good pasture. Thie is tho kind of a cow to have. Wa examined the milk and butter after the cow was milked aud found large particles of butter in tha milk.

Horsa-racing seeme to he a lost art in Florida State fair has no races, although it has au exhibit of

THE NORTHWEST COUNTRY.

Grazing and Farming Lands Which the Canadian Pacific Will Open Up.

The following account of an interview between a subscriber of the *Sportsman* and a representative of the Winnipeg *Times*, with reference to the great cattle ranches beyond the Rockies, will be read with interest. Mr. Esmond is a gentleman of extensive experience, and articles from his pen have frequently appeared in the *Sportsman*.

"In the first place, Mr. Esmoud," said the reporter, "Will you give the *Times* what information you can concerning the ranches in the vicinity of McLeod and Kootenai?"

"With pleasure," was the response. "At Fort McLeod there is the Stewart Ranch Co. They drove in some 3,000 head of beef steers this season to supply their beef contract with the Bloods and Piegan and the Northwest mounted police at McLeod. They are also filling a contract for horses for the Northwest police, and have 400 head of mares. They also herd the Northwest mounted police horses on their ranches. They are going into breeding extensively, using a Clydesdale and a thoroughbred stallion. The latter is named Clandehoye, and is well known in Ontario, having formerly been in possession of Dr. Coleman of Ottawa. In the vicinity of Pincher Creek there is the ranch of Geddes & Brownskell, who have about 600 head of stock cattle. Mr. Morton, McCullough & Rivers, Ives, C. Smith, Peter Provost, Ives & Sharp, Brunean & Stanton, and the Halifax Ranch Co. have also large ranches there. Mr. Ives herds the Government cattle, and Brunean & Stanton, in addition to their cattle ranch, run a dairy farm. Col. McLeod has an extensive farm at Pincher Creek. Mr. Lee has a ranch located at the Crow's Nest Pass, directly at the foot of the Rockies. In the same vicinity is Garrett Bros.' ranch. Coming to the Kootenai river we find the Anglo-Canadian Ranch Co. and the ranch of 'Dutch Fred.' His land is between the Kootenai and Belly rivers, and is a very extensive farm. The farming land in that vicinity is A 1. It is there that the Blood reservation, comprising about 2,700 people, is situated. The distance from the Blood reservation to Fort McLeod is 18 miles, and to Pincher Creek is 32 miles. Grass and food for cattle is present everywhere in abundance."

"How about the ranches in the vicinity of Fort MacLeod?"

"In the vicinity of the Fort is the Capt. Winder Ranch Co., on willow Creek. My own ranch of 23,000 acres is on the Old Man River, about 2½ miles from Joe McFarlane's. Joe McFarlane's is also in that vicinity. The principal pasture on these ranches is what is called 'blue joint,' which is looked upon as an extra quality for cattle."

"Can you give me some information regarding MacLeod?"

"Fort MacLeod is on the Belly River about sixty miles from the line and is the port of entry for that vicinity. There is a Northwest Mounted Police station there, with about 200 men under command of Major Crozier, who is also acting as collector of customs. Among the large stores there, is that of I. G. Baker, whose business amounts to about half a million yearly. Captain Winder also has a big store, and the place contains a blacksmith shop, two butcher shops, three restaurants, etc. The population is small, and is principally composed of freighters and ranchmen. The only lumber mill in that vicinity is a saw-mill built by the Government on Mill Creek, between the Pincher and Old Man rivers, about forty-four miles from MacLeod. Lumber was worth $100 per thousand at Fort MacLeod this spring, and $60 at the mill."

"What are the prices of provisions at the Fort?"

"Potatoes sell at 5 cents per pound, butter 50 cents, eggs $1 a dozen, hay $25 per ton, and oats 7 cents per pound."

"What about the ranchers in Bow River district?"

"At Fort Calgarry or the Bow River district is the Cochrane Ranch Company, with from 13,000 to 15,000 head of cattle. They supply the Indians in that vicinity with beef. About thirty-two miles from MacLeod are the Stimpson Ranch Company, who drove in this season about 3,000. The farming land in the vicinity of Calgarry is good. There is a portable mill there owned by Major Walker, formerly of the Northwest Police; also Hudson Bay Company and I. G. Baker's stores. The population is of the same class as at MacLeod. This winter, Calgarry will be the headquarters for the engineers, surveyors, etc., of the C. P. R. The distance from Calgarry to MacLeod is 102 miles. There are three mails a month from Benton via. MacLeod. I left it for the end of the track to see what facilities would be provided for shipping cattle to supply the contractors."

"What road did you follow from MecLeod to Fort Walsh?"

"I came by the trail from MacLeod to Fort Walsh—a distance of 180 miles—and experienced a great scarcity of wood and water. From MacLeod to Medicine Hat, the crossing of the Saskatchewan by the C. P. R. is a distance of 60 miles, and from Medicine Hat to Maple Creek farm or Indian farm to the end of the track, 50 miles. They are now laying two miles per day, and expect to finish 50 miles more by Christmas or New Year. From the end of the track I traveled 50 miles to Swift Current Creek, where I hoarded the first passenger coach coming east."

"What is the state of affairs at Medicine Hat?"

"When I left Medicine Hat, the weather was extraordinarily fine, and though the river was frozen over at the crossing the air was quite warm. Up to that time there had been no storms to prevent the laying of rails and the contractors were straining every effort to push forward iron and ties. They will start this winter to build a temporary bridge across the Saskatchewan. The soil around Medicine Hat is average, and there is an abundance of bituminous coal in every direction. The Cypress Mountains are forty-five miles distant and abound with a plentiful supply of pine which furnishes the timber for the bridges. There has been snow in the mountains for six or seven weeks past, but none lower down. The settlers in that vicinity are much troubled with horse stealing by Indians, who are supposed to be the American tribe of South Piegans. On their last raid they carried off twenty-three animals, leaving every settler on the south side of the Saskatchewan without a single horse. They also stole sixteen horses from the railway."

"Who are the settlers there?"

"The biggest portion of them are men who formerly belonged to the northwest mounted police, and there are also a few Hudson Bay Company men. They all located before the line of railroad. A short time ago they received notice from Commissioner Walsh that they would receive no protection, as the Government had reserved two townships. They had a meeting and a petition to the Government was prepared setting out their case, and I am now on my way to Ottawa with it. Any squatters who came there since the location of the line have moved on towards Calgary. Among the settlers is an Italian Count, who has taken up land on the north side of the Saskatchewan."

"Did you meet with any buffalo?"

"I have not seen any, but I will tell you the reason that they have come into the country. They were on their way, but the South Piegans fired the prairies at Sweet Grass Hills on the American side, and the fires worked over to the Canadian side did not and leave a blade of grass on millions of acres extending from the hills to Belly River at Fort Hooper. Just previous to this fire, twenty-three head of Buffalo were killed by the North Pigeans on the Canadian side and the American Indians not wishing them to get any, started the fires."

"Are the Indians hostile?"

"They have to a great extent been pretty hostile among themselves, the greatest trouble being between the Crees and the Bloods. They did not have any fight, but war parties were out on the plains for nearly two months. The worst depredation they commit is horse stealing. Capt. Denny, Indian agent at McLeod, is an extraordinarily good man and is much liked by all the Indians, whom he has under perfect control. They do a little farming on the reservation and the supply farm is at Pincher Creek; here Mr. Wadsworth of the Indian department has quarters. He visits all the reservations. The Indians are not well pleased with the advent of the railway. The head chief of the Bloods is Red Crow, and the chief of the Blackfeet is Crow Foot, who is looked upon as the head chief of all. I think if the Indians offer any resistance it will come from Crow Foot, who is at the Blackfoot Crossing, sixty miles from MacLeod. On the Blackfeet reserve, I may state, there is a large coal mine, from which all exploring parties are expelled by Crow Foot. The Indians kill a few head of cattle belonging to ranchmen, but the latter are not troubled much by them." The Indians are all well armed."

"Where do the cattle driven into the ranches principally come from?"

"Most of the cattle come from Montana, in the vicinity of Sun River and the Teeton. They were worth $22 50 a head in the spring, but had risen in August to $30. The cattle are all free from disease, and were looking well and fat. Cattle which are close herded in that region don't thrive, and it is better to let them range as they please. Our food for cattle is far in advance of that in Montana. In some places the grass will sustain one head to ten acres, that is in the vicinity of Pincher Creek and along the base of the mountains from Kooteuai to Calgarry—but other places will not sustain one to thirty. Ranchmen have cut a good deal of hay for cattle for use in case snow should fall, but there is not much likelihood of it being used. The effect of the warm Chinook winds from the Pacific Coast is wonderful—a foot of snow in the vicinity of Pincher Creek lasting but three or four hours."

"What is the reason that no cattle from the ranches have yet been put on the Winnipeg or Eastern markets?"

"Well, we are only amateurs at present, but the real and principal reason is on account of the custom laws. Cattle for the ranches are admitted into the country duty free, but a clause of the act provides that if they be sold before the expiration of three years the duty must be paid. Consequently there will be none of these cattle in the market until next year, and the ranchmen hope to get them in by rail from Medicine Hat, to which point they will be driven from MacLeod, 150 miles across the prairie. The supplies for the ranches will also next year go out by rail to Medicine Hat, instead of through Montana as at present."

"I understand that you have witnessed several medicine dances among the Indians. Can you give some description of that?"

"The medicine dance is a sort of religious ceremony, being an offering they make to the sun. A large center pole is put up and from it are extended six poles covered with boughs in the shape of a circus tent. Anything that is given to the sun is hung to the top of this pole, and the dance begins, lasting from ten to fifteen days and nights. Then the braves repeat to the audience—sometimes 1,500 or more crowded into this rough tent—the deeds they have performed, which they call counting up their 'coos.' They in addition go through, in this tent, a representation of all the brave deeds they have committed, such as horse stealing, etc. If they have been shot, the spot is painted, and where an arrow has pierced them, one is fastened to the body. This is the time when young bucks who wish to become braves go through the ordeal. A slit is cut in the breast and an arrow is put through it, and a lariat then tied around each end and attached to the pole. Then they dance and pull at this until the flesh gives way and they are esteemed brave men, while those unable to stand the ordeal are regarded as cowards. While the dance is going on, any hostile Indian can enter the camp and sit there in safety, being regarded as under the protection of the medicine pole. At the last dance at which I was present on the Blood Reservation, Indians of the Kootenai and Nez Perce tribes from British Columbia were sitting in honor of the pole. At the same dance while one of the minor chiefs was counting his coos and going through a horse stealing act, the Indian representing the party from whom the horses were stolen accidentally shot him in the eye. The old chief like a true brave never said a word but arose and continued the narration of his deeds. Carbines were being fired almost continually in this tent during the dance. In a small tent adjoining the large one were two medicine men and during the length of the dance they remained there without any food.—*Canadian Sportsman.*

WOLF HUNTING IN THE WEST.

An Interesting Description of How the Farmers Fight the Robbers.

Wolves are still quite numerous in many of the Western States, and so destructive to the denizens of the farmyard that they entail an annual loss of thousands of dollars upon the farmers of a single county, principally by the havoc they commit among sheep, pigs, calves and poultry. Although both species of the lupine pirates found on the Western plains are equally bloodthirsty, yet the larger, which is known as the buffalo and the timber wolf, inflicts far greater damage than its smaller congener, which is called the coyote or prairie wolf, for not only is it stouter and taller than the latter, but also more daring, and so cunning that no fox that ever assailed a poultry yard can "hold a candle to it."

It generally pursues its prey in packs, yet it often hunts alone, especially when preparing for a raid on domestic animals, as it has sense enough to know that its chances of success are then much greater than if it were aided by companions. If it once makes a successful attack on a farmyard it loses much of its natural timidity, and becomes so emboldened as to renew the attempt at the first favorable opportunity, even though it may be aware that it will have to defeat a pack of curs to accomplish its purpose. It does not apparently care much for ordinary farm dogs, as it is so conscious of its superior strength and power that it frequently treats them with such contempt as not to deign to notice them unless they become too boisterous and pressing.

I have seen a gray wolf, during a wolf chase in Texas, turn on half a dozen hounds which were pursuing it and whip them in less than ten minutes, for one snip of its long and lance-like fangs was sufficient to make them run for home and howl with pain and terror. They were as demoralized a pack as ever I saw when the horsmen overtook them, for all the cheering and encouragement given them by their owners could not induce them to again take up the trail of their assailant, which was scampering over the plains a short distance in advance. If a gray wolf has a good start it can outpace any dog possessing less speed than greyhounds or swift foxhounds, and even the latter cannot often overtake it on a rolling country, it having far greater endurance than they have, and its gait which is a long and seemingly tireless lope enables it to traverse an extensive tract of country in a comparatively short space of time.

The ordinary methods employed for capturing wolves are trapping, poisining and shooting, but when these fail in keeping the number in a region to a proper limit, the farmers in a large area organize a grand mounted battue in which men, boys, and sometimes women, and all the dogs in the neighborhood take part. When the grand hunt is decided upon, those who are to participate in it arm themselves with every convenient weapon at command, mount their swiftest steed or mules, and accompanied by dogs of every grade and condition, march to a rendezvous to receive instructions from the leaders and wise men of the chase.

After receiving these they disperse to all points of the compass until they have formed a cordon around the tract of country intended to be beaten up. When they are in position, one of the leaders fires a rifle as a signal to advance, and on hearing it the wolf-hating host march forward from all directions, either silently or shouting like Indians engaged in battle, while the dogs run about wildly or indulge in fighting and barking, the whole making a scene which would delight St. Hubert himself, provided that patron of the chase could appreciate such an undignified mode of hunting.

This yelling and barking causes all the wolves in the region to run from their lairs and hasten toward a common center, as they can see no way of breaking through the advancing lines of dogs, horses mules and men. When all the lupine pirates have been forced within a small circle, the dogs are let loose upon them, and then commence such a contest of the canine race as is seldom seen, even in the Ardennes. The wolves, driven to bay, fight as desperately as ever did Napoleon's Old Guard, while the dogs, encouraged by the cheers and commands of their masters, display equal valor and ferocity. The result is, that several victims are soon lying dead or dying on the battlefield, whilst others are flying in all directions as fast as their terror-stricken legs can carry them.

Should a wolf happen to buck through the lines, he is hotly pursued by some members of the hunt, and if overtaken is shot by a "first flight man," or killed by the dogs. Notwithstanding the great odds against them, several demoralized wolves may escape from the gory field, especially if the ranks of their human enemies are not well closed up; and when they once find themselves on open ground they show what they can do in running.

It is not an uncommon thing to have some of the prairie pirates actually die of fright, even before they are touched, on seeing the number and hearing the yelping and yelling of their enemies. When the contest is over, and the last wolf is dead, or has escaped, the hunters advance and count the slain, and then distribute them to those most entitled to them, or they may simply cut off the heads to claim the reward which some states offer as a premium for the destruction of the animals. The dead dogs are sometimes buried where they fell, but they are more frequently left to feed carnivorous birds and quadrupeds.

If the hunt has been a success, there is much rejoicing, as many of the participants in it feel that their bank account will be larger at the end of the year, by the extra protection afforded to their farm yards, for a single wolf is estimated to annually destroy stock and poultry worth from a hundred to a thousand dollars. The homeward march of the cavalcade is therefore a joyous one, for there is much laughter, and the incidents of the hunt are discussed in an animated manner.

Another method of hunting practiced in some places is, when the lair of a wolf has been discovered, to leave some bait near it so as to keep its occupant near home; then announce the "find" to the neighboring farmers. These, armed and mounted and accompanied by their dogs, assemble the next morning at the appointed rendezvous and march to the lupine pirate's den. If the pirate is in, which he generally is, as he only leaves it when hungry, the dogs, which have before this been kept back, are let loose and they soon rout the grey robber and send him scampering over the plains at his best pace. One of the hunters then gives the "view halloo," and the men and their mongrel pack break away as fast as they can. If the country is open the grey object ahead is kept in view most of the time, and this so excites the dogs that they keep barking all the time in all the canine keys of melody, producing a din discordant if not earsplitting. The hunters are as excited as the dogs, apparently, for they dash onward at break-neck speed, heedless alike of ditches and the holes of prairie dogs. The picture they present is spirited in the highest degree, being full of life and motion.

Should the fugitive get too far ahead, some greyhounds, which have heretofore been led by cords tied to the saddles of their owners, are let loose, and they soon bring him to bay. He then charges them fiercely, but being too active for him they easily escape his fangs, and when he attempts to flee, they bite him on the flanks, and thus the contest goes on until the pack arrives and kills him, or some hunter shoots him. The "brush" is generally given to the leading lady in the chase, while the successful hunter or the organizer of the hunt receives the remainder of the animal, which is only valuable for its skin and the premium on its head. These chases are not only exciting but useful, for while they afford pleasure to those taking part in them, they also help to rid the country of a pest which is a terror to every farmer. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A great improvement has been made on the schooner Nellie's cabin since her new owner took her in hand, and a couple of thousand dollars have been spent on her internal fittings what are said to be very elegant. She will come out in style in the spring.

There is a possibility of the Frolic being seen in Puget Sound waters next season.

It took the Ariel 19 hours to go from Saucelito to Eckley's ranch the last time she went up.

The Viva, Frolic, Azalene, Casco, Violet and Daisy all lie "below bridges" in Oakland Creek.

The last schooner built by Turner made yacht time to Mexico.

The inside work on the Spreckels yacht is nearly completed.

Work is going on steadily with the new yacht of Mr. Tevis.

HERD AND SWINE.

Quality in Beef.

It is not generally understood that our highest priced meats have come through long continued efforts at improvement, the original stock being almost as unlike our present improved farm animals as is the crab apple unlike the grafted sorts. No high improvement was possible among cattle until civilization eo far dawned among men as to invite improvement. What position other than the very lowest conld cattle have occupied in the 10th and 11th centuries in middle Europe, with prices merely nominal, as the following figures will show: Au ox could be bought for $1 75, a cow for $1 37½, a hog for 47 cents, a sheep for 29 cents.

Pretty much all farm labor, teaming, logging, etc., was done with oxen. From the tenth century to the seventeenth inclusive, agricultnral practice, iucluding stock growing, was rude in the extreme. Farms were not fenced, except in an occasional instance and then only in small parts. Crops were grown iu the open cleared country, the stock being herded on outside grazing land, set apart by the township authorities for tbat purpose. Inclosures were made near the farm houses for calves, and the cows were driven home at night, and driven to the distant grazing grounds in the morning. The peasants were mere serfs.

After the Norman conquest the feudal system held sway and the people had no rights in land, living by mere sufference, under a most object species of serfdom. Everything conspired to prevent incentives to improvement creeping in, so far as the peasantry were concerued, and the higher classes were absorbed in warlike movements, and other echemes for personal aggrandisemeut.

The peasant serfs held very small plats, hence joined iu plowing. A plow team was made up of four yoke of oxen, ordinarily, though sometimes a horse was put in the lead. Cattle were so little valued that they were wintered on straw alone. The idea of making a young thing grow from the start and mature early had not entered the minds of men, nor have we any acconnt of cattle being improved till early in the eighteenth century. We are told it ie true that the ancestors of the Blackleys had good cattle back into the seventeenth centnry. The Smithsons of Stanwick, Sir William St. Quintin, and Sir James Penniman were known among the early owners of very fair cattle.

But it remained for those who first devoted attention to breeding and feeding for meat production to bring ont the fact that farm animals conld be made to yield a larger amonnt of meat than formerly, and that this could be made materially better than formerly, through a system of breeding from the thick fleshed individuals in the herd, these always being found to fatten promptly, maturing early. Bakewell was a prominent personage in carrying on experiments in breeding for flesh and ready fatteuing tendencies, and little by little the old style high shouldered bony cattle, to a very limited degree, were transformed into those that were easier fed up, had more fat about the kidneys and under the hide at killing time than the old sort.

But it took a long continued, patient system of breeding to cause the cellular tissue, that which holds the fat about the kidneye and under the skin, to make its appearance among the muscles, marbling the meat. But this result has at last been brought about, and we see the evidences of this in the cnt up carcasses at the fat stock show, these being in every case from high bred steers. This higher quality of meat was not obtainable prior to the improvement, and it is to be regretted that deep rooted prejudice against what has been termed faucy stock, especially among farmers, through whom only advances can be made in furnishing consnmers with improved meats, has held back auy general concerted movement, confining the introdnction of the better classes of domestic animals to the hands of amateurs and meu of means, whose purchases and breeding movements were more frequently made through a spirit of euterprise, and a fancy for the work, thau for the mere object of makiug money.

Tbe lean meat found in the deep seated parts of a cut up carcass is generlly supposed to be a mere massing of flesh in bulk. Instead of this being the case, when we eat the flesh of fowl or beast, we eat the motive parts of the animal or fowl, each limb or other part of the body being made up of separate and distinct muscles, each one having a special part to perform in moving a limb, one set of muscles flexing and the opposite set extending the limb. These muscles are attached at each end to the bones by means of the tendons, as each muscle terminates in a tendon, this structure beginning where the fibres leave off.

Of these distinct muscles there are about 400 in the cattle breast. These are made up of bundles of fibere. These are eeen separated in boiled corn beef. By drying a small piece of raw beef thoroughly, and rubbing this between the fingers, any one can discover how minute the structure of the meat is as they will find each fiber to be made up of a hundred or more fibrils, each one of which is not larger than a fine hair. By placing these under a microscope they are found to be fully organized, are tubular, and furnished with projections snpposed to be provided for the purpose of holding the fibrils togetber. These minute organisms are accompanied by blood vessels and nerves, and the most important feature of all ie that in the high bred, well fatted beast, we find the evidences of all tiesues and fat, in the minute spaces between these fibrils.

The meat of the scrub eteer dries up quickly when sliced, cooks dry, and is utterly insignificant as compared to the flesh of the improved animal charged as the latter is with the rich meat juices which can only come through the peculiar provisions referred to above. Of conrse poverty in an animal, no matter how finely bred, prevents the development of high qualities. Breeding makes quality possible through the added agency of good feeding, hut no device of the feeder can give the miseing conetituents to the scrub.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

Influence of Sires.

The views of the *Live Stock Journal* writere are worth qnoting:

The law which shall make breeding pass from the condition of a conjectnral to that of a positive ecience is as yet unwritten. Given a mare that invariably produces the reflex of the stallion, no matter how often the stallion be changed; or—vice versa, reversing the sexes—a horse, no matter how many mares he serves, that invariably impresses his 'mint mark' on his progeny, and the problem ia solved. Perfect animals of such constant and reliable productive powers are few and far between, and when found, are priceless, for with them the breeder knows beforehand what to expect. We know how that certain lines have their own characteristics, and we trace back, not so much to the immediate parents as to some potent ancestor. The black epots indicate the influence of camel blood, the white hairs that of Sir Hercules There are the big top-eared Melbournes; the dapper Arab-headed Venisons, with their coats shot with white; the descendants of Chanticleer, handing down his grey coloring and too often his sour bead; the get of Newminster, almost all good race horses, and, with few exceptione, delicate in training; the Knights of Kars, all natural fencers, and in America, that marvelous little horse Justin Morgan. A Morgan horse is a Morgan horse all over. The deep chest, muscular haunches, bold, fearless eye, proud hearing and color, tell him at a glance. What we want in a stallion is the power to transmit his excellencies to his offspring, the blood which dominates over and absorbs tbat of any other strain with which it may mingle, a potent, masterful blood, filling tbe veins of those born of it. Such a sire deprives breeding of a great measure of its uncertainty. The best stallion is he who, being really good in himself, most surely and closely begets stock after his own image, or tbat of some great ancestor, when mated with mares of every variety of blood and form. When yon chance to come across such an animal, go mark him well! Let your choice fall on one not only great in himself, but in his ancestry; patronize stallions the result of whose amours you have seen. Having met with the model and strain of blood you have been carrying in your mind's eye, ask to see his foals before deciding to send your mares to him. By his get ye shall know bim. Blood and performance alone will not suffice. Remember the failures of the Earl, the great gladiator, or the pig-eyed Blue Gown, and a host of others too numerous to name. Horses that verify the Arab maxim: The foal follows the sire, are those to carry the breeder over his difficulties.

As a rule the old law, that "like produces like," ie subject to many variations. The influences which compass the breeder who aims at the best alone are so numerous and intricate that he for the most part is compelled to walk by faith and not by sight. In embryology there is a point beyond which mortal ken has not pierced, a Rubicon which the most scientific investigator cannot cross. There are secrets of reproduction which the Creator has reserved for himself. To begin with, we cannot even fix the sex. Among the causes and variatione are soil, climate, breeding back, disease, accident, imagination of the mother, the influences of former pregnacy. One of the most dominent laws in that of hereditary trausmission known as "atavism." Agassiz has stated: "Children are not only children of their father and mother, but they are also children of the grandfathers and grandmothers; they are the children of generations preceding them, so much so that it is a well-established fact that very often children resemble their grandparents more than they resemble their parents.

Quoting such an authority as Darwin, we have the testimony that: "As a general rule crossed offspring in the first generatiou are nearly intermediate between their parents; but the grandchildren and succeeding generations continually revert, in greater or less degree, to one or both of these progeuitors. With crossed breeds, the act of crossing in itself certainly leads to the recovery of long-lost characters, as well as of those from either parent form. We can thus understand how, for instance, it is possible for a good milking cow to transmit her good qualities through her male offspring, to future generations; for we may confidently believe that those qualities are present, though latent, in the males of each generation." The vital importance of a pure-bred and distinguished prepotent ancestry on both sides is here demonstrated.

Law gives his opiniou that: "Prepotency is less frequently the perogative of the individnal than of the breed, which has been bred long and carefully to a particular type." Hence the value of Shorthorns and other pure races in imparting to other breeds, with which they may be crossed, their own qualities to a proportionately greater extent than the share they had in begetting them.

This grand law of inheritance is a force as uniform in its action and as invariable as the law of gravity; like gravity, its action is modified and interfered with by opposing forces, which oftentimes disguise its phenomena. As gravity acts alike on the feather and the bullet, so does atavism alike on animals. Beware that you do not sow tares with your wheat.

Mr. D. D. Fiquet, a dairyman of Houston, Texas, adopted some years ago a system of breeding which he thought would give him heifers when he wanted them and bulls when he wanted bulls. His method of procedure has been published time and again, and his success, so far as the reports have stated, is invariable. It is here repeated:

If I wish a heifer from any chosen cow, I do not let her go to the bull during her first approaching frenzy. I let the œtrum pass through unimproved, but begin immediately to prepare for its return. Thus my bull is kept in a lot or inclosure to himself. He is fed bountifully upon corn meal, grain, rye, oats, heat-producing food. He is restrained rigidly in the exercise of his creating powers. He is allowed to serve no other cow until the chosen animal has been disposed of.

As to the cow, she is permitted to run at pasture, is stinted as to feed, and fed altogether upon bran, root crops, green food, having nothing given her except cooling food.

When the cow's frenzy again returns, I have, or should, a very excited bull, rampaut in bis demonstrations of anxiety, and a cow bnt moderately so in her display of passion. It frequently happens, however, that I have to continue this treatment of both animals through a second period of the cow. For whilst the restraint and high feeding of the bull is sure to bring him in upon the very crest of passion's billow, the stinting or reducing of the cow's food for the same length of time does not always reduce her passion proportionally. Hence, I continue the treatment for another period, and have never failed upon its second return to have the proper conditione necessary to success.

Being thus very positive, from respective demonstrations of the animals, that the bull is by far the most vigorous in his passion, I couple them. The result is invariably a heifer calf.

When I desire a bull calf I simply reverse the matter. My cow is taken in from the herd, stabled and well fed, and well cared for. My bull is stinted as to food, and fed only on cooling food. Besides his passions are reduced by actual service. He is allowed to serve every cow presenting an opportunity, and these I seek from those in the neighborhood. Thus when the cow's period returns she is by far the more demonstrative animal of the two. The high feeding never fails to bring her in upon the flood tide of passion. I couple them, and the result is invariably a bull calf.

"Breeder and Sportsman."—The publishers of the San Francisco *Breeder and Sportsman* have issued a New Year's number, which is far superior in the matter of illustrations, not only to any sporting paper ever published in America but to any sporting paper ever published, A handsome lithograph of the celebrated four-year-old. Albert W, in thirteen colors, adorns the cover, and in addition there is a picture by E. Wyttenbach called "Boys in Trouble," which is vastly superior to anything previously done in that line, and is far in advance of the Christmas pictures in the New York sporting journals. The letter press is also creditable.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Silos and Ensilage.

A. R. Cleveland, Dalton, Mass., has a silo attatched to the end of his cow stable. Its dimensions are 15 feet by 30 feet, and 16 feet deep, one-half above ground. The walls are a concrete of cement and gravel. The silo was covered first with straw six inches deep and then with plank 1½ inches thick. The whole was weighted with large stones to the average depth of two feet. In addition to Mr. Cleveland's labor and that of his team, the cost of the silo was $308 75. The fodder crops grown were corn and Hungarian grass. Fodder is most valuable for ensilage when in bloom. The product of corn fodder per acre varied from twenty to thirty-five tons. The cost of filling per ton of fodder put in was about $1. Two months' time lapsed before the silo was opened. As to its condition when opened: Of the top six inches was of Hungarian grass, two of which was a little mouldy. The corn smelled sweet and good, and after standing twenty-four or forty-eight hours the odor was similar to that of new bread. After first opening, the ensilage was all uncovered, and being exposed to the air, it smelled and tasted rather sour at last, yet the cattle always ate it with a relish.

Mr. Cleveland writes: "I think three tons of ensilage equal in value one ton of the best timothy hay. After feeding ensilage one week my six cows gained twelve quarts per day in their milk, after which while they did not show any additional gain yet they held their own. The milk and butter produced while feeding ensilage were as good as the products obtained in June from good pasture. As to the value of ensilage for other stock, my young cattle and sheep ate it with relish, and in preference to good hay. The daily ration was sixty pounds ensilage to each cow. It was fed at morning and night, thirty pounds at a feeding, with a small foddering of hay at noon. I seldom fed ensilage alone, using wheat middlings and corn meal, half and half, four quarts a day. As I continued to feed this ensilage my stock improved in flesh and appearance, being in poor condition when I commenced feeding. The system of ensilage feeding enables one with a little land to keep a comparatively large amount of stock. Last year I bought $180 worth of hay, while this year I wintered five more cattle on the same land and sold $100 worth of hay."

The silos owned by William H. Gilbert, Richmond, N. Y., are built at the end of his barn and extend into the side of a hill. The bottom of the silos are one foot below the stable floor, with doors extending from top of the silo to the level of the stable floor. Each silo is sixteen feet by thirty-six feet and nineteen feet in depth. The walls are of stone two feet in thickness and plastered with water-lime. The bottom is paved with stone and plastered. The cover is of 2-inch plank tongued and grooved. Last year the weighting was effected with common field stone, estimated at thirty tons on each silo. This season barrels filled with sand are used, giving a weight of 150 to 200 pounds to the square foot. These two silos cost about $800. Stone, delivered, cost $2 per cord; mason work, fifty cents a perch; labor on building, $100; excavation, $30. The sand for the necessary mortar was secured in excavating for the silo pit. Southern corn was planted with drill, thirty inches apart and cultivated same as field corn. This variety of corn grows large and is sweet and juicy. Corn fodder is most valuable for ensilage when the ears are large enough for roasting. One season with another, twenty tons corn fodder per acre is a good average. In preparing the ensilage the cutter was placed on the wall, so that the feed falls directly into the silo. The ensilage was cut into lengths of three-eighths of an inch, at the rate of eight to ten tons per hour. Two men were kept in silo, leveling and packing. The cost for cutting, drawing, and packing was between thirty-five and forty cents per ton.

Mr. Gilbert writes: "My silos were opened about three months after filling, the condition of the ensilage at that time proving good. There seemed to be no deterioration after opening, in fact the ensilage was as good in April as in December. Five tons of ensilage will keep a cow as long as two tons of the best hay. I secured from my cows when fed with ensilage twenty-five per cent. more milk than I could obtain from hay. The butter product was number one, with the flavor nearly as good as that made from grass. My horses and hogs ate ensilage greedily, though I did not feed them enough to ascertain value. I fed two bushels, or forty pounds to each head per day. I fed two pounds of bran, night and morning, though not with the ensilage. I never had stock do so well on any other feed; they gained both in flesh and health. Again, I never had cows do so well after calving as in the case of those fed with ensilage. I put in fifty acres of corn for ensilage, that cost me, when ready for cultivating, $433 10, including $5 per acre for fertilizer and cost of seed, and thirty cents per hour for team. Cost of cultivating, $30. With an average crop under such expenses it will not cost more than $5 to winter a cow. With good management a farm will keep two cows the year for every acre cultivated. In conclusion, I consider ensilage very profitable in the economy of the farm."

James Neilson of New Brunswick, N. J., has a silo fourteen feet by forty feet, and nineteen feet deep, half under the ground. Mr. Neilson considers a long, narrow, deep pit preferable; then if a hay knife be used to cut down smoothly at the end, there is but little loose fodder exposed to the air, and consequently a minimum of waste. The walls of this silo were of concrete one foot thick. The cover is of loose boards and weighted with about 400 pounds of stone per square yard. Cost of the silo $1,320, including a deep underdrain, which latter cost about $150. Large Dent corn was sown with a wheat drill, rows three and one-half feet apart. Charging every expense, including $3 50 per load for manure, the ensilage cost $8 per ton. Mr. Neilson writes: "The milk produced by my cows fed with ensilage was exceedingly rich in cream and of remarkably pleasant flavor. My method of feeding is fifty pounds ensilage, thirty pounds brewers' grains and two pounds cotton-seed meal per day for a 1,000-pound cow. Upon ensilage thus fed my cattle gained in weight and appearance. I have contracted for a new silo twenty by forty feet, and eighteen feet in depth, to cost $500. It is to be built of chestnut posts set in the ground three feet apart, with double lining of hemlock boards, with tarred paper between. This structure will be all above ground."

I have seen salt fed to hogs for more than fifty years, and in the last twenty years have fed many heavy hogs, ranging from 300 to 600 pounds net. I feed them all liberally with salt; have never lost one nor has one been sick an hour. These hogs have been fattened in a close pen, and their principal food was corn meal made into a dough. This dough I have salted at least once a day. Sometimes my hogs would fail to clean out their trough, in that case I would put a handful of salt into my bucket, with some water, pour it into their trough, and they would lick it up with much relish. In addition to the salt, I feed coals from the stove. I make it a regular custom to feed coal, and it is astonishing what a quantity a hog will eat, and how healthy and [illegible] it will make him. Let the hogs have plenty of salt [illegible], and we shall hear less of the cholera.—*South*

Getting the Cream.

The best process of making sweet butter or more properly sweet cream butter, is as follows: For this product the cream, whether in creamery or dairy practice, is almost universally obtained by the cold process, and the milk should be set as soon after it is drawn as possible, and promptly cooled. The use of covered vessels should be avoided. If the vessels containing the milk are surrounded by cold water or cold air there is no possible advantage in their being covered, while the quality of the butter is impaired by the means. Not only is the quality of the butter improved by exposing the milk and cream to the action of free air, or air from which the vapor has been condensed by contact with ice or ice cold water, but the flavor and aroma of the butter are improved. No funnel, tube or other attachment to any form of cover yet began to remove nearly all the objections to it.

In the Danish practice the milk is set cold, and skimmed after twelve hours. In many dairies, and indeed it is claimed to be the more general practice, the milk is skimmed twice, only the first skimming going into the sweet product. The cream from the morning's milk is kept cool over night, and the next morning mixed with the evening's milk. It is then put into warm water and the temperature raised to 52 degrees, stirring to make sure that it is all evenly tempered and aired. It is then churned in a geared churn with vertical paddles, driven rapidly for 40 minutes, during which time the temperature rises to 59 deg. No water is allowed to come in contact with it at any time. If it is desirable to fill up the churn, new milk is used. For rinsing down the churn skim milk entirely sweet is used. When the butter comes in little pellets it is collected on a hair sieve, through which the buttermilk is strained, then carefully hand-worked till the residue of the buttermilk is extracted and gathered into little lumps of two or three pounds. It is then weighed, and salt to the amount of three per cent of its weight sprinkled over it, when it is piled up and left to become solid and for the salt to draw any remaining particles of milk. It is next cut across the lumps, mixed, and the salt worked into it. If it has become soft in the process of working it is broken up and placed in a tin vessel, with sticks to keep it from contact with the tin till it becomes firm. It is then rolled with plated rollers a few times, packed in wooden tubs and sent to market. There it is graded, re-salted and tinned, after which it goes to the ends of the world in perfect condition.

Pig Papers.

As a rule the pig is reared for the money that is in him. We may talk about cheap meats for the millions as a necessity justifying the rearing of swine, and persuade ourselves that the man is excusable who at this day places before his fellow men, as an article of diet, that which in olden times was rejected by an honored people as unfit for human food. Little difference, however, does it make to the man thus excused, whether we think of him as a philanthropist or as one engaged in leading mankind astray, so long as he has a fair profit on the pigs he rears, or on the pork products he can place on the market. If there were no money for him in the breeding and rearing of hogs he would not engage in the business. We find, however, that to nearly every farmer and cottager in the land there is a profit in pig raising, and so long as such is the case, we may expect to see this among the leading industries in civilized America.

The rapidly-growing interest in swine breeding in the Union is shown by the late census returns. According to these there were on farms, in June, 1880, 47,683,951 hogs, the rate of increase since 1870 being ninety per cent., while the rate of increase in population during the same time was only thirty per cent. The census returns show also that nearly two-thirds of the hogs in the United States in 1880 were in the five States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio. With facts and figures such as these at hand it is not surprising that the live-stock and agricultural papers, particularly those of the West, should devote more attention than formerly to swine husbandry, and that public records of breeding stock should be established and sustained; nor, on the other hand, that all parties interested in swine breeding should more eagerly avail themselves of every means calculated to aid in the successful prosecution of this work.—*Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.*

ABERDEEN OR ANGUS, WHICH?—Mr. George Wilken Waterside of Forbes, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, appends the following to a business letter: "Your people are going all wrong calling these cattle Polled Angus. In the whole district of Angus there are not five hundred polled cattle. In Aberdeenshire there are nearly five thousand. Besides, if they would look at the herd books they would there find that they have always been called Polled Aberdeen or Angus. It seems a small matter, but as Aberdeenshire has always had by far the greater number of the breed, and has made the name of Aberdeenshire beef famous, I think it a mistake to call the cattle Polled Angus, as it is not correct. There is a wide difference between them and Galloways, and I think some of your people are being hoodwinked with these. Galloways can be bought at less than one-third the price." And upon the same subject Mr. F. B. Redfield, of Batavia, N. Y., writes us as follows: "After much controversy and 'Aberdonian partisanship,' it seems to be finally settled in Scotland that my favorite breed of cattle shall be called Polled Aberdeen or Angus cattle; and at the late meeting of American breeders in Chicago it seemed to be almost the unanimous sentiment that we should not depart from the full title given the breed in their native home. Therefore, I wish you would insert the complete name as above, in my card, in place of the words Polled Angus. The Geary Bros., in their card, are right on this point. Some others I see still use the wrong, or rather only part of the accepted title; and in at least one instance there is yet the confusion of the two Scotch polled breeds under the common name of 'Scottish Polled' cattle. It is time that we reach some uniformity in this matter; particularly is it time that this Polled Scot business was done away with."—*Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.*

In killing a number of pigs of the same litter and all receiving the same treatment there will be a difference in weight amounting to from 20 to 100 pounds, according to age and size. Invariably the pig that gets a start while young keeps the lead, and a difference of five pounds at six or eight weeks is made tenfold that a year later. Probably the larger specimens crowd the smaller and eat more, but the profit in a pig comes from getting him to eat as much as he can digest. A titman is usually a poor bargain even as a gift. A poor widow who had every year a present of the titman in his litter of pigs from a rich farmer in the neighborhood, at last learned that it was dear even as a gift and insisted on buying one of the best pigs in his lot, to make up for previous losses.

A pair of twin yearling calves belonging to J. R. Adams of [illegible]dy, Iowa, weigh 1,606 pounds each. So at least the [illegible]r puts the figures.

Currying Milch Cows.

To a farmer the idea of currying a cow, milch or otherwise, is an absurdity; but to dairymen who have highly bred cows, who take a pride in their business and get the top price of the market for their produce, it is a matter of moment, in that it is known to increase the milk flow and the butter produce by ten to twenty per cent. We say that this is known, and will further say that it is so far an established fact that few, if any, can be found to dispute it.

There are many points in the conduct of a dairy unknown, indeed unthought of, by farmers, that will presently have a prominent place in their management, very much to the benefit of themselves and those who receive and make use of their produce.

Among these are succulent food, protection from inclement weather, kind handling, thorough and careful milking, full and regular feeding, clean stabling (when stabled), and an absence of foul odors, good ventilation, plenty of light and that thorough cleansing of the skin without which no milch cow can perform her duty thoroughly and well. With all these we must, to have a "tip-top" article of butter, have the washing of the udder and teats before milking, and with this an entire absence of the filth accumulated in feeding and lounging between milkings.

Of all these, one of the most important is that of periodical currying, in that it cleanses the hide of superfluous hair, keeps it active and healthful, and void of that peculiar odor so commonly found in milk and sometimes in butter. It promotes the secretion and disposition of the putrid particles of the animal system which would otherwise be absorbed by the secretory glands and be carried off in the milk, and leaves the latter not only purer, but of a much better quality, and gives promise to the butter maker of a higher color and a purer flavor to the butter from the churn, hence a higher price in the market.

Herein may seem lots of trouble over details, but when reduced to a system they occupy little of time, labor or expense.—*Rural World.*

JERSEY COWS IN THE CHEESE DAIRY.—The insinuation is often thrown out that the milk of Jersey cows is not good for cheese. There is a tendency to this opinion in the minds of many growing out of the belief that it not as rich in caseine as the milk of some other cows—an opinion which is not well sustained by analysis of their milk. There may be objections against the use of Jersey cows in cheese dairies, but that their milk will not make as good cheese, or as much of it as the average of other cows, certainly cannot be counted as one of them. In milk of average quality there is as much butter as cheesy matter, and an equal quantity of each is deemed essential to all full-milk cheese. To have less butter than caseine is to approximate a skim cheese. There is, practically, no difference between a cheese made from milk having naturally a small proportion of butter, in comparison to its cheesy matter, and rich milk skimmed till the ratio between fat and caseine is the same. No man who understands merit in cheese will ever desire milk rich in caseine to make it of, because he will comprehend at once that the larger the percentage of caseine and the smaller the percentage of fat the more will the resulting cheese resemble skims. There is, perhaps, no cheese in the world which stands higher among cheese fanciers than Stilton, which is made of new milk, with half as much cream as belongs to the milk added to it. That makes the milk once and a half as rich in cream as average milk, and this is just about what we have in Jersey milk.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

THE TEXAS HOG.—He is of Swiss cottage style of architecture. His physical outline is angular to a degree unknown outside of a text book on the science of geometry. The country razor-back prowls around in the woods and lives on acorns, pecan nuts and roots; when he can spare time he climbs under his owner's fence and assists in harvesting the corn crop. In this respect he is neighborly to a fault, and, when his duty to his owner's crop will allow, he will readily turn in and assist the neighbors, even working at night rather than see his crop spoil for want of attention. Crossing the razor-back with the blue-blooded stock makes but little improvement. The only effective way to improve him is to cross him with a railway train. He then becomes an imported Berkshire or Poland-China hog, and if he does not knock the train off the track, the railroad company pay for him at the rate of $1 a pound, for which they are allowed the mournful privilege of shoveling the remains off the track. The ham of the country razor-back is more juicy than the hind leg of an iron fire-dog, but not so fat as a pine knot.—*Agricultural Epitomist.*

RETURNED.—W. W. Spaulding, who this paper announced had gone East and would return with some polled Angus or Galloways, returned this week. We did not get to see this gentleman until too late to give any extended account of his trip with the stockmen. Mr. Spaulding says it is impossible to get an Angus or Galloway bull for less than $1,000, and that the breeders will not sell the females for any price. Failing in this, he has purchased and will receive here in the course of a month several head of Hereford cattle. Mr. Spaulding attended the Fat Stock Show at Chicago and gives such an account of the stock as is well calculated to encourage the inauguration of such an exhibition here. These will be the first Herefords imported to Oregon, we believe.—*North Pacific Rural Spirit.*

YOUNG HOGS.—It is most profitable to make pork from young pigs. A bushel of corn will produce more pounds of increase in weight when fed to a pig three months old. The cost of producing a given weight of pork increases with the age of the animal. If it is desired to produce an increase of one ton of pork by feeding 100 swine that increase will be more cheaply obtained by feeding pigs under six months of age than by feeding those which are a year old, or older ones. The man who allows his young pigs to have a scanty allowance of food permits the opportunity for profitable feeding to slip by and is obliged to produce his pork at an increased cost, by feeding when the swine are older.—*Lodi Sentinel.*

The *Rural Spirit* and its veterinary editor feel aggrieved, and justly so. Some weeks ago an item from some exchange, which attempted to be witty, that had been clipped and was lying on the table in the *Breeder and Sportsman* office, was taken by a printer to fill out a page just as the forms were going to press, and was published entirely without the knowledge of the editor. Not only this but (we speak from memory only) the expression "a dose of such words" was changed by the compositor to "such a dose," which quite altered the meaning of the sentence. Yet we fail to see where the publication evinced "a sense of littleness" on our part. Perhaps this expression, too, would express the intended idea better by transposition, thus: "Littleness of sense," or "littleness without sense."

Drying up Cows.

Should dairy cows be dried off, or should they be milked up to their time? To answer this question pat, yes or no, would only betray the ignorance of the speaker on the subject of dairymen's practices and prejudices. We know of no subject that needs intelligent airing at the meetings of our dairymen's associations so much as this. It is well known by all that no matter how great may be the flow of a cow's milk when she first calves, if she goes dry too soon she will not prove a profitable milker. Indeed, most dairymen would take a large-sized surprise party if they would only test the question as to the yearly yield of the two cows that gave the most and least at the time of calving. This could be approximated by keeping the dates of dropping calves and going dry of the different cows in the herd with their various yields weighed and recorded.

What we started out to say was that the strange part of this subject relates to the practices and prejudices of dairymen. In the country we find farmers almost universally drying up their cows with the fear of hurting them if milked up to calving time. Near the cities, where milk is sold to consumers, no attention whatever is paid to the time a cow is due to calve. She is simply milked as long as she will give it, and sold if she goes dry too long before calving.

Breeders of dairy cattle who handle high priced cows are in grave doubt on the subject of drying off. They all know it is a dangerous practice if not done with care and diligence. If the cow is neglected and forms milk in her udder that is not drawn off she is sure to suffer from the neglect, while good milkers are almost certain to give milk up to the day of calving, with a pretty general opinion that it injures the calf and creates too heavy a drain on the cow. Can our dairy expounders at the conventions lay down a safe rule to pursue in this matter? Let them try it, by all means.—*American Dairyman.*

Mr. George Fleming, President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, recently read a paper in England, on a new disease which he has discovered to prevail among cattle, in various parts of England. The *Live Stock Journal and Fanciers' Gazette*, of London, gives a synopsis of Mr. Fleming's paper, from which the following is taken: "It manifests itself by great enlargement and induration, as well as ulceration of the tongue. It also attacks the bones of the face and throat in the form of tumors, and is very destructive, especially among young stock. Mr. Fleming, by means of morbid specimens from the tongues and heads of calves, as well as by microscopical preparations, clearly demonstrated the affection to be due to the presence of a minute fungus, which probably obtains an entrance to the tissues either through the mucous follicles or an abrasion in the mouth. From the peculiar manner in which the fungus grows, and the radiating arrangement of its branches, it has received the name of *Actinomyces*, and it is consequently proposed to designate the disease *Actinomykosis*. It has hitherto only been noticed in Germany and Italy, and no fewer than sixteen cases are reported in the German medical journals as having been observed in man. Mr. Fleming produced some evidence to show that the fungus could be successfully implanted from a diseased to a healthy animal; and one of the German cases, in which a man was affected, would lead to the suspicion that it may be communicated from the lower animals to our own species. Instances were given in which the microphyte has also been found in a horse."

It is the belief of Secretary Teller that stock raising is an industry to which most of the Indians are much better adapted than to agriculture. What can be done by the Indians under favorable circumstances is shown by the example of the Navajo tribe of New Mexico. In 1869 they had about 1,000 head of sheep and goats. In November of that year the government furnished them with 14,000 sheep and 1,000 goats at a cost of $30,000. The report of their agent shows that the number has increased to 900,000 sheep and 200,000 goats. In 1881 the agent reported the wool clip at 1,000,000 pounds, and that 200,000 pounds had been manufactured into blankets. These Indians, numbering 16,000 by means of this small outlay, in thirteen years have become self-supporting, the total appropriation for their subsistence for the fiscal year 1883 being only $5,000. From 1870 to 1882, inclusive, the total appropriation for their support was $1,279,445, or an annual appropriation of over $98,000. During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the appropriations for their subsistence amounted to a total of $582,375. During the years 1881, 1882 and 1883, the appropriations for like purposes amounted to a total of $58,000, and hereafter there will be no necessity for an appropriation for their subsistence.

Butter is finished in the dairy, but not made there. The stamp of the dairywoman puts the gold in market form; but the work must be commenced in the field or in the feeding stables; and this leads at once to the consideration of feeding for butter. During the early, sunny summer months, when nature is profuse of favors, there is little to be done beyond accepting her bounty. The tender grasses are full of the needed nutrition, and they afford the constant supply of moisture without which the secretion of milk is greatly lessened. Yet, at this season, as well as all others, a pure supply of water is absolutely necessary. It does not meet the requirement if cattle have a wet hole full of surface drainage in the pasture, or a frog pond. While it is not probable that the tadpoles and wrigglers sometimes found in city milk have been drank by the thirsty cow, many infusions do exist in such pools that are hardly eliminated or rendered entirely harmless by the wonderful milk secretions of the animal. The cattle should drink from spring-fed boxes; and as often as these, under the hot sun, are seen to produce green growth or floating scum, a pail of coarse salt may be put in, and the current checked until the fresh-water growths are killed; the salt water is then drawn off, and for a long time the trough will remain pure and the water bright.—*Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.*

Hon. Harrison Bailey owns a cow, which, in the last four years, has dropped nine calves, three of them the present year, and of course is highly valued. A few nights ago she got into a cornfield and filled herself so full of the provender there that she was unable to rise when she lay down, and nothing short of her death was expected until a neighbor came along and undertook to relieve her by plunging a butcher knife into her flank just in front of the hip bone. This failed to have the desired effect, and another neighbor proposed to enlarge the hole made by the knife and remove the food. To this the owner would not consent until convinced that she would die anyway, and then the experiment was tried, and fully six bushels of undigested corn stalks and grass, in a state of fermentation, was removed from her paunch. The opening was then closed, and in a very short time the animal was on her feet and as contentedly chewing her cud as if nothing unusual had happened, and is to-day as well as any cow on the place.—*Shelby, Ky., Sentinel.*

Judging the Age of Cattle.

All kine are born with incisors, called "milk-teeth," which fell and are renewed at the periods mentioned below. Calves born toothless are premeture. Accordiug to Gueuou bovine animals have thirty-two teeth, of which twenty-four are grinding-teeth, or molars, and eight are cutting teeth, or incisors. The molars serve for grinding the food in eating and in ruminatiou; they are regularly distributed in four groups of six each, solidly planted. Two of these groups of molars form the entire deutition of the upper jaw, in which there are no incisors, but their place is filled hy a masss of elastic certilege forming e firm pad. The two other groups occupy the back of the lower jaw, end are separated by a space of about four inches, in which are planted the incisors. The eigbt iucisors in the front part of the lower jew complete the dentition. They are grouped in a semicircle, the middle ones being somewbat higher than those at the extremities. They are usually rather loose in the jaw, beving but e single root. At from two to two end a half years, the central incisors ere lost, and replaced by tbe permanent teeth. From this time to three years, the two adjoining teeth are lost; six months later, the three iucisors of each side; and at about four yeers the corner ones, all being replaced as they fall by the permaneut teeth. It happens sometimes, but rarely, that the corner incisors are not lost. Wben the permanent iucisors heve ell appeared, the auimal is risiug five years. The molers of botb jaws have been lost at about the same time, the four corresponding ones falling together, and being replaced hy uew oues. During this second dentition, and especially wheu cutting the permeneut molars, the enimel suffers more or less and eats with difficulty. It is well, if the suffering seems severe, or contiuues long, to heve the loose tooth extracted by e skillful hand. At five years the teeth are usually complete and reguler, the iucisors forming e semicircle, of which the corner teeth ere lower then those of the center. The upper surfece of the tooth presents a sherp, projecting ring of enamel. After seven or eight years this symmetry is altered, the central incisors weering down to ahout the height of the corners. After nine yeers, the enamel ring is worn down, the augles of the teeth show attrition, and the forms grow rounder. At from ten to twelve years, speces begin to show between the teeth. At from fourteen to seventeen they are worn down to the roots, leaviug wide interstices; the alveoler processes begin to be absorbed, and ths teeth grow loose. The rapidity of these changes depends to some degree upon the mods of life end the food of the animal. In heaths end sandy land the teeth weer out much fester, aud animals raised in them mey have the teeth quite worn away before they are old. In fertile pastures the teeth are preserved longer; but the dryness and perishing of the ivory occur at the eges above mentioned. When the incisors begin to fall, the enimals heve difficulty in grazing, end if intended for fattening, must be fed in the stall. Similer inconveniences follow the loss of one or more molars; the animal griuds its own food with difficulty, and the jaw becomes more or less deformed. Animals of this species are also subject to "wolf-teeth," which term is applied to teeth (usually the second molars) which grow long and pointed, interfering with the closure of the jaws and hindering mastication. Animals thus affected, feed with difficulty, and are apt to pine away. The position of these teeth makes it difficult to inspect them; but when discovered the tooth should be cut or snapped off to the level of the rest. Now as to the horns. In animals which have reached the age of three years, the horn has a ridge or ring at the base, and a new one is formed every year below the old one. But the number of these rings cannot be relied upon in estimating the age, as it sometimes happens that in an old auimal these rings are so blended that they cannot be counted. In youth the horns are thickest at the base, and taper to a point; but when the animal has reached eight or ten years, a narrowiug ofteu takes place at the base, obliteratiug several rings. This is often the case with auimals used for labor, as the pressure of the yoke and the friction of the parts which attach it to the horns wear away the rings. The appearance of the horns is therefore a much more uncertain guide than that of the teeth, in estimating age; still, it should not be entirely neglected.—*Boston Cultivator.*

It is pleasant to note that stockowuers have given attention, duriug the year, to improved breeds. Animals of good pedigree are found in our chief pastures. This is not only the case with cattle, of which we have some splendid specimens, but with horses, to wbich much thought has been directed. A number of Norman horses have been sold for breeding purposes by Royal Perry, our townsman, who is a brother of James A. Perry, the well kuown American importer, and among the progressive meu of this locality who have given attention to the improvement of draft horses for agricultural work, we may mention Henry Miller, P. Q. Turner, E. A. Sawyer, Abe Lewis and others. Of the forty head of these strong, sagacious horses in California, from ten to a dozen have been introduced and purchased by the enterprising farmers in this valley. This fine class of draft horses, selected from the best specimeus of Frauce, will iucrease in thie vicinity as the years roll by, and farmers realize the advantage of raising the best domestic animals.—*Gilroy Advocate.*

A calf suffering from haviug eaten too much bulky and indigestible food, may be helped by relieving him of his load. Carefully drench him with a solution of half a pound of Epsom ealts in three pints of hot water, to which add a pint of molassea and au ounce of ground ginger. Thereafter give every two hours half a pint of raw linseed oil, until the bowels begin to move. During a week thereafter feed steamed cooked food mixed with finely cut hay. Keep constantly common salt placed within his reach, not mixing it among the food. It ie wrong to feed young calves entirely on dry and bulky food. Their digestive orgaus are incapable of digesting such stuff, and mischief is likely to follow sooner or later. While dry food may be fed with impunity iu moderate quantity, it is, however, proper to alterate the same with more easily digested food, such as does not tax their digestive powers too much, and they will thrive much better.—*Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.*

The Austrian Minister of Agriculture has issued a report showing the quantity of game killed in the Cisleithan provinces in 1880, from which it appears that 1,027,090 head of ground game was shot, including 900,000 hares, 42,000 deer and 27,000 rabbits. Of feathered game 992,346 head was shot, including 717,000 partridges, 84,000 quail, 78,000 pheasants, 43,000 wild duck and 25,000 woodcock and snipe. Nearly 22,000 foxes, 12,000 weasels, 6,000 marteus, 2,300 badgers, 165 wolves, 65 lynx and 25 bears are included in the report. In Galicia the largest number of bears and wolves were killed; in Tyrol and Vorarlberg 2,000 chemois fell; in Styria 7,653 and in Salzburg 1,055. Bohemia returned 380,000 hares, and over 400,000 partridges.

It ia claimed that every gallon of milk has food value equal to two and a half pounds of boneless beef.

Kidney Worm in Hogs.

A parelytic state of the hind quarters of swine is an evil of no unfrequent occurrence. If ths cause of this condition was similar in all cases, tben the question of prevention or cure might be settled without any long discourse. The evil has been ascribed to the presence of worms in the kidneys, to sprain of the loins, to trichiuosis, rheumatism, diseass of the spinal marrow, fatty degeueration, scrofula, etc. A paralyzed (paraplegic) state of the bind querters, perhaps due to a reflex irritation, consequent upon the presence of large numbers of worms in the intestinel canal, coupled with constipation, lumbago or rheumatism of the loins, is not of unfrequent occurrence among swine, especially such as are badly housed during the colder season of the year, and is evidenced by pain, stiffuess end difficulty in using the hind quarters. A certain round worm inhabits more or less all the internal organs of swiue. It is tbe sams worm which infests the kidneys, and to which almost all cases of weakness of the hind quarters of swine is indiscriminately attributed under tbe name "kidney worm;" but kidney worm is, however, not of so common occurreuce as the number of inquiries ou the subject would seem to indicate. The presence of the same worm in tbe spinal canal, or in the spinal marrow, may produces peraplegia or paralysis of the hiud querters, in which case the animal would not exbibit any snch marked tenderness on being pressed over the loins with the fingers as he would if the ailment of tbe hiud quarters was due to a sprein or to rheumatism of the loins. It is next to impossible to diagnose the presence of worms in the kidueys, except by chance, through microscopic examinatiou of the urine, when minute eggs from the worms named mey be detected. But such knowledge would avail little or nothing, as no remedy would be likely to ceuse the destruction of tbe worms, or their removal from their natural lodgmeut in the pelvic cavity of the kidneys. When the peralytic condition is escertained to be due to the presence of a large number of worms in the intestinal cenal, Forber's solution of arsenic mey be given in doses of a small teespoonful every morning during a fortnight; then, after au interval of ten deys, it mey be repeated as before. It is tasteless, end mey be given among a little milk, which the enimal will drink voluntarily. Also give a sliced rew onion among the food daily. Provide fresh and cleen drinking weter, and give plenty of sour milk or buttermilk. The animals should heve well bedded, well ventilated quarters, free from dempness or draft of cold eir.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Unnecessary Dosing.—It is a very poor policy to resort to a continued use of nostrums, with the fallacions idea of warding off the consequences of neglect and mismauagement. Attention to proper and regular feeding, sufficiency of proper shelter, and daily attention to cleanliness of the animals and their habitations, will go further toward werding off disease or vermin than any kind or amount of nostrums will. Besides, the continued use of sulphur or other medicinal agents, will, in the course of time, surely prove detrimental to the system, by interfering with the normal functions of some one or other of the vital organs of the body, and thus reuder the animal liable at any time to the very ailment, which it was intended by this dosing to prevent. There is a more direct and far better way of preveuting lousiness on stock, such as a regular daily nse of so-called elbow grease, which may be applied in any quantity, and without danger of injury—in fact, the more of it the better; and in the case where animals at the start are lousy, a few applications of Scotch snuff will prove efficient. To the use of common salt we have no objection, provided that it be not used in a compulsory manner, that is by mixing it amongst the food. It is by far better to keep constantly placed in a separate trough, in some accessible corner, under shelter from wet, a quantity of common salt, or stone salt, of which the animal can partake at will, and there is no danger of taking too much of it. At the same time they should have ready access to pure drinking water.—*Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.*

Swine, perhaps, come more near to being the every-day, always available stock of the farmer, than auy other species of domestic animal intended for the shambles. With cattle or sheep he may have to wait two or three years for a full return of his investment, but from his hogs he can gather a crop every season, and handle the nimble penny over and over agaiu, with a frequency unknown in other lines of live-stock transactions. The hog is on hand to eat almost any respectable refuse which may be placed before him, and is ready to thus convert a great deal of otherwise worthless provender into solid cash. He is the scaveuger of the farm, and at the same time is the ready and reliable replenisher of ths farmer's purse. Though an iuveterate grunter, he is no growler, and, as an exchauge puts it, "comes down with the cash yearly, and pays, when properly bred and cared for, better dividends than bank stock, government bouds, or any other investmeut, in proportiou to the capital invested or labor expended."

The practice with many of discarding old sowe, and filling up from the young litter, is very unwise, provided the dams are of equal merit and breeding with the pigs. If, however, a young sow be kept till she is a year old, well fed iu the meantime, before being bred, she will bring as strong and growthy pigs as the older sows. The uotion that a sow should be bred early, that she should become a good suckler, is erroneous. Maturity in growth of the whole body is quite necessary to the developmeut of the milk glands, and, as we have proved to our owu satisfaction by sufficient tests, the well nourished sow, dropping her first litter at sixteen months, will, as stated, bring as good pigs as the older sows, and is quite as likely to have au ample supply of milk.

Foul in the feet of cattle is often caused by keeping the animals in filthy and wet barn yards, or on filthy and badly-drained stable floors. Treatment consists in removal to a properly-drained, dry and well-bedded floor. The feet should be thoroughly cleansed and detached or decayed horn should be carefully pared away without injury to vital parts. Then apply twice or thrice daily, by means of a feather, a sufficiency of a mixtnre of two ounces of oil of turpentine, half an ounce of sulphuric acid and one ounce of olive oil. When a change in the nature of the affected parts becomes apparent, till the cleft between the hoofs with a pledget of tow or oakum, saturated with equal parts of tar and lard, morning and evening, until the parts have assumed a natural condition.—*Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.*

Dairymen abroad have been experimenting for the purpose of determining which yield of milk, the morning or evening's mess, is the richer of the two. The decision was in favor of the evening's mess being the richer for both butter and cheese making qualities. The milk of cows fed ground feed in winter was richer than that produced by the same cows from grass in summer. This is not a matter of very great moment to the dairyman, though he should keep posted on all these little points.

Bull Butter Items.

"Butter's fat end fet's butter," says the bull butter edvocate, "and the thirteen per cent. of milk churned with the bull butter is used only because some people have a foolish desire for the flavor" of genuine butter. The oleomargariue, tben, which is claimed to be identical in composition with butter, lacks thet peculiar flavor of good butter. Why?

You cannot compete with oleomargarine unless you are willing to take pains with your cows and milk and look after all the little details in keeping the milk clean and free from atmospheric taints, and to make "gilt edged" butter at every churning.

There was a bull butter supper at the Palace Hotel last week which was attended by Govs. Perkins end Stoneman and one of the daily pepers called it a "Banquet to Governor Perkins."

The Sante Clara county dairymeu are thoroughly organized for the anti-bull-butter war.

The Deirymen's Society of Monterey county was organized week before last.

Polled Aberdeen or Angus Cattle.—The great defect of the Polled breed, as compared with the Shorthorn, was, that it was slow in maturing. Mr. McCombie soon perceived that this was the case. He was an early exhibitor at the Smithfield fat stock shows, but he was at first unsuccessful. After e minute examinatiou of the prize animals shown at Smithfield, he came to the conclusiou that he hed been beaten, uot because of the inferiority of his cattle, but because he was imperfectly acquainted witb the points of the auimals appreciated et the great English fat stock show, end the proper system of feediug them. The English agriculturists sneered at Mr. McCombie's Polled Scots, and contended that they would never take a first place in competitiou with the Shorthorns, Herefords and Devons; but Mr. McCombie soon gave them reeson to believe thet they were wrong. By diligent atteution to the feeding of his cattle, and the development of their flesh-forming properties, he succeeded in 1866 in producing the four-yeer-old ox Black Priuce, the champion at Smithfield end Birmingham. But a grester victory was in store, for in 1878 Mr. McCombie, with the youngest group of cattle at the Paris Interuetional Exhibition, gained, over all the breeds in the world, the special prizes as the best foreign breed, and as the best beef-producing cattle shown; while last year, at Smithfield, a Polled ox end e Polled heifer, each under three years old, geined the champion prizes.—*Correspondent of National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

In meking American sweet-cream butter the process of meunfacture does not materially differ from the Deuish, except thet it is geuerally washed end rarely worked by haud. It is perheps more generally made of the cream taken off the milk to be made into cheese in the two-product creameries. The stock from which it is made is unquestionably superior to the Danish, and with the care and labor bestowed upon its manufacture it ought to be the better article. That it is not is the almost unanimous opimon of commercial men and experts.

Krik's "Guide to the Turf, 1882," for Use in 1883.

The subscriber, wbile recognizing and gratefully acknowledging the kiud support he has received during the last five years toward publishing Krik's "Guide to the Turf," is still compelled to appeal to those most interested, breeders, owners and speculators, to assist in the publicatiou of the same by snbscribiug liberally toward its support. The large increase in the number of races at every point has more thau doubled the expenses of publication—the expenses for 1882 amounting to nearly $4,000 (not including auy charge for personal labor), which amount was scarcely realized by the subscriptions and sales combined.

The geueral scheme will remain the same as for 1882. The subscription price will be ten dollars, for which each subscriber will receive bound copies of Part I (races past) early in February, and Part II (races to come) about May 1st, and the monthly editions of races past, issued during the season. The two volumes will be bound in red leather to match previous editions, and will contain:

Part I.—Weights carried; racing record for 1882 (including all races run in the United States and Canada, or in which American-bred horses have competed abroad); tables of earnings of all horses, arranged under their respective sires, giving the earnings of the sires (compared with former years), accompanied with a statement showing the races at each distance for which the get, individually and collectively, have run; recapitulations of the number of races ruu at each distance, and the amount of money contended for compared with previous years; lists of dead heats, walks-over and matches, sales of thoroughbreds, giving date, name of purchaser and price; general index, which embraces a quadruple index:

(a) To important events, giving date, event, owner, distauce and page number.

(b) To places where racing occurred, arranged alphabetically according to States, giving page number.

(c) To winning sires, giving page number.

(d) To racing, with age, color, sex and pedigree of each horse, giving page number to each performance, with winners bracketed, and to the total earnings of the season, grouped with all others by the same sire, denoted by the last or heavy figure.

Part II.—List of subscribers; owners, their post-office addresses, racing colors and trainers; jockeys, their employers and lowest riding weights; names and addresses of pool-sellers, book-makers and "correspondents;" the racing associations, their officers, post-office addresses, dates of meetings and best routes to their tracks; winners of all the prominent fixed events, with name of sire, weight, number of subscribers and starters, time, riders and names of placed horses; yearlings of 1883 (foals of 1882), with announcements of yearling sales; nominations (with index giving page number of each engagement, those of the current year in plain figures, and of future years in brackets) for all stakes to be run in 1883, 1884 and 1885, that closed by April 1, 1883; dates of declarations or acceptances for stakes or handicaps; running records, showing the fastest and most creditable performances at all distances to the end of 1882; general index.

Besides these volumes, special editions, giving the racing for 1883 (indexed), will be issued as often during the season as may be deemed advisable.

Owners who wish the special editions sent wherever their racing stables may at the time be located will please notify the undersigned.

A "record of races," with index, will be issued about the middle of January. Price one dollar.

H. G. C

With the New York *World*, 31 and 32 Park R

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, January 6, 1883.

Mr. M. J. Henley is a duly authorized traveling agent nd correspondent for the "Breeder an d Sportsman."

NOMINATIONS IN STANFORD STAKE.

Altbough the first Stanford Stake showed more nominations tbe twelve names in the appended list give promise of a good race when tbe time comes. In fact there is a strong presumption that the dozen are superior to any lot ever bred before in the United States. It could scarcely be otberwise from the breeding.

From Palo Alto are four, two by Electioneer and two by Benton, and these are reinforced by two others which have the further good quality of proper breeding on the sides of the dams. Then there is a Santa Claus from a Volunteer mare, a Nutwood from a daughter of Whipple's, Hambletonian, a Buccaneer from Pearl by Blue Bull, a Strathmore, his dam by Coaster, and an Egbert from Illinois Maid, the dam of Troubadour and Chicago Maid. There could not be more fashionable breeding, and it is safe to assert that in all the trotting stud farms there are no higher lines of blood.

Electioneer bas taken the lead of all tbe trotting stallions in the country since his location in California. His stable companion, General Benton, is showing trotters that some are enthusiastic enough to claim will dethrone the Electioneers. Buccaneer is the sire of Pride, and the Nutwoods are coming out in such force as to warrant the prediction tbat they will be worthy of the close relationship to Maud S. Tben Strathmore and bis son Santa Claus are sure to make a good mark, and though Egbert bas not as yet shown anytbing startling, his breeding is such to warrant every prediction.

But in the twelve youngsters named there are several that have already won distinction. Dawn has the fastest record ever made by a yearling in a race, and the fastest for any stallion colt. Bedouin won the trot at the State Fair and bis sire, Sultan, has done what no otber trotting stallion bas, viz., had a three-year-old wbich trotted in 2:22, and a two-year-old in 2:26. Tben Bedouin is inbred to The Moor, and we have for a long time been partial to interlocking the blood when the other conditions are right. Wben Dawn trotted in 2:59, Antevolo was second to him in 3:02, and as he has not been hampered with iron on his feet, troting that fast barefooted argues well for his future career. That the trotting of colts is going to be the mainstay of the tracks is already assured, and both on the Atlantic and Pacific the most exciting contests will be where tbe youngsters take a hand. The turf would languisb if it were not for the two and three-year-old contests, and the Derby, St. Leger, Oaks, Grand Prix in Europe and stakes in this country for that age, there would be a great falling off in the atteudance.

It was formerly claimed tbat the babies could not show speed enough to interest the spectators. With records of 2:36½ for a yearling, 2:21 for two and three-year-olds, 2:22 for a four-year-old stallion and a heat of two miles in 3:51, this claim has nothing to support it.

The Stanford Stake is the largest stake of the country, and this militates against a large number of nominations. Three hundred dollars each with a fee of $100 when the nomination is made deters a good many from participating, and a man must have a reasonable expectancy of a good colt to take the chances. Even with twelve nominations the amount is likely to aggregate about $3,000, so that the stake is not more than the regulation ten per cent. Should there be no casualities, however, we anticipate to see a large majority put up the balance of the stake. Two-thirds of them is our [illegible] make the second payment and at least six starters. The Stanford Stake for 1883 is to be trotted on the third Saturday in October, and this is likely to be the time fixed for those hereafter. The following are the conditions and nominations:

A sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of 1881, $300 each, $100 payable on the first day of January, 1883, at which time the stake will close, $100 on the first day of January, 1884, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive sixth-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1884, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the first of January, 1884, or sooner.

No. 1. Joseph Cairn Simpson names br c Antevolo by Electioneer, his dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.
No. 2. Justin P. Moore names b c Belnor by Strathmore, his dam by Coaster.
No. 3. John A. Goldsmith names b c Sydney by Santa Claus, his dam by Volunteer.
No. 4. E. H. Miller Jr. names b f Hambeno by General Benton, her dam Lady Hamilton by a son of St. Clair.
No. 5. F. L. Smith names b f Cora by Buccaneer, her dam Pearl by Blue Bull.
No. 6. Ariel Lathrop names b c Tramp by Egbert, his dam Illinois Maid.
No. 7. Palo Alto names b f Argo by Electioneer, her dam American Girl.
No. 8. Palo Alto names b c St. Just by Electioneer, his dam Fidelia by Volunteer.
No. 9. Palo Alto names b c Alban by Gen. Benton, his dam Lady Morgan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
No. 10. Palo Alto names b c Ione by Gen. Benton, his dam Irene.
No. 11. William Beach names ch c Dawn by Nutwood, his dam Countess by Whipple's Hambletonian.
No. 12. L. J. Rose names b c Bedouin by Sultan, his dam Gertrude by The Moor.

IMPROVED CATTLE IN CALIFORNIA.

Stock raising in California and, in fact, on the whole Pacific Coast, is in a sort of crude, undeveloped condition. Though there are a few good herds of grade and pure-blood cattle, the great majority of the stock on this coast is composed of scrubs, and the system—if the word be not a misnomer—of breeding and rearing cattle is the same as that in vogue before the conquest, under the domination of the padres. The cattle grow on immense ranges and are as wild as the coyotes, deer and other game inhabiting the territory with them. They are small, ugly and unattractive to the eye of either the expert butcher or the esthete. They furnish an article known in our markets as beef but sold for abont half the price of carcasses of first-class cattle, and the rearing of them is profitable only because they feed upon land which has cost their owners little or nothing (at the public crib, as the political writer would say), receive no care and only so much attention as is necessary to keep brother stockmen from stealing them, and therefore cost little to produce. These ranges are, in fact, simply game preserves, the game preserved being of the genus kine, and the cost of production the expense of maintaining the preserve against poachers and of capturing and marketing the game.

All this must change, and the change is already swiftly working. Good beef is scarce and high, with no prospect of being again as low as in the past. And the demand for good beef at good prices is increasing faster than the demand for cheap beef. Moreover, good beef cannot be coaxed by any art of the butcher from the carcass of the California scrub steer. Improved breeds of cattle, and the grades from those breeds, are in demand at good prices for the shambles, and at no time has there been such a hopeful outlook for the skillful breeder. Nor are our enterprising stockmen oblivious to these facts. The importation of pure-bred males at high prices was never more brisk, and herds of Shorthorns, Herefords, Jerseys, Alderneys, etc., are rapidly multiplying.

Meantime the tide of immigration, recently for a time checked and counterbalanced by emigrations eastward, is again setting strongly toward the golden shore, and in providing homes for these immigrants encroachments are being made upon the area of land hitherto devoted to cattle ranges on the Spanish-Mexican plan. The curtailing of the area of land available for wild cattle ranges—the breaking up of these immense tracts into farms and homes—while it will give us a strong impetus on the high road to prosperity as a community, will not curtail the meat supply. It will raise it, both in quantity and quality. More pounds of good beef can be raised upon a given area of cultivated land stocked with high-bred cattle than can be raised of poor beef upon the same land stocked with scrubs. And there will be more profit upon every pound of it at 6 or 8 cents on the foot than on the poor beef at 3 to 4 cents, though the cost of production be higher by reason of greater outlay for original stock and for care in the rearing.

No country can long be prosperous without a high system of agriculture—a system which cannot exist with the old style of stock-raising. Among the most promising "signs of the times" are the evidences that the vast stock-range of wilderness with its scrub bovines, its saddle-horses and its vaqueros, is soon to be superseded by well-cultivated farms, a variety of crops, improved stock and, in a word, a higher civilization.

"RING OUT THE OLD."

Very peculiarly for California the old year went out. There came clouds, heavy, leaden, dull masses, and then the flakes fell noiselessly, quietly, for all the world the same as in the East. There were white spatterings on the side-walk and unlike the simile that Burns draws in Tam O'Shanter "but a moment white, then melts forever," as they kept accumulating until there was several inches of the "beautiful."

It was a new experience for the boys, and the urchins in the neighborhood where we live were busy as beavers in rolling the snow-flakes into huge masses. Boys of older growth were inprovising sleighs and planks slipped on to the axles did duty for the occasion. It was very poor "slipping," however, and the runners cut through and ground along on the macadam in anything but a pleasant manner. There was little poetry of motion, or any other kind of poetry for that matter, in the effort to secure a sleigh-ride, though there were wet feet to those who were foolish enough to leave the comforts of a good fire to wade through the chillness. We must acknowledge that we were just foolish enough to make a pilgrimage, and the consequence was sore throat, epizooty, pinkeye and influenza all combined. Doubtless H. B. of the *Turf, Field and Farm* remembers a grand rose bush in front of the house—one of those magnificent Marshal O'Neil with yellow blossoms emulating a cabbage in size, gorgeous, grand, the perfection of the queen of flowers. In the early morning the bush hung full from the tiny buds proper for a place in the lappel of the coat to the full, perfect flower. At noon there were masses of snow on the branches, white and yellow scarcely in pleasing contrast, and dejection just as plainly marked in the bud, branch and flower as there was in the faces of those who made the pilgrimage spoken of to see their favorites beaten. Had there been a hammock under the apple branches as H. B. portrayed so glowingly it would have been well filled. As it is, we must reiterate that the less snow there is the better we will be suited, and much prefer rollers to runners.

Then again, a short experience like that of Sunday, Dec. 31st, may be an advantage in teaching us to be properly thankful for the blessings we enjoy, and without such an interlude it might be taken as something we are entitled to at all hazards. Those who caught a good share of the troubles attending throat and chest from wading through the snow can appreciate the bad fix of the horses in the last pinkeye siege and understand that speed in such a case was scarcely to be expected.

GAME PRESERVES.

Whatever feeling there may be in some quarters on the question of game preserves is one that arises from a mistaken idea. People do not preserve lands to shoot on because they are greedy and do not want to see other people shoot. True, they keep the grounds to themselves and prevent others going on them; but they do it in self defense. If they did not it would not be long before all the game would be gone.

With our fish interests, for instance, how would it be if close attention were not paid to the fish by the State. As it is, even now there are not as many fish as there should be and all the care taken does not seem to increase the number. With ducks it may be said that rather a different condition of affairs exists from other species of game. They are mainly hunted in the ponds and marshes which are within easy reach of the city and these grounds are to a certain extent limited. The demands of a large city are met by a great number of market hunters who frequent these marshes and rapidly kill off the game. No one blames them, of course, for trying to make money; but no one can blame the sportsmen in trying to have some fun too. The pot hunters whack away at the game at all times and continually and this had been going on so long that the birds began to get scarce as they were never given a day's rest.

Then the sportsmen saw that unless they took some steps to prevent it the ducks would almost entirely disappear. They therefore organized shooting clubs, leased tracts of land and keep these tracts preserved so that one day in the week they can go there and get a fair string of birds. They sow seed in the ponds and bait them also and they are careful about shooting too early or too late so as not to frighten the birds away. The birds as a general thing have the ponds to themselves all the week as the hunters usually go up only on Saturday nights and have the Sunday morning's shoot.

For the hunting interests generally this is a great deal better than it is to have all the ponds worked day after day by a lot of people who are only bent on making money and who have no special thought of the following season. Of course it seems hard that an occasional shoot can not be taken by people who do not belong to the clubs but there are plenty of grounds where they can go and it really seems as if they would be likely to get bet-

ter shooting on account of the preserves by the increased number of birds. At all events, it is now a recognized fact that those who like a regular shoot and a good one must belong to one of the clubs or else go a long distance from the city for their sport.

STOCK FOR AUSTRALIA.

Hon. Charles Kahlo. U. S. Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, paid a visit to San Francisco last week, and during his stay made a call upon this office. Consul Kahlo is an American and an enthusiastic admirer of the trotting horse. Before he engaged in the art of diplomacy his business was that of dealing in hard woods and buggy and wagon materials, and consequently he naturally enough took more than a passing interest in buggies and the animals that draw them. He chatted with us for some time during his call, principally talking about the style of horses that can be successfully raised in California and will find a profitable market in the Australasian colonies. He said, you Californians must bear in mind two things: First, that while English immigrants in Australia cling to their old-time notions and fancies, young Australians born in the country are as progressive as Americans, and are more like Californians than any class of people I have ever met outside of this country.

Seeing us taking notes of his remarks, Consul Kahlo said: "Now, I don't care to be interviewed in the regular way, and you had better leave that to the dailies. We will sit down and have a chat, and you can take what points you please from my remarks and give them to the public as your own ideas."

We are too modest and too honest to take the credit of Consul Kahlo's experience without due acknowledgment therefor, but will defer to his desire not to publish a set report of his remarks.

Two styles of American horses can be profitably sent to the colonies, in addition to big Kentucky mules, which are in big demand for the Queensland market. The first is the average roadster, nice-looking and stylish in appearance and able to pull an American buggy inside of four minutes. The other horse for which there is a limited demand is a first-class trotting stallion that can show as good as 2:36, but the price asked must not be above $4,000, even if the horse can do a little better. The roadster is wanted all over the colonies, but the most profitable market is New South Wales. There all the young men and all who aspire to be in the fashion drive an American-built buggy. an American roadster and use not only American harness but American whips and trimmings. California can supply all of these wants but a preference is given for Eastern buggies from standard makers. Australia exports hides to California which are made into harness that will find a ready market in the colonies. We think that every American horse shipped to Australia during the next ten years at least California ought to be able to supply. An ordinary California roadster worth here $125 will command in New South Wales $200 and there appears to be no present limit to the demand. But small, well-selected lots will be found more profitable than large speculative shipments. A large shipment is apt to glut the market. The shipper finds himself forced to sell and the buyer is thereby enabled to dictate terms. The horse for the colonies must be fully 15¼ hands and yellow or buckskin horses are not in demand. About five years old and broken, single or double, are the other requirements. For fine fast track horses the market will be found in Victoria where a trotting track has been built and the sport is becoming quite popular. Don't ship any thoroughbreds to Australia. They have enough over there already and, above all, never attempt to place any large draft horses on the colonial market. Every squatter in the colonies has imported draft horses from England until they are a glut in the market and the same is the case with thoroughbreds. All the shipments of horses sent from this coast so far have been sold at a good price and more are wanted, so we hope that those Californian breeders who can afford the expense and who find the local market dull will pick out a nice lot and try to extend the trade of this State.

TRAIN FARM HORSES TO WALK FAST.

The *Breeder and Sportsman* takes an interest as well in matters that pertain to the breeding of good stock as in matters pertaining alone to sports. The breeding of good horses for farm work is of as much importance as the breeding of fast trotters or of good coach horses. And in the case of farm horses, as in that of the trotter, as much depends upon the training as upon the breeding of the animal. Defects in breeding cannot, it is true, be remedied in the training, but the best bred horse in the world may be spoiled in the training, either for the turf or for the farm.

Probably the matter of the greatest importance in the training of a colt for farm work is a rapid gait at the walk, and it is one of those most neglected. Colts are usually broken to trot, not to walk, and in their walking gait they are left to follow their own inclination; yet nearly all the work of the farm is performed at that gait. Breeding, of course, has its effect on this as on any other gait, but probably nine of every ten horses used on the farm might, by judicious training, have been taught, when colts, to walk at a more rapid pace. This question is of more importance than it looks to be at the first glance. An improvement of ten per cent. in the speed of a team at the walk, when the time of team and driver are reckoned for the day, the week and the year, amounts to a very handsome sum in the course of 365 days, and very often this sum would, had it been saved to the farmer, have covered the margin between an actual loss which he has sustained and an actual gain which he might have realized on his year's operations. Careful calculation and study will pay as well on the farm as in the business house, and the farmer who employs a number of men ought never to labor with his hands himself. He has profitable work to do with his head all the time, and if he neglects this to toil with his men he is "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung."

A REMARKABLE CASE.

An unparalleled thing in this region was the death of two young hunters on Monday last by exposure in the marshes in Napa creek. Nothing of the kind ever occurred before in the marsh lands of this State, and it seems almost incredible that mere exposure could account for the sad result. The story, as told by the dispatch, is as follows:

John E. Dever and Charles C. Schaffer, two young men employed in the *Times* newspaper office of Vallejo, went up in the tules hunting Sunday morning. Nothing was seen of them until this morning, when their dead bodies were found on the beach at Mare Island, a short distance above the foundry. The first one to find the bodies was John Dever, the father of one of the boys. While searching he discovered a drifting boat, and in it the body of Schaffer, whose head was hanging over the side with the face resting on the water. A short distance from the boat, and in the water, was a decoy duck used by the hunters, and upon pulling it out of the water Mr. Dever brought to the surface the feet of his son. They were attached to the decoy by a line wound around the legs. Only one oar was found in the boat, but the guns and hunting outfit were all right. An inquest was held this afternoon, the jury returning a verdict that both came to their death from exposure, being frozen to death in the storm Sunday night.

The hunters were both boys, it seems, and the accident cannot be laid to liquor. It is more than probable that the boys got wet and cold sitting in the boat watching their decoys, and got in worse condition than they themselves supposed. One of them may have fallen overboard and been drowned, and the other lost his life through fright and exposure combined.

It seems strange, however, that boys in a boat should have lost their lives through mere exposure and cold. If they had been in blinds it would have been different; but in a boat they could exercise themselves sufficiently to keep warm. The occurrence has excited a great deal of discussion and comment in hunting circles as something heretofore unheard of among us.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An article on "Judging the Age of Cattle," under the head of "Herd and Swine" in this issue, copied from that reliable agricultural journal the *American Cultivator*, incidentally refers to the suffering and trouble which are often caused by diseases of cattle's teeth. It is a mark of progress that equine dentistry is now recognized as a legitimate profession and such a dentist, recently established in this city, reports an encouraging run of custom. Whatever adds to the comfort of the animal reduces the cost of keeping, so that from a standpoint exclusively of dollars and cents it will be found profitable to look after the teeth of horses and cattle, as well as after their health in other respects.

Algona Colts.—We hear of some very promising colts by Algona in Tulare County. Among them is a bay, foaled April 26, 1880, called Ben Wade, his dam Bessie by Oakley's horse of San Luis Obispo, who was by David Hill Jr., Grandam by Prince Albert. He is a colt of very high form and fine action, and Dr. Moore has also a weanling by Algona from Bessie that is as fine as his brother. Can some of our readers inform us what the dam of the Oakley horse was?

We have waited patiently for some time to hear that the University students are keeping up the practice in the football field. There is room for more athletics in the educational course across the bay and it cannot take a better shape during the winter months than football. The Wanderer Club has given no sign of life so far this season and we do not hear from the Phœnix Club as often as we expected.

From all parts of the State come the cheering reports that the late fall of rain and snow has given an assurance of abundant harvests during the year of 1883. This is rare news to the horse and stock breeder. When feed is cheap stock fetch a good price and horses sell high. With feed scarce, horses are in little demand, poor men are forced to sell and the price drops to an unprofitable figure.

The Coming race between Haley and Masterson is exciting much comment both here and in the East. We feel confident that the men will make a record good enough to to show that our sprinters are as fast as our horses.

THE GUN.

Looking Ahead.—From the Idaho *Statesman* we take the following clipping to show that a move is being made in the right direction in regard to the preservation of fish and game in Idaho Territory though at present its fish and game resources seem inexhaustible. "There is no other Territory in the United States that posses greater natural advavtsges for fish and game than Idaho. The protection of fish and game is a subject that needs legislation. There is a wanton destruction of both, and we ueed carefully prepared laws on this subject. The fact may not be realized by many, but it is nevertheless a fact that our game and fish are being depleted, when they ought to supply us with a great deal more food. This would be the case if we had sufficient laws that were rigidly enforced. It is a matter which should be handled advisedly. There are men in our community who know and understand this question, and their advice on the subject is well worth obtaining. In some States commissioners are appointed to protect and foster those interests. With all the natural advantages which we possess we should endeavor to protect and increase these sources of food as far as possible. Legislation cannot take hold of the matter any too soon."

One of the Tricks of the Trade.—A characteristic story is related of a certain English maker, famous in both hemispheres, alike for his excellent guns and his affable manner. On one occasion a lord of more pretensions than skill as a sportsman returned a gun with the request that it he altered in stock to fit him, as he had failed to do good shooting with the piece. Well knowing that the fault was in his lordship and not in the gun (which was made to order) the manufacturer decided upon a plan of action. Assuring the eccentric nobleman that all should be made satisfactory, the gunmaker simply laid the fowling piece aside, and after some delay produced it for the inspection of the sportsman. His lordship was delighted. The gun was vasty improved in his critical (?) eyes. "Why, dye know, it's exquisite, my dear fellah; how did you do it so, my friend?" observed the mighty nimrod. With a knowing wink the maker replied: "Ah, it's one of the tricks of the trade, my lud; one of the tricks of the trade."

Something New.—A shooting match, novel to this coast, will take place on Sunday, Jan. 14th, between Officer P. D. Linville of the San Francisco police and Mr. James M. Brazell, Secretary of the Bullion Mining Co. In this match three weapons will be used, the rifle, pistol and shotgun. Each competitor will shoot twenty-five shots with each firearm; the rifle at 200 yards, the pistol at 30 yards and the shotgun at pigeons with 21 yards rise—the pigeon match to be governed by the rules of the California Sportsman's Club. Each "dead bird" will count five points. This part of the match will come off at Bird's Point, Alameda, and the rifle and pistol shooting at Shell Mound Park. It will be an interesting match as both these men are good shots. This match is for a $200 gold medal. The Linville-Brown rifle match takes place to-morrow at Shell Mound Park.

Saturday evening two young men hired a boat at Fred Berryman's ark, in McCloud's lake, to go hunting in the tules the following day. Since then they have not been heard from, and the boat cannot be found. The supposition is that they were lost in the snowstorm of Sunday, and perished with cold. Berryman did not know their names and nothing of them other than they said that they lived in Stockton.

They have some extraordinary marksmen in the region of Sierra valley. The *Leader* tells of a couple of these nimrods who while out shooting the other day ran across a large buck which was stone blind from the effects of an old wound. After firing twenty-five shots at him, only one of which grazed him and that only in the tip of the right ear, the valiant sportsmen killed their game with a club.

During the snow storm the ponds of the Alameda County Sportsman's Club at Mallard Station was actually filled with water fowl of all kinds seeking shelter from the storm. Mr. Kelly the keeper killed 22 teal with a double discharge of a small Fox gun and over 40 in four or five shots.

How extensive the execution is which market hunters do among game may be learned from the record of S. Payne, a hare-shooter of Merced. During the last two months he has killed from seven to ten dozen hares a day and has sent 1,800 to the San Francisco market.

Messrs. Stack, Hoefling, Spencer and Dr. Card last Sunday were down at the Alviso marshes and found plenty of game, but it was so cold that the fun of hunting was spoiled. However the hunters succeeded in bagging 115 ducks before their return.

Three hunters who camped in Trinity county last summer hoasted of killing 100 deer in two days. Hounds were used in the hunting until these animals were nearly all driven from the region. The hides netted about four bits each.

A very cold-looking lot of hunters showed up on the ferry boats Monday evening and Tuesday morning. Several of the parties looked like remnants of an Artic expedition. A sorry-looking set of dogs accompanied the hunters.

The Sacramento *Bee* says: "An Oregon sportsman claims to have lately killed a snipe weighing seven ounces." It wasn't a snipe; it was only a Stockton mosquito that had gone north for fresh feeding grounds.

Chas. Green and J. L. Ziggler last Saturday were up at Duncan's Mills, and returned with six fine salmon, the result of a few hours' angling. These fish weighed about twelve pounds each.

Harry Kelly, keeper of the Alameda County Sportsman's Club grounds at Mallard Station, has returned to his home in Humboldt. Mr. F. E. Hale has taken his place.

They have had very good shooting at the upper end of Union island this season, compared with what people have had elsewhere.

There are large flocks of ducks in the lower bay, and around the seawalls of Oakland creek they congegate in great numbers.

Sherman island shooting this year has not been very good.

Deer are plentiful on Bear Mountain, Calaveras county.

Ducks are plentiful in Solano county.

Theories in Shooting.

It ie the earneet wish of every wide-awake person of nimrodic temperament to develop himself into an expert wing shot. This ambition is a perfectly natural and an exemplary one. Snceeeding this manly desire comes the question of the most expeditious and efficient way of accomplishing that end. When the yonug or inexperienced candidate for shooting laurels has looked over his inherited gronnd work and found his mind and heart in perfect sympathy with his wish to become a good shot, he is at a loss to know how to proceed. He knows full well tbe usual way is to practice incessantly for years, and even then some men acquire little or no skill. He concludes to epitomize this long course hy appropriating some one else's theory for bis guide and to slight his own natural endowment. I believe we are all too willing to slight our own theories and worship some other man's. We court theory too devotedly and in many cases we slight onr practice very shamefully. Practice develops into perfection what theory organizes. I admit that practice, enlightened by a little theory (one's own'), hrings prohciency sooner and much useless labor is saved. Theory can achieve nothing without the aid of practice, while practice is not so positively dependent on theory. Too much tbeory may retard one's progress and be otherwise detrimental, while there cannot be too much practice if mastery is the goal sought for. "Practice makes perfect," is an old adage, but nevertheless a true one.

Theory at best is but the vain imaginings of some brain as to how a thing may be done, while practice is the act of applying it. A plurality of machines may work on the same theory, and in this respect they widely differ from a similar number of men engaged in work, for each of the latter invariably has a distinct theory of his own as to the better way to do it. I doubt, most emphatically, the propriety of embracing any man's theory when we can acquire one of our own and the one designed for us. Apropos, if all men's muscles, nerves, etc., were precisely alike, I would yield a point. Theoretical men try their best to promulgate the idea that correctness in aim can be easily acquired by obeerving their infallible rules, which is really absurd. If obstinacy impels the heginner to give no heed to timely warning, and if he wishes to become a servile thief and steal someone's theory, whose shall it be? Perhaps that of Mr. A. Kleiuman, of Chicago, is selected, and he will find that that reorganized expert, with great emphasis, declares his sincere belief that no man can become a successful shot who does not "hold on" flying birds. Perhaps, dissatisfied with Mr. K's theory, he adopts Bogardus' experience for his guiding star, and he will find that that great gun says no one can—even by the slightest chance, otherwise from shooting away ahead—kill a bird if it be in motion. When great shotgun authorities like these disagree so widely, the yonng nimrodic disciple begins to think for himself, as he ought to have done from the beginning.

I sincerely believe that no geueral rule can be given for wing-shooting; and moreover, I do not believe any two men shoot alike. Within a few months I have read at least twenty-five articles written by men who had mastered this perplexing art, and no two were in anywise similar. "Then how shall I proceed," queries the confounded man, "to become a good shot?" The answer is: "Acquire a theory of your own, and practice—practice." If one has no clearly defined theory to begin with, intuition will teach him to point his gun toward the bird and blaze away, and by repetition of thie simple act a theory will be formed before one is aware of it, which will be the one nature intended for him. If you were desirous, dear *Bee*, of hecoming a practical duck-shot yon wonld go into the swamps and practice, and not by theorizing by your warm fireside. These theoretical men are gentlemen who, through fortnitous circnmstances, have become "crack shots;" and, being intelligent men, are very smooth writers. They are indisputably philanthropic, and they rush into print with their experiences for the express purpose of benefiting the yonnger portion of the fraternity by their advice. But oh, how they torture us (for we are keenly sensible to the fact of our own inferiority of aim) by forever referring to the great skill they have attained. Kind nature has endowed ns with the instiuct, and instinctively should we shoot. He who tries to divorce us from the theory intuition has tanght is an usurper, bent on stealing nature's designs. Experience, theory (one's own) and instinct combiued teach man proficiency in the use of the gun, and not man's hints to his fellow-man. I believe that constant observation, earuest perseverance and habitual practice will do more toward developing the shooter, away down in the rudiments, than tons of theoretical writing.—*Spoonbill, in Sacramento Bee.*

A popular pastime is to go down upon old Alameda wharf and shoot ducks. The birds are coutinually flying, aud are easily killed as they cross the wharf, if the marksman is expert. Care has to be taken to shoot them so they will fall to the "tideward" of the wharf. If the tide is going out they mnst be made to drop on the south side; if coming in they mnst fall on the north side, and then they float under the tressel, when they are picked up by nets on the ends of long poles. Those who have dogs willing to work under the nnfavorable circumstances may shoot regardless of the tide. Dave Chisholm has a dog that has got the business down to a fine point. When he seee a duck fall he takes a runniug jump from the wharf and lands in the water about ten feet away from the piles. He then brings the ducks, and putting his pawe upon the slanting braces of the piles, calmly awaits the ceremony of being hoisted up on the wharf again. A nooeed ropc is lowered over hie head, and if there is any difficulty in getting it in place he will assist by poking his nose through it. Then when they are ready to pull, Dave will sing out, "Now, get ready!" and the dog will draw in as long a breath as his lungs will hold, when he is swiftly pnlled up and landed on deck, and the uoose hurridly unloosed.—*Bee.*

A correspondent at Gridley, writing to the Sacramento *Bee*, poets the city people who like wild goose meat, to be careful in buying, "for it is a fact there are hundreds of thousauds of geese crippled in the tulcs every year. The correspondent trnly says that the inexperienced huntere and boys cripple more than the regular hunters. It would be an easy matter for unhealthy geese to be shipped below, and the one who sent them bardly be aware of it. The correspondent says that at times he has seen conduct on the part of hunters that good, law abiding citizeue do not practice. A hnnter was recently beard to remark that some of tbese geese he was shipping 'were good enough to feed tbose San Francisco fellowe on,' hut he wouldn't eat them." Commenting upon the foregoing the Colusa *Sun* thus disrespectfully refers to the average San Francisco appetite: "Tbere may be a great many geese crippled by the boys, but we hope they will keep banging away at tbem. They destroy more than would supply all the city people with meat and bread. And those city folks only eat them as they do jack-rabbit—because tbey are game."

The [illegible] no sportsmen are beginning to awake and threaten [illegible] violators of the deer law.

SMALL GAME REMINISCENCES.

A Rabbit's Shrewd Method of Evading Capture—Squirrel Stories—All True of Course.

"I tell yon what, boys, they ain't a brush lot nor a scrub oak clearin' fur twenty miles round that ain't more'n bilin' over with rabbits, an' squir'ls is thicker'u seeds in a cowcnmber," said the old settler. "Yit, h'gosh, ev'ry other feller you see with a gun is goin' out arter them pesky thieves of the valley, the ring-tailed coon! A hnntin' coons, when they mowt be a havin' genuine sport 'mong the squir'ls an' rabbits. B'gosh, boys, it makes—me—sick!"

It seems that there mnst be something all the while to worry the old settler. Job and Mag Streeter, the seven yonng Streeters, and the yellow dog had only just finished their visit at his honse, and he had so far recovered his wonted good nature as to insist on having someone "jine" him when he "slnng his apple juice under his surcingle," when one of the boys with a gun on his shoulder came into the Crissman house and let out that he was going after coons. It is a well-known maxim of the old settler's that "anyone ez'll hnnt coons 'll steal chickens from a blind nigger," aud even to mention coons sets him going.

"Go an' hunt yer coons, dot rot ye!" he continued. "Go an' bring 'em in by the cart-load if ye wanter! Git all the fun ye kin out'n huntin' 'em, for I tell ye, b'gosh that when Gahriul blows, an' ev'rybody's standin' 'round waitin' to see which place he's goin' to get a pass to, it'd a ben better for de coon-hunter if he'd a had a mill-stun 'ronnd his neck, an' ben sunk so durn deep in the bottom o', the sea, that he couldn't a heered the trumpet, I'm tellin' ye!"

The sheriff being an old coon-hnnter himself, and having been out only the night before and brought in three, changed the snbject.

"You may think squir'ls are pretty thick this fall, but when they're so thick that you have to carry an umbrella every time you go into the woods to save yourself from being pelted to death hy the showers of nuts the squir'ls drop from the trees, then I rather think the abundance of sqnir'ls is worth mentioning. That's the way it was np along the Lackawack in the fall of '57, major."

"They must a ben durn good hnntin' 'long the Lackawack that year, sheriff," said the old settler, "an' if you kin shoot as well as you kin lie, I don't believe you could pnt the sqnir'ls you killed that fall into a ten-acre lot with no fence around it."

"Good hunting?" said the sheriff. "Well, yes; I think that if I remember right, major, the hunting was a peg or two above the average. I was busy that fall, and didn't get out after squir'ls but once, and that was way late in the season, when cold weather had set in, and the squir'ls had all gone. I went up in a piece of woods back of Lackawack and sat down on a log. I didn't get up once, and never fired a shot except into one tree, which was about thirty feet from where I sat. Well, major, when I had squir'ls piled np around that tree so that I couldu't see the middle of it, and had filled the space so that they began to tumble over on me, I felt ashamed of myself and got up and went home. I don't know exactly how long I was out, but I left the honse in the morning as onr hired man was going out to milk the cows. When I got back home he was just coming from the barn with the milk, and we only had three cows, and the best one was only giving four quarts a day."

"Seems to me that was the same fall I saw a fnnny sight up along the Paupack," said the connty clerk. "Talk of squir'ls! The woods were more than full of 'em. They had cleaned out all there was on this side of the river, and made up their mind to forage on the other side. They started one day, and in less thau teu minutes the stream was full of 'em from bank to bank, swimming across. There had been a big freshet in the Paupack, and there wasn't a bridge left between Hawley and Kipp's. It played hob with the hnsiness along the river, for people couldn't get their lumber nor snpplies from either side of the river to the other, and one or two men thought they'd have to fail. The day the sqnir'ls were moving, a peddler's wagon came along. The peddler was a stranger, and he drove right along to where a bridge had gone away, and never noticed it, hut just kept right on across the river on the backs of them squir'ls. It took the squir'ls three honrs to all get over, hut by that time more than a hundred wagons had crossed, and the business went on booming again. That must have been the same fall, sheriff."

"There ain't a consarned doubt of it, b'gosh!" said the old settler. 'But that wasn't the same year that there was only one rabbit in this hull durn county, my smart rooster. That's somethin' ye don't remember, none o' ye. That was in '43, an' I kin tell ye it took huntin' to get that bob-tailed little puss. They never had been a season afore but what rabbits was thicker'n setters in a Jersey tavern. Bnt that fall you couldu't start one any more'n you could start a hear's tooth with a pair o' tweezers. I hunted three straight weeks in all the best rabbit deestricks they was, but nary a rabbit did I see. The first trackin' snow that come in December I started out, bound, b'gosh, to find a rabbit if there was one in the county. I lived back o' Dingman's then. Over on the west side o' Little Log Tavern pond I strnck a rabbit's track. I'm durned if it didn't skeer me. I had to set down for ten minits 'fore I could start an' foller the trail, au' when I did start it was with the idee o' follerin' it till I got that lonesome little scrub-oak mule if it took me till spring. The track led me more'n four miles through swamp and brush, an' over the conearndest hills that ever I clum. Suddenly, b'gosht 'lmighty, the track stopped plumb in the middle of an open space ten rods squar'. They wa'nt nothin' but an ole ches'nut tree on the openin', an' that were thirty foot from whar the track ended. 'Twa'n't nothin' but a rabbit track, boys, but to have it come squar' to an end in plain open sight, ten mile back in the wood from no place an' night comin' on, I kin tell you that it looked durued spookish, an' I says to myself, b'gosh, says I, I'd a durn sight ruther that track were a big he bear a-standin' thar ready to buckle inter me.

"But I didn't calc'late to give it up that way. I went all arouud that openin' tryin' to find out whar that track begun agin, but b'gosh, it didn' begin nowhar. They wa'n't no place to be seeu whar the rabbit could a hid, an' I begun to wish I were back to hum, gittiu my night's stovewood. I'd often heerd of epooks, but I never expected to have anything to do with one, 'specially in the ehape of a dodrotted uo-tailed rabbit. But, spook or no epook, I made up my mind to see the thing out. I built a fire over on the edge o' the woods and fixed things to stay all night. Durin' the night there come about an inch of new snow. Soon as it got fair daylight in the mornin' I was up to investigate. Now, if I was kinder flabbergasted the night before, I was clean gumswizzled that morning when I seen the rabbit track start just as sudden ae it had ended, about eixty foot from its stopping-place the night afore. But I started to follow it, b'gosh, on the double quick. Two mile on it crossed a big poud. I knowed the ice wouldn't hold me, an eo I had to go clean around, more'n a mile. When I got to whar the track came out on t'other side, I found, b'gosh't'lmighty, that the rabbit had changed his mind arter gettin' acrost, an' had turned an' gone back agin. By this time I begun to get mad. I cnssed an' tore awhile, an' then took my back track around the pond. The rabbit were makin' plumh back t'wards the openin' where he playd the spook on me the night afore. I hadn't seen hide nor hair o' the little cuss yit, an' cussed myself from a to izzard fur not fetchin' a dog along. Well, sir. b'gosh, that track led right to that openiu' in the woods again, an' ended just as suddint as afore.

"That durn rabbit's charmed," says I, 'an' I'm gummed if I'm goin' to waste any more shoeleather on him, b'gosh!'

"An' so I p'nts my nose fur hnm. I had jest got in the edge o' tbe woods, when I kinder turned an' looked behind me. I jumped more'n ten foot; fur agoin' helletyhoot back towards the pond agin were that cnssed rabbit. I pulled and whanged away, an' thongh, b'gosh, he wa'nt more'n half a shot sway, I never tetched him, an' afore I could get in on him with my left bar'l he were ont of all kind of range, and lookin' no bigger thau a snowball.

"Now, I know'd rabbits once in a while were dnrn cute, so I jest made up my mind that this nn had some reason or other for seekin' this openin,' an' concluded to hide an' wait. I waited more'n two honrs and was just going to give np in disgust, when a peekin' out from behind the tree whar I was layin' I see the rabbit comin' a lopin' along about a qnarter of a mile away. When he got within about thirty feet of the chestnut tree in the openin' he stopped, and lookin' round cautiously for a minit, scrooched down on his haunches an' gave a spring. The rabbit shot through the air like a ball out of a gun towards the tree jest as he sprnng, and he skittered about a foot out'n his course. That brought his head ker plunk againt the tree, an' he tnmbled on the snow. I picked him up. He had broken his neck, and were as dead as a stone hammer. Then I see what he were up to. They was a big hollow place on both sides o' the tree. He was cnte enough to know that by taking a long leap and shootin' inter them hollers from either side he could throw anybody off'n the scent ez were follerin' him. That were the only rabbit that 'were killed in the country that year, and I allus believed that he skittered out'en his course when he see me that day, and committed suicide rutber'n be killed."
—*Canadian Sportsman.*

Human Development.

While the steady march of improvement has produced many marked changes in the qnality of our domestic animals, the intelligent stock raiser being ready to contract—if time is allowed—for the production of a horse, for example, of any desirable color, form or speed, it is strange that a corresponding interest in the development of the human species should not exist. We acknowledge laws for the brute creation, laws by which definite results may be secured, by obedience to which soundness and health can be attained, as certainly as a good crop may be produced by the use of good seed, soil, tillage, etc. We feel almost sure that proper care, in all respects, will produce definite resnlts, and those of a favorite character. If a cow, for example, is bnt half fed, never protected from iuclement weather, we are not surprised that the milk is poor in quality, reduced in quantity, and that she soon pines and dies. We never think of attributing such an event to a "mysterions dispensation of Providence," for we perceive the relations of canse and effect.

But, in relation to man, it would seem that most persons regard him as ontside the pale of the law realm, a creature of accident, so low in the scale of heing as not to deserve the sanctions of law. With some persons, at least, his sickness is an inexplicable mystery. His lungs, as it might seem, are never affected by foul gases; his stomach by improper food; his nerves by the deadly poison of tobacco or ardent spirits, or his muscles hy abuse. I cannot bnt regard health as a commodity, prodnced with the same certainty and exactness as a pair of boots. We may make muscle with the same certainty in the man as in the horse. And, since muscle or physical stamina, when in a vigorons state, must be the basis of the best condition of the mental and moral being, it is of the utmost importance to lay well the fonndation. And, since it is utterly impossible for the mind and soul to exist "at their best," in a sickly, putrid body, surrounded by pestiferous gases, filth and foul odors, living in dark and damp cellars, breathing nothing to pnrify, eating nothing to make good blood, it is of the nmost importance to turn our attention more to man, the highest in the scale of being, as God made him, giving less attention, relatively, to pet dogs, canary birds, and the like. If we would have good muscles, saturated with electric force, firm, able to endnre labor, capable of resisting the effects of climatic changes, they mnst be nourished, fed with muscle food, properly developed by labor and rest. If we would have sound lungs, we mnst allow them more space than corsets and Parisian plates would encourage. If we would not have a part of the 600,000,000 of air cells closed, by undue pressnre—in tight lacing—we must be much in the pure air of heaven, exercise freely, having no garments or appeudages to prevent the free action of all the mnscles. If we would have pure blood, as one meaus, we must breathe our quota of the air, so bonntifnlly, if not prodigally frrnished by the great Father. If we would have good digestion, a normal stomach, as the most important means of securing strength, we must nonrish the body by the nse of plain, simple, nourishing food, easy of digestion, taking such food at stated and regular times, allowing the stomach about the same time for rest that we accord to other muscles. In short, we have simply to obey the laws of our being, the laws of God. We may improve our condition from age to age, so far as I can see, without limit. In our best state, more than half of the present sickness may he prevented.—*Ex.*

The Origin of Wheat.—Evolution claims at length to have solved the problem of the origin of wheat. The noted botanist, Grant Allen, says: Wheat ranks by origin as a degenerate and degraded lily. The primitive ancestor of the lily was a very simple plant, with a triple set of ovaries and three triple sets of pollen-bearing stamens, fertilized by insects. It thus acquired petals, varied by selection, until they acquired those bright colors and beauty which rivaled "Solomon in all his glory." The development was through many etages, through the alesina and marsh arrow grass aud innumerable forms nntil it reached the perfect lily. The first downward step seems to have been self-fertilization, taking the place of insect aid. Afterward the winds bronght the varied fertilizing pollen dust, and so came the rushes, plain little lilies with dry, brownish flowers; then the wood rushes, something betweeu the true rush and the grasses. The Euscaulon, a common American water plant, rushlike in character, bridged over the gap hetween the rushes and the grasses, and then step by step the changes in the parts of the flower culminated in our wheat plant. With the woodrushes commenced the habits of storing gluten and starch along with the embryo, which has made the cereals so valuable for human food, and raised our wheat, the descendant of the lily, the queen of the floral world, to the rank of the prince of graine, hearing its princely sway upon all the golden harveet fields of every civilized race aud nation on the globe.

THE KENNEL.

Coursing in the East.

The Eastern people are commencing to wake up to the delights of coursing and propose to emulate the clubs of California in that sport. The initial steps have been taken. Mr. H. W. Huntington writes to the *Turf, Field and Farm* as follows:

Referring to your article which appeared in the issue of the first inst., relating to the formation of a coursing club, I would like to supplement what you wrote with a few remarks upon the subject.

Early in the fall I made a public appeal to all owners of greyhounds not to allow their dogs to play the part of the French poodle, but rather put them on their mettle and show them to be of some worth. Those gentlemen who keep greyhounds simply because they are beautiful and pleasing to the eye are perfectly welcome to do so; but it seems to me gross injustice to a noble animal to deny him his rights and privileges, to say nothing of following the instincts of his nature. Sportsmen and poets have sung the praises of the pointer and setter; how with gun in hand they start off upon the usual "glorious morning," their favorites bounding off with wildest joy at the prospect of a royal hunt, eager beyond control for the enjoyment of what to them was as great as to the hunter. Nor yet has the courage and ambition of these noble animals escaped their verse. By the inexperienced the greyhound in this country has been very much maligned and pronounced of no value, spirit or ambition, and never was the utter falsity of it more perfectly established than by an occurrence which happened to me the other day while giving my dogs a run.

We were out with my three sleek, think-skinned, tender-appearing greyhounds and two setters. On our way home we came to a bunch of brush that was covered with vines and cat briars, so that in fact you could see into it but a few feet. As we approached it one of the setters came to a magnificent point, and the second coming up backed her in most excellent form.

We stood perhaps half a minute admiring the whole scene, when the three greyhounds returned from their wanderings and came up to me. Feeling sure the dogs were pointing fur we ordered them on into the brush, while we held the bounds in leash waiting the appearance of "bunny." But she would not come out, as the setters could only enter the brush a few feet, and were then obliged, on account of the sharp cat briars, to give it up. Seeing there was no prospect of starting the rabbit out, we loosened the hounds, intending to continue our way homeward. But they were not of the same mind. They made one dash at the briars and through it they went, from end to end, from side to side, heedless of cuts and scratches. I then remarked to my companion that the courage of these dogs could never again be questioned after such a performance.

I do not wish it in any way to be understood that for one moment I want to question the courage of the setter, for I have owned and still do own some rattling good ones; but rather to show that the greyhound has no superior in that respect, and that though he may be treated as a pet his sphere of usefulness does not end there, and that he is capable of holding his own with any of his brethren.

The emotions of the setter when first she winds her bird till she settles down to a well-defined point is fully equaled by the wild, almost uncontrollable power of the greyhound, when, while walking in leash, he sees the prey jump right from under his very nose and dart off with lightning speed for some convenient cover. With them the love of the chase is an innate one, as natural as the taking to water of a duck, and so it appears to me that in making simply pets of the greyhound we rob him of his nature and dull his every perception. Therefore it is my constant, earnest desire to see full justice meted out to my favorite breed of dogs and have them hold in the public esteem the high place they are entitled to.

I received many letters from owners of greyhounds in response to my appeal, making inquiries as to who were our prominent owners, asking my views in regard to forming a club. The only feasible plan that I know of would be to have, say, twenty gentlemen organize a club, pay a fair initiation fee and monthly dues, and during the next fall rent a farm within fifty miles of New York, and on it put a thoroughly competent trainer and slipper. Such a farm as desired could be rented cheap, and the outbuildings turned into kennels, cook-rooms and storehouse. Here the members could send their dogs down and have them trained, conditioned and exercised, simply at the cost of the food, which would relieve the club of heavy expenses in the gratuitous keep of a large number of dogs. The keeper being a thoroughly practical man could easily handle twenty-five dogs and keep them in perfect condition, and, in case of whelping bitches, he could give them better care than can be obtained in the city. Pure milk, fresh vegetables, good meat and scraps would keep them in such condition as would enable them to be run at a week's notice.

Here also could be planted in good numbers the Western jack-rabbit and the English hare, and ere a season had passed the section of country for miles around would be sufficiently well stocked to enable anyone to have a good match at any time. Rabbits and hares are very prolific, and when protected for one season would supply the want so greatly felt.

It is very gratifying to me to know that at last a nucleus has been formed, from which may spring a club devoted solely to the advancement of the greyhound and the introduction into this country of the glorious sport of coursing over which all Britishers are so justly enthusiastic, giving to thousands an exhilarating pastime with all the excitement and pleasure that can be desired in any gentlemanly sport.

I am endeavoring to get some twenty gentlemen to join me in the establishment of a kennel where we can be assured that our dogs, when in practice, will have proper care. If any would like to join me in such an enterprise, I am sure they would be amply compensated for their outlay, and not only that, but would have such means at their disposal as would enable them, at little expense, to add a few more dogs of noted strain and blood to their string. Upon the farm spoken of there could be held weekly matches, not only of the members, but from challengers outside the club. These trials would not only be of great service to the dogs, but would be a source of infinite pleasure to the members.

Mr. Lotz, of Chicago, the pioneer in this country in raising greyhounds of noted blood and speed, has kindly offered me his services in assisting me to procure jack rabbits for my dogs. Feeling confident of the success of my desire to institute a series of trials here in New York, I wrote to the owners of some of our most prominent dogs, challenging them to run against my dogs on Christmas day in a friendly match. Without exception these gentlemen entered most heartily into my proposition, showing they were thorough and true sportsmen and willing to try conclusions with me, irrespective of results. The dogs that will take part in the trials are Nellie, Slingsby, Don, Clio, Doubleshot, Dorothee and some others. These dogs are so well known to the public as to require no comments from me. I hope to add to these some three more, and if the weather is propitious and the jacks arrive in time, we anticipate having a jolly time and hold the first series of coursing matches ever held in the East. The pleasure of this sport being once demonstrated, all that remains for us to do is to keep up its character and have every trial fair and open. Many thanks are due to our sporting papers, who have the interest of all sports at heart, for the generous way in which they have spoken of this truly royal pastime, and the support they have thereby given it."

A Ten-Tousand-Dollar Dog.

The fact that just over the river from Albany is established one of the most famous kennels in the world has too long been concealed from public notice. As the master and his visitor, a reporter of the *Journal*, approached yesterday the dogs in the yard adjoining the kennel barked and bayed like mad in recognition of his coming. Corralled in a spacious enclosure guarded with a mesh wire fence, the forty or fifty dogs were at play when the owner arrived. Each in turn poked his nose through an opening until fondly petted on the head by his master, whose touch they seemed to crave like a child its father's caress. The kennel itself is a building 85x40, put up in modern style, with a decided notion for architectural attractiveness. Inside it was found as airy and cosy as a well-kept cottage. Its builder seemed to have had an eye out for optical effect, convenience and comfort. A fire blazed with genial warmth in a little enclosed space apart from the stalls. These compartments were some ten in number, designed for the accommodation of between forty and fifty animals. Isolation is effected by the erection of stationary screens of wire. Each dog is assigned its place, and learns to know it as well as a boy does his cradle.

This was demonstrated when the keeper whistled the pack into the house. In they scampered like so many boisterous children, full of spirits and animal glee. One after another they filed into their proper stalls and suffered the doors to be shut on them. Rory O'More, the progenitor of the majority of the troop, alone retained his liberty. "Rory is never locked up, the guide explained; "he is a privileged character. He belongs to the family in the house, not to the kennel."

Canine pedigree, one may guess, is an expensive luxury, when a single animal, like the father of the tribe, "Rory O'More," is valued at a plump $10,000. There is not a drop of blood in his veins, however, which is not pure and free from inoculation. He is descended, on his sire's side, from the champion imported "Rufus," a winner of nine prizes at conspicuous exhibitions in this and the old country. His dam was the champion "Friend," a dog which carried off the first prizes from ten different bench shows, notable among which was the championship of the United States at the Minnesota field trials in 1879.

"Rory" made his first appearance in public as a show dog in New York under the auspices of the Westminister Kennel Club, in 1877. Although then only nineteen months old, he carried away the first prize from a host of competitors. On the same occasion a $250 cup offered for the finest specimen of a dog of any kind, including either native or imported setters or pointers, was awarded to the king of the Greenbush kennel. "Rory" was again on the bench at the shows given in New York in 1879 and 1880, at both of which he was the captor of the highest honors, being awarded the championship again the first year and the Tiffany necklace the second. —*Albany Journal.*

A Dog Show.—There has been some informal talk among members of the old S. F. Kennel Club, about getting up a dog show next August. A show well managed ought to be a success in San Francisco and good management in the light of past experience ought to be easily attainable.

Men of Business.

In a land where there is great intelligence and great industry, there will be great wealth; and this wealth must be kept moving, changing forms and places and hands. It must find new channels in which to flow, new markets to supply, and create new demands where no demand exists. In our country intelligence and industry have called forth new and important inventions, created a great amount of wealth and put everything in motion. The streams are harnessed and made to draw; the earth is dug open and made to yield fire and light and power for machinery; a greater number of tons of merchandise is annually moved than by any other nation; manufactories of everything, and machinery for changing the form of everything are everywhere set up. All this goes to continually create and call out men possessing a peculiar kind of talent, a peculiar natural endowment; and these constitute a distinct and a very important class—business men. In this class are included all who give their time and thoughts to a particular branch of business, such as bankers, insurance companies, merchants of all descriptions, capitalists, manufacturers, contractors, master mechanics, ship owers, and all who employ others to manage movable property. Modern cities are built expressly as business posts; ancient cities were built for defense. A modern city is built on a harbor, so as to be easily accessible to the ocean; ancient cities were built on the river, away from the ocean, accessible to fertile lands. Modern cities pay little attention to the question of defense, and ask no walls; ancient cities made this the great question. Hence our modern cities are the gathering points where business men congregate, and are the tunnels through which they pour the creations of human industry.

It would be difficult to know how much money is in their bands, or how much changes hands daily, to say nothing about the merchandise bought and sold on credit. This mighty tide is swayed, ebbing and flowing every moment. They have the power, by concerted action, to create a panic, to honor or dishonor a nation every day. There is no earthly power which is felt so quickly or so widely as the power that moves the circulating medium. Ready money is ready power; and the men who have all the money of a nation in their hands must be an important class. The ore that comes out of the earth, the coal that follows the ore, the products of all the factories, all the workshops, of all the machinery, of all the agriculture, of all the fisheries—in short, everything that can be raised from the ocean, from the land, everything that can be moved on the land or on the water, everything that human ingenuity and skill and toil can produce is in the hands of those business men. It may not be theirs, but it is in their hands. It is for them to manage. They may have all the machinery that human ingenuity can invent; they may have the best and largest ships that ever sailed; but they must change the form, and the place, and the value of all the property of the world. There is not a farm in the land, not an acre of ground, nor a cow, nor a sheep whose value is not affected by these men. Their honesty, capacity, activity, energy and skill make a nation prosperous or otherwise.

Let anyone go into an office where the patterns of a great machine-shop are drawn out of the brain; let him go through the calculations necessary to build a railroad or to build one great ship; let him sit down and study the markets thousands of miles off for the purposes of traffic; let him plan what fabrics will be wanted two years hence in a distant land and manufacture those fabrics; let him calculate the chances of war and peace in this and that part of the earth; in a word, let the man who thinks that the men of business have not a vast amount of intelligence, watch them as they roll the wealth of the earth from one quarter to another; as they change a dreary sand-plain into a great city; as they make the air and the water, the streams, the lakes, the forests, the oceans, the winds, and the very lightnings work in their behalf, and they will see that there is, and must be, a great amount of intelligence in this class of men. No class of men work harder, as a class; none strive harder to bear up and carry their burdens manfully than these men; and often the intellect is taxed to an extent of which few dream.—*United States Economist and Dry Goods Reporter.*

Last season in the East was a sort of "cutter season," as so much cutter talk was indulged in and so many cutter races were sailed. It hardly seems to us, however, that the cutter advocates could have been very well satisfied with the results aside from their having called attention to the rig. There was certainly no proof that the cutter could sail faster than the sloop, and, as far as comfort is concerned in the waters our boats are used in, the wide boat surely is the roomier type.

THE RIFLE.

National Rifle Association.

The eleventh annual meeting of the life members of the National Rifle Association of America will be held at New York, Jan. 9th.

General Molineux, the President, will review the work of the year 1882. In this address special attention will be paid to the late international military match, while suggestions for the future conduct of the National Rifle Association, and for the return match of 1883, will be presented to the life members.

The reading and adopting of the annual reports will be followed by the election of seven new Directors to fill vacancies caused by expiration of the terms of office of General Wingate, Judge Gildersleeve, Colonels Scott, Story, Schermerborn and McLeer, and the resignation of Colonel Olyphant.

The new year will be an important one for the National Rifle Association, and it behooves the life members to be extremely circumspect in their choice of new Directors, and before casting their ballots, to carefully consider the names placed in nomination, as to their ability regarding time and their willingness to perform the duties required of them.

In the early days of the association one or two of the active Directors selected the candidates, and opposition, if any, was too weak and unorganized to be effective. The National Guard next took the management in hand, and by combined efforts secured a sufficient number of votes to carry their point. Unfortunately, however, many of the men thus elected seldom reported at meetings of the Board of Directors, or performed duties assigned to them as executive officers or committee men. They quietly dropped out, and their places were filled by the Board without the consent of the life members. This inside election is, however, perfectly legal under the constitution and by-laws of the association.

Military rule was not appreciated by the short and long range marksmen, and a combination was made, by which the military, in part, gave way to the small-bore element. This was a point not lost on the Directors, and last year they formed themselves into a close corporation, nominated candidates, presented printed ballots, and, naturally, elected all of their nominees, the opposition, though strong, being unorganized. We do not desire to criticise the individual actions of members of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, but if the life members would consult the roll-book of the Board they would readily satisfy themselves as to how the accepted duty of the Directors was performed.

This year there are likely to be three parties in the field. The first to be selected by the committee from the Board of Directors, the second by the short and long range small-bore men and the rifle clubs, and the third by the National Guard.

Among the names thus far mentioned for election are General Wingate, Judge Gildersleeve, Colonels Scott and Story, of the present Board; F. J. Donaldson, Dr. Wright, A. J. Howlett, H. F. Clark, J. W. Todd, Dr. Habirshaw and L. V. Sone, of the small-bore clubs; and General Fitzgerald, Colonels Cruger, Clark, Rodney Ward and H. S. Jewell, Lieut.-Col. Palmer, Major Duffy, Adjutant Rand, Captains J. L. Price, A. T. Decker and J. M. Jarvis, of the National Guard.—*New York Spirit of the Times.*

The year of 1883 promises to be one of the most important in the history of the National Rifle Association and of rifle practice in general, in America. The defeat of our riflemen at Creedmoor in September last cast a damper on the rifle movement, which will require a strong effort to throw off, and it behooves every rifleman in America, and every friend interested in the education of our State and National troops, to put their shoulders to the wheel, and by encouragement and advice aid and assist the officers and directors of the National Rifle Association. America, without doubt, has procured a rifle which, in the hands of good men, will prove fully equal to the best ever produced in the British Isles, and if our men will come to the front a team can be selected which will do honor to American marksmanship. The rifle and men will, of a certainty, be forthcoming, but in our efforts to recover lost laurels abroad, we should not lose sight of our interests at home, and on the directors of the Association must rest either the progression or failure of the National Rifle Association. There should be no drones in the hive. The annual meeting of the life members of the N. R. A. will be held in January. To these life members of the association is given the power to choose for good or ill, and if the men elected to fill the vacancies in the board are merely chosen for the glory of the position and with little intention of performing the duties of the office, the life members will only have themselves to blame.—*New York Spirit of the Times.*

The National Rifle Association has a letter from the British Association announcing that in the coming match the use of a wind gauge and permission to change entry will be conceded, but no change in the shape of the ha[illegible] sight will be allowed.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

Theories Regarding the Rotation of the Bullet in its Flight.

BY DR. E. H. PARDEE.

(Continued from page 379, volume 1.)

Having described in my last communication the method of different rifling as promulgated by the individuality of each inventor, I will now direct my attentiou to the turn given to the rifle, and I am forced to say too little importance has been given to the determination of the turn or pitch of the grooves. This, until the days of Hutton and Robins, was never reduced to anything like a mathematical calculatiou. These gentlemen have left behind them the result of their experiments and deductions so plain that from their day and from their mechanical calculations there has been almost a constant strife between individual intelligeut mechanics and national emulation as to who could first catch the golden prize by giving the proper spiral to the grooves, with the proper fitting of the ammunition to the same—a point upon which, in reality, failure or success will always depend. But one would naturally give au opinion, based upon the marvelous performance of our present era of gunnery, that everything that the human mind could bring to bear upon this important subject had already beeu brought into requisition. But with all our advancement it seems remarkable that no one has made and set forth the precise laws that shall determine the size of the rifling, with its caliber and length of projectile for different distances; for, however mucb the sentiments and opinions may differ on this head, it is clear to my mind that there must be some fixed laws, applicable to guns of every variety of caliber, by which this matter should be governed.

While I admit that there are those whose experiences have been more extensive than my own, still, from what I have seen and reasoned from cause to effect, I shall claim tbe privilege at least to respect my own opinions and deductions, although they may differ widely from the honest opinious of others whose researches and investigatious may have been far greater or even less than my own.

The first thing that presents itself to my mind is: What is the cause which renders a projectile of an elongated form more efficient when it has imparted to it a rotary motion toward a common center, when in the direction of its flight? All will say that the answer to this question is, that such a rotation enables the projectile to resist the deflecting power of the air better.

I do uot know that I can do better than to quote "Robins," which has been regarded as authorly on this matter:

"A bullet discharged from a rifle barrel is made to whirl round on an axis which is coincident with the line of flight, and, hence, it follows, that the resistance on the foremost surface of the bullet is equally distributed round the pole of its circular motion and acts with an equal effect ou every side of the line of direction so that this resistance can produce no deviation from the line. And (which is of still more importance) if by the casual irregularity of the foremost surface of the bullet or by any other accident, the resistance should be stronger on one side of the pole of the circular motion than on the other; yet, as the place where the greater resistance acts must perpetually shift its position round the line in which the bullet flies, the deflection which this irregularity would occasion if it acted constantly with the same given tendency, is now continually recitied by the various and contrary tendencies of that disturbing force during the course of one revolution."

I think Mr. Robins is correct as far as he has goue in this matter of rotation to the bullet, if he had added that the circumstances attending the flight of elongated projectiles show, however, that a rotary movement about an axis situated in the direction of its flight alone tends to keep the projectile in the plane of its trajectory, not altogether because the pressure of the air is there by equally distributed round the pole of the circular motion, but because the rotary movement gives stability and support to the projectile which enables it actually to resist the teudency which the projectile has, from the pressure of the air, to become unsteady, or to turn completely over in its projectile velocity. And, furthermore, I will venture to say that in order to obtain the best effect with a particular shot, a given velocity of rotation should be imparted to it which in the nature of the concomitant circumstances must not be the same with all kiuds of bullets.

Men have differed in their opinions regarding the cause of rotation being imparted to the bullet; some have argued that the rotary motion of the shot arises solely from its constrained passage along the grooves, formed in the barrel of the gun, while others believe that the grooves simply imparta first rotary impulse to the shot's flight by the action of the air against the projections upon the surface of the bullet.

In my opinion, it looks reasonable and in fact I have no doubt that the rotary motion given to the projectile is caused solely by the twist which it receives in passing through the barrel of the gun; and that the pressure of the air, so far from promotiug or assisting it in any way, must act continually as a check upon it in proportion both to the length of the shot and the velocity that is imparted to it.

The theory that the air imparts the rotation to the bullet is founded upon a certain supposed analogy between a bullet and an arrow; and how many attempts have been made at various times to place flanges or grooves at any angle to the plane of the elongated bullet, and fire the shot out of the smoothbore, believing that the wings would be so acted on by the air as to impart to it a continuous rotation until the projectile velocity had been spent!

A little study of the subject will conviuce any one that there is no analogy existing between the two.

An arrow is usually a rod of wood with some metallic substance on the point, which, when in motion, has little or no teudency to turn over, for two reasons: first, because the resistance of the air to such a motion is very great, owing in a great degree to the length of the shaft and its comparative small density; second, because the direction of the original impulse passes almost exactly through the center of gravity of the arrow, which cannot be the case in the leaden shot. Let us suppose an arrow beginning to turn in its flight; the impediment or resistance of the air would have a direct tendency to check such motion in consequence of the forward position of the center of gravity.

Most people believe that feathers on the arrow are placed in an oblique direction to the line of the hindmost part of the shaft, but such is not the case, for they would materialy affect the flight and range of the arrow. How often have I heard men talk to the contrary in their comparing the rotation of the arrow with that of the bullet from the rifle!

And I am led to believe that the action, cause and effect of the flight of the simple arrow are not correctly understood, resulting in a philosophical deductiou that by the breadth of the surface preseuted by the feathers, any tendency of the arrow to rotate about its shorter axis is checked and the steadiness of the arrow augmented.

Thus it will be readily seen that three feathers will have a greater influence in causing the arrow to steady up in its trajectory than two, as with three, in whatever direction the shaft moves, the flat surface of the feathers will encounter the resistance of the air; the feathers also materially give aid to the arrow following the career of the flight, so as to be a tangent to it quickly at every point.

To illustrate this arrow problem, let us take a leaden bullet, as long as the shaft of the arrow, with the center of gravity not thrown toward the foremost part of the shot, and fire it from one of our long range rifles that now have one complete turn in eighteen inches, and for want of greater rotary motion the bullet will begin to turn in the air before it has departed from its greatest initial velocity, and the shot will go screeching through the air in its evolutions, making a noise like a baby with a bellyache; and it is about as painful for a man to listen to one as the other. And it would be impossible to impart enough rotation to the long shaft of the bullet to keep it spinning on its own axis, for I find by mathematical calculations, to keep a shot turning upon its own center, that it would require a complete turn in every four inches, allowing the bullet to be twenty-five inches long. The angles of the grooves would be so short, or the turn of the rifling so quick that the projectile velocity would be too great for the shot to turn with the riflings and it would strip or pass directly over the grooves in a straight line.

This arrow business has caused many men to spend their time and money in trying to perfect some kind of a projectile to be fired from a smoothbore gun that would impart to itself the rotary motion necessary to keep it spinning on its axis.

I remember when I first moved to Oakland in 1867, a Mr. Potter was creating a great sensation among the natives of the town by getting in circulation a report that he had invented a breech-loading cannon with a peculiar kind of a projectile that was going to revolutionize the laws of gunnery. As a matter of fact, I became exceedingly anxious to set my eyes on the little joker, and after a while I succeeded in not only seeing but feeling of this wonderful weapon that could shoot the dog out of the moon and not in the least interfere with the revolution of that satellite around the earth. The cannon was about six feet long, constructed like any other cannon, largest at the breech, running toward a coue to the muzzle end of the piece, with some kind of a block and key to close the breech after being loaded. The caliber if I remember right was about three inches. The projectile was headed, cylindro conoid, about three inches long, and then on three sides equidistant, grooves were cut shaped like the letter V, running on an obtuse line from the plane of the shot, making three flanges for the air to come in contact with, believing that by the pressure of air coming in contact with these, the wings would press it over and cause it to have rotation upon its axis, coextensive with the projectile velocity of the shot.

These wings were about six inches long, so that the center of gravity was strongly located in the head of the shot. Well do I remember when I replied to the question "Doctor, what do you think of my invention?" the expression of contempt he had for me depicted on his face. My reply was a little rough, but graphic beyond all doubt. "'Tis not worth a d—n," and after a little repartee on both sides, I induced him to cool off and listen to my reason for the above answer. First, the air in front of the bullet is driven from its position in a direction at right angles with the course of the shot and as the shot is traveling at the immense velocity of two thousand feet a second, the atmosphere does not unite again till after the shot has passed through the vacuum thus created, therefore the wings on the tail of your shot are relieved from the atmospheric friction that you base your whole argument on. Second, if your theory could be correct the act of gravitation would cause so much greater atmospheric friction on the under than on the upper side of the shot that there must necessarily be a constant divergence of the shot from its direct initial point of flight. Third, that the construction of your shot is of such a character that the "windage" would cause you to have a perceptible and constant variation in the performance of your gun which of itself would make your gun valueless as a weapon on the field of battle.

The moral of all this was Potter got mad, I went home, and a few years afterwards I learned that the gun had been sold for its intrinsic value for "old brass."

I am free to confess that some fifteen years ago I too was infected with this arrow disease; and I had it bad, and nothing but a series of practical experiments brought the disease to a crisis, and gave me the knowledge, when I could diagnose and prognosticate a similar affliction of others. I made a number of experiments in a smooth-bored gun, with long shot, of which the front part was composed of hard metal, usually lead and metallic antimony, the hinder part of wood and other light material; and I learned that the resistance of the air prevented these shots turning completely over but a manifest tendency in the oscillating in the tail of the shot during its flight resulted in a low velocity; consequently a high trajectory. And it must be manifest to any one who has given the subject a little brain fodder that if the projections of the shot are sufficient to overcome the tendency to turn over, that must materially reduce the velocity and thus increase the expenditure of means. I care not how ingenious many of these inventions and creatious may be, how fertile the mind they emanate from, how devoted the individual may be to the gun, how often he may go to his target ground, and fire his one hundred shots from prepared ammunition, the facts will remain the same, i. e., unless the full power of ordinary shot, either with regard to velocity or range, can be obtained with them they are practically useless, and not worth the ammunition that they cost.

I have seen so much trifling with the laws of gunnery, by men who do not understand the real difference between a short or a long range rifle, that I am tempted to shout at the top of my voice "God have mercy on their souls."

A man may as well attempt to trifle with the science of mathematics as to attempt something new in the science and laws of gunnery without first educating himself and making himself somewhat conversant with the mysterious laws of gunnery.

A man may as well go to the blackboard and attempt to work out a problem in the rule of three without first learning the three principal rules of arithmetic, addition, subtraction and multiplication, as to attempt to solve a problem in one of the most abstract sciences that the brightest intellect is, and for ages has been, trying to solve. I received a letter a few years ago from a lad, who had gotten "letters patent" for a rifle bullet, and after getting the rigbt secured from all encroachment, he then began to make inquiry as regards the merits of his bullet. And with all due respect to this young cion, engaged in so noble an undertaking, I will quote a sportion of his letter.

"My Dear Doctor—I hear you are an expert on the rifle; I have invented a bullet and I think there are millions in it, and if you will furnish the money we will go in cahoots; and after reading my description of the bullet and you think it worth your attention, write me and I will call down and see you. Description of the bullet—The bullet is like that of Sharps long range only little shorter and beginning at the but end and running a screw around the whole length of it, or until you get to where it begins to slope off to the point. The screw when the bullet is in motion will screw in the air, like a wood screw in a soft piece of redwood. Don't you see my pint, and what do you think of it?"

I answered the lad's note, saying that I thanked him for his kind offer, and regretted to he under the painful necessity, wholly on account of my whole time being occupied in my profession, to decline his very liberal offer, that I hoped and trusted that be would have no difficulty in obtaining some one, without any trouble, who had all the means necessary to start so laudable an enterprise, and added:

"P. S. The only addition that I could offer to your screw patented bullet, is the application of sweet oil on the head of the bullet, as it would make it slip more easly through the air; believing that sweet oil and perseverance will make your screw bullet a complete success; I again subscribe myself,

"E. H. PARDEE."

The California Schuetzen Club, which numbers over one hundred members, among whom can be found the best rifle shots in this State, had an election for officers Wednesday at the Eintracht Society Hall. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, Philo Jacoby; Vice-President, C. C. Rholffs; Treasurer, J. H. Schulte; First Secretary, W. Hatje; Second, J. F. Sarranter; First Sbootingmaster, I. Rapp; Second Shootingmaster, J. H. Fischer; Trustees—E. Adams, J. Fischer, Philo Jacoby; Finance Committee—H. Zecher, Wm. Ehrenpfort, A. Bertelsen; Shooting Committee—A. Rahwyler, K. Krahman, D. Schoenfield.

The Feeding of Road Horses.

Eight years ago I began to practice medicine in the country and was advised by my father-in-law, a physician of thirty years' experience, to feed my horse but twice a day. The proposition was indignantly spurned; I ate three times daily; why should not my horse? At last prevailed upon, I made a trial of the system, and after some years' experience am more than satisfied. I can most heartily indorse all Dr. Page wrote in the recent article on "Horse Hygiene," and would respectfully submit the following rules for feeding road horses: 1. Feed as near 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. as possible; or in winter time at 5 p. m., if preferred. 2. Vary your feed in kind from time to time; oats, however, always being the staple. 3. Vary the quantity of feed according to the work. 4. Always put a small piuch of common salt in the feed. 5. Always shake the dust and settlings out of your hay, and use only a very moderate quantity. 6. Never drive your horse, if you can help it, until he bas stood at least two hours after feeding and watering, and never feed or water until he has rested at least one hour.

Now a few comments. Rule 1. Feed your horse in the morning all the grain he will eat clean; put in it a little salt. When he has eaten it, offer him a little hay—my rule is as much as I can pack twice into a water bucket. Too much hay bloats a horse and makes his wind short, and may produce heaves. Let your hay be clean, shake out the dust and pick out longer weeds. After he has finished his hay he may be groomed and watered, and two hours after he has had his grain he is ready for the road. His food has been at least partially digested, and passed to credit of the blood and thence to the muscular and nervous system; instead of a load of crude substances to carry, he feels an invigoration of fresh vitality supplied to bis system. Now, the horse so treated and driven upon the road needs no feeding until night; further, he is better not fed. If your driving at noon or near it offers an intermission, put him in the stable, take off the harness and let him stand an hour, then offer him water, and in an hour again rub him off, harness and drive on. Rule 2. We prefer oats as a basis. In summer a little cracked corn with it and sometimes a little wheat bran. In winter corn and oats are ground together (no rye) or a little flaxseed meal with oats is excellent. Oats make muscle upon the hips and neck, while feed (corn, oats and rye) makes fat on the ribs especially and produces less muscle and more heat than oats. Rule 3. If you jog your horse six miles a day he does not need half the feed he will if you push him hard forty or fifty miles, as I frequently do. I feed eight quarts every day, ten if the trips are many, and twelve or sixteen if very many and long. Rule 4. Salt is essential to the animal economy. No man can thrive without it and none would if "salted" once a week. Season the food for the beast as you do your own—a pinch in three fingers in every lot of feed. Finally, let him rest at night before you feed him at least one hour, and if he is very weary a two-hours' rest is better; then water and feed (I prefer my night feed a trifle to exceed that of the morning); this avoids all possibility of foundering, and the horse bas a better appetite.

SCENT OF DOGS.—Dogs not only smell odors in an occasional way, but they otherwise seem to extract a recognizable odor from almost everything, as Professor Croom Robertson also suggests. Anarchist knows me when I am dressed in clothes he never saw before, by his nose alone. Let me get myself up in theatrical costume, and cover my face with a mask, yet he will recognize me at once by some, to us, undiscoverable perfume. Moreover, he will recognize the same odor as clinging to my clothes after they have been taken off. If I shy a pebble on the beach, he can pick out that identical pebble among a thousand. Even the very ground on which I have trodden remains to him a faint memento of my presence for hours afterward. The bloodhound can track a human scent a week old, which argues a delicacy of nose almost incredible to human nostrils. Similarly, too, if you watch Anarchist at this moment, you will see that he runs up and down the path, sniffing away at every stick, stone and plant, as though he got a separate and distinguishable scent out of every one of them. And so he must, no doubt; for if even the earth keeps a perfume of the person who has walked over it hours before, surely every object about must have some faint smell or other, either of itself or objects which have touched it. When we remember that a single grain of musk will scent hundreds of handkerchiefs so as to be recognizable even by our defective organs of smell, there is nothing extravagant in the idea that passing creatures may leave traces discoverable by keener senses on all the pebbles and straws which lie across the road. Thus the smells which make up half the dog's picture of the universe are probably almost as continuous and distinct as the sights which make up the whole picture in our case, and which doubtless coalesce with the other half in the canine mind.

POULTRY.

Hen Lice.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of" freedom from lice in fowl houses. A great many poultry-keepers when they find their fowl houses swarming with lice go to work and clean them out in short order and then seem to think that the work is done for all time; hut the little tormenters multiply and increase with astonishing rapidity, and in the course of two or three months the inexperienced ponltry-keeper is astonished to find that his fowls have more lice on their bodies than ever.

If you expect to keep your fowls and their premises free from chicken lice, you must wage a constant warfare. The ounce of prevention in the shape of a proper place for the fowls to wallow in, and an occasional whitewashing and washing the perches with coal oil, is worth more than several pounds of cnre after the lice once get a foot-hold on your fowls; hut when they do get it, don't he discouraged, hut go to work faithfully until they are exterminated.

The plan that I have given repeated and thorough trials—and that has never failed me—is to whitewash the iuside of the houses every spring and fall, aud once or twice during the summer; to fumigate occasionally with snlphur; to use coal oil freely as a wash abont the perches and on the hodies af the fowls; to nse sulphur or tohacco stems in the nests, aud to always keep a supply of road dust and ashes where the fowls can wallow in at pleasure. After the dnst hath has heeu in use a month or six weeks, the hox is refilled with a fresh mixture of dust and ashes. Anoint the fowls every two weeks with a mixtnre componnded of five onnces of sweet oil mixed with one onnce of sassafras oil, and applied with a sewing machine oil can. Carholic powder is also an excellent remedy for lice on chickens, and to mix with the contents of a dnst box.—*Fannie Field in Prairie Farmer.*

Fanny Field and Games.

In your always welcome paper dated Dec. 2d, I find the following: "Will Fanny Field or some reader of the *Prairie Farmer* auswer a few questions in regard to game fowls?"

In Fanny Field's answer to the ahove it is plain to he seen that she owes them a little spite, prohably on account of that hen, snnbonnet and woman affair. Now I will speak a good word for game fowls. I have raised them for fifteen yeara. Have also had Cochin Chinas, Light Brahmas, Plymonth Rocks, and a variety of mixtures. In my experience, games are the hest layers of all fowls, giving the greatest weight of eggs for food consumed, and hest for tahle use, althongh not large. They have very plnmp bodies of the finest grained flesh of all poultry,' and "Good mothera? Well, yes." Fanny has given the facts that will apply to all games in that respect. The hens will make it lively for rats, hawks, dogs or persons that interfere with her family management.

My experience in chicken cholera is that last spring I bought twelve three-quarter pure Brahmas, hrought them home, and put them in the hen honse with my games; and in two weeks I buried the last one. All died of cholera, and lost only two of my games with it, and never any before or since.

For laying qualities Black Breasted Red I consider hest. They also have the brightest colored feathers. Games among fowls are like the race-horse among horses—the highest in hlood, most heautiful, hardiest and healthiest of their kind. I admit they are not the fowl for close quarters in town; bnt for the farm they are the best of all hreeds of fowls.—*Sim, in the Prairie Farmer.*

A mysterious disease has been making havoc among the ponltry owned by residents of this town. It is worse than cholera among human beings, being as sudden in its operation as strychnine or any other deadly poison. Fowls which have fed heartily the evening previons are found dead under their roosts the next morning, nor is there in the appearance of their bodies externally any manifestation of disease. Turkeys and dncks, helonging to the same poultry yards, do not seem to be attacked hy the malady. This we report from personal observation; nearly all the chickens on our premises have perished, some ducks and turkeys feeding with them having escaped entirely. Of nearly fifty hens and roosters ahout half a dozen snrvive at this writing and we hear of equal mortality in other ponltry yards. Coupled with this disorder we have ohserved that the nights of its extremest virulence were close and foggy and we are inclined to counect it with those atmospheric conditions. With the setting in of the rains, our opinion is, the disease will disappear.—*Monterey Democrat.*

There are people who think raising poultry and eggs for market is small bnsiness anyway; let all such meditate on the following figures: Orer 20,000 car-loads of live and dressed ponltry are carried into New York city yearly, and 25,000,000 of eggs go into the same market, According to the best estimates, the United States produce 900,000,000 of eggs annually.

The Duke of Argyle is accnmnlating the American wild turkey on his plantations. This shonld not be difficult, as English winters are mnch milder than our own, and the turkey is a hardy bird, nsually preferring to roost in trees in the coldest weather, rather than in close houses.

How to Feed For Eggs.—Always keep pure hred poultry, uot mongrels. Let your poultry have all the old lime, plaster, oyster aud clam shells hroken up, hurned bones, charcoal and gravel they require, a good dust hox to wallow in; plenty of good water—uot snow or ice. Sour milk is good, and is much liked by them. In the morning give potato aud meat scraps, hoiled aud mashed, and thickeu with corn meal and wheat shorts. At uight feed corn or huckwheat.

On the second moruing give a warm hreakfast of potatoes or the like; thicken with shorts, or oats and huckwheat ground together. Feed wheat screeniugs at night, and so on. They should have a warm meal of some kind every morning, and change the feed every day, and not feed steady one kind of food. Haug up a cahbage by the stnmp; the fowls will work at it until there is nothing left of it but the stump. Give them two or three times a week a little bone meal in their mash, also a little cayeune pepper. Keep them iu good warm qnarters, and clean and free from lice and other vermin. Pullets will lay more eggs in winter than old hens, if they are early ones—March or April hatch.

It takes a little louger to prepare the moruing meal than it would to throw a little corn in the snow or on the mauure pile, as a great many do, and then complain that they get no eggs. Follow these rules, and yon will have eggs to spare.—*New Southern Poultry Journal.*

Molting of Fowls.—When fowls are well cared for molting nsnally takes hnt little time compared with those uncared for, aud full of vermin as such birds usnally are. Some fowls rarely appear to shed a feather ont of season while others are continually dropping their feathers here and there, aud never appear in a perfect state of feather. These latter are rarely good layers, and are usually Asiatics and their crosses. They are generally infested hy vermin, that destroy the life of the feathers, and canse them to drop prematurely. If the fowls' hodies are kept clean, the feathers will he hright with good keep, and when the season arrives for the regular molt, the new feathers are ready to take the place left vacant by the worn-out dress; in a few days the hody is covered hright and new, the normal condition of the hird kept np and, in many instances, the egg production also. Molting usually occnrs in August and September, hut some fowls do not molt until into Octoher and Novemher. These fowls are generally the large layers, hut with good care and food they will pass through this season with small difficulty, if warmly honsed at night. They seldom make so strong or good hirds as those which drop the feathers at the usual period.

Breeding Geese.—In hreeding geese the snrplus goslings are killed off every year. None need he saved for wintering and hreeding except it may he well to keep one or two fine geese to take the place of old birds, killed or hurt hy some accident. Geese lay regularly, breed and rear their goslings well for fifty or eighty years and, it is said, they grow tougher every year. So if one has a good breeding goose, one which does her own duty well, and is reasonably peaceful toward other inhabitants of the farmyard, it is best to keep her for years. Sometimes a goose will he very cross, killing duckling and chickens, attacking children, etc. Such a one is a fit candidate for the spit. Ganders are generally mnch worse, and usnally one more than five or six years old becomes absolutely unhearable. So provision is naturally made to replace the old ganders every three or four years. It is hesides necessary to do so, for thongh a young gander will attend fonr geese very well, an old one confines his attention to one only, and often proves infertile at six or eight years old, getting crosser all the time.

Where fowls are fed regularly it is well to throw the food on the ground and let them scratch for it, since the exercise thns gained is heneficial.

The Cheese Markets.

The Utica, New York, Dairymen's Board of Trade held its last meeting for the season of 1882 in Utica, Dec. 4. The Secreary, B. D. Gilhert, presented his report, together with a tabnlar statement of the transactions of each market day at Utica aud at Little Falls, from which it appears that the dairy interest of central New York, while it has not hoomed with hops, has partaken of the general prosperity. The Utica market opened May 1, oue week later than last year and two weeks later than in 1880. The late opening was largely due to the high price of hutter, which led dairymen to make hutter rather than cheese. The opening price was twelve cents, or ½ cent lower than in 1881. The cold weather of spring and dry weather of summer were disconraging features, but profitahle prices were generally ohtained. The three heaviest days of the season were the three Mondays of July when sales aggregated 10,922, 9,476, 11,580 boxes, respectively. On nine days in 1881 the sales exceeded the heaviest of these. The secretary says: "It is worthy of notice that while cheese has not bronght as big prices this season as it often does, neither has it ruu down to a very low price. It has maintained a very even conrse all throngh the year, the average price being confined between the limits of 10¾ and 12½ cents—the lowest price not dipping below ten cents and the highest not going ahove fifteen cents. Last year the variation of the average price was 4½ cents." The only disasters recorded during the year were the failures of the houses of R. Perrin aud Snell & Co., ueither of which seriously affected the Utica hoard. The secretary's tahle of daily trausactions affords the following statemeut hy months, the figures under "sales" and "commissions" represeuting hoxes, and under "average price" the price per pound:

UTICA MARKET.

	Sales.	Commissions.	Average price.
May	17,363	5,052	11½
June	19,118	6,487	10 11-16
July	40,756	9,918	10 23-32
August	22,245	7,281	10 25-32
September	27,261	5,935	10 31-32
October	34,204	3,168	12
November	20,181	1,513	11¾
Total	181,137	39,356	11 5161

Total sales and commissions on Utica market 226,502 boxes, which at sixty pounds per hox gives a total of 13,230,120 pounds of cheese sold. Multiplying hy average price and we have receipts on Utica market during 1882, $1,523,593 85.

LITTLE FALLS MARKET.

	Sales.	Commissions.	Average price.
May	18,951	2,178	10 33-40
June	26,686	2,320	10 17-32
July	47,456	4,251	10½
August	22,747	2,652	10 27-32
September	29,729	4,290	10 29-32
October	35,836	1,548	12½
November	14,153	579	11 25-32
Total	195,357	17,818	11 4838

Total sales and commissions on Little Falls market 213,175 hoxes, or 12,790,500 ponnds, which at average price shows receipts on Little Falls market during the time considered $1,468,836 40. The cheese industry, as represented hy these two, the principal markets of the dairy region of New York, hrought to its patrons in seven months of 1882, $2,992,430 25; total receipts in the two markets last year, $3, 268, 950; in 1880, $3,800,436. The falling off this year is attrihuted to the late opening, the cold spring and dry snmmer, which rednced the flow of milk.—*Cultivator.*

A Grain of Wheat.

A "corn of wheat" is a little thing, but marvelously complex. Through the center of the kernel runs a groove, so that a horizontal section is heart-shaped. Under a glass we see that it is very composite in structure. The ontside layer or cnticle, which forms the brau, is composed mainly of silex, the mineral hase of sand, which hy means of the potash iu the soil is made solnhle, and is carried by the little veins of the wheat plant and deposited with the woody tissue. The nutriment in this triple coat is not digestihle hy the hnman stomach, hut is excellent for cattle. The layer next inside this is styled glnten. This is a complex snhstance and in the highest degree nutritious, especially to the mnscnlar tissnes of man. Glnten pure is composed mainly of protein, which is the basis of the nitrogeneous compounds, alhumen, fihrin and casein, with a slight addition of sulphur. On this layer depends largely the nntritive valne of wheat. When flour stands for some time after grinding some of the gluten changes its form to alhumen, and thus impreves its hread-making qnality, so that the haker considers flour a month old hetter than that fresh ground. This substance is not strictly limited to this layer of the grain, bnt is fonnd in the hran and distrihuted throngh the starch.

Within this gluten layer lies the starch, constituting the mass of the kernel. The starch consists of minute granules about .002 of an inch in diameter. The nnclei around which cluster these tiny grauules some think are gluten. This is certainly true of oats. On the mingling of the gluten with the starch depends the valne of wheat for making hread. For, besides the protein, crude glnten contaius sugar, gum and soluble alhumen. The decomposition of sugar in fermentation produces carbonic acid, which hecomes eutangled in the tanacious gluten, expands in the heat of haking, and reuders the loaf light and spongy.

Iu the center of the kernel, where the outer layer turns into the hody and doubles arouud, forming an inner heart-shaped section, lie the phosphates of soda, lime and magnesia, which are the hone and brain making elements of wheat. In the crease near the large eud of the keruel lies the germ, which, though rich in gluten, contains oily and dark matter that injnres the color and quality of the flour and should he removed. Over the germ is a thin scale-like pellicle, easily removed with the thumh nail, revealing the little germ-coutaining cell heneath. The germ, by slight pressure, may he removed, leaving the cell, which, however, is coated with oily matter which shonld also be kept out of the flonr.

At the other end of the kernel is a sort of fine brush appendage formed of numerous downy filaments of a slight salmon tiut. These are useful to the seed in the ground as ahsorhents of moisture, but in the flour impair both its color and flavor, and should also he eliminated. This hrush eud and the crease, with the wriukled surface of the grain, are graud dust and dirt catchers, and a large amonnt of the machinery of onr modern mills is for the sole purpose of cleaning the grain from dirt, and freeing it of the bran, germ, hrnsh and oily matter which iujure its capacity for making white, spongy and uutritious bread.—*American Miller.*

A Frightful Collision.

New York.—The valuahle trotting horse, "Jim Sauds" was ruu iuto in a race, sustaiuing several brnises, and lameuess. His owner Mr. Nohle Thompson, of the well kuowu Boardiug Stables, 1393 Broadway, N. Y., states that he placed the animal under the care of a veterinary surgeon, who in three monts failed to heuefit him. A thorongh treatment with St. Jacobs Oil was theu hegun, and the horse uot only entirely recovered hut was enahled to trot mile heats in the astonishiug time of 2:21. Mr. thompson regards the Oil, as the greatest pain-cure and linament that has come to his uotioe in his experience of fifteen years.

Sudden changes of the weather often cause Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic trouhles. Brown's Bronchial Troches will allay the irritation which induces coughing. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $5 60@$5 75; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Interior Extra, $4 75@$5 25; Interior Superfine, $3 75@$4 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—The market in this grain is rather dull of late. The asking price is generally above the ideas of purchasers; $1 80 is the holding price, while $1 77½ is the extreme buying limit. No sale for lower grades.

BARLEY—The market is steadier now than it was in the earlier part of the week. Recent sales are: No. 1 Feed, February, $1 23½@$1 24; do, March, $1 25; buyer the season, $1 29½ ₱ ctl.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 70@$1 75; Good, $1 75@$1 80; Choice, $1 85@$1 90 ₱ ctl. Eastern, $1 65 ₱ ctl

RYE—Business dull. Quotable at $1 65@$1 76 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $27@$29 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $37 ₱ ton. Shorts, $18@$20 ₱ ton. Oitcake meal the oilworks sell to the trade at $32 50 ₱ ton, less the usual discount. Middlings, $23@$25 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $13@$14 50; Wheat, $15@$17; Wild Oat, $14 50@$16 50; Mixed, $11@$13 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 19½@21c; California Hams, 16½@16¾c for plain, 16½@17c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16½@17c; California Smoked Bacon 15@15½c for heavy and medium, and 16½@16¾c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 15½@16c; Pork, $20@$21 for Extra Prime, $23 50@24 for Prime Mess, $25 50@26 for Mess, $26 50 for clear and $27@27 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $16 for bbls and $8 50 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $17 for bbls and $8 75 for half bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13½@14c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 30@50c for common and 75c@$1 25 ₱ bx for good; Lemons, $7@$8 per box for Sicily and $5@$6 for Malaga; California Lemons, $2 50@$3 per box; Limes, $7@$9 per box for Mexican; Bananas, $1 50@$3 ₱ bunch; Mexican Oranges $20@$25 ₱ thousand; California, $2 50@$4 50 ₱ box; Pineapples, $8@$9 ₱ doz. New crop Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ₱ bbl.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $6@$10 ₱ ton; Carrots, 30@35c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 3½c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Mushrooms, 10@15c per lb; Okra 75c@1 00; Dried Okra, 15@20c; Dry Peppers, 12½@15c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 50@75c; Early Rose, 80c@$1; Garnet Chile, $1@$1 10; Humboldt, $1@$1 15; Tomales and Petaluma, 85c@$1; Peerless $1. Cuffey Cove, $1 10 to $1 20 ₱ ctl.; Sweets, 3c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Quotable at 50@60c ₱ sack.

BEANS—Bayos $3 75@$4; Butter, $3@$3 25 for small and $3 20@$3 30 for large; Lima, $3 75@$4 00; Pea, $3 00@$3 15; Pink, $2 95@$3 20; Red, $2 95@$3 20; small White, $3@$3 25; large White, $2 75@$3 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 28c; choice, 26@27; fair to good, 23@25c; inferior lots from country stores, 17@22c; firkin, 25@26c for good to choice, and 20@23c for ordinary; pickled roll, 22½@24; Eastern, 18@22c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Fairly steady. California, 14@16c for choice; 11@13 for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, $15@16; Eastern, 16@17c:

EGGS—California, 35@35c;

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 14@15c; do Hens, 14@15c; do dressed, 14@16c; Roosters, $6@$6 50 for old and $7@$8 50 for young; Hens $7@$8 50; Broilers, $5@$6, according to size; Ducks $9@$11 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2@$2 50 ₱ pair.

GAME—Light demand. Quail, $1 ₱ dozen; Mallard Ducks, $3 50@$4 50; Sprigs, $2@$2 25; Canvasback. $3 50@$4 50; Brandt, $1 25; Gray Geese $2@$3; White Geese, $1 25@$1 50; Honkers, $4@$4 50; Snipe, $2@$2 50 for English and 50@75c for common; Teal, $1; Widgeon, $1@$1 25; Hare, $1 75@$2 25; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 75.

WOOL—No change in prices. We quote fall: San Joaquin and coast, 8@12c; San Joaquin and coast Lamb, good, 11@12c; Northern Fall, free, 15@20c; Northern Fall, defective, 11@15c; Northern fall, Lamb, 15@20c; free Mountain, 11@15c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 19c ₱ lb; culls one third less, and Mexican Hides 1c ₱ lb less. Dry Kip, 19c; Dry Calf, 20@22c; Salted Steers, over 55 lbs, 11c ₱ lb; Steers and Cows, medium, 10c; light do, 9c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 11c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ₱ lb; Dairy Calf 70@80c each; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings; 30@50c for short, 60@90c for medium, and $1@$1 35 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7½c@8½c ₱ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 9@10c; medium grade, 7½@8c; inferior, 5½@6½c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 8@9c; small ones, 9@10c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 6½@6c and Ewes at 5@5½c ₱ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Quotable at 6½@7c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 6¾@7c for hard and 5¾c@6½ for soft; dressed do 9¼@9½c ₱ lb for hard grain hogs.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER.*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

DAVID L. LEVY,

JEWELER, DESIGNER OF MEDALS AND TESTIMONIALS,

39 Third Street, San Francisco.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

FISH.

Catching a Shark in the Indian Ocean.

In the summer of 1852, heing then twenty-eight years of age, strong, healthy and full of hope, I fonnd myself in company with 183 other adventurous spirits a passenger on hoard of the good ship Revenue, Capt. Seth Crowell of Cape Cod, master, bonnd for Australia. This was, I think, the second ship of the Cameron Line which sailed from New York direct to the antipodes; the Helena heing the first. Though I do not clearly recollect whether the Grey Eagle sailed before or after the Revenue.

Onr passengers were a splendid lot of fellows hailing mostly from Upper Canada, Quebec and Nova Scotia, with some four or five from New York city and Brooklyn. With the exception of two Benedicts, who had their families with them, every man of us was under thirty years of age. Even onr captain, as fine a specimen of an American sailor as ever trod a deck, had not reached his third decade.

We sailed east around the Cape of Good Hope; and when I say that our passage extended to 104 days without a sight of land except the Island of St. Paul, seen at a distance, you may form some idea of the shifts and expedients we were put to in order to pass the time, and of "the fun and diviltry and divarsion" thence arising. We exhausted ever kill-time device known to weary and impatient mariners. Each man had, over and over again, raffled off his superfinous effects, the general and final result heing to leave every one with just about what he had at starting. This mild form of gamhling was the only vice indnlged in, all of the passengers heing of a steady and superior class, and none feeling inclined to risk money in games of chance.

We read every scrap of printed paper to he found so many times over that we are all crammed with literature to the lips. We told stories, played euchre, whist, crihhage, old sledge, and every other game known to Hoyle; got up concerts and glee clubs; pitched qnoits, with rope instead of iron; indulged in private theatricals; shot at floating marks; canght dolphins, porpoises, flying-fish, gulls, albatross, and Mother Carey's chickens; worked np the position and progress of the ship each day, and even carried on a daily paper nntil it died out for want of mental pahnlnm; and then, with the distant gold fields still far beyond onr eager and expectant gaze, we sighed for new delights.

One day we found ourselves hecalmed in the Indian Ocean, south latitude twenty-three degrees, east longitude eighty degrees; within the Tropic of Capricorn, hetween the Island of Madagascar and the Australian coast. For nearly a week a monstrous shark with his two attendant pilot fish had heen following us, much to the annoyance of the old salts, whose superstitious fears pointed to some ill coming.

While the ship one day lay languidly heaving upon the slight swell of the calm hut ever-restless ocean, the old man-eater displayed his huge hnlk close to the port side and there remained, evidently waiting for the nsual contents of the cook's garhage hucket. We had never yet caught a shark, and I asked the captain's permission to take this fellow. It was readily granted, and we proceeded at once to husiness.

Borrowing a shark hook, hent upon ahont two feet of chain, from the mate, we tied a strong line to the chain, put upon the hook a chnnk of pork and threw it overboard. After a moment's inspection, the monster slewed lazily over on his side and took the hait. Two of us had hold of the line, and hy a strong jerk we fastened him securely. Then we got a whale harpoon and drove it well into his shoulder. Next, we took a stout rope, made a running bowline at one end, passed the loop over and around the hook and harpoon lines, pulled the shark's head a little ont of water and jammed the howline firmly ahout him behind the first fin. Then we ran the rope through a hlock at the end of the main yard; fifty willing hands seized it and ran aft, and his sharkship was speedily on hoard.

All this time, to the utter confusion of my preconceived ideas, the fish made no resistance whatever, hnt so soon as he reached the deck there was the mischief to pay. He flopped and jumped and plunged about in a terrific manner, opening and closing his fearful jaws in a vicious and highly suggestive style. There was on board the ship a spaniel dog, which, upon seeing the unnsual commotion, ran up to the prize, harking furiously. He was just in time to receive a violent blow from the tail of the fish which sent him heels over head clean across the deck, where he hrought up howling against the hulwarks. The owner of the dog, a little French Canadian, now seized a handspike and dealt the savage monster several heavy hlows near the tail, and afterwards chopped that powerful memher off. This put a stop to his acrohatic feats, and he lay as quiet as a log.

It was a very large specimen of the great hlne or white shark. He measured a trifle over fourteen feet in length; greatest girth, seven and a half feet; snpposed weight, 1,500 or 1,600 ponnds. Great curiosity was manifested hy all hands as to the contents of his stomach, and upon opening this we fonnd—oh horrors!—the leg of a sailor—'s *overalls*, and not a thing beside!

I got, as my own share, the dressed backhone of the creature, which I long nsed as a walking-stick, and afterwards sold to a squatter in the interior for two pounds sterling. We fonnd the strong, mnsty smell so offensive that we speedily threw the carcass overboard, when it was quite pitiful to see the hereaved pilot fish swimming ahout it in a dazed and wondering state. These looked very much like striped hass, and seemed to he about six or eight pounds in weight. They followed the remains of their deceased patron down into the depths of ocean, and finally disappeared.—*Cor. American Angler.*

Tickling Trout.

A correspondent of the *Angler* says: Reading Beecher's "fish story," I was reminded of an incident related to me by an old friend, of whose truthfulness I never had a douht, a few years since. Within twenty-four hours after the story was told me I wrote it out, using as nearly as possible the relator's language, and sent it to a conntry paper. I enclose a copy of the article:

In riding down town in a horse-car yesterday, I met Col. H. L. R——n, formerly of Delaware county, N. Y. The hright May morning, probably, hrought to our minde recollections of conntry life and its pleasures. Be that as it may, we were soon relating to each other exploits and experiences on snndry hright, beautiful, rippling tront streams in Delaware, Snllivan, Ulster and Greene counties, in which both of us had angled, hefore yon, Messrs. Editors, saw the light of day. Suddenly the Colonel turned to me and asked, "Judge, have you ever tickled trout?" I replied, "Yes, often; and 'hut it can be done proves that even cold-hlooded fishes are not insensible to, and enjoy, petting seemingly as much as [illegible] dogs, cats, and other warm-hlooded animals."

"Years ago," said the Colonel, "Judge Jesse Palmer and I were fishing on Platner's hrook, in old Delaware. The stream was very low, and its waters clear; angle-worms and flies were alike looked upon with suspicion by the wary, cautious tront, and as we approached a pool, despite the utmost cantion, the tront sought shelter and protection nnder the overhanging meadow-turf that lined the stream. Judge Palmer said, 'I'll try tickling.' Laying his rod upon the hank, removing his coat, and rolling up his shirt-sleeve, he gently pnt his right arm into the water, and feeling under the overhanging sod, he exclaimed, 'I feel a trout, and am now gently ruhhing its helly with my fingers, and at the same time I am working my thnmh and forefinger towards its head; as soon as I get them into its gills I shall close on the fish. There! I have him! said the Judge, as he drew from the water and threw npon the bank a pound trout. I followed the Jndge's example in a pool a few yards helow, and soon felt what I supposed to he a large tront. I hegan gently ruhhing its helly, and moving my hand towards its head nntil more than a foot in length had heen manipnlated. I said to the Judge, 'I have a whopper!' Immediately I felt something coiling ahont my hare arm. I closed my hand upon the snpposed fish and drew it from under the hank and water. Imagine my consternation on heholding in my hand and coiled ahont my arm a *horrid, disgusting snake*, five feet in length, and as thick as my wrist. I shook the reptile from me, and to this day shudder when I think of the incident. I have tickled no tront since," added the Colonel, as I left the car with crdled hlood.

Card.

Fish Commissioner Dr. J. H. Taggart, of Ynma, who has really done more for the fish interests of the territory than any other man in it; who has heen honest, efficient and untiring in his efforts to promote this industry—for of late years it has become such—addresses the following to the Ynma *Sentinel*:

OFFICE OF ARIZONA FISH COMMISSIONERS, YUMA, Dec. 22, 1882.—*Editor Sentinel:* Permit me again to trespass on your columns to say that Professor Baird writes me that the recent cold snap has frozen np his carp ponds, and that they may not open till March. This will give all applicants for carp ample time to prepare their ponds and arrange to receive their snpply. The car with carp will pass over the Southern Pacific Railroad, on its way to California, and the fry must he received at some station on that route. It would he hest for applicants in southeast Arizona to arrange with Fish Commissioner Richard Rule to receive and distrihute the snpply for that section. Commissioner Gosper, of Prescott, will do the same, or have it done, for the northern part of the territory, and myself for the sonthwestern part. Territorial papers please copy. J. H. TAGGART,

Business Manager Arizona Fish Commission.

In this connection we will add that those desiring carp ehould not apply for too large a nnmher. When it is known that in 1876 there were hnt four carp in the United States, and from those four millions and millions have been distrihuted, one may form some idea of how rapidly they multiply, with suitable ponds, free from other fish and muddy bottoms, and hut a few are needed to hegin with. The increase is so rapid that in a short time his ponds will he overstocked; so be moderate in your demands.—*Tombstone Epitaph.*

Among the curions phenomena revealed by the sinking of wells in Algeria is the existence of fishes, crahs and freshwater mollnsks at considerable depths in the snhterranean waters. The fishes were covered with sand-mud, bnt the shells of the crahs were qnite hright and glittering—evidence that they had inhabited pnre water.

At the Caledonian hatchery, Rochester, N. Y., a new game fish has heen produced. It is three-quarters hrook tront and one-qnarter salmon trout. It has been christened the hrook salmon tront.

Trout fishing is reported good in the streams in Trinity county and the eastern part of Shasta.

Good salmon trout fishing is reported from Duncan's Mills.

Catfish lately planted in Clond river are flourishing.

Large trout abound in the Truckee river.

We had hoped that the days of chicken shooting matches were past, hnt occasionally we find in an np-conntry paper exchange the annonncement that at a specified place and time there will he turkey and chicken shooting. Turkey shooting with rifles is cruel enough, hnt chicken shooting with shotguns at forty or fifty yards is simply harbarous. The general rule is that as long as the chicken can stand on its legs no shooter can claim it. Usually the oldest and toughest of roosters are selected for this kind of shooting, and very often they are fairly filled with shot before someone happens to he declared winner hy hreaking a leg of the fowl so that he cannot stand np. The writer once saw eighteen charges of shot fired at a chicken that was tied to a stake fifty yards off, hefore it was killed, although more or less at every charge mnst have hit it. Men are hard np for "sport" when they engage in any such crnel pastime, and there should he a special law against it.—*Sacramento Bee.*

The undersigned was not in, or near, any of the great hattles of the late war, hnt can form a pretty good idea of the sonnd of musketry along a skirmish line from last Sunday's experience in crossing the Laguna hridge, near the month of Santa Rosa Creek. A few ducks were flying up and down the Laguna while long lines of "shootists" were strung ont aloug the hanks. Of course it was impossible to count the nnmher of shots fired at one duck, hnt at times it did seem as though all the sportsmen of Santa Rosa, Mark West, and not a few from Mnd Springs, all fired at once and at the same bird. The Laguna is quite wide at this time and the dnck pursued the even tenor of its way, ahout the center of the channel, ont of the reach of gnns. No ducks fell, hnt the shot did! The old mare thought she was in a hail storm and insisted npon getting away from there in a hurry!—*Cor. Petaluma Argus.*

Concerning cows and steers, the form of the feet is an indication of the nature of the place in which the animal has heen reared. In stony regions the hoof grows ronnd and wears away; on the contrary, in soft, moist and marshy districts the hoofs lengthen and flatten out, and the same effect is produced by confinement to the stahle. The round hoof is a very desirable qnality. Continued stall feeding renders the feet so tender that after some years the anihal can take no exercise, nor even comfortably travel over the pasture. The foot grows long and thick, and the creature is entirely unfit for work or for driving to any distance.

BICYCLING.

The Wheel.

See the wheeler with his wheel,
Silent wheel.
How many murderous thoughts pass through our minds as past he steals;
As he glides along the pave
With the silence of the grave,
And the crystalline glittering of nickel-plated steel
Bursts npon th' enraptured sight,
As it flashes dazzling bright,
Till the gamins with delight
(Which the ordinary moral and pedestrian cannot feel),
Yell out: "See the blooming bijit on his altitood'nous wheel,
On his lofty and exalted and velocipedic wheel,
On his wheel, wheel, wheel, wheel, wheel, wheel, wheel,
On his lofty and velocipedic wheel."

Hear the tinkling of his bell,
Little bell,
As it warns the folks to give him room before he rings their knell,
And he dings it all the while,
With a feeble, vacant smile,
As he works his number twelves in a rhythmic kind of style.
And the people, ah! they think,
When they hear that tinkle tink,
"Here comes old Darwin's lost one! here comes the missing link."
And they positively feel
Like smashing up his wheel,
And implanting on his pantoloons some wounds that would not heal,
That would cause him to stand npright as he takes his midday meal,
And wonld give him heaps of tronble as he sat upon his wheel,
On his wheel, wheel, wheel, wheel, wheel, wheel, wheel,
On his nickel-plated, highly-polished wheel.

—*Laarmie Boomerang.*

O why does that young man stand np on his head,
On his head in the mud of the gutter?
Do yon think for a moment that he would fain
Stand there for the purpose of cooling his brain,
Or watching the heavens for symptoms of rain,
In a way so esthetic and nter?

If yon do, yon fail to catch on to his snap,
Fail to catch on his snap, my young friend,
He was going down hill at too rapid a pace,
When, catching a glimpse of a pretty girl's face,
He lifted his cap for a "mash," and through space
He qnick flew and struck on the wrong end.

—*F. W. B. in Bicycle World.*

TRICYCLING VS. BICYCLING.—A prominent English hi and tricyclist has given his experience with the two vehicles at considerable length. Having ridden hicycles for the past six years, tonring all over Scotland and England, made annual records of from 3,000 to 4,000 miles, and won a score of prizes for racing, he says: "I have voluntarily and with malice prepense relinqnished hicycling entirely in favor of tricycling. And this is not hecanse I am getting old, either, for I am still on the sunny side of twenty-five. Tricycles already outnnmher hicycles in the snhnrhs of London, and are seen nearly as often in the country towns. The initial cost of a tricycle is hut a trifle in excess of that of a hicycle; there is no danger in learning, only gentle practice heing requisite to hecome conversant with the pecularities of the machine. The nervous anxiety to preserve the halance and steer on a straight line which makes the path of the hicycling heginner so full of thorns is quite absent on a tricycle; the speed is hut a trifle below that of a hicycle, with the same amount of exertion, and as a whole, the enhanced comfort and safety of the tricycle makes it infinitely to he preferred to the hicycle for all ages of men."

The second ten-mile race hetween John S. Prince, the American professional champion, and Lewis T. Frye, ex-amateur rider, took place Monday, Dec. 18, at the Institute Fair hnilding, Boston, in the presence of ahout 1,000 spectators. The hnilding was better warmed than on the former occasion and was well lighted. The first event was a two-mile race hetween amateurs, which was run in heats. Burnham, Woodside and Carr started, and after varions changes of positions finally finished in the order above named. Burnham's time heing 6:53½. The second heat was also won hy Burnham in 6:54½. Five starters came to the scratch for the one-mile staight away race, which was won hy H. M. Saben of Nnnton. Time, 3:21⅝. The principal event of the evening was then called, hoth men appearing in fine condition. Prince took the lead and kept it for a mile and a half, when Frye supplanted him for two miles. Prince again led nntil the end of the fifth mile when he gave place to Frye. Alternately spnrting and heading until the tenth mile Prince made a final effort, and heat his competitor ont hy about a yard in 32:44⅝, which beats previous American time hy 12⅝ seconds.

Last week witnessed an accession to the ranks of the Benedicts in the person of Herman C. Eggers, ex-captain of the San Francisco Bicycle Club, and racing champion of the Pacific coast. A large number of friends assemhled at Saratoga Hall in response to neat invitations, and after an hour of social conversation, the party entered the parlors connected with the hall and witnessed the ceremony. After congratulations an hour's dancing was followed hy supper, dancing heing again pnrsued and continned unto the small hourswhen the party separated with many wishes for the future happiness of the contracting parties.

The advisahility of taking professional racing nnder the supervision of amateur associations for the purpose of eliminating its abuses has been seriously discussed hy prominent English wheel papers. It is thought that hy mentioning such races at amateur meetings, those who desire to race professionally, hut are deterred hecause of present association will be encouraged to declare themselves. The amateur ranks will thus he relieved of amateurs who are at heart professionals, and professional races will he elevated to an excellence not now known.

A gentleman in St. Louis was recently ordered ont of Forest Park hy the Superintendent, hut refnsed to go without seeing the authority hy which he was to he governed, saying that he would test the law. He was given the opportunity hy the superintendent, who ordered him arrested hy a mounted police officer. The two rode socially to the station, hetween three and four miles distant, where the captain decided there was no authority for the arrest, as the hicycle was as legal a vehicle as a huggy.

Do those who decry hicycling as dangerons ever reflect npon the hrnises, sprains and occasional qroden limhs acquired in the "harmless and safe" exercise of roller-skat g

The dutiable values of hicycles and parts imported into Boston during the past five years amounts to $121,226.

Woonsocket Rubber Co.'s Agency.

GOODYEAR'S M. R. S. CO.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A FULL SUPPLY OF THE

Celebrated Woonsocket Farming and Mining Boots,

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JOS. BANIGAN, General Agent.

"Tips and Toe-Weights."

A NATURAL AND PLAIN METHOD OF HORSE-SHOEING;

WITH

AN APPENDIX TREATING OF THE ACTION OF THE RACE-HORSE AND TROTTER AS SHOWN BY INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

TOE AND SIDE-WEIGHTS.

BY

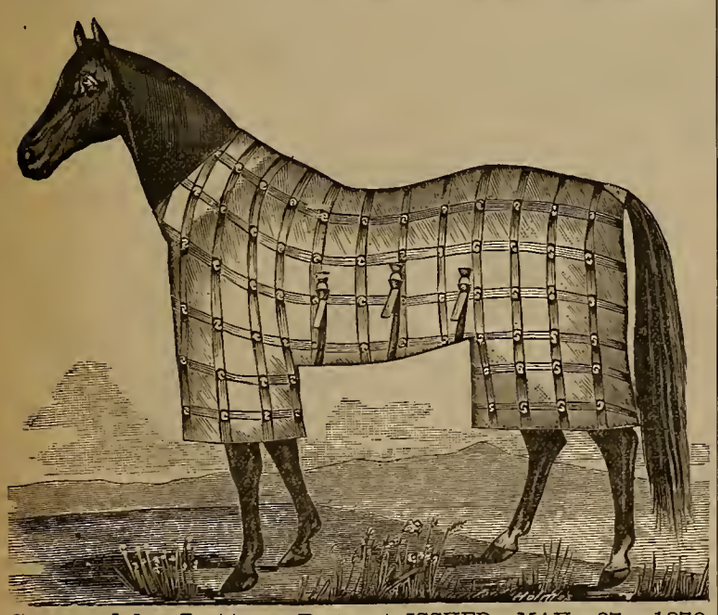
JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

(AUTHOR OF "HORSE PORTRAITURE.")

"Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."—*Shakespeare.*

☞ In Press, and will be Published about the first of Jannary, 1883. ☜

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MAR. 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J, in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Monday, November 27th, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
* 3:00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	{ Deming, El Paso } Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	{ and East } Emigrant	7:10 A M
8:00 A M	{ Galt and } via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	{ Stockton } via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	" " ‡Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:10 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 P M	{ Ogden and } Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	{ East } Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	{ Sacramento } via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	{ and Colfax } via Benicia	7:40 P M
9:30 P M	{ " " } via Benicia	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" ‡Sundays only	‡11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:30—8:30—9:30—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:30—5:30—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—*9:30—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—*12:30—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—7:51—8:51—9:51—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—4:51—5:51—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—7:10—*7:35—8:10—*8:35—9:10—*9:35—10:10—*10:35—11:10—12:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—*4:35—5:10—*5:35—6:10—*6:35—7:15—*7:35—9:15—10:45.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:45—9:45—10:45—1:15—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:15—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:1

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted. †Trains marked thus (†) run via East Oakland. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & CO. Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass & Tkt Agt.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:10 A M
8:30 A M		9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		† 3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:01 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

IS UNSURPASSED.

A SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANK

(150 x 50 feet)

FOR WARM SALT WATER, PLUNGE AND SWIMMING BATHS.

ELEGANT ROOMS

For Individual Baths with DOUCHE and SHOWER facilities.

MAGNIFICENT BEACH

Of pure white sand for SURF BATHING, Etc., Etc.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge), and the

SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞ At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets of any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street, at 9:30 A. M.

(Self-Adjusting)
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.
Lecture on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

HAVERLY'S CALIFORNIA THEATER.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor
FREDERICK W. BERT.....Manager

☞ **The Leading Theater.** ☜

Haverly's attractions do not play on Sunday Evening.
2 **Performances To-day. January 4.** 2
2 **Performances To-day, January 4.** 2

NAIAD QUEEN Last Night of
ARIEL, THE FLYING FAIRY,
CORNALBA AND THE GIRARDS
NAIAD QUEEN

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, WILL BE PRODUCED
"MICHAEL STROGOFF."
"MICHAEL STROGOFF."

AGRICULTURAL PARK Proposals.

SACRAMENTO, January 1, 1883.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Cal., up to

12 O'Clock, noon, January 15, 1883,

For the rent of buildings at Agricultural Park, with privileges connected therewith, from February 1, 1883, for one, two or three years.

A certified check for one month's rent at rate proposed to be given must accompany bids, so be returned if not accepted.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids

H. M. LARUE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

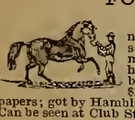
P. POTTER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Harness, Saddles,

WHIPS, SPURS, ETC. NEW work made to order and repairing done. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All goods sold for cash at bottom prices. 202 K St., bet. 2d and 3d,
20y1 **Sacramento.**

FOR SALE.



A VERY FINE HAMBLETONIAN stallion, imported from Syracuse, N. Y.; nine years old; mahogany bay; sixteen hands high; perfectly sound; well broken; very stylish; cost over $1,500; property of a banker; full papers; got by Hambletonian Prince, he by Volunteer. Can be seen at Club Stables.

Belmont—Mambrino Chief—Blackbird, for Sale.

BAY YEARLING COLT, BY Pilot, grandson of Williamson's Belmont, his dam by Alhambra (by Mambrino Chief, from Susan, by American Eclipse) granddam Oriole, by Simpson's Blackbird. Is now in Oakland at the stable of

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

LLEWELLIN SETTER PUPS.

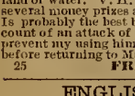
BY REGENT, OUT OF Daisy. First prize winner at Gilroy field trials. Regent and Daisy both descended from Llewellin's Countess. Price $25 and $35. Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

A few thoroughly broken setters for sale. Pedigree guaranteed. 26m1

FOR SALE.

DORR, IMPORTED Gordon; winner in Nebraska Field Trials. Has been hunted on chickens, grouse, quail, woodcock and snipe in the New England States, North Carolina, Virginia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Indiana. Retrieves without injury (dead or alive) anything from a snipe to a goose, from land or water. V. H. C. on the bench at Boston; also several money prizes and medals as a performing dog. Is probably the best broken dog on this Coast. On account of an attack of paralysis in my legs, which will prevent my using him this winter, I offer him for sale before returning to Massachusetts.
25 **FRED A. TAFT,** Truckee, Cal.

ENGLISH SETTERS.



BRACE OF THOROUGHbred setters, well broke, for sale. apply to
E. LEAVESLEY.
Gilroy.

G. H. STRONG,

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

252 Market Street.

Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

P. DOYLE,

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS.

COLLAR, SADDLE AND COLLAR, SADDLE AND COLLAR, SADDLE AND

Horse Boot Manufacturer.

1011 Market Street, San Francisco.

ALL WORK MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS, BY HAND, AND WARRANTED.

☞ *SEND FOR PRICES.* ☜

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.

Carriages BUGGIES BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER.

Sulkies a Specialty.

Personal attention given to

Painting, Varnishing, Alterations and Repairs,

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

MME. EXILDA LA CHAPELLE,

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Northeast Corner Post Street & Central Av

REFRESHMENTS AND LADIES' SITTING ROOM

ANYTHING. **CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.** EVERYTHING.
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.
Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,**
22y1 Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE VICTORIAN TROTTING CLUB,

(L'd)

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

—OFFER—

The undermentioned Prize, to be competed for on a day to be named in March next:

PRIZE OF 2,500 DOLLARS,

With Entrance Fees and Sweepstakes of $50 esch from Starters added.
Mile heats; best three in five.
Open to all comers, bar geldings.
Winner to receive $2,500; second, two-thirds of Sweep and Entrance Fees, and third, one-third. Entrance 5 per cent.
The Victorian Trotting Club holds membership in the National Trotting Association of the United States, under which Rules the races will be governed.
Any further information desired can be obtained by addressing R. J. GIBNEY, Secretary,
Kirk Bazaar, Melbourne.

GREAT Electric HAIR TONIC

PREPARED FROM HERBS. THE ONLY SURE remedy that will restore the hair. It removes dandruff; also prevents the hair from falling out, and for a dressing for ladies and children it has no equal.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, $1.00.

Forwarded to any part of the United states on receipt of price. Laboratory and office 120 Tyler street, San Francisco, Cal.
M. A. REAVES, Sole Proprietor.

☞ *SEND FOR CIRCULAR.* ☜

J. O'KANE,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,

WHIPS, BOOTS, ETC.

767 Market Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENtion given to the manufacture of "boots" of all kinds for horses. Can refer to all the principal trainers and horsemen on the Pacific Coast.

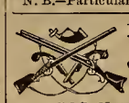
N. B.—My acknowledged superiority in this branch of business is largely due to careful observation and the valuable suggestions of the most skillful turfmen of the United States, the benefits of which revert to the public in the shape of a GENUINE WELL-FITTING ARTICLE. Sole agent for Dr. A. H. Dixon's Condition Powders and for Makinney's patent "Eureka" and "Eclipse" Toe Weights. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Has always on hand the finest assortment of English ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, whips, spurs, bits and 2¼-lb race saddles.

EQUINE DENTISTRY.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.

PROF. H. W. WOODRUFF, LATE FROM BOSton, is located in this city and will make the practice of veterinary dentistry a specialty. He treats no diseases but those of the teeth and mouth. Bit lugging, driving on one rein, balking, bolting, tossing the head while driving, fretting on the bit, drooling and foaming at the mouth, and many other faults are in nine out of ten cases due to bad teeth. Bad teeth not only cause bad habits, but they are the cause of such diseases as paralysis of the stomach, stomach staggers, flatulent and spasmodic colic, fits, indigestion, dyspepsia and other kindred stomach troubles too numerous to mention, through painful and imperfect mastication of food, the sure consequence of disordered teeth. The Professor can be consulted at his office at the Fashiou stables, 221 Ellis street. Office hours from 8 to 9:30 a. m., 1 to 2:30 and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m., Tuesdays excepted, when he will be at Thirteenth street stables in Oakland. Orders left at the Club stables, Taylor street, and the St. George, Bush street, or by mail, will receive prompt attention. Consultation and examination gratis.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to gents' drivers.



H. H. WILSON & SON

Importers of and dealers in
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, FISHING TACKLE, AMMUNITION, ETC.
513 Clay Street, San Francisco.

SPORTING GOODS.

Boxing Gloves, Foils, Combat Swords, Indian Clubs, Hunting Knives, our own manufacture.
DOG COLLARS AND CHAINS. Finest assortment in the city,
WILL & FINCK,
Lesding Cutlers. 769 Market street.

N. A. JUDD D. HICKS.

D. HICKS & COMPANY,

Patentees Advertising Hotel Registers.
BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
Importers of Bookbinders' Material
Fine Antique Bindings at Eastern Rates.
No. 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent. July 25. 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back, as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to said extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the correspondiug letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 327 Sutter street, San Francisco.

GORDAN BROS.

DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

202 KEARNY STREET,
NORTHEAST CORNER SUTTER,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JUST RECEIVED, THE LARGEST AND AND most complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

The most choice qualities,
Neatest patterns and
The latest Styles.

J. A. McKERRON,

MANUFACTURER OF FINE HARNESS.

327 Sutter Street,

BETWEEN DUPONT AND STOCKTON, SAN FRANCISCO.

HORSE BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

BARRY & CO.'S Horse Lotion.

(Concentrated.)
For Sore Backs, Buckshins, Cuts, Wounds and Abrasions,
PRICE $2 the PINT, $1 the HALF-PINT BOTTLE
BARRY & CO.'S

HORSE SALVE.

For Cracked Heels and Angry Sores.
Full directions for use on labels. Price $1 00 per pot.

Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster

60 Fulton street, New York City, wholesale agents for New York.
Messrs. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co.,
92 and 94 Lake street, cor. Dearborn, Chicago. Ill., wholesale and retail agents for the West.
Agents wanted in all large cities.
BARRY & CO., 40 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

MR. WILLIAM EASTON, of American Horse Exchange, New York, has tried, and highly recom-
22m6 mends, these remedies.

MORRISON'S

GENUINE PILLS & POWDERS.
GENUINE PILLS & POWDERS.
GENUINE PILLS & POWDERS.

Fresh from the British College of Health, London.

THE GREATEST CURE OF THE AGE, AND the only certain vital restorative. Never fails, no matter what the complaint, nor how long its duration, if properly persevered in. No need of being sick or ailing with these wonderful and new-life-giving remedies in your possession. This medicine is not a patent humbug, but old, tried, reliable and world-wide in its reputation, and thousands of people on the Pacific Coast can testify to its great healing power and curative qualities.

Sold only by the duly-authorized agent,
MRS. A. E. HENLEY,
Room 13, Russ House, 1009 J street, Sacramento, Cal.
Send for circulars.

A. WALDSTEIN,

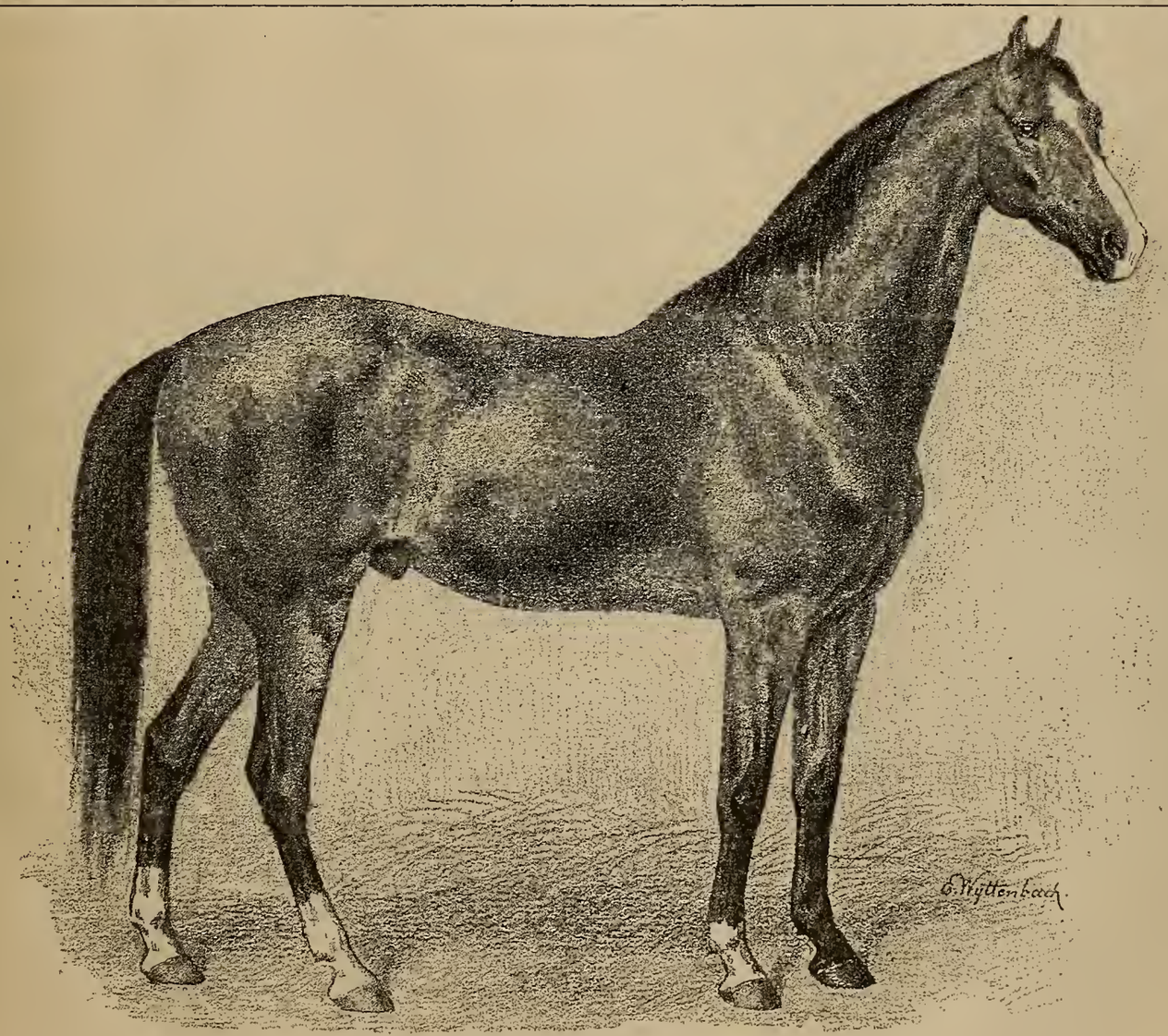
17ff 320 SANSOME ST SAN FRANCISCO.

THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT Agricultural Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address
W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack,

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 2.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



NORFOLK

By Lexington, his dam Novice by Imported Glencoe. Owned by Theodore Winters, Sacramento County, California.

It ie nearly twenty years, the only vacancy heing from January until March, eince we accompanied a friend to Kentucky, the object being to huy a few thoroughhred horses. The time wae when it was eomewhat hazardoue to travel eouth of the Ohio river. The night before we took the train from Covington the Confederates had captured Mount Sterling, and there were all sorts of reports about the numhers and destination of the victorious army. The railway officiale were loth to venture a train, and the start was delayed two or three hours to ohtain definite intelligence. There were well-grounded fears that the track would be destroyed in places and the train attacked, and our companion wae on the point of going home. The little forts at every bridge were garrisoned with Union soldiers, and through the loopholes was seen the gleam of arme. At the coey hotel in Lexington th disquietude was removed, and early in the morning we hired a carriage and driver to visit the places in the neighborhood. Among them was the farm of John M. Clay, but unfortunately the owner was away from home. There was no lack, however, in attendents to show the horses, and eome time was spent in making the examination. There were Lodi and Kentucky, highly bred dams and well-developed youngstere, and reluctantly we left the place, intending to visit it again when Mr. Clay would be at home. We left Iowa with the intention of spending all the time necessary to make a thorongh examination if even it entailed an absence of a fortnight. Another night was pleasantly spent in Lexington, and the morning train carried ue to Spring Station. No notice had been sent, so that we had to walk from the station, and a very enjoyahle walk it wae. The bluegrass soil was green and velvety in the early springtime, a few flowers were in blossom and the air wae just eharp enough to make the exercise agreeable. Mr. Rarey, the celebrated horse trainer, accompanied us, and many were the questions propounded him regarding the horsee of England. He brought back with him the "brilliant savage," Cruiser, and a mare by Van Tromp, called Thetie.

Before lunch some colts near the house were examined, and one of them wae eo exceedingly handsome that he was hought after the briefest exaniination. He was hy imported Knight of St. George from Miriam, by imported Glencoe, and to this day we consider that for beauty and almost perfect symmetry of form we never saw his superior. In paddock, or rather in adjoining paddocks, were two two-ye olts

(Concluded on page 25.)

THE STABLE.

Growth of the Hoof.

The ill effects of rendering nugatory the natural guards against concussion are so palpable that it appears like a waste of space to reiterate the proof of the ill effects that are sure to follow. But whoever will take time enough to become acquainted with the mechanism of the foot, and will give the subject some attention, can scarcely fail to see the importance of retaining the elasticity intact. Not merely that of the frog, as the spring which follows giving the quarters full play is an aid which cannot be dispensed with without serious injury. There is another thing in connection with the topic which is worthy of consideration, and that is the growth of horn. That this is much slower in the foot which has been shod we have abundant proof, and it does not require examinations extending over a long period to become satisfied. Though the horn is deposited by ducts in the coronary band, their activity is stimulated by the natural functions being preserved. In this there is a similarity to the waste and reproduction of the muscles. Muscular effort brings a waste of the tissues, but the action which destroys also stimulates the organs which deposit the material, and the repair is accelerated so that there is an absolute increase of the motive power. Though the loss is greater, there is an extra compensation, a return of the capital with interest. There must be a judicious exercise of the muscles or there will be a diminution in the bulk, and a shrinkage which the blood has not the power to replace. In the foot there may be so much wear that the increased activity of the horn-forming vessels cannot make up the deficiency. Now, as has been demonstrated in previous articles, the foot entirely unprotected (under certain conditions) may wear away so much at the toe as to cause serious lameness. Even this is not so likely to be the case as many imagine, and in many experiments I have found that an unshod foot will stand far more attrition than was supposed to be possible. But to give the foot a fair chance it must be in a sound condition to start with. If it has been rendered weak by a non-use of the parts which nature intended to do a share of the work, it will not stand the test under the most favorable circumstances.

The horse which has worn shoes for any length of time will soon go lame when without their protection. The smith has destroyed the capacity for resistance, and there must be a continuance of the system that has destroyed, or opportunity to recover from the treatment. The growth of the horn has not only been curtailed, but that which is deposited is of an inferior character. It may appear paradoxical to state that as the horn becomes harder it is more rapidly worn away by the attrition of the roads. It will be understood, however, when a comparison is made between the horn from an unshod foot and that which has worn iron for a length of time. The former cuts more easily when the tool used is a sharp knife, but a rasp has less effect. One is an elastic, live material, pliable as a piece of whalebone, the other a brittle substance almost as destitute of toughness as the horn from a dead animal. Mr. Douglas, an English writer, states: "If the crust is closely examined with a microscope, its structure will be found to consist of a number of bristle-like fibers standing on end, but leaning diagonally towards the ground. From the particular longitudinal construction of the fibers, it follows that they will bear a great amount of weight so long as they are kept in a natural state. The crust so viewed resembles a number of small tubes, bound together by a hardened, glue-like substance.

"Whoever has seen a Mitrailleuse gun, with its numerous barrels all soldered together, can form a very good idea of the peculiar structure of the crust (or wall), especially if they were likewise to imagine the tubes filled with a thick fluid, the use of which is to nourish and preserve them." Before microscopic observations revealed the existence of these minute tubes, it was thought that the horn lay in layers like the leaves of a book, and the tubes are so arranged as to form these thin strata. The layers are readily separated, and it does not require a long soaking to make the division. The agglutination is more rigid between the tubes at right angles to the layers, and, consequently, a great force is necessary to rend them asunder. But if the tubes are hardened from dryness, the diameter must be decreased, and there cannot be a full supply of the fluid, the duty of which is to keep the horn in proper condition. The atrophy of the frog in the shod foot is a striking testimony that the nourishment is lacking. There is no longer the stimulus which exercise gives, and though there is no waste from wear, the supply is cut off. The preventing the wear at the toe by the application of a tip, or, more properly speaking, a lunette shoe, extending as far back as the point of the frog, or a trifle further back, does not seem to retard the growth of the horn at the part covered by the iron. This, probably, arises from the posterior portion of the foot being so much more pliant, and the stimulus to the secretory vessels of the coronet sufficient to keep up the healthy action of the whole of the circle. Since using tips I have noticed that the toe would appear long before they had, apparently, been on a sufficient time to account for the extra growth. It was ascribed to the wear away of the heel, while the toe was guarded; but a late experiment shows that this was only partially the cause. On the 19th of January, X X was shod with tips weighing seven ounces each. Previous to that he had been without anything on his feet, and was turned, during the day, into a small lot. There was very little wearing of the horn, and when the tips were put on, the heels had to be lowered to give the proper bearing. When this reduction was made, a gauge was set so as to give an accurate measurement from the ground surface to the junction of the hair and horn. At this date, the 16th of February, four weeks since the tips were put on, the toe is quite long, altogether too much so to give a proper bearing to the foot, but the gauge shows that the wear at the heel has not been quite as much as the growth. He has been used, with few exceptions, daily on the road, and as most of the time the streets were wet, there was more wear than there would have been in dry weather. The streets and drives in Oakland are formed of macadam, with gravel or finely-broken stone on the surface, and the horn wears away more rapidly than in the summer. This experiment was further proof of the necessity for bedding the tip, as heretofore described, into the foot, and also that it is important to frequently reset them. The growth of the horn, between the tip and the foot, being more rapid than when the full shoe is used, the iron must be removed whenever the bearing is thrown out of the proper level. As steel tips, hardened, are used, there is little wear in the metal, and if the heel is not as low as it was, there is the difference to overcome. The best plan is, sink the tip rather more than to bring it to the level of the heel, and the action of some horses is benefited thereby. But as the same nail-holes can be used for two shoeings, when steel is the material, and not longer than three weeks intervene between the "removals," there is no injury from extra perforations. The fewer holes in the horn, the fewer tubes will be cut, and the supply of fluid they carry only slightly interfered with.

"Protection" of the Foot.

The objection to the use of tips which is the most frequently and persistently urged by those who denounce the practice is the claim that the heels will be bruised if left as nature made them. This has a plausible look, and without the person who hears it offered has made some progress in acquiring the art of forming his opinions on what can be proved is very likely to carry conviction. In the former papers on shoeing the fallacy of the claim was shown, but as such wide intervals have elapsed since the publication of the series it becomes necessary to reiterate. With the drawbacks arising from a want of connection, and the necessity of going over the same ground, there are advantages in being able to make more positive statements resulting from later experiments, and if even the repetition may be something like a tale many times told, the subject is of importance enough to warrant the rehearsal. The importance of taking care of the feet of the horse has always been realized, and there have been so many plans for counteracting the ailment which is most prevalent that it appears singular that so little progress is made. The trouble has been that a large majority of those who have been given advice have been themselves misled by the idea that protection to all parts of the foot was indispensable. The few who have advocated the natural method, so far as domestication would permit, have been forced to meet this obstacle, aggravated with the tendency of horse owners to let others think for them, and an unwillingness to give a fair trial to so simple a remedy. When the groom and the smith told the owner that bruises of the sole would surely result if there was not an iron barrier to protect, it appeared reasonable, as it may have been that when a boy he had endured the pain of "stone bruises" from running barefooted, or "stubbed his toe" on a projecting rock. The remembrance of sitting in agony, rubbing the foot in a grip as hard as he could make his fingers clinch it, swaying his body and gritting his teeth as some relief, gave emphasis to the claim, and though he may have gone to the shop, firm in the determination to try the method he had read of, the words had weight and his good intentions were overcome; overcome by dogmatic opinions without argument or legal reasoning to sustain them.

If he remembered as well the acute pain caused by a small pebble or even a kernel of corn getting between the foot and the shoe, he would know that there were other casualties beside bruises to guard against. But there is nothing analogous between the foot of the biped and quadruped, and the stone bruise on the barefooted boy and that which causes corns in the horse are widely different. No matter how thick the skin on the heel may have become, it is a slight protection in comparison to the walls, bars and sole of the horse. That is when all parts of the foot of the horse are in a natural condition. When the smith has pared away the natural defenses so that it will "yield to a strong pressure of the thumb," as is recommended in the essay which drew the $500 prize in England forty or fifty years ago, the only plan is to raise it so that it will not perform the duty it was intended it should. A little more paring and the sole would be entirely cut away, for when it will give to the pressure spoken of there is a very thin layer of horn left.

I have astonished quite a number of visitors by showing them the results of wearing tips in the strengthening of the posterior portion of the foot. The angle between the bars and the walls, the seat of corns, is filled with a dense elastic material which does not show a trace of the discoloration which is nearly universal in shod horses. The frog is as elastic as a piece of solid rubber, and the point of it extends to within a short distance of the toe. A few days ago I was resetting the tips on X X and fortunately a neighbor was watching the operation who adhered firmly to the old, old methods of shoeing. He had frequently urged the necessity of protection, and could not see why the quarters and heels should require it less than the toe. It was a good opportunity to make one convert, and without acquainting him of my intention, I led the conversation to shoeing. He combated the statements energetically, laying the greatest stress on the liability of bruises. He admitted that the chief amount of friction was at the toe, and an old shoe which had the toe entirely worn through at the outer edge, with quite a thickness of iron at the heel, was proof of that fact if he had not admitted it. The blow came on the heel first, and as the foot rolled over the pivotal point, the friction wore away the metal.

"But," he said, "the fact that the blow is mainly on the heel shows the necessity for protecting that with a hard material. In a natural state horses roam over an uncultivated country. There is either growing herbage, fallen leaves, or snow to make a cushion for the foot to strike upon, but on traveled roads, on the paved streets of a city, on the solid body of macadam such as the streets of Oakland, there must be protection." I replied with the query: "Mr. J——, what, in your opinion, would be the effect of driving a horse wearing tips, for years nearly every day, and fast enough to be called a good traveler, on these Oakland streets, and on the roads in the vicinity?" "Bruises on the heel, and the wearing away of the unprotected parts so as to make the animal too sore for use, and if persisted in there would be violent inflammatory action which ultimately would destroy the foot." "Very well," was the answer, "and if you have an hour or two to spare I will endeavor to convince you of the error of your views." This conversation took place in the house and before going to the barn I showed him how the horse had been shod for the past six years by reading extracts from journals. For six years he had worn tips, with a few exceptions. Twice full shoes had been put on in front, and at other times three-quarter shoes, but with the two exceptions the inside quarter had been bare. The three-quarter shoes had been put on for the purpose of testing the effect on the action, and not for any necessity for protection. From Aug. 17, 1880, until Oct. 4, 1881, he was driven without either tips or shoes on his hind feet, and it was rare that there was a day during the time when he was not driven. The tips which he had on were set the 19th of January, and as was stated in the previous article there had been so much growth of the horn that the toes were too long. The gauge showed that there had been a trifle more growth at the heel than the wear. On the 16th of February the tips were pulled off and the extra horn pared away. There was a slight discoloration immediately under the iron, but this was very shallow, and my friend remarked that the hoof was in capital shape, and, doubtless, I had some kind of hoof-ointment which was the means of keeping it in such fine condition. I assured him that the day of all these nostrums had passed away so far as I was concerned.

Soaking-tubs were discarded, and only at rare intervals was a wet sponge applied to the hoof. The place for the reception of the tip was cut, leaving the shoulder which the end of it was to rest against nearly half an inch in depth. It was a work of some time to properly prepare it for the tip, and it is a job which always "starts the sweat" in streams. The trouble is to get a true bearing, and this is far more difficult than when a full shoe is to be put on. In this latter case the eye tells at a glance if it is "out of wind," whereas the shoulders are in the way, and the plan followed is to make the foot surface of the tip as true as I can file it, and then make the horn comport with the tip. Of course the outside of the tip is fitted to the wall before the surface filing is done. When the tip was nailed on the shoulder was an eighth of an inch above the ground surface of the tip when the foot was held between the knees, and this had to be cut away to give the proper bearing. "Now Mr. J——," I remarked, "you will see a foot which has traveled over these Oakland streets for six years, besides galloping with the trotters, trained and running races in harness, worn toe weights, side weights, undergone all kinds of experiments, hacked about to all sorts of vehicles, and with occasional long drives and quite rapid ones. According to your ideas the foot should be ruined beyond hope of redemption. You acknowledge that the outward form is nearly perfect; it would be entirely so if he had never worn shoes; and now we will look for the bruises which a short time ago you said were sure to be found." It cut readily and the knife sliced off a piece from the shoulder to the heel and about a sixteenth of an inch thick. It was from the inside quarter, and beneath it the horn did not show a particle of discoloration as had been the case at the toe. We handed it to him, and he bent and twisted it, put it between his teeth to test the toughness, noted the width of the frog and the india-rubber-like elasticity it displayed. After a minute and careful examination he admitted that his previous opinions were certainly erroneous, but before he made many remarks I interrupted him, with a request that he should pay me another visit in a week from that time when a new set of tips were to be put on Anteeo, as I desired to show him a perfect foot. That of X X had been injured by wearing shoes, and came very near breaking down on that account, while the colt has never worn shoes in front.

Rattlesnake vs. Blacksnake.

On the other side of the Santa Fe water tanks, on one side of those gravel hills, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the *Fort Worth Democrat*, a fight occurred between a rattlesnake and a blacksnake. The rattlesnake was apparently on a journey, and the meeting was quite accidental. At first the rattlesnake sought to avoid a difficulty, but when the blacksnake pressed the matter, he halted and folded his length into the coil. The blacksnake glided around in swift circles; the rattlesnake never changed his position. But the circle still diminished its size, and as the blacksnake drew close the rattlesnake appeared to grow confused. His rattles ceased to give out the sharp sound, and his head drooped as if vertigo was seizing him. The blacksnake seized, by a lightning movement, the rattler by the throat, and, winding him up in folds, the two rolled over and over together, and in a few moments the rattlesnake ceased to breathe. An examination of the dead body of the rattlesnake revealed a fracture in the spine as complete as if done by a blow with a club. This rattlesnake measured, dead, five feet and three inches.

TWO MEALS A DAY.

An Eastern Physician Who Favors the Two-Meal System for Horses.

A writer in the *Mirror and Farmer* speaks of having fed his cattle on the two-meal system for the past seven years, and finds no occasion for feeding oftener; in fact, he says they thrive better than on the "cramming system," or more frequent feeding.

Although I have never doubted but this system would work as favorably with horned cattle, my own experience has been confined mostly to human beings and horses. According to my judgment, this system, applied to work or road horses, will increase their working capacity very largely; i. e., any given horse will do more work, day after day, either in the cart, before the plow or on the road, and keep in prime condition; besides it would surely and because of his improved health tend to prolong his life—extend his years of usefulness. But aside from mere theorizing or dogmatically asserting my opinion, which, however, I find is corroborated by every one who has given this system a fair trial, I would give here a few illustrations as to its operation on road horses. First, my own experience: I bought a little, "chunky" mare, six years old, fat and lazy, fit for nothing but a timid woman's use—just right, one would say, for the women and children to jog round town with. She would travel about four and a half to five miles an hour with considerable urging, and if pressed beyond that would sweat profusely. Having been recently imported from Canada, it was predicted by all the horsemen about that she would have "the distemper" as a matter of course. In order to the more effectually guard against this, I fed her but once a day for a couple of weeks, giving her from ten to twenty miles jogging every day, Sundays included, thus reducing the fat and increasing the flesh! Her one meal consisted of a very generous feed of hay, and six quarts of oats at night, after being thoroughly rested from work. After this and with a considerable increase of work (averaging, all told, 150 miles per week), I gave her a light feed of hay and four quarts of oats in the morning; several times during the week I would give a few roots in place of a portion of the dry grain. In the course of three months her weight, which had at first fallen off quite rapidly, was but slightly less than when I took her, but it was made of a different substance altogether: I had exchanged 100 pounds of fat for 50 pounds of flesh; or, in other words, I had relieved her of that much disease (effectually preventing the predicted outbreak), and had built up in its place a large amount of muscle, at the same time improving the quality of her entire muscular system.

Speaking in a general way, a horse is an engine made up of innumerable muscles which increase in size and quality by increased use (always supposing a sufficient diet), and diminish in size and consequently in power as the work is less or lighter. Consequently, if the horse is fed for health, i. e., in proportion to his labor, his weight will diminish with lessened and increase with added work. In feeding in the morning I aimed to allow some two hours or more—the more the better—for stomach digestion before harnessing, and the evening meal was never given until long enough after she came to the stable to insure her being well rested from her labor, and this, though her dinner was postponed till *n'importe* what hour at night. Whenever I had occasion, and I sometimes took occasion, to give her some early work, her breakfast would be postponed until long after the drive was finished, or at any convenient hour when rested and not obliged to resume work soon thereafter. I would say further, that if it should be necessary to make an all-day journey, starting at a very early hour, a horse fed on this system (and including any other) had far better do the day's work before eating at all (resting at noon, of course, and watering judiciously whenever thirsty) than to eat immediately before or soon after hard work. Providing always the horse be liberally, that is sufficiently, fed, the time of feeding is of small account compared with the vital necessity of obeying this natural law in order to prevent indigestion. With strict obedience to this law—and the two-meal system renders this an easy matter—if the horse is never overfed nor kept in a stived-up stable, he will not get foundered, have "pinkeye" (influenza) nor catch cold, though every stable in town may be decimated with an epidemic. The same horse will do more work, stand more exposure and keep in prime working order, fed upon this principle than under the ordinary method, which is that he must have his feed at or near the regular hour, than oxen with three meals every day. Within four months this little fat, soft, leggy mare was transformed into a clean bodied, tough, hard little roadster that would take two in a buggy eight miles an hour for three or four hours, and after an hour's rest take them back again in the same time, and do it, too, without whipping or showing any symptom of lagging. When I sold her I told the buyer how I fed her. Did he learn anything? No, indeed. "Well," said he, "I shall give her all she wants three times a day, as long as I own her." I see her now every day; she is just about where she was when I took her, fat and soft, and will sweat profusely if driven fifteen miles in three hours.

I next took a "pulling" mare, just up from pasture where she had been all summer. She was, of course, very round—filled out full with fat and water. I obtained possession of this mare expressly to test the effect of the "rational system" on a "puller," a horse of whom it was said, "She hasn't any judgment," "she wants to get there too soon," etc.; she was no comfort to anybody, no woman could drive her, and few men cared to ride after her. I put her at once on the two-meal plan and gave her ten to twenty miles sharp drive daily. In a week my wife, who is by no means anything of a horsewoman, was driving Mollie everywhere in perfect safety. In a few months this mare, like her predecessor, was transformed completely, from a fat to a muscular animal. In her case the indigestion, caused by over frequent feeding, which made the other and which makes so many others, indeed, "lazy," had the effect to keep her so irritated and nervous that she was headstrong and not readily managed. We see these two phases of disease all about us, in the case of human animals. I am amazed to see how few people, even "horse" men, know the difference between two animals, one in "condition," that is, muscular, plump and round because of the muscles having been built up by use, and one that is simply fat. The fact is, the fat horse (or the fat man, or any other fat creature) has not a sound tissue or organ in his body; what muscle he has is "mixed" with fatty matters; that is the muscular tissue itself has here and there given place to globules of fat, or in other words, the creature is to a greater or less degree suffering from fatty degeneration. If any one wants to comprehend this point let him examine carefully and compare a slice of sirloin from a fat, stall-fed ox, and one from the loin of a "working" ox, slaughtered before fattening; and every farmer knows that in life, the latter "can pull the stall-fed ox and his load," it is quite customary to keep up the feed of trotting horses, between seasons, permitting them to become somewhat fat; and then when they are to be fitted for sharp work, this fat is worked off and out, while the muscle is being worked on and improved in quality, by getting rid of the fat which has all along been eating into the muscular fiber, so to say; or in other words, the horse is allowed to take on disease by feeding him in excess of his work, and then is "cured" by restoring the just balance between work and feed. This is, in my judgement, very bad policy—proving in the end exhaustive of vital force—ruins a great many valuable horses, and injures all that are thus treated. The long rest, or at least ample rest, is no doubt beneficial to horses who are at times put to great strain, but the aim should be to maintain the balance—they should be fed physiologically: "Little work, little feed" should be the rule; unless, indeed, the horseman feels the necessity—since he is dependent, usually (if a dealer), upon the fat, sleek appearance of his horses—of keeping up the appearance of his animals, whether they get much exercise or not. But this does not demand three meals, by any means, since the horse will eat at two more than he can digest and assimilate, and may be kept fat on this system, and with less danger of any ontbreak of disease than if he is more frequently fed. The last named mare Mollie, I sold, and she was, unfortunately, returned to her old way of feeding. The first month, on three meals she lost 30 lbs., although, or rather because she had less than half the work she had been doing; after this she began to increase in weight, until her original weight was reached; but she had exchanged muscle for fat, and although she did not afterwards "pull" she never has since, nor had she ever before, the condition—the muscular power, the ability to do a long hard day's work with little effort, as during the year I owned her.

In one other instance a transient season of this plan, a few weeks only, under my administration, began a favorable change in an old and valuable horse that was looking a little "seedy:" In this case simply leaving out the noon feed, giving the regular breakfast and supper, of the same amount each, as had been given all along, set the horse gaining in weight and appearance. She had become dyspeptic from overfeeding. I have never known an instance where the system, pursued year after year, resulted in failure. I could name a score or more cases as marked as those here given; while in many more the only apparent effect upon good horses that were already in good health and condition has been to keep them thus with something less of feed; but the gain in feed and saving of time is trifling compared with the saving of horseflesh, for animals that are habitually fed at noon (even if the "two meals" are divided into three) will sooner or later get severely hurt by reason of the heat and fatigue of the forenoon, and the resumption of work again in the afternoon, since this prevents the digestion of the mid-day meal. Without doubt most hard-working animals digest a considerable proportion of all three of their meals at night after getting thoroughly rested from the day's work; the balance (quite a perceutage, too, with highly fed animals) does not simply pass along and out as an undigested residne always, but ferments (as indicated often by flatulency or some degree of purging, etc., or, again, constipation may be produced), poisons the blood, overtaxes the kidneys and the lungs, until finally, whatever the weather, and with or without unusual exposure, breaks ont in what is popularly, but mistakenly, called "a cold" (slight influenza), and if the conditions have been especially aggravated, as, for example, if the stomach has been very much overloaded frequently, or if during a period of reasonably warm weather there has been no diminution of feed, etc., the result may be a full-fledged infinenza. In fact, the various phases of this disorder, I may say, indeed, a very large range of "diseases," are the product of (1) errors in diet—as to (a) time, (b) frequency, (c) and amount—causing indigestion, and, consequently and unavoidably, a greater or less degree of actual blood-poisoning, and (2) lack of fresh air in the stable. This principle holds with regard to owners, as well as to the horses themselves, but speaking only of the latter, these errors corrected absolutely, and in 1,000 cases there will be no "colds" or other internal disorders year in and year out. It would naturally follow that thorough ventilation (guarding against direct drafts), a temporary and absolute fast, followed by an abstemious diet until convalescence is thoroughly established, would be the natural cure for influenza; but so in practice I have found it in every instance, in the case of animals of whatever kind, including man. This treatment is successful where all others are unsatisfactory and often fatal, and in every instance will afford an immense saving in time and vitality, saving life where cure is possible. The facts prove that influenza, or any form of so-called "cold," is a fever, pure and simple; however chilly the patient may feel, the thermometer placed under the tongue, or in the rectum, shows at once that the temperature is above the normal point; and in all cases of feverishness there is disturbance of the alimentary organs, whether evident or not to the casual observer; and rest from all digestive labor is the proper "tonic." It is a great piece of folly to encourage eating in the absence of appetite; it is only less foolish to eat even with an appetite, when evidences of this disorder have appeared. Taken at the ansit, a single day of fasting, with regular work or exercise, will usually nip the disease in the bud, though sometimes and whenever there has been a delay in treatment, a somewhat larger "dose" of this remedy will be required. When the disease has been permitted to run until the blood-poison has affected the entire organism to the point of weakness, the muscular system should not be taxed unduly, but some degree of exercise (hand-rubbing, if the creature is too weak to move about), and in the open air, is desirable. Fresh air, light and plenty of pure water are always in order.—*C. E. Page, M. D., in Turf, Field and Farm.*

Concerning the Morrils.

Hopeful, in the December number of *Wallace's Monthly* says: "Go to Woodstock, Vt., and they will tell you they have been Morrilled to death, and the whole State has been Morganed to death. You want an outcross and you have it under your very nose, and when too late you will see it." One can judge that Hopeful is interested in some other stock of horses that are not Morgans or Morrills. As we are somewhat acquainted with the Morrill family and the Morrills of Woodstock, we will give some of the most interesting facts in regard to them. The first Morrill horse that the breeders of Woodstock had the privilege of using was bred by James Morse, of Hartford, Vt., and was foaled in 1854. His sire was Young Morrill. He was a large, fine-looking bay horse, standing 15¾ hands and weighing 1,100 lbs. He showed great speed at times, but his gait was a little mixed. Toe-weights would have made him one of the fast ones. He was sold and taken to Virginia the fall of 1860. He left excellent stock and was the sire of Queeche Maid, record 2:25. Breeders now see that they should have kept the horse at Woodstock; that they missed it in not being Morrilled more with his stock.

Draco made his first season in Vermont in 1857, at Royalton. His good size, great speed (he was but six that year and got a record of 2:35), easy way of going attracted much attention, and he was quite liberally patronized. He made the seasons of 1863 and 1864 at Royalton. Draco did not prove a prepotent sire of trotters. His colts made great roadsters and fine free drivers, but they did not have the speed of their sire. They sold quick at large prices. There are but few of them left. One of his sons, called Young Draco, was kept several seasons at Woodstock. He was a very fine, stylish looking bay, had a genteel way of going and could trot close to 2:40.

Gen. Grant, as the Saul Horse, made several seasons at Woodstock from 1864 to 1867. He was owned by James Saul of Strafford, and was by Young Morrill. He was a large, well-made, fine-looking bay, nothing coarse about him, 15¾ hands high, and weighed 1,100 pounds. He was a very fast walker, but had a mixed gait. His stock proved good. Many of his colts were fast and sold for large prices. None who owned them thought they had been Morrilled too much. It was in 1863 that certain parties did not want the owner of Draco to have the fastest horse in the State, and they were on the lookout for a horse that would beat him. It can be seen by this that the feeling of wanting to have the fastest horse is not confined entirely to high life. It was in the fall of 1862 that John Morrill, afterwards called Woodstock, showed quite fast. He was five years old at this time, and showed a trial mile in 2:44, though he done some running to make it. He won a very good race on the ice the winter before. The fall of 1863 he showed a half-mile private trial in 1:17½, and in a race with Draco that fall he was close to him in the heats, the best one being trotted in 2:39. The driver of Draco had agreed before the race to pull the horse to make it look like a close race. Many thought then that John Morrill would make a faster horse than Draco, and a gentleman of means bought him the in spring of 1864, giving $4,400 for him. He was then renamed Woodstock, and kept at Hartford that season. He showed a private mile that year in 2:35, but his show in public was poor. Part of the season of 1863 he stood at Woodstock. He was trained the season of 1865, and got a record of 2:40. At the Windsor Co. Fair that year he trotted a public trial on a half-mile track in the presence of six thousand spectators in 2:33. The first half was trotted in 1:14. He would have trotted close to 2:30 had it not been for a bad break in the last half. The season of 1866 Woodstock was trained, but trotted no races. The seasons of 1867 and 1868 he was kept in the stud at $50 to insure. His reputation stood high at this time, but on account of the high price of service he was not very liberally patronized. The season of 1868 he showed at the State Fair at Burlington, and competed with Daniel Lambert for the premium as the best stock horse. Daniel was given the first premium and Woodstock the second. Woodstock made the season of 1869 at Stowe, Vt., and while there a bone spavin was developed. That year several of his colts showed quite fast, and he was returned to Woodstock in the fall. The high service fee prevented liberal patronage, although his reputation as a sire was increasing. It was the season of 1871 that his son, Royal John, made a record of 2:26¼. The spring of 1873 Woodstock changed owners, but was not removed. His service fee was reduced to $25 to insure, and for several seasons he was well patronized. The season of 1873 he was shown at the State Fair, and was awarded first premium as the best stock horse. Woodstock died in 1877, shortly after covering a mare.

Why so much has been said in regard to Woodstock, Vt., is this: If Woodstock has been Morrilled to death, it has been by the stock of this horse and his sons. It cannot be claimed he was an extra stock horse, yet he is a standard horse by his own record and the record of his get, which is better than can be said of some Hambletonian horses. His stock had good size and color, and some were free, good drivers. His reputation stood so high at one time that many of his sons were kept entire, as is often the case. Hermit, record 2:40, has proved his best son in transmitting speed. Robert Bonner, record 2:40, left good stock, and so did Killindon, record 2:42. Woodstock Prince's stock is showing well. He trotted close to 2:40.

Mr. Campbell of Barnard owns a very promising five-year-old son of Woodstock that trotted close to 2:40 the past season, and his owner refused $600 for him. It will be admitted by everyone that Woodstock was a noble looking horse, a coal black, nearly 15¾ hands, and weighing at times over 1,100 pounds. His neck was arched, a trifle short and thick, but he carried it well. His fore and hind parts were remarkably good, and his colts generally had his good back. He was built more for strength than for speed, yet his hind parts were indicative of speed. He had a fine tail, full, with long hair. His mane was rather light and short. He was cross and had a mean, treacherous disposition. His way of going was heavy and tiresome, either slow or fast. He could show great speed for a half mile, but his way of going at speed was so hard and tiresome that he could not keep it up long without breaking. When he trotted fast he trotted angry, and when he broke he broke to run. It was hard to manage him at times. He took his color, form and disposition from the side of his dam.

This section of the State has had plenty of chances for out-crosses, and these chances have been improved more or less. Ballard's Cassius M. Clay made the most of his seasons at Hartford. He left excellent stock, with four of his get in 2:30 list. Several of his sons are kept in the stud. The best of his get, Cassius Prince, record 2:29, was when here one of the fastest and best moving horses ever raised in these parts. He had a very fine, genteel way of going. His stock take after him in these respects. Susan P, a daughter of his, trotted her first season in 2:41¼, and could have trotted in 2:35. Her dam was by Woodstock Prince.

Kent, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Griswold, by Adams' Flying Morgan, made the season of 1875 and 1876 at Hartford. His stock proved so good although the horse had been sold and taken to Wyoming Territory that a stock company was formed here and the horse purchased back at large figures. When he was taken from the car after his long ride he showed as much life, spirit, and courage as did his great-great-grandsire, Messenger, when he was taken from the vessel that brought him to this country.

A very fine Lambert stallion is owned here. His dam is by Ballard's Clay. Mr. Morgan, of Woodstock, owns a Woodburn Pilot stallion that is getting very good stock, and Mr. Billings, of Woodstock, owns a very promising Messenger Duroc stallion, dam by Harry Clay. It was in 1870 that the breeders of this section had the first opportunity to breed from one of Rysdyk Hambletonian's sons. That year Hambletonian Monarch was taken to Randolph. His good size, color, and being by a sire of trotters caused him to be largely patronized at first, but he proved a failure in regard to siring trotters. His fastest one, Nancy, was out of a mare by Woodstock. Monarch is no trotter and has a very poor way of going. Mr. Helm speaks of the failure of the Star-Hambletonians in transmitting speed. Aberdeen has proved the best. If Walkill Chief had lived he might have been as good or better.

Now one word in regard to the Morgans. If the breeders would aim to have the horses they breed have some of the good qualities of the Morgans, it would do well. As for me, give me the pretty Morgan horse to drive, with his [illegible] spirit and action, his quick, nervous, easy way of going.

will run up and down the long hills without tripping or stumbling. Give me such a horse for a pleasure drive, rather than one of the homely, big-headed, ewkward, stumbling fellows thet are so often the result of some of the outcrosses. A body has to work his passage in driving such horses. You have to keep hold of them all the time to keep them from falling down and breaking their necks or their drivers'. One has no such trouble in driving a Morgan house. —*Hartford, (Vt.) Cor. New York Sportsman.*

TURF AND TRACK.

Nominations in Occident Stake.

The Occident is a stake of $100 each, $25 to be paid when the stake closed, $25 the 1 st of January, 1884, and $50 thirty days before the time fixed for trotting. The smallness, comparatively, increases the list of nominations, so that there are thirty respondents, and, in all probability, the amount will be about the same as in the Stanford. The nnmber of entries insures a good field of starters, and there is scarcely a question that among the lot there will he several flyers. The high-breeding of the youngsters as nearly insnres this as anything in the future can be foretold, and it is e safe assertion that in the whole of the United States it wonld be difficnlt to select thirty colts of more fashionable hreeding. While the preponderating blood is that of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the Clays are represented hy Sultan, the Bashaws by Buccaneer, thougb as both of these families sprung from the imported barb, Grand Bashaw, there is only a slight difference in the lines of blood. Andrew Jackson was the sire of Henry Clay and Long Island Black Hawk. From the former came Cassius M. Clay and his noted son, George M. Patchen, and numerous others of distinction. Long Island Black Hawk was the sire of Mohawk, the sire of Elmo, and the great-grandsire of Buccaneer. General Benton is from another branch of the Abdallahs, comhining that blood with strains of Blucher and Bishop's Hambletonian. Poscora Hayward is from the Patchen side of the Clays, and A. W. Richmond a representative of the Blackbirds. The sires represented by their progeny in the Occident stakes are: Sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Electioneer and Arthurton; grandsons Stienway, Santa Claus and Brigadier; great-grandsons Nutwood and Whipple's Hambletonian. Thns there are seven descendants of the great progenitor of trotters the blood of which is on tbe Pacific Coast, and only two of these are not still located here. The absentees are Nutwood and Santa Clans.

Palo Alto names b f Argo by Electioneer—American Girl.
Palo Alto names b f Cbiquita by Electioneer—Pearl.
Palo Alto names b c Alban by General Beuton—Alice.
Palo Alto names b c St. Just by Electioneer—Fidelia.
Palo Alto names b f Aragon by General Benton—Alice.
Palo Alto names b c Ione by General Benton—Irene.
Palo Alto names b c Edos by General Benton—Sontag Mohawk.
Palo Alto names br f Alta Belle by Electioneer—Beautiful Bells.
L. J. Rose names b c Bedonin by Sultan—Gertrude.
L. J. Rose names b f Almet by Sultan—Minnehaha.
F. L. Smith names b f Cora by Buccaneer—Pearl.
Jas. Hagan names b f Caroline by Steinway—by Hamlet,
Jas. Hagan names ch c Victory by Whipple's Hambletonian—Kitty Tricks.
D. E. Knight names ch f Night Hawk by Brigadier—Nelly.
Wm. Beach names ch c Dawn hy Nutwood—Conntess.
Wm. Corbitt names ch f Lady Arthurton by Arthurton—Lady St. Clair.
C. F. Hastings names ch g Beppo by Como—Marysville Queen.
Jos. Cairn Simpson names hr c Antevolo by Electioneer—Columbine.
Rancho del Paso names h c P. A. Finigan by Santa Claus—by Edwin Booth.
Rancho del Paso names b c Captain Taylor by Western—by Langford.
Rancho del Paso names ch f Galena by Nutwood—Eudora.
Rancho del Paso names ch c Robert Lee by Nutwood—hy Blackbird.
Rancho del Paso names gr c Alazar by Poscora Hayward—A. Rose.
Rancho del Paso names bl c ——— by Poscora Hayward—Mabel.
B. E. Harris names b f Elmore hy Elmo—Alma Princess.
A. L. Frost names b c Roscoe hy Brigadier—Flora F.
J. A. Goldsmith names ch c Judge S. hy Nutwood—by Volunteer.
J. A. Goldsmith names b c Sydney by Santa Claus—Sweetness.
G. Valensiu names br c Arno by Buccaneer—by Volscian.
G. Valensin names gr f Griselde by A. W. Richmond—Towhead.

A National Jockey Club.

The proposition to organize a National Racing Association, to be composed of the jockey clubs of the Union, has been revived in New York, and friends of the movement are endeavoring to bring it iuto tangible shape. Appropos to this revival the New York *World* says:

Tbis is a subject which not only the *World*, but nearly all the papers making "the turf" a feature have from time to time agitated, tbe *World* going so far two years ago as to euggest tbat a meeting of owners, breeders aud officers of racing associations should be held in Baltimore on the day preceding the regular autumn meeting, under a call of the Maryland Jockey Club. This suggestion the officers of that club supported at first, but afterwards failed to act in the matter. In fact, the apethy of Eastern associations on the eubject has beeu tbe principal cause of the non-organization of a National Jockey Club years ago. But witb the great increase in the number of race meetings in this country, taken in connection witb Colonel Clark's arguments in the matter, it now looks as if a meeting to arrange for a general convention would ahortly be held in tbis city or at some other central point convenient for all iuterested.

With the preliminaries arranged for such a meeting the racing public would at once hecome interested in the legislation necessary for the better protectiou of the turf, and realize that anything suggestive of fraud can be reacbed by the adoption of a set of rules wbich, like the Constitution of the United States, shall be law for all, and which shall protect alike breeders, owners, associations, the general public and all employees connected with racing, the poor and ignorant as well as the rich. The association should adopt such laws governing betting that will serve both the layer and taker of the odds, for if tbe subject of betting is ignored one of the principal reasons wby there should be a National Jockey Club would be overlooked. The subject of weigbts to be carried should also be discussed, and if no rules on the subject were actually edopted, a tacit egreement could be mede that on and after a certain date there should be a general increase, with e sliding scale for each month, that wonld he satisfactory alike in the East, West and South. Another important feature wonld be the appointment of a board of stewards to consider appeals from the decisions of the judges or stewards of associations. To such a board questions such as the Ada Ban decision, as to whether she carried the proper weight for the Ladies' Stakes at Memphis, the claim of the owner of Eole to start for the Pimlico Stakes at Baltimore without carrying certain penalties, and the case of the jockey Quantrell for reinstatement could all be referred. The case of Quantrell specially shows the necessity of such a board. He was "ruled off" at Saratoga last August, and, as he avers, unjnstly. Recent efforts to secure reinstatement have failed becense Captain James Franklin, one of the judges refuses to give his consent, saying: "I do not see that any good will arise by reinstating a party ruled off for fraud." This is a very hard decision if Quantrell can prove his innocence. It has been suggested in some quarters that if a National Jockey Club is organized it should take cognizance of dates claimed and in a measnre prevent a conflict of interests. Such legislation would be unnecessary and practically impossible in a country of so vast an area as the United States. There are, however, several features of importance other than those named, such as the right to claim and register colors, to run horses in assumed names, to name and change the names of horses during the progress of a meeting, and, above all, the adoption of some rules looking to the apprenticeship, instruction and general protection of the large number of minors that it is necessary to employ in the interest of racing. The consideration of the above questions, if referred to the following gentlemen suggested by the *Turf*, would be not only a labor of love, but one of duty which they would gladly embrace. Mr. August Belmont, Messrs. George L. and Pierre Lorillard, Mr. D. D. Withers and James Galway, of New York; Commodore Kittson and Mr. A. J. Cassatt, of Pennsylvania; Governor Bowie and Mr. Frank Hall, of Maryland; Colonel J. C. McKibbin, of the District of Columbia; Major T. W. Doswell, of Virginia; General Harding, Captain James Franklin and Colonel Geo. W. Darden, of Tennessee; Colonel M. Lewis Clark, General J. F. Robinson, Mr. James A. Grinstead and Mr. Daniel Swigert, of Kentucky, and Mr. William Cottrill, of Alabama, to say nothing of many others identified with the Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleana and the Pacific coast associations.

Racing at Red Bluff.

After a hiatus of fifteen years, turf sports have been revived in Tehama County. J. E. Endicott of Red Bluff has constructed a good track within easy distance of that thrivinglittle city and a day's sport was enjoyed by a large crowd on New Year's day. The principal event was a trot for a purse of $65, contested for by local aspirants for fame. The following is a

SUMMARY.

Red Bluff, Cal., Jan. 1st, 1883.—Trotting heats of a mile. Purse, $65; $40 to first, $20 to second, $5 to third.

J. E. Endicott names h f Bay Prince	1	1
W. B. Roberts names s h Selim	2	2
Al. Leach names s h Capt. Jack	3	3
C. B. Ashwist names hr h Peacock	dis	
L. E. Rowley names h h Bay Dare	dis	

Time—3:27½, 3:27¾.

Same Day—Second race, running, dash of half a mile.

John Coffee names Roh Roy	1
L. Douglas names h m Lilly	2

Time—0:50.

Same Day—Third race, trotting, dash of a mile.

C. B. Ashwist names hr h Peacock	1
P. D. Logan names s h Ephraim	2
———Cromwell names d m	3

No time reported.

Some minor events followed:

The fourth was a running race, single dash, 400 yards, for a purse of $20; Rowley's bay horse won the race and money in 0:16, heating Sweeney's black mare.

The fifth was a running race, 400 yards, for a $20 purse. John Coffee's Roh Roy won the race and money, beating Charley Tait's chestnnt.

The sixth and last was a trotting race between Peecock and Ephraim for a purse of $20, single dash of a mile.

There will he further racing at the track on Feb. 22d.

Name Claimed.

Suisun, Cal., Jan. 6, 1883.

To the Editor of the Breeder and Sportsman, *Dear Sir:* I claim the name of Ethel H for my filly foaled April 28, 1882, by Sultan, her dam Juno by Pat Malloy (by Geo. M. Patchen), grand dam Boston Maid hy Ethan Allen.

P. S.—What is the address of Martin Rollins, the trainer of horses? C. F. D. Hastings.

The address of M. Rollins is Santa Rosa.

Short Horses in Oregon.—The match race for $100 a side, between Simpson's Capt. Jinks Jr. and Dollarhide's Dick, which was run near Ashland last Saturday, was won by the former. The distance was 440 yards. The Dollarhide party were unsatisfied and another match was mede on the same terms, to he run on the 20th inst. Cotton Nose and Blue Mountain Belle are matched to run six hundred yards at Oak Grove on the 10th of January for $1,000. Last Monday articles were signed for a race between Sagebrush Sammy and Red Jacket, one half-mile, for 1,000, to be run on the 5th of next May over the Prineville conrse. Cotton Nose and Belle are said to he two of the best animals in the state, and the race will attract the attention of sporting men everywhere. Sammy and Red Jacket are both good horses, and their race will be liitle behind that of the others.

Mr. William Day, in a communication to the London *Sportsman*, dated Cholderton Lodge, Salisbury, denies the statement made by John Hannigan, the American trainer, that Foxhall's feet are badly contracted and appear to have been sadly neglected. Mr. Day says: "I have only to contradict this reckless assertion and misleading acconnt of Foxhall. Here hy implication he directly charges me with neglecting his feet, whicb I wish publicly to deny aud to say in proof of my statement that au emiuent veterinary surgeon but lately examined him and pronounced his feet good and free from disease; and from no cause, I may say, has he ever heen lame witb them."

The race which was to have taken place on New Year's day at the Woodland track, and which was postponed on account of the weather, bas been declared off. Chris Lurch has shown excellent management of the track thus far, aud it will no douht become a popular resort for the lovers of sport under his supervision.

THE 2:20 LIST.

The Pride of Place Accorded to Horses of Hambletonian Blood.

In point of nnmbers and the greatest speed, the Hambletonian family comprise uearly 50 per cent of the 2:20 list. There are ninety-seven members, forty-three of which are Hambletonians. This list may be regarded as an essay, eloqnent in all its bearings upon the much-discussed problem of how to breed the trotter. It does not tell all the tale, but demonstrates the fact that the greatest excellence comes from excellence—at least in the genns equine; that the horses which have reached the extreme limits of trotting speed were those in which the the trotting element predominated. The dominant blood controls the formation and instinct. This is an inexorable law of natnre. The chief aim in breeding the trotter is to get an animal which will be very fast, and at the same time stont and lasting. Both these attribntes depend upon proper selection. A sire that is fast himself, or comes of a family noted for speed, bred to a mare having the same characteristics, is apt to get a fast and lasting one. The 2:20 list as now stands proves the truth of this assertion. There are some horses in it which have made good records, with no great trotting strength in their pedigrees, but with one or two exceptions they have not equaled their records or made great canpaigners. The two leaders of the list are dyed-in-the-wool trotters, and have both gone on and improved. Mand S, by Harold, dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr., has a record of 2:10¼. She is stout, lasting and pnre-gaited. Harold was got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Enchantress, by Abdallah; grandam by imported Bellfounder. Miss Russell is out of Sally Russell, by Boston, the thoroughbred. To the cover of Belmont, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, hy Mambrino Chief, she produced Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Cora Belmont, 2:24½. All these three of her produce partake most strongly of trotting blood.

St. Julien, 2:11¼, is by Volunteer, son of Hembletonian, out of Lady Patriot, by Young Patriot; dam Flora, by Harry Clay, son of Neave's C. M. Clay, dam by imported Bellfounder. In him the trotting strains predominate, and he too is a campaigner and pure-gaited horse.

Rarus, 2:13¼, is by Conklin's Abdallah, believed to be, with a strong degree of probahility, a son of Old Abdallah, dam Nancy Awfnl, by Telegraph, son of Burr's Napoleon; grandam Lady Hunter, by Vermont Black Hawk. Rarus was a campaigner of campaigners. A stout and improving horse.

Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, is by Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Old Abdallah. She was one of the greatest trotters this country ever had, getting her best record in her seventeenth year.

Clingstone, 2:14, is by Rysdyk, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Lady Duke, hy Lexington the thoroughbred, dam Gretchen, hy Chosroes; grandam Lady Fallis, by Seely's American Star; great grandam by L. I. Black Hawk. In him the trotting element snrely predominates, controlling the conformation and instinct, but the warm blood of the great racehorse has done him no harm. Clingstone started the past seasou well, but was nnfortunately thrown out of training. His brief career has shown that he is of the right kind.

Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, is by Aberdeen, son of the Old Horse, dam not traced. Aberdeen was out of Widow Machree, record 2:29, by American Star. Widow Machree was a noted mare in her day, and imparted her finest qualities to her son Aberdeen. Hattie Woodward was one of the sensational performers of 1880, and proved herself stout and lastiug.

Darby, 2:16½, is by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, by the Old Horse, dam by Glencoe; Delmonico's dam was the Harvey Adams mare, by old Hambletonian, grandam by imported Bellfounder. Guy Miller's dam was hy Nanny's Bolivar. Darhy, therefore, has a double cross to Hambletonian against the Glencoe strain. He was a great campaigner in the hands of that master, Dan Mace.

Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, is hy Thornedale, 2:22¼, son of Alexander's Ahdallah out of Dolly hy Mambrino Chief; dam by Ashland, son of Mambrino Chief; grandam by Eureka, son of L. I. Black Hawk. Ashland was out of Utilla, by Margrave, the thoroughbred. True to his fine hreeding Edwin Thorne is a horse of thorough trotting conformation, is very fast, aud is a stayer. He was one of the great horses the past season.

Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, is hy Louis Napoleon, son of Volunteer out of Hattie Wood, hy Harry Clay; dam Fanny Mapes, by Alexander's Abdallah. Hattie Wood also produced Gazelle, record 2:21, to the cover of the Old Horse. Jerome Eddy was the best entire horse of 1882, trotting a numher of hard races against old hands. He has endurance and great will power.

Gloster, 2:17, was hy Volunteer, dam Black Bess, by Stockbridge Chief, son of Vt. Bleck Hawk; grandam by Mamhrino Paymaster. Gloster was one of the most promising horses of his time. He was pure-gaited, an all-day fellow, and had the longest stride of any horse contemporary with him. Gloster died hefore he had the opportunity to show what he was capable of, bnt had in him the elements of a great trotter.

Dexter, 2:17¼, is by Old Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seely's American Star. Hamhletonian crossed hest on American Star mares, and he never got a better one than Dexter. Dexter in his prime had no superior. He was a stout, never-failing horse, and eyen now in his old age, is as lusty and strong as many a horse considerahly his junior. Clara, his dam, also produced Alma, 2:28¾, to the cover of the Old Horse.

Piedmont, 2:17¼, is by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, dam Mag Ferguson, by Mamhrino Chief, grandam by Grey Eagle, the racehorse. Almont's dam is hy Mambrino Chief, grandam by Pilot Jr. There is a splendid combination of trotting blood in Piedmont. A douhle cross to Mambrino Chief, one to Hamhletonian and one to Pilot Jr., helped him to win a number of hard-fought contests. He is now in the stud, but is able to stand another hard campaign.

So-So, 2:17¼, is by George Wilkes, son of Hambletonian, dam Little Ida, by Alexander's Edwin Forest. The dam of George Wilkes was by Henry Clay, the founder of the family. George Wilkes, with a record of 2:22, was himself a great campaigner. As a sire of trotters he stands in the front rank, seven of his get entering the 2:30 list the past season. So-So is a worthy daughter of her great sire.

Santa Claus, 2:17½, is by Strathmore, son of the Old Hero out of Lady Waltermire, by North American; dam Lady Thorne Jr., by Williams' Mambrino, son of Ericsson, by Membrino Chief; grandam Kate, hy Highland Chief, son of Mamhrino Chief. Here again is another combination of the potent Mamhrino Chief blood. Santa Claus has been several seasons on the turf, improving each year. He is a stout, reliable trotter, has withstood the weakening influences of climetic changes, and was one of the principal attractions in the Grand Circuit of this year. We saw him trot the gamest kind of a race at Boston for the $10,000 purse last September, and a lame horse at that. It is said that John Turner

will handle him next season, and we are inclined to think tha General will never sit hehind a much hetter one.

Nettie, 2:18, was got hy Rysdyk's Hamhletonian, dam the County Housa Mare, by Seely's American Star. Nettie was another good one of tha Hambletonian-Star comhination. She was a good campaigner.

Dick Swiveller, 2:18, is hy Walkill Chief, dam Madame Swiveller, hy Henry Clay Jr., son of Henry Clay; grandam Old Tad, hy Rattler, son of Abdallah. Trne to his hreediug and characteristics, Dick Swiveller, while hefore the public, was a sensational horse. He was some seasons on the turf, and was never outclassed. He is now a mate to Edward, and bas the honor of trotting a mile with him in 2:16¾, one and a quarter seconds faster than his record in harness.

Great Eastern, 2:18, is also hy Walkill Chief, dam by Riley's Consternation Colt, son of imported Consternation; grandam by Ferguson's Old Kentucky Hunter. As a campaigner Great Eastern was not a shining light. He is a very large horse, and not cast in the mold of a thorough going trotter. As a saddle horsa he was a hetter performer than in harness, getting a record of 2:15¾.

Judge Fullerton, 2:18, is by Edward Everett out of Fanny, by imported Margrave, dam uot traced. Judge Fullerton is one of the uotable exceptions. He is a horse of decided trotting conformation. He was an ahle campaigner, a horse of great suhstance, and very speedy.

Robert McGregor, 2:18, is hy Major Edsall, son of Alexander's Ahdallah out of a mare by Harris' Hambletonian; dam Nancy Whitman, hy Seely's American Star; grandam hy Durland's Young Messenger Duroc. Robert McGregor was au ahla borse while on tha turf. He trotted several seasons in the hest company, and retired with a reserve of speed.

Midnight, 2:18¼, is hy Peacemaker, son of Hamhletonian, out of Sally Feagles, hy Smith's Clay, son of Neave's C. M. Clay Jr.; dam hy tbe Drew Horse; grandam by Witherell Messeuger. Midnight has always been a first-class first-money horse. He is resolute, fast, and of great endurance. 2:18¼ is not the limit of his speed.

Monroe Chief, 2:18¼, is by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Ahdallah, out of Lizzie Peeples, hy Wagner, tha racehorse; dam hy Bay Chief, son of Mamhrino Chief; grandam hy Toronto, son of St. Lawrence. Monroe Chief was a sensational horse from his first appearance upon the turf. He has trotted soma of the hest contested races tha puhlic have ever witnessed. This fall he heat Rosa Wilkes in a hard-fought race of six beats—his first contest for the year—and a few days after trotted two miles in 4:46, the hest on record. He is a game horse, of true conformation, level-headed and of great suhstance. His record in harness is hy no means his limit.

Fanny Witherspoon, 2:18¼, hy Almont, dam by Gough's Wagner, is one of the hest of Almont's get. She is a very blood-lika mare, of fine trotting action. She started several seasons ago in good company, and has been a good campaigner.

Pickard, 2:18¼, by Abdallah Pilot, dam by Bourhon Chief, is another member of the tribe that has shown his hreediug. He is also inhred to Mambrino Chief. Ahdallah Pilot is a son of Alexander's Ahdallah, out of Blandina; hy Mamhrino Chief, grandam the Burch Mare, by Brown Pilot. Blandina also produced Swigert, the sire of Calamus, George K, and Resolute. Bourhon Chief, tha son of Mamhrino Chief, got Calmar, 2:22. Pickard is a very speedy, game horse. He was several seasons on the turf, improving each year.

Rosa Wilkes, 2:18¼, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen, is ona of the best campaigners that ever stepped upon a track. She is credited with having trotted over 100 races in the best company, with a large list of winnings. She is brad just right for downright hard work. At the tail eud of the past season she was heaten in a bruising six heat race by Monroe Chief, but the defeat took nothing from her prestige.

William H, 2:18¼, by Young Wilkes out of a mare by Princa of Wales, son of Royal George, dam by Daniel Webster, son of Casius M. Clay, is an old campaigner. He has heen some seasons on the turf, and is now one of tha most valued members of Mr. W. J. Gordon's stables.

Cleora, 2:18¾, started a green mare the past season. She participated in but few racas, but at once leaped into prominence. Cleora is hy Menelaus, son of Hambletonian, dam Tborneleaf, by Mambrino Patchen, grandam Dandy (dam of Silver Duke, 2:28¾), hy Young Enginear, the sire of Lady Suffolk. Menelaus was out of Jessie Bull, by L. I. Black Hawk. Cleora is by right a trotter. As she is now in the hands of a private gentleman, it may never be known whether she will make a great campaigner. She is bred for it however.

Nutwood, 2:28¾, by Belmont, dam Miss Russel, the dam of Maud S, is a first-class entire horse. He has shown his ahility to train on aud can beat his record.

Alley, 2:19, by Volunteer, dam by New York Black Hawk, son of L. I. Black Hawk, grandam hy Mambrino Paymaster, the sire of Mambrino Chief, waa an improving horse while on the turf. He placed 46 heats in 2:30 or better before his retirement.

Kitty Bates, 2:19, by Jim Monroe, dam Pop Corn, not traced. Kitty Bates was au ahle campaigner, and was ona of the shining lights of the season of 1880.

Jay-Eye-See, 2:19, by Dictator, dam Midnight, by Pilot Jr., is the greatest four-year-old the American trotting turf has produced. Dictator is a full brother to Dexter, and old Clara never produced a mean oue. Midnight also produced Noontide, 2:20¼, and is out of Twilight, by Lexington. Jay-Eye-See is a small horse, of trua conformation, compact, true-gaited, and is confidently expected to improve in his fiva-year-old form, as he undoubtadly will.

Adele Gould, 2:19, by Jay Gould, dam Emeline, hy Henry B. Patcheu, son of George M. Patcheu, ia tha best five-year-old in the list. Sha trotted a number of hard races this season, and got her record well on towards the closa. Jay Gould is out of Lady Sanforô, by Seely's American Star. Emeline also produced Kate Taylor and Ray Gould, both very speedy, to the cover of Aberdeen and Jay Gould.

Edward, 2:19, by Masterlode, aon of the Old Horse, dam by Bacchus, was au able campaigner. Masterlode'a dam was Lady Irwin, by Seely's American Star. Edward, as a mate to Dick Swiveller, trotted a mile in 2:16¾, improving on his harness record. He is still an able horse, and is claimed to ha able to beat his record.

Wedgewood, 2:19, by Belmont, dam Woodbine, by Woodford, thoroughbred son of Kosciusko, started several seasona ago, and was an able campaigner, although ha carried weights. He is not what is called a true-gaited horse, needing artificial appliances to keep him level. He, however, held his own in good company. Woodbine produced Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½, a great horae.

Bodine, 2:19¼, by Volunteer, dam by Harry Clay, was a good horse in his day. He trotted some seasons, winning a great many hard races.

Aldine, 2:19¼; by Almont, dam Mother Hubbard, by Toronto, of St. Lawrence stock. Aldiue has always been a fine performer, training on and improviug. She is very blood-like, of good conformatiou aud very speedy.

Von Arnim, 2:19½, by Sentinel, dam Mary Short, hy Blood's Black Hawk, graudam hy Downing's Bay Messenger, is a very speedy stallion, a stayer, and a good campaigner. Sentinel is a full hrother to Volunteer, and had himself a record of 2:29¾.

Driver, 2:19½, by Voluntcer, dam Silvertail, by American Star; grandam by Wildair, sou of Hoagland's Grey Messenger, is ona of the hest year-in-and-year-out horses on the American turf. He started in 1876, and has heen hefora the puhlic ever since. Ha is a thorough trotter, game and enduring. Driver has won a fortune for his owner.

Daisydale, 2:19¾, is by Thornedale, dam Daisy, hy Burr's Washiugton; grandam hy Old Ahdallah; great grandam hy Engiueer 2d. Daisydale while ou the turf proved herself a worthy daughtar of Thornedale. She was very fast.

Nancy Hackett, 2:20, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam the Hackett Mare, pedigree unknown, was a great campaigner. Sha was one of tha attractions of the Grand Circuit, and a first-rate money horsa. Her dam, tha Hackett Mare, also produced Argonaut, 2:23¼.

Orange Girl, 2:20, hy Rysdyk's Hamhletonian, dam Dolly Mills, hy Seely's American Star, was a very ahle mare. She trotted several seasons, improviug with expcrienca. She was level-gaited and very fast.

Prospero, 2:20, hy Messenger Duroc, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay, grandam Shanghai Mary. Prospero was a very fast, improving horsa. His dam also produced Dame Trot, 2:22, and Elaina, 2:20.

Graves, 2:20, hy Whipple's Hambletonian, son of Guy Miller, hy The Old Horse; dam Rose Austin, of unknown hreeding. Graves was fast aud trotted a numbcr of good races in California.

Elaine, 2:20, by Messenger Duroc, dam Green Mountain Maid hy Harry Clay. Elaiue is a very speedy and resoluta mare. She showed herself ona of the right kind at an early age. Her record of 2:20 was mada when six years old.

Tha hlood elements in the direct female line stand in the following order: Daughters of American Star hred to Hamhletonian sires contrihuted fiva to tha 2:20 list. Daughters of Harry Clay gave four, Green Mountain Maid furnishing two. Pilot Jr. mares contrihuted three, Miss Russell furnishing two. Mamhrino Patchen has two daughters which have given two to the list. In tha second or third removes, the Mambriuo Chiefs number five, one heing out of a daughter. The rest ara distrihuted among tha Clays, Vt. Black Hawks, Edwin Forrests, L. I. Black Hawks, and threa inhred. As a cross upon Hambletonian blood for stout, speedy and lasting trotters, tha Mamhrino Chief element seems the hest. The power and good heart of the last named is aided hy the action and speediness of the former. It is a combination which trains on and improves. Witness Edwin Thorne, Piedmont, Santa Claus, Monroe Chief, Pickard, Rosa Wilkes and Aldine, all campaigners of undoubted ahility. Of the Hambletonian sires represented in the 2:20 list, six have records of 2:30 or hetter, namely: Thornedale, 2:22¼; George Wilkes, 2:22; Major Edsall, 2:29; Jay Gould, 2:21½; Young Wilkes, 2:28¼, and Sentinel, 2:29¾; Thornedale and George Wilkes got two each. The Old Horse without a fast record got three, and so did Almont. Volunteer, tha best son of Hambletonian, heads tha list with five, got from Clay, Morgan, Star, and L. I. Black Hawk mares. Walkill Chief, also without a record, has two.—*New York Sportsman.*

The Next Military Rifle Match.

The Secretary of tha National Rifle Association anuouuces that the return International Military Rifle Match will take placa at Wimbledon, England, in July, 1883. The regulations for the selection and government of the American team are the same as those of the last, but special rules have been agread on as to the rifles to be used. The weapous must be military breech-loaders, fitted with an arraugement for fixing sword or bayonet and not to weigh, without such sword or bayonet, more than nina pounds four ounces. They may be from 48 to 55 inches long. The rnla for sights is as follows: Backsight to be attached to the barrel in front of the lock with a military wind-gauge; graduations on tha flap only; the sliding-bar to be with or without permanent vertical lines or apertures, and the upper edge either straight or with a notch; the outside measurement of the part on which the flap or leaf rests must not exceed one inch. Foresight to be of Government pattern called "barley corn." May be temporarily blackened or whitened. Backsight, may be tilted forward or back, and may be supported at the necessary angle by any extemporized means; the sliding-bar may be reversed and may be used on either side of the uprights. No additiou of permanent lines to one fine one down the center for Snider and threa for Martini-Henry will be allowed, but temporary marks or lines of any kind, removable at pleasure, may be usad; detachad "verniers" or "sight-elavators may he used.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held Jan. 2d, and the secretary, Mr. Seabury, read a letter from Mr. Edmond St. John Mildmay, the secratary of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain. He says further that tha council is sorry "that they cannot comply with your request to have the shape of the barley-corn front sight altered as they deem it important that this should be of sufficient strength to stand rough wear." A committee from tha present board of directors recommended the uames of the following gentlemen for the board of directors for 1883: General G. W. Wingate, Colonel J. G. Story, Colonel John Ward, Mr. F. J. Donaldson. Colonel Schermerhorn and F. T. Rahbeth.—*New York World.*

Last Saturday's *Breeder and Sportsman* is a capital number, the end of the first half year. Tha firat page is a colored picture of Alhert W, one of California's celebrated trotters. And there was also another half-sheet picture entitled, "Boya in Troubla"—two youngsters having mounted a horse barehack, lost their hold of the halter, and the animal atartiug off on a lively trot. Two faithful dogs appear to take in the uncomfortahle situation of tha boys and are watching the proceadings with much interest.—*Oroville Mercury.*

A Useful Article.—Rawson's United States Army Suspensory Bandaga is, as the cut connected with the advertisement elsewhere clearly shows, a complete reliaf and support, and ahould he in general usa. It is self-adjusting, and displacement ia impossible. It counteracta nervous tension and other ills that mankind ia heir to. Sold by all druggista. Can be sent by mail safely. Address S. E. G. Rawson, patentee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

About ona thousaud pounds of aturgeou is hrought to this city every week by one person, who catches them near tha cut-off between Sonoma and Napa. He reports that the fish are not unusually plentiful.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

At the shooting of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, K. Wertheimar won the first prize with 26 points.

HERD AND SWINE.

Bull Butter in Politics.

Tha Watsonville *Pajaronian* asks if we ara to have an oleomargarine party iu California, and calls attention, as a cause for its question, to tha fact that most of those who took part in tha recent hull hutter hanquet at the Palace Hotel wera men identified with the politics of the State. The same paper gives puhlication to an improhahle rumor about the establishment in the near future of an oleomargarine factory in the Pajaro valley and another about one of the capitalists of the spud metropolis heing ahout to become the hull butter hoss of Mexico, Arizona aud other territory to the southward of us. Tha latter matter is of no moment, especially as the San Francisco oleomargarine company has the patent right to use the Mege process throughout the Pacific Coast States and Territories. But the first question is of importance.

The bull butter question will be a political one so far as regards the matter of legislation to prevent the palming off of the bogus article for genuine butter. The dairymen will present their proposad law, and it will probably he opposed with vigor, for thera is no denying the fact that tha oleomargarine party has abundant fuuds and a disposition to "put them where they will do the most good." In view of tha fact that the dairymen must expect vigorous opposition they should occupy tha hest obtainahle vantage ground in presenting their case. The rejection of the Gaffey resolution was a mistake which ought to he rectified. The fact that while demanding that oleomargarine be offered for sale only under its true colors the dairymen rejected a proposition to demand a law compelling the maker to stamp the true weight on each roll of butter has already heen made a handle of by tha newspapera which champion the hull butter cause, and it will surely ba thrown in their faces at Sacrameuto when they demand the passage of the proposed oleomargarine law.

This question of false weights and measures is an important one. Older governments have heen ohliged to appoint weight and measure inspectors, aud we may yet have to follow suit. It is a notorious fact that not only roll butter hut nearly evary article which we purchase in packages is put up short of the alleged weight. Buy a 5-pound can of deep sea mackerel and put it upon the scales and you will see that it weigha hut 3½ pounds; a pound of coffee is usually hut 14 ounces; a 10-pound tin of California lard contains but 9 pounds; there is a hrand of lard from the East, known to the trada as "cutthroat lard," which is much shorter in weight than this. A general move for the redress of these avils, which apply to nearly every other article of food as well as to thosa we have named, is imminent, and it ought not to catch the dairyman of this State napping.

It is not out of place for the dairymau to make the demand, either, for the present short weight system as applied to roll butter, instead of being a benefit to the dairyman ia a positive injury. Hia butter ia weighed in bulk by the commission merchant in this city, and he gets paid for no more butter than he sends, be the rolls large or small. But he pays freight on 100 pounda of hutter for each 90 pounds of short weight rolls shipped. He would save the difference in freight and lose nothing in receipts for butter sold by tha change, while he would be able to go before the Legislature with clean hands when asking legislation to protect himself and the public from fraud in the sale of oleomargarine.

Since the members of the Association dispersed from the recent convention there bas been time for them to think the matter over, and many of them must by this time realize that tha rejection of tha honest-weight resolutiou was a mistake. It is quita probable that were the convention called together again the resolution, or one of similar import, would be passed and the committee which has the preseutiug of the bill under its management would be freed from one of the difficulties uow in its way.

The passage of the law as proposed by the convention would he a great point gainad, but, as the Breeder and Sportsman has heratofore remarked, the passage of that law, without material and injurious amendmeut, is extremely problematical, and any legislation to compel the stamping and branding of oleomargarine will be futile as a means of preventing fraud in its use ao long as it may be served to the patrons of hotels aud eating-houses without their being notified that it is not dairy hutter.

Our exchanges continue to tell of the ravages of blackleg among the cattle in the northern part of the state. This is a disease difficult to combat. Its symptoms iu different localities and under different climates vary considerahly; indeed, aoma of the hest authoritiea have been unable to agree as to whether what has been considered the same disease in different localities is identical or a distinct and separate affection, and a spirited discussion on the subject between acientists has been going on, to reports of which the Breeder and Sportsman has given considerable space. The remedica, too, which have been efficacious in some places have heen futile in othara. A treatment which has been attended with considerable success in this State is to make a deep incision in the foreleg below the knee aud rub in a quantity of black pepper, aud wa cannot agree with the *Evening Post* of this city which aaserts that however efficacious this treatment may be the animals, could they have their choice, would probably prefer the blackleg. The remedy though a severe one ia not what might be called a "heroic remedy," and men often submit to more painful operationa in the treatment of dangerous ailments than hlackleg.

Swine Statistics.

The hog is the product of Nature's most economical thought. There is no part that cannot be utilized. His flesh, fat, bristles, hair, hoofs and bones, are all turned to account. "The divisions of the nuctuous body," says Alpacius, "are as familiar as the divisions of the earth. His ears and feet go to souse; his brains are a choice dish for the epicure. His tail has for ages been claimed by successive ages of children as their peculiar property. Tradition points out how to appropriate it: roast on the coals, take it in the fingers and eat with salt.

The hog is the staff of life—the arch enemy of famine—the poor man's best friend. Moreover, in his earlier days he is strikingly frisky, cunning and graceful—as much more interesting than a human infant of the same age as the latter is more interesting than so much putty. In adult pighood he is omniverous and self-reliant, bold and expeditionary; and he breeds faster, grows faster and keeps cheaper than any other domestic animal.

America is pre-eminently the home of the hog—he is a logical deduction from Indian corn. He was introduced into Virginia in 1609, and there he multiplied so rapidly that the colonists were obliged to palisade Jamestown—high to keep out the Indians, and close to keep out the hogs.

The United States Agricultural Report gave the number of hogs over six months old in the country in 1870 as twenty-six and a half millions, worth $7 each, or $187,000,000. In 1880, according to the census, there were of all ages 47,683,951 head, worth at $5 each about $238,419,755. Of this number, Iowa, with its 6,034,316, was far in the lead of any other State; Illinois came next with 5,170,266; Missouri third with 4,553,123; Indiana fourth with 3,186,413, followed closely by Ohio with 3,141,333. These five States, with Kentucky added, contained more than half the hogs in the Union. Wyoming, where the women vote, had only 567 of all ages, sexes and colors. Seventeen States had more than a million each, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin.

Fifteen years ago the total annual receipts of live hogs at all the principal pork centers were 3,958,000 head, while in 1880 Chicago alone received almost twice as many. I presume it is safe to say that the majority of persons have always had a vague idea that Cincinnati somehow was and is the great pork and hog market of the world; that it is a large city whose inhabitants are mostly packers, dealers in and shippers of hogs and their products; that it, of all places on this planet, is the great porkopolis, where houses and streets are filled with hogs, alive and dead, and the sidewalk redolent of blood, bristles and bologna. Fact—which is stranger than fiction—reveals that fifteen years ago Chicago was handling three hogs to Cincinnati's one, and in 1880 almost nine times as many were marketed in Chicago as in the Queen City, while New York, Buffalo, Indianapolis and Kansas City all surpass her in receipts of swine. As to packing, Chicago in the year ending March 1, 1882, carved and cured upwards of 5,100,000,—more than ten hogs to one slaughtered in Cincinnati—and during the same period Kansas City, the young giant of the New West, packed 810,000—more by fifty per cent. than Cincinnati or any other place except Chicago.

The heaviest net average for sixteen years past—which is all we have reliable record of—of the hogs packed in the United States in any one season was 232½ pounds in the season of 1872-3; it was almost as much in 1866-67, while the lightest was in 1867-68, when the average was only 201 pounds. In 1873-74 the average of lard per hog was a fraction over forty pounds, while the lightest average, only twenty-nine pounds, was noted in the year 1867-68. It is of interest to note weights of the hogs packed at different points, and I have chosen an average of those slaughtered during the winter of 1881-82. Those at—

Chicago	weighed, gross,	271	pounds.
St. Louis	" "	253	"
Milwaukee	" "	270	"
Louisville	" "	250	"
Indianapolis	" "	246	"
Kansas City	" "	246	"
Cincinnati	" "	264	"

Their average weight, dressed, was: at

Chicago	216	pounds.
St. Louis	303	"
Milwaukee	216	"
Louisville	200	"
Indianapolis	197	"
Kansas City	196¾	"
Cincinnati	211	"

Those slaughtered at these different places yielded lard per hog as follows:

Chicago	39½	pounds.
St. Louis	35	"
Milwaukee	33½	"
Louisville	29½	"
Indianapolis	29¼	"
Kansas City	37	"
Cincinnati	36¾	"

Among the peculiarities of these comparisons are that, while the Chicago and Milwaukee hogs differed only a pound in gross weight and dressed exactly 216 pounds each, the Chicago hog yielded about 22 per cent. more lard; the St. Louis hog yielded about five per cent. more lard than the 270-pound Milwaukee hog; and the Kansas City hog, of 246 pounds, the same weight as the Indianapolis porker, affords 24 per cent. more shortening, which is equaled by no other except the Chicago hog that weighs just 25 pounds more and yields two and a half pounds more lard.

The average net weight per hog, of nearly 6,000,000 head packed in the season of 1881-82 was 307¾ pounds, and of lard per head was 35½ pounds.

The lowest yearly average price of lard per pound in the Cincinnati market in 36 years was in 1846, when it averaged throughout the year a little less than 5½ cents; the highest throughout the year 1865, when it averaged 20.55 cents. The lowest average price per barrel throughout any year for pork was $8 50, in 1846; the highest average price paid throughout a year was $32 95 per barrel in 1864, during the months of which it varied all the way from $20 25 to $43 35 per barrel.

As to the pin-money that the hog brings to this country I will say that the Treasury department reports that for the year ending June 30, 1881, there were exported hog products valued at $106,000,000. The same report shows the exports of other animals and their product in the same period, and I find that by taking all the cattle, the horses, the sheep, the mules, the fresh salt beef, the butter, and hair, tallow and hides, the cheese, glue, and horn combs sent abroad to alleviate the hunger and other wants of Europe's teeming millions, they foot up $55,000,000, or a fraction over half as much as we realized on the hog trade. The exports of the year following were about 20 per cent. less in both classes, but [illegible] to each other about the same ratio, except that for [illegible] period the swine account is to be credited with $11,[illegible] we took in for bristles.

The United States Agricultural Department publishes the estimated value of the hogs over six months old in each state in January, 1880, in which the variations are somewhat surprising. In Massachusetts the value per head is set down at $12 46; further south, in Florida, the hogs are rated at $2 33 each, and no doubt it is a liberal estimate; Mississippi is higher up in the scale and hogs average at $2 70, and Texas shows up with nearly two millions of $2 55 hogs, while Oregon goes her a nickel better. Iowa's millions are figured at $5 36 each; Illinois' at $5 61; Kansas at $5 28, and Missouri, located between the two, is allowed but $3 44 per head, and yet within her borders are some of the finest that ever rested on glad earth's bosom.—*F. D. Colburn.*

In-and-in Breeding.

The English papers are beginning to advise their breeders of thoroughbreds, says the *Michigan Farmer*, to go outside for an infusion of new blood, and point out that the success of the American horses now in England entitled them to be considered fully the equals of any in the world and that no deterioration in form or quality need be feared from such action. It is hinted at the same time that the English have bred too closely and that the consequence is a lack of stoutness in the stock. While there is no doubt a falling off to some extent in the stoutness of the English race horses as compared with thirty or forty years ago, it is more owing, we believe, to the system of early training, the sacrifice of stoutness to speed to meet the requirements of the four or five furlong and mile races, and the hot-house system of forcing they have followed so as to be able to bring their animals to the starting post long before they would have matured or acquired the form and endurance necessary to a racehorse in a natural way. In-and-in breeding is frequently held responsible for anything that the breeder cannot understand. There is not a single domestic animal of superior excellence that is not indebted to this very system for its most valuable characteristics.

The racehorse, the various improved breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, dogs and poultry, have all been improved by in-and-in breeding, and those who have acquired fame as breeders have invariably done so adhering to this principle. There are undoubtedly many cases where in-and-in breeding may become positively hurtful but the judicious breeder can easily avoid them. If a breeder has an animal of peculiar excellence how can he retain and fix his excellence upon the animals he is breeding except by following this principle? Where an animal is faulty, in-and-in breeding will just as surely fix those faults into a type as it will fix good qualities. A judicious breeder would avoid such a mistake as this, and it is the judgment that enables him to select proper animals to breed from, that is at the bottom of his success. In-and-in breeding is absolutely necessary, and is not hurtful if the animals chosen are free from blemishes and have only good qualities to impart to their offspring. It is positively hurtful where the animals are ill-formed or lack constitution. Bad qualities can be bred into an animal just as readily as good, and in-and-in breeding will fix the one just as surely as the other.

Feeding Value of Ensilage.—We have inquiries concerning the feeding value of ensilage, some of which show some confusion of mind on the subject. Bearing in mind a few general principles will help to a better understanding: 1. The value of food preserved in a silo depends very greatly on what was put in—its nature and condition. The material used and the degree of maturity of the crop will greatly affect the value. 2. Putting grass, cornstalks or any other substances into a silo does not add anything to the nutriment contained in the material. We cannot take out what we did not put in. Cutting and storing the green food in a silo may make it more digestible; may and often does make it more palatable than when the food is dried in the open air. Letting the moisture dry from meadow grass or from green cornstalks, in itself, should not make these substances less desirable as food. In fact, it does make them less palatable. Preserving much of this moisture in the ensilaged food may be a help. 3. If fermentation goes on in the silo to any considerable extent there is absolute loss of food value. 4. Reason and experience alike lead us to conclude that we cannot make ensilaged grass or cornstalks alone fully take the place of good grain feed. The latter should be given in connection with the former. 5. Reason and experience alike show that almost any palatable, nutritious, succulent plant, kept in a silo, with reasonable exclusion of the air, makes a palatable and fairly satisfactory food.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

The Board of Directors of the San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties Agricultural Association No. 5 held their annual meeting at San Jose Dec. 27th. Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds, stated that said committee had made arrangements with a like committee of the Santa Clara Society to lease the fair grounds for the ensuing year for $1,200—$800 cash and the balance to be placed on the grounds in permanent improvements. There being no further business, the board adjourned sine die. The new board immediately met for organization. Messrs. Abram King and Alex Gordon presented their certificates of appointment as Directors. W. T. Adel was chosen temporary Chairman and George Bement temporary Secretary. For President Abram King was unanimously elected. For Secretary and Treasurer T. S. Montgomery and W. D. Tisdale were elected respectively. The President appointed Directors Jones and Weller to act as a temporary Committee on grounds. On motion of Mr. Bement the President was added to said committee. The time for holding the next fair was fixed for the second week after the State fair. Adjourned to meet at call of President.

A man told his experience this morning in accumulating cattle, all the while complaining about the high price of beef, because it made cattle men so wide-awake and cautious in looking out for their stock. "Oh, yes, boys," he remarked, "when I lived at Winnemucca, I used to ship out every year and skirmish up and down the Owyhee, on a mere pleasure excursion, and in less than a month I would pick up four or five hundred head of two-year-olds that hadn't a brand or mark of any kind on them. Them were good times, boys; but now beef is so high that cattle men brand calves as soon as they are born, and it don't give a fellow any chance." Then he imbibed and wept over the rise in the price of beef. —*Reno Gazette.*

In making Petersburg butter, which is a popular European sweet-cream butter, the cream is heated to about 160 degrees, being frequently or constantly stirred. It is then cooled to a low churning temperature and quickly churned. The subsequent treatment of the butter is essentially different from the Danish. It is considered by connoisseurs much the finest butter made.

Structure of a Cow's Horn.

It is frequently the case, says Frank Buckland, that in the commonest objects we may see, if we like, beautiful examples of engineering structures. I take the anatomy of the cow's horn as a good example. A few days since I was inspecting the large tanneries of the Messrs. Hamlyn of Buckfastleigh, on the river Dart, Devonshire. In one of the back yards was a mountain of the skulls and horns of cows of all sorts and kinds. Here there was a treasure worthy of investigation; so I got on to the mountain of horns and skulls and picked out some beautiful specimens, which Mr. Hamlyn kindly gave me, in order to make sections, etc.

I find that over the brain of the cow a strong roof of bone is thrown, in the shape of an arch, so as to form a substantial foundation for the horns. It is not solid, however, but it is again strengthened below by a series of bony arches, that are so distributed as to form a series of hollow chambers, thus forming a structure uniting strength with lightness. The problem now is, how to fasten the horns on each side on to this buttress. The horn itself must be formed of horn proper, i. e., hardened hair. In the rhinoceros we find a horn composed entirely of a solid mass of what is really a bunch of hair, agglutinated together; but this kind of a horn would have been much too heavy for the cow's convenient use. What is to be done? Why, hollow out the center of the horn, of course; but stay—this will not do, because how is the horn to be supplied with blood vessels—in fact, how is it to grow? Let us see how it is done by the Great Designer. Cut the horn right across with a saw, and you will find inside another horn, only made of bone. If the section is made about one-third of the way down the length of the horn, you will be able to pick out a piece of bone in the shape of a cone, on which, or rather around which, the horn proper has shaped itself. This bone fits the cavity with the greatest accuracy; it is as light as the thinnest paper, and yet as strong as a cone of tin. It is everywhere perforated with holes, which in life contained the nerves, the veins and arteries, and we know a cow has all these in her horns; nerves, proved by the fact that cows do not like their horns touched, and that they can scratch a fly off their hides with the tip of the horn; arteries and veins, proved by the fact that a horn, when broken, will bleed, and that the horn of a living cow feels quite warm when held in the hand, besides which the nerves and arteries form a union between the internal core of bone and the external covering of horn proper.

If we now cut the rest of the horn into sections, we shall find that the inside of the bony part is really hollow, but that very strong buttresses of bone are thrown (about every inch or so) across the cavity of the horn in such a manner as to give it the greatest possible support and strength. I have cut a cow's horns and skull into several sections to show these buttresses of bone, and now that the preparation is finished, I have another specimen to show that there is design and beauty in all created objects.

Imitation Butter and Cheese.

In his address at the late Convention of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, held at Milwaukee, President Belknap gave the following encouragement to his associate dairymen engaged in turning out only first class products to compete with imitation butter and cheese:

"It is well known that the agricultural mind has been considerably disturbed and agitated during the last two or three years by the appearance in the market of various compounds, which have been offered in competition with butter and cheese, as a substitute for the genuine article. Fears have been entertained by many of the more timid and cautious members that the dairy interest would materially suffer from this unwelcome competition. It has been a matter of general surprise to dealers, and in fact to nearly all those engaged in the dairy business, that the price of butter has ranged so high in spite of the persistent forcing of the various adulterations upon the attention of the consumer. The question is often asked, 'How does it happen that the price of butter holds up so high while so many substitutes are offered at much lower prices?' The answer almost invariably is, 'I do not know.' Well, gentlemen, that is my answer. One thing I do know, that is, that the average man will eat at a hotel table or at the table of a cafe a great deal more butter of good quality than of poor. The same rule holds good in families, if the table is liberally supplied. Children, if allowed to exercise their own judgment, will use it more freely if the quality is good. Ordinarily, goods are sold on their merit. The quality of your butter has been very much improved, and a corresponding improvment in the price is a natural consequence."

A cow will give more milk and make more butter on a bright sunshiny day than during one of a dull, dark character. The animal eats more heartily, digests better, while the vital forces are active during the pleasant day. These facts are not, in themselves, very important, yet they suggest the query whether close stabling of cows is better than giving them the run of a yard or pasture lot.

The excessive feeding of salt to cows to induce them to drink heavily, and thus hoping to increase the flow of milk, often acts in the opposite direction. The cow suffers from scours in the effort of nature to throw off the irritating substance, and meantime the flow of milk is diminished; smaller doses of salt stimulate secretions of all the fluids of the body, of course including milk. When the supply of salt is withdrawn the milk supply falls to its usual standard. There is no way of making a cow give more milk for any length of time by compelling her to drink water. On the other hand, if the cow is fed with green or steamed food, or that containing a due proportion of moisture, the increased flow of milk may be kept up so long as the cow will eat it, or until other demands divert her feed to different uses.

No kind of stock takes naturally to eating beans, possibly excepting sheep. In some cases even sheep have to be taught to like them. Beans, however, are too nutritious and valuable as a food to be thrown away. Discolored beans unfit for market may be ground and mixed with corn meal for hogs. These animals will soon learn to relish a nearly full bean ration. Where beans are boiled soft cows and horses will learn to eat them if mixed at first with oats or corn.

B. Guscetti's milk ranch, a mile and a half northeast of this city, is one of the best conducted in the State and the most extensive in the mountains. The milch cows now number 53 and are all in prime condition. The main stable is 300 feet long with two wings each 100 feet in length, and an immense quantity of hay and ground feed is always kept on hand. There are several hundred acres of lawn-like pasturage, well fenced. The new milk is put in cans that are partially immersed in a large stream of ice-cold spring water till, ready for delivery. No butter or cheese is made on the place, the customers getting the benefit of all the cream in the milk. Everything about the ranch is as neat as a pin. It has taken much money and labor to bring the enterprise to its state of perfection.—*Nevada City Transcript.*

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Creameries, Butter Factories and Cheese Factories—Oleomargarine as a Competitor.

The creameries of the East are not, as many California people appear to imagine, simply established for the manufacture of cheese from skim milk and olein. The cheese factory is a place where milk is brought from a number of farms to be made into cheese by the use of the best and most improved appliances and practices, which would not be available to the individual farmers were they to make cheese themselves from their dozen, fifteen or twenty cows each. In some instances these factories are built by joint stock companies, the stock being distributed among the farmers who are to furnish the milk, and who each agree to furnish milk from a given number of cows during the season. Frequently, however, they are built by individuals who first contract with the farmers in the vicinity for the milk from a sufficient number of cows to make the factory profitable. Sometimes the farmers are to receive a percentage of the proceeds corresponding with the amount of milk they furnish, and sometimes they are paid a stipulated price per gallon; the former is the more frequent arrangement.

In addition to the advantage of securing the best quality of product by the use of the most approved machinery and methods, the factory system secures the advantage of marketing a large quantity at once, which assures a higher price than the individual farmers would be able to get for their product if they made the cheese at home, and also relieves the farmer of all the trouble and loss of time attendant upon the marketing of his product. The cheese brings a higher price than if it were from a dozen dairies and equal in average quality, and also because the buyer can make the purchase in a few minutes, whereas days might be occupied in securing a like amount from the farmers.

Among the advantages of the factory system over the individual manufacturing are the following, which are given as summed up by Prof. Arnold in an article contributed by him to the *Canada Farmer* in 1874.

There are always bands in every branch of manufacturing who outstrip their fellows in their respective arts. The labors of such men are of great worth in any calling, by reason of the increased value they give to the productions of their several arts above those of ordinary workmen. Factories can avail themselves of this superior skill; in families it would be impossible. The best workmen are few in number. Their number is altogether inadequate to supplying families, and the price of their skill would drive it out of nearly every private dairy. * * * Cheaper help must be employed in them, and, consequently, poorer goods turned out in the great majority of cases. The advantage gained by the application of skilled labor is generally enough to pay the entire cost of manufacturing. These advantages have proved a sufficient cause for factories supplanting private dairies to a very large extent. * * * The inequality in style and texture in dairies is very great, and is a serious obstacle in marketing. Such a heterogenous mass of goods as any considerable amount of dairy cheese must be would spoil it for any market requiring uniform quality.

In the article from which we have quoted Prof. Arnold states some of the objections to the factory system which partially offset its advantages. These are, the cost of carrying the milk to the factories, the injury to the milk by being carried in closed cans, thus confining the odor which should escape and which injures the flavor of the cheese and hastens its decay, and the difficulty of disposing of the whey without tainting the atmosphere of the factory so as to affect the product. These two latter objections have since been satisfactorily overcome by proper handling of the milk in transitu and by each farmer carrying home his portion of the whey, when he comes with his milk, and feeding it to hogs, so that the advantages in favor of the factory system are greater as practiced now than under the conditions of which Prof. Arnold wrote. Analysis shows that the milk from different dairies, under different conditions of feed, breed, etc., varies as much as 25 per cent., and here is where the greatest difficulty arises in the working of milk from different dairies in the factory and the apportionment of the proceeds.

Analysis of a fair quality of milk shows it to contain, in 100 pounds, 4.4 per cent. of caseine, 3.1 of olein and 4.7 of sugar. In cheese making a portion of the olein is lost, and it appears from investigation that more is lost when the night's milk stands till morning, and a part of the cream rises, than where the milk is manufactured into cheese without so standing.

It was during the decade which followed the close of the civil war that cheese factories came into general use in the New England and Western States, and it was not long ere some of the cheese-makers discovered that they could realize more money from a given amount of milk by letting a portion of the cream rise, skimming it off and making butter of it, and then making cheese of the remaining milk. Where the night's milk was skimmed in the morning and then that with the morning's milk made into cheese, the quality of the cheese was so little impaired that experts could not tell it from whole-milk cheese. Mr. W. L. Hunt of Rome, N. Y., in 1874, stated that from 8,000 pounds of milk he made $80 worth of whole-milk cheese. From 8,000 pounds of milk he then skimmed cream enough to make 80 pounds of butter and from the skimmed milk made 686 pounds of cheese. The butter and cheese brought, clear of the expenses of making, $92 60, showing a profit of $12 60 on 8,000 pounds of milk. It was such experiments as these that first led to the establishment of creameries, where a portion of the cream was taken from the milk and made into gilt-edged butter, and the remaining milk made into cheese.

It was about the same year that the above experiment was made that the first "artificial cheese" was made. Probably the first use made of the rendered olein from the intestinal fat for enriching skim-milk cheese was at Brooklyn in the latter part of 1873 or the early part of 1874. It was done surreptitiously and the product was marketed as whole-milk cheese. Then a factory at Utica adopted the practice, and others followed suit. By doing this a larger percentage of the cream could be removed and made into butter, and thus the term, "creamery," which was at first applied to an establishment for manufacturing butter to distinguish it from a cheese-factory, came to be applied to a cheese-factory which skimmed all the cream possible from its milk and made butter of it and then re-enriched the cheese with caul fat; and a genuine creamery, where butter alone was manufacture, came to be called a "butter-factory."

From that time on the manufacture of artificial cheese made rapid progress until now the Eastern cheese, which is so largely imported to California and sells here for a good, round figure over the market price of California cheese, is nearly all if not all made from skimmed milk and olein from the rendering-kettle. It may not be amiss to remark here that there is no reason why California-made cheese should not be as good as the best Eastern cheese. The fault lies entirely with the makers. When the Gilroy factory was running, its products were equal to the best Eastern, and sometimes superior thereto. The reasons already given for the superiority of factory cheese over that made in small dairies apply here. Want of skill, want of improved appliances, want of uniformity of product, all keep the price down. The time will come when California will no longer pay a premium for Eastern cheese in preference to the home product. Cheese factories certainly can be made to pay here if under the control of the right kind of men, and they will be, and California cheese-eaters will cease paying freight for bringing cheese several thousand miles, while living in the finest dairying climate on which God's sun ever shone.

Whether the introduction of beef fat into skim-milk cheese fails to make it of equal value with whole-milk cheese is still an open question though the price obtained here for the Eastern article manufactured in this way, in competition with California-made cheese, would cause one to infer that the compound is as good. There is no better test of comparative values of different products than steady competition in the market, and that test thus far rather favors the re-inforced skim-milk cheese.

Hitherto the manufacture of skim-milk cheese has not been attempted on this coast, but W. V. Gaffey, the first mover for the calling of the recent Dairymen's Convention, who conducts a large dairy ranch at San Andreas, near Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, intends, we understand, to soon commence utilizing the skimmed milk from his dairy by combining fat with it and making cheese. If his experiment proves successful he will no doubt soon have many followers and the market here for Eastern cheese may be destroyed by the introduction of a home product made in the same way, of equal quality, and which can be furnished at an equal profit, plus the freight from the East.

When the manufacture of cheese on the factory or co-operative plan began to grow in favor among Eastern dairymen there was much apprehension lest the increased production might glut the market and force prices down below a living figure. Experience has proven these misgivings unfounded. With increased production came increased consumption, and the healthfulness and nutritive value of cheese as an article of food began to be more generally understood than ever before. The press—not only the agricultural journals but the great daily papers, the health journals and the magazines—discussed it with the result that, though the production of cheese in the United States has immensely increased, the demand has kept pace with it, and more.

When the cheese factories became as popular as they soon did, farmers began to query if the same reasons which made co-operative cheese-making so profitable might not be as applicable to butter-making, and butter factories were established on the same principle as cheese factories. Experience soon demonstrated the fact that co-operation and intelligent manufacture in factories was more profitable in butter-making than in cheese-making, inasmuch as there is more difference between the price of poor butter and that of the best than between the best and poorest grades of cheese, and also inasmuch as any little carelessness or unskillfulness in the making of butter will make a greater difference in the quality of the product than it would in cheese. More uniform management and handling of the milk and cream throughout the process is possible in making butter in the factory than in the smaller dairy. The workmen at the factory have that and nothing else to attend to, and they give it the same attention every day and all the time. On the farm the making of butter is generally only a side issue, and frequently the cream is neglected for other and more pressing matters. The purchase of the most improved plans and appliances, the maintaining of an absolutely uniform temperature in the dairy room at all times, etc., are impracticable on the small farm, uniformity of product is consequently impossible and the highest price cannot therefore be obtained for the product.

Another advantage of the butter factory, and one of the strongest arguments for their establishment on this coast, is the fact that it relieves farm life of much of its drudgery. Too often the churning, or at any event the handling of butter after it leaves the churn, falls upon the farmer's wife. Farmers' wives, as a rule, have work enough—hard, wearing, backaching work—without being called on to make butter. Let the farmers in a community take their milk to a butter factory, properly managed, and the increase in price realized will, as has been remarked, often pay the entire cost of manufacture, leaving to the farmer and his family as clear gain the relief from the exacting labor of making butter.

It is not to be wondered at that much of the California butter sold in the markets of this city ranges from 8 to 12 cents lower than the best dairy butter. The butter is made during the week and put up in neat rolls for village consumption. When necessity calls the farmer to town he takes along what butter and eggs are at hand and sells them to the groceryman. The butter may be as sweet and fresh and delicious as gilt-edge butter ever is. The grocer puts it into a wire-cloth safe, along with that which has been brought in by half a dozen other country customers, and there it lies for a week or two, subject to the odor of codfish and bacon and onions and potatoes and other articles which he has to keep in the same room. And rest assured, if there is a taint or a smell anywhere within reach of the keenest olfactories that butter will pick it up. Butter has an affinity for odors that will discount the bloodhound. In the course of a week or two enough accumulates in the grocery store to make a shipment to market and the grocer sends off a lot of one, two or three hundred pounds, of all qualities, and it is sold to cheap restaurants in San Francisco at a price considerably below that of the best quality. Is it any wonder that oleomargarine made from clean fat, and doubtless as neat and wholesome as butter, finds a ready market? Is it any wonder that people who have eaten "store butter," i. e., that from country stores, until they have almost forgotten the flavor of the fresh, sweet butter which cannot be imitated, will swallow the bogus compound at the restaurant, "asking no questions for conscience' sake," nor for the sake of anything else?

The remedy for all this and the means of compelling oleomargarine to keep its proper place lies in the establisbment of butter factories—the employment of the best skill and most improved appliances and methods in the manufacture of butter, the production of a uniform and good article and the exercise of skill and care in placing it upon the market.

Oleomargarine has been in the field in competition with Eastern dairymen for ten or a dozen years, and the best dairymen—those who produce the highest quality of butter and make the most money out of their dairies—assert that it no more competes with them than do lard or candles. Their products reach a class of customers who have no use either for cheap store butter nor oleomargarine. The manufacture of the best butter is an art which requires both study and practical skill, but it is a sure protection against any injury to his business which the dairyman may apprehend from the manufacture of bull butter.

An effort will be made to have the present Legislature pass a law providing for the quarantining of diseased sheep wherever they may be found. The controversy now going on in regard to M. H. Cochrane's sheep at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, which Mr. Coffin alleges were affected with foot-rot, (and Mr. Cochrane in his reply does not deay the charge) and the prevalence of scab among the sheep in some parts of the country have created an interest in the subject. Legislation to prevent the spread of contagious diseases of stock is certainly much needed, and the subject of as much importance as was the "Bug Commission" law as it is called. But it ought not to be confined to sheep. If a State commission be established it ought to give attention to contagious diseases of horses and cattle as well as to those of sheep. Glanders ought to be guarded against as stringently as any disease to which sheep are subject; and if scientific and patient investigations could discover a means of averting pinkeye or divesting it of its more serious features, the time and expense would surely not be wasted.

Loss of cud or suspension of rumination in cows is due to indigestion, from inaction of the muscular coats of the stomach. The remedy is to clear the bowels and stomach of gathered undigested matter by a brisk purgative; for instance, a quart of linseed oil and twenty ounces of Epsom salts, and then give some easily-digested and laxative food, as bran mashes or linseed meal steeped in water twelve hours.

BASE BALL.

The Irwin Benefit.

The friends of "Sandy" Irwin of the Providence team turned out in quite large numbers to witness the benefit game of baseball at the Recreation Grounds Sunday afternoon. The two contesting nines were the Renos, assisted by Irwin, and a picked nine composed of players from both the Haverly and Niantic clubs. After the third inning had been played, both sides did such good playing that neither of them was able to add a run to the ones already made. The following is the score:

PICKED NINE.	T.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brown, r. f...	4	1	0	1	0	0
Levy, l f....	4	0	0	1	0	0
Morris, p....	4	2	1	1	10	0
Megan, 3 b...	4	1	0	1	0	0
F. Carroll, c..	4	0	0	10	2	0
J. Carroll, s. s.	4	1	2	0	1	0
Gagus, 2 b...	4	0	0	2	3	0
Pratt, 1 b.....	4	0	0	11	1	2
Knowlton, 1 f.	3	0	1	0	0	1
Totals.....	35	5	4	27	17	3

RENOS.	T.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Swanton, c. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Feltz, 1 b....	4	0	0	8	0	1
Barnes, l. f...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, p. and r. f....	4	0	0	0	1	0
Irwin, c. and 3 b.....	4	1	1	8	5	0
Sheridan, 2 b.	4	1	1	4	1	2
Sweeney, p. and r. f....	3	0	0	0	6	0
Donahue, s. s.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Lawton, 3 b. and c.....	3	0	0	5	1	3
Totals.....	33	2	2	27	15	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Picked Nine	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Renos	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Passed balls—Carroll 1, Lawton 4.
Three-base hit—J. Carroll.
Two-base hit—Morris.
Bases on balls—Picked Nine 3, Renos 0.
Umpire—J. Brown.
Time of game—Two hours.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, January 13, 1883.

Mr. M. J. Henley is a duly authorized traveling agent nd correspondent for the "Breeder and Sportsman."

PALO ALTO SECURES YOUNG PRINCE.

M. C. Fisher has sold the thoroughbred English racer, Young Prince, to Gov. Stanford, for $5,000.—*San Rafael Journal.*

We are much pleased to learn that this highly bred horse has been purchased for Palo Alto. His blood is of a kind that must prove valuable and so far it has been nearly lost although he has been in California for several years. Young Prince is by Knowsley, his first dam Queen of Spain, by King Tom, second dam Ma Mie by Jerry, and his third dam Fanchon by Lapdog.

Knowsley was by Stockwell, his dam by Orlando, Brown Bess by Camel his second dam, his third by Brutandorf, and his fourth Mrs. Cruickshanks by Welbeck. It is not necessary to extend the pedigree further to show what valuable strains there are, and good as are the immediate ancestors those further back are of equal importance. If we are not mistaken this is the first horse ever imported which combined the Stockwell and King Tom blood. Both are sons of Pocahontas by Glencoe—Stockwell, foaled in 1849, by the Baron; King Tom, foaled in 1851, by Harkaway.

Then Knowsley brings in the Orlando who was the sire of imported Eclipse, and the winner of the Derby in the year when Running Rein raised such a commotion. Orlando was by Touchstone from the wonderful speedy mare Vulture.

Thus in the pedigree of Young Prince are as many Derby and St. Leger winners as are usually found. The double strains of Glencoe through Pocahontas will be very likely to prove a good combination with those of the same sire inherited through his American progeny, and then there are outcrosses at Palo Alto that will give the opportunity to test both methods of breeding. The success that has followed the late importations in the East is an augury favorable for the union of the foreign and native at Palo Alto, and we have not the least hesitancy in predicting a series of victories for it in the future. While Young Prince is entirely "untried," reasoning from the advantages that have followed the mingling of similar strains as those which are to be united on this stud farm, there are reasonable anticipations of seeing many winners.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

That our friend Edwin F. Smith has been chosen to fill the position of Secretary of the Senate gives us unqualified pleasure. There is always satisfaction in the advancement of those we regard, but in this case there is the added gratification of knowing that he is emphatically the man for the place.

He will enter into the duties with enthusiasm, and we have long been of the opinion that an enthusiast in most of the positions of life will outdo those of more phlegmatic constitution.

Mr. Smith is not only active, untiring and enthusiastic in everything he undertakes, as he has natural gifts of great value in the place he has been elected to. A good voice, pleasing manner, courteous and affable in all circumstances, and with experience in the line of his duties. The only instances where the *Breeder and Sportsman* has advocated the claim of any one for an elective office have been for the Speaker of the House and the Secretary of the Senate. There was not a particle of partisan bias in doing this, but, as has been heretofore stated it was for the furtherance of the branches of business in which we have so deep an interest. Doubtless the other candidates are men of ability, and we would be far from stating that they are inferior to the successful contestants. We are not acquainted with them, while from personal and intimate knowledge we can endorse La Rue and Smith.

THE OCCIDENT STAKES.

In another column will be found a list of the nominations in the Occident Stakes, and the officers of the California State Agricultural Society should certainly be pleased with the fine exhibit. It is not only gratifying to the association as every one who takes much interest in trotting affairs must also be gratified with the evidence of the progression in the breeding of that class of horses on this coast. It must be borne in mind that when stakes close at the time the colts rank as two-year-olds there is less chance for them to enter. A colt which has been highly thought of a few months before may have shown incapacity entirely unexpected, and the greatest promise so far as pedigree and form could show, may be found wanting on actual trial. Even with the greater certainty, in breeding the desired type, that arises in the case of thoroughbreds there are woful disappointments. Brothers and sisters to celebrities that ranked in the first class have proven to be so much inferior that any weight, in reason, would not bring them together, while the unfashionably bred one, that only brought a trifling sum at a sale of yearlings, evolves into a star of the first magnitude. With all the failures, however, the main thing to depend on is the breeding, and the trotting division is rapidly approaching the gallopers in this respect. Haphazard has given place to calculation, and the element of chance is eliminated so far as it is possible to throw Dame Fortune out of the calculation.

It is fortunate, nevertheless, that luck has something to do with the affairs of life and that the "glorious uncertainty" of the future lends the chief charm to the breeding of race horses and trotters.

The sires and dams embraced in the Occident and Stanford Stakes present an array that justifies the assertion that their superiors are not in any country. The only thing that can be disputed is the claim that would place them on a par with those that stand on the highest pinnacle of trotting fame. While there is none of the get of Harold, Volunteer or Almont, nor a son or daughter of Miss Russell, Green Mountain Maid or the dam of St. Julien, there is plenty of the blood, in many cases, derived directly from these sources. The nearly brother in blood to Maud S, Nutwood, has several representatives, there are mares by Volunteer and the get of Almont figures among the sires.

Electioneer has five in the Occident, General Benton four, Nutwood four, Sultan, Brigadier, Poscora Hayward, Buccaneer and Santa Claus each two. Those having only one to do battle for them are A. W. Richmond, Elmo, Steinway, Como, Western, Whipple's Hambletonian and Arthurton.

There is a preponderance of the blood of the hero of Chester, though every family of note is represented. Thirty such colts, without mishaps, must show something which will be well worthy of a long journey to see, and again we say that the Association has made a big strike in adding this stake to the regular programme. It would be still better to add other colt stakes from yearlings to four-year-olds, as well as gives purses for these classes. There cannot be anything more certain than that these colt stakes will grow in popularity with the public as well as giving breeders a better opportunity.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

We are well pleased to learn that H. M. La Rue has been elected to the speakership of the Assembly, feeling confident that the choice will inure to the benefit of the State. While more anxious on account of the breeding interests, there is the assurance that all will be protected and the "rulings of the chair" be in accordance with a determination to do exact justice.

The speaker exerts a certain influence and it not only requires that the incumbent be a man of sterling integrity, well-balanced mind, firmness of purpose, but also have that quality usually called magnetism, the power to govern without creating antagonism, and a knowledge of parliamentary law to keep the business in hand. All these qualities Mr. La Rue possesses and in addition an intimate acquaintance with the wants of the farmer and breeder. Whenever these can be affected by Legislation it is well to have a person in this important position who will do all in his power to see that they are not jeopardized. It is beyond question that in this respect there has been a great lack, and when important questions arose the farm was not properly "protected." This is apt to be the case when a majority of the legislators are from the other pursuits of life, the great trouble, however, being the want of harmony among the farmers themselves.

They virtually acknowledge inferiority by giving support to candidates who have no "affinity" with rural affairs in preference to one of their guild, and come to the false conclusion that a man who takes an active part in rural pursuits is unfitted for a lawmaker. This feeling is fast wearing away, and the business as it becomes broader is showing that men can pursue it and cultivate their mind as well. By broader, we mean that the business of cultivating the soil, breeding domestic animals and poultry, the care of orchards and vineyards is regarded very differently from what it was even so short time ago as a third of a century. Young men are educated carefully, their elders have educated themselves, and where one farmer made a study of the pursuit in the olden time there are hundreds of well-to-do farmers who are prone even at the present day to place their brightest sons in the store, counting-room or offices. If a collegiate education is given it is to prepare them for a profession, and the prevalent idea is that high mental culture for a farmer is out of place. No better proof that there is a change in this respect could be given than the results of the late election. With a farmer at the head of the State government, a miner for the second officer of the commonwealth, the speaker's chair filled by an active, ardent agriculturalist, for once in the history of California the people have conceded that there may be ability enough outside of the "learned professions."

We congratulate Mr. La Rue on his election, still more heartily our congratulations are offered to the people of California upon the selection of a man of his stamp, and above all that there is a man in the position to advance the interests with which this paper is so intimately connected.

HO! FOR AUSTRALIA.

On the next steamer for Australia, which will leave here Tuesday next, L. R. Martin will sail. His intention is to make quite an extended tour in that country, the main object being to see the blood stock of the Antipodes. We venture to state that Mr. Martin will be well pleased with the visit, and regret that we cannot accompany him. It may be that another year will afford the opportunity.

Mr. Martin has seen so much of the racehorses of the United States that he will be able to form a capital idea of the comparative merit of the horses of the two countries.

That he will be well received and his trip thoroughly enjoyable is guaranteed from the well-known hospitality of the turfmen of Australia, and it would be a waste of words to recommend that he be shown attentions that he is sure to receive.

A young trotting stallion, by Mohawk Chief, his dam by Venture, grandam by Easton's David Hill, a son of Vermont Black Hawk, is sent on the same steamer by his breeder, Jas. B. Chase. He is well bred, as Mohawk Chief is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian from a mare by Toronto. This colt has shown very well for the little training he has had, and is reported to have trotted a trial in 2:36.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Fresno Papers announce that the movement for the organization of a Fair Ground and Trotting Association has taken such form as insures for the enterprise a complete success. It is proposed to raise for this purpose a capital of $25,000. Through the efforts of Dr. Leach, $14,000 of this amount has already been secured, and the remainder can be obtained without any difficulty whatever. Negotiations have already been made for a quarter section of land adjoining the Barton Vineyard on the east, and it is proposed that the work shall be commenced without delay. The association proposes to make a race track that will be as perfect as any outlay of money can make it, and the pavilion and other buildings will be second to none in the state. It will offer accommodations here that will make this the winter resort and general headquarters for horsemen all over the state.

The San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Association, one of the most judiciously managed and prosperous societies on the Coast, has determined to build a suitable pavilion for its purposes. The proposition is to lease a public square from the city and erect a hall thereon. At a public meeting to consider the matter Mr. Shippee stated that the association was free from debt and had $4,000 or $5,000 in cash in its treasury. It had suffered for the past two or three years from the lack of a suitable hall for its exhibitions, and was determined now to build. It could raise $20,000 to put into a building. The idea meets with favor among the people of Stockton, and at present there seems no doubt that the pavilion will be erected at once and be ready for the next fair.

The Santa Clara Agricultural Society held its annual meeting on Thursday of last week. J. H. M. Townsend was re-elected president and T. S. Montgomery secretary. Directors were chosen as follows: For the one-year term, William Quinn; for the two-year term, Rush McComas; for the three-year term, John Trimble and George N. Rutherford. The secretary read his annual statement, showing the assets of the society, in addition to the grounds and personal property, to be $761 19; liabilities nothing. Grand stand fund: Assets, cash, $52; liabilities, outstanding notes, $6,300. A proposition to increase the fee for life memberships from $50 to $100 was not agreed to.

A Rifle Match of forty shots each between Louis Haake and H. J. Maugels of Company C., Second Regiment, takes place at Shell Mound Park Sunday, the 14th instant. As both are good shots, the same will no doubt be very interesting.

(Continued from Page 17.)

by Lexington. They had been kept together until their play became too rough for safety and they still carried the marks of warfare. Both were bays with quite a difference in shade, the lightest having three whits feet and white markings in his face.

This was Norfolk, and then so long ago as to be measured by within a few days of the fifth of a century, was the first time we saw the hero of our sketch. He was such a taking colt that Mr. H. wanted to buy him without further search, and reluctantly acceded to our request to wait until more were "looked over." We wanted a Lexington but were desirous that it should be the best obtainable. Our partner was wealthy and ready to pay any price, but we had to think more about the dollars. Never before or since could horses of a high class be bought so cheaply in Kentucky. John Harper only a few days before had paid Mr. Alexander $1,200 for Loadstone. The Knight of St George colt we got for $1,000, although her dam had cost Mr. Alexander $3,010, at a public sale two years before. Asteroid was rated at $1,000 and Norfolk $800. Asteroid being a grandson of old Blue Bonnet was held to be worth the $200 more on that account, as she had shown two great race horses in Lightning and Thunder, and the fact that "Old John" had paid so much for their brother at two years old was held to be absolute proof of the value of the blood. Little Arthur, too, was from the "Old Blue Hen," and he was a full brother to the dam of Asteroid. Nevertheless when expatiating on the probable excellence of the higher priced colt; Mr. Alexander informed us that Novice the dam of Norfolk was the fastest filly ever trained at Woodburn up to the time, and that an older brother, Norton, he considered one of the very fastest horses he ever seen race in Europe and America. He had sold him for a high price to a gentleman in New York, but an attack of distemper left him with "thick wind," and he took him back, or more properly he had not been delivered, and though he had only been kept at Woodburn to accommodate the purchaser, he preferred to return the money than have the buyer disappointed. It is needless to recount many of the incidents of that rather eventful trip and the most salient will do. The rest of the afternoon was taken up in looking at the stallions, broodmares and youngsters. At that time the lords of the stud were Lexington, imported Scythian and Ruric, and there were more than fifty thoroughbred mares. Many of them were celebrated at the time, many have acquired the highest celebrity since then. It would be almost like a rehearsal of the racing calendar for ten or fifteen years to tell over the names of the stars that first saw light on that famous place, and still it is doubtful if two of the same quality were ever reared there as the pair then in the paddocks on that March afternoon.

There was no more walking. Carriages with colored drivers, and colored boys to open the gates to facilitate progress. During the long evening there were plenty of racing reminiscences pleasantly recounted by our host, comparisons of the horses he had seen in England and in America, and Mr. Rarey contributed his quota of anecdotes and stories of English steeds. Mr. Alexander stated that he considered Lexington the best horse he ever saw, and had faith that his progeny would vindicate the theory and prove that his fame in the stud would be equal to his performance on the race course. He spoke of the large price he gave for him, and referring to a "Young Turfman's" criticisms said he felt the utmost confidence that he would yet sell one of his get for more money than he gave. With the desolation of war then so closely at hand, with a prospect that before it was settled the country would be torn in pieces, and with his best colts only valued at less than one-fifteenth of the sum he paid for the sire, it seemed like wild prophecy.

The morning saw us at the trotting quarters. Pilot Jr. and Alexander's Abdallah were doing duty, and among the colts were Almont and Belmont. From there to John Harper's, back to lunch, and then the route was to the "Big Spring." There were a drove of thoroughbred yearlings, and as they came sweeping along there was one a head and shoulders above all the rest. In stature we mean, for though he was a grand-looking colt, he was a little too much on the carriage-horse style to suit our fancy, and we noticed that one leg had a twist at the knee. Mr. Swigert was with us, and when the high-headed colt passed Mr. H——, "how much for him?" was the query. "Two hundred and fifty dollars," was the response. "I'll take him," was the rejoinder. "Hold on," we cautioned. "Look at that crooked foreleg." "I do not care for that; I am buying this fellow for myself, and you cannot have any interest in him" settled the dispute. This colt our friend named at the time Henry Ward Beecher; he was by Lexington from Belle Lewis by imported Glencoe. He was broken to harness, driven by Mr. H—— a short time in Iowa, afterwards sent to New York, and under the name of Luther ran some very fair races. He came to the Pacific coast, and the last we heard of him he was still alive and located in Oregon, so that three of the horses examined on that memorable trip found their way to the Pacific coast.

But this is a digression and to resume the story we went from Big Spring Farm to "Uncle Ned Blackburn's" only a few miles away. Mr. Rarey stopped at Spring Station expecting to take the afternoon train for Louisville. It is needless to relate to any one who ever had the pleasure of meeting Uncle Ned that we were very agreeably entertained. One of the most pleasant talkers on all pertaining to the horse, and as well posted as finest. The main purpose of our visit was to buy a Camden colt to replace old Blackbird who died the fall previous, but a son of Mr. Blackburn's was using him as a charger in the army. Still the evening was well advanced ere we could get away and it was quite dark when we returned to Woodburn. There was commotion and uproar. The darkies congregated about the dwelling, another carriage with a fresh pair of horses standing before the porch. The report was that the confederates were within six miles conscripting every man and "lifting" every horse they could find. Mr. Rarey said that the train would not stop and as it was loaded with soldiers and artillery it was thought that the Federals had evacuated Lexington.

Mr. Alexander was troubled more on account of his guests from the north than apprehensions for himself, and everything was in readiness for the party in Georgetown, and if found necessary to keep the carriage and driver and continue the journey to Cincinnati. Mr. H. thought no more of Lexington colts. He would have been glad to be back in Iowa, or, at least on the safe side of the Ohio. Mr. Rarey was still more anxious to place a larger gap between him and the boys in grey, and a gentleman from Detroit also signified his preference for an immediate start. At our urgent solicitation, however, they agreed to wait until a messenger could be sent to Midway, the nearest telegraph station and the reply was that the force was no nearer than Danville some thirty miles away. The team was sent to the stable with orders to start at the very earliest dawn. Supper eaten, and the evening passed under a state of sombreness almost amounting to despondency. Too dull for horse talk notwithstanding there were decanters of twenty-year "Old Crow," and the most engrossing topics was in cogitating whether the foe would make a night march or not.

There was the faintest streak of daylight in the east when the carriage whirled away from Woodburn, and had we desired the only chance of seeing the grand colts again before our departure would have been by the help of a stable lantern.

The second time we saw Norfolk was under very different circumstances. It was in the merry month of May in the following year, 1864. Leaving Chicago when the buds were only swelling on the trees, we found the country about St. Louis as verdant as the "emerant sea" that the Ettrick shepherd saw in his poetic vision. The trees were clothed in the fullest kind of leafy mantles, the lilac bushes were a mass of bluish-purple blossoms, and inside of the Abbey racecourse there was a crop of rye waving the bearded heads in the summer breeze. There was to be a grand race meeting. The steamboat men, stable keepers, hotels had contributed such sums that more money was "hung up" than ever before. The din of battle was remote and the greenbacks plenty. There was a grand collection of horses. The colts we had seen in the paddocks, scarred and scratched by sharp teeth and hard hoofs, fourteen months before were there. Well we remembered them as they cantered along in their morning exercise, although there was a hand added to the height of the golden colored bay, and he carried his white-marked face as if conscious of superiority, and the white feet were moved with the ease of the winged heels of Mercury. This was the son of Novice, and a more racing-like three-year-old never graced a track. His companion, Asteroid, while fully as symmetrical, had not the range or the freedom of motion of Norfolk, though we learned of a wonderful trial before leaving home, when in a run of two miles, a neck marked the difference between the two.

We do not intend to give a history of the races run by Norfolk, as these will be the basis of another article, in which his unsullied career, and the exploits of some of his colts will appear. There was a grand assemblage at this, his opening race, and grandly he earned the plaudits of cheers from thousands of voices. He ran away with his rider before the start, and even after this expenditure of energy, a field of the best colts were unable to make him "stretch his neck," or cause him to lower his head. He won in a "big gallop," and that was the most that a gallant and very nearly first-class colt like Tipperary could force him to do.

After this race we observed a gentleman eyeing him closely. We knew from the manner of his scrutiny that he was a judge of the form of a race horse. There was no fussiness. A change of position, in order to see him from different points of view, a rapid overhauling of the general conformation, and at the same time it was apparent that there was a rigid scrutiny. A companion was more demonstrative. He called attention to every point from nose to tail, from feet to withers and croup.

Fifteen thousand and one dollars was the price now put on the colt that had been offered for $800 so short a time before, and we must admit that we felt more despondent over the missing such an opportunity than when the forces of the Confederacy were so close in March, 1863. The bargain was quickly struck, and Mr. Alexander informed us that the purchaser was a Californian, and that he was destined for the Golden Coast.

At the same time he recalled the prophecy he had made, and remarked: "What do you think Mr. M. (The Young Turfman), will say now about my foolish payment of $15,000 for a blind stud?" He had some valuable engagements in the East, and his new owner, Mr. Theodore Winters, decided he should fill them before sending him to his home on the banks of El Putah.

How he again howled over Tipperary and left the cracks of the East as easily as he did the poorest in the race at St. Louis, and how he frightened the turfmen, or at least one of them, into perpetrating a great wrong will be told hereafter. As the playwrights say, "we will now suppose an interval of ten years."

In the golden autumn of 1874 there was a change of scene. There could scarcely be a greater antitheton than that presented from the bluegrass pastures of Kentucky in March, or the gorgeous view from the summit of the grand stand at the Abbey Park in May. It was a September day, but the air was hot, for there was a scorching wind from the North, and people were seeking shelter from the sunbeams under the balconies of the the stands, while above were throngs in light garments, and the waving of fans and wide-rimmed hats. Away to the East the mountains rose to a height which carried the snow-capped crests among the clouds, and there was a union of snow and vapor. Trees to the northwest marked the course of a river, stalls and a high fence enclosed a fair-ground, the most prominent object being a race track a mile in circuit, and for seven-eighths of the distance it was thronged with horses and cattle. At a signal a brass band struck up a lively march, and soon the head of the procession filed past the stand. After the lapse of so many years we did not require to be informed of the identity of the leader. There was the matured horse and yet so like the youngster in the paddock and the victor at St. Louis that we could not be mistaken. With all the increase of bulk, the volume of muscle, the rounding of the crest, the swelling of the barrel, there was the same stately carriage, the same elasticity of movement and the same defiant air. And thus, in September, 1874, on the grounds of the California State Agricultural Society at Sacramento, we saw Norfolk for the third time.

Between the first and the third what a change. In the interval marked by the visit, in the heat of war times, to Woodburn and now what vicissitudes, and correctly the prophecy of the breeder of Norfolk has proved. We have no time for retrospection, however, and must pass on to other meetings with the hero.

On a bright summer day some four or five years ago we visited El Arroyo. At that time A. J. Woods had charge of Mr. Winters' breeding department of that farm, and it is safe to say that Norfolk never looked better. Better than in the show condition when exhibited, for the coat was just as blooming, and the daily, and at times sharp exercise had absorbed a portion of the adipose tissue, and the muscles stood out fully and almost as hard as when training. The legs were without a puff and the eye as bright as of yore. Mr. Woods is a large man, 180 pounds, at least, and riding on a saddle which weigh twenty or thirty pounds. Norfolk carried him with as much apparent ease, as he ever did a jockey, and there was the same springy pasterns, the same jaunty air. A brace of greyhounds followed at the heels of the horse, and the course taken was towards a large field on the bank of the creek. It was not long before a hare was jumped and away went the dogs in hot pursuit. It was the biggest kind of a "jack rabbit," and fleet as was the pursuers, from a momentary loss of sight as the hare ran through a depression and a quick change to another direction a long lead was got.

Norfolk and his rider had been intensely watching the chase, the horse trembling with anxiety when it became evident that his part of the work had to be done and the instant the bridle rein was slackened he was off with a burst of speed that he could scarcely have excelled in the days of his youth.

The hare is turned, a short run beyond and the snap across the loin is his doom. There are three hares dangling to the cantle of the saddle when the hunting party return, and the old horse whinnies for the feed which he hears rattling in the sieve.

It is scarcely necessary to tell how Norfolk looked the last time we saw him the artist having been so successful in the "counterfeit presentiment," that words are superfluous. There is so little change from the time when he coursed over the fields at El Arroyo, that it is sufficient to say that there may be a trifle more sway in the back, and a few more grey hairs through his coat. His eye could not be brighter, and when he was led out of the box for the artist to sketch there was the vigor of a six-year-old.

It may be as well to state in this article that Norfolk is a very handsome shade of bay, and that he is so evenly balanced in form that there is a general harmony of proportion. In muscular development he is similar to his sire, though the gaskins and arms are a good deal fatter and the upper muscles more bulky. The muscles that clothe the stifle and haunch are very large, and even in high flesh show with great distinctness. His pasterns are long and have exactly the right set and the legs could scarcely be bettered. In whole let Norfolk be shown to good judges of horses, without giving a hint as to his identity, or performances, and he would be pronounced a horse which could not fail to do great deeds, something far beyond the ordinary.

Hereafter when the races of Norfolk are given there will be a history of those of his get. From the first year his colts appeared on the course until the present time there have been many of a high class, and, in our estimation, a number that will warrant being ranked as great.

It is almost superfluous to state that the full pedigree of Norfolk will be given, and some account of the family outside of his sons and daughters.

Answers to Correspondents.

G. F. F., Salt Lake:

Golduote was bred by Wm. M. Johnston (formerly of San Joaquin Co., Cal.), and is by Contraband, his dam by Jack Hayes, son of Winnebago, granddam by Leviathan, Contraband by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Would it interfere with a stallion in the season to work him, and trot a race on the 22d of February, and start the season on the 1st of March.
Red Bluff.

No, on the contrary in our opinion it would do him

RAISIN CULTURE.

Views of a Practical Raisin Man of Riverside—Expense and Profits.

The following paper on "Raisin Culture," by James Boyd of Riverside, was read before the last regular meeting of the State Horticultural Society:

In addressing you upon the above subject I will necessarily have to go over much ground familiar to many of you, but believing that raisin culture is but in its infancy, both as to our knowledge on the subject as to the practical details of the process of curing, etc., and as to the future magnitude of the business and its importance financially and socially, I have presented a few details from my own experience, hoping that the remarks may help to extend our knowledge of the subject, and aid those who are extending their hopes and purposes in that direction. When my attention was first directed to this industry ten years ago in Riverside (and my experiences have all been in Riverside, and from this standpoint alone can I speak) there was nothing distinctly known here, or indeed in California, about the business. We believed and hoped that our soil and climate were well adapted to raisin culture, and so we started in full of faith, but with no experience whatever. Information on the subject was not to be had, inasmuch as this department of horticulture was new to the English-speaking race. Since that time our information has been largely reinforced by the observations of Mr. West and others in the raisin districts of Spain, as well as the practical experience of Mr. Blower, Mr. Briggs and others in California.

The variety of grape mostly used for raisin making is the Muscat of Alexandria, although one or two sub-varieties, such as the Muscatel, Gordo Blanco and White Malaga, are by some thought to be superior, especially in the northern part of the State, but here in Riverside we have not been able to detect much difference, and we have known instances in which the resemblance was so close in the raisins that the grower had to mark them in order to know which was which. The fact would seem to be that in a soil and climate adapted to raisin culture, nature does her best, so much so that varieties which may be slightly inferior elsewhere are forced into such super excellence as to leave nothing more to be desired in quality. There is also another variety which is coming much into favor, called Sultana, which is a small white variety, seedless, quite distinct from the Muscat, said to be very prolific, but not coming into bearing as soon as the Muscat. It is mainly used for cooking, like the Zante currant. As it seems to be lacking in the fine flavor for which the Muscat is so valuable, it is probable that it will never entirely supersede the Muscat for cooking.

The best soil for raisins is the red granite soil of California, and the hot cloudless weather of the interior is best fitted to develop the rich saccharine properties of the grape and the fine aroma of the raisin. On the coast, where fogs are frequent, or on rich bottom soils, where the water is near the surface (say within six feet), the grape, although it may be large, is apt to be sour and watery, and to lack the fine appearance which only perpetual sunshine can give, and which can be best expressed by the Spanish word "Muscatel Gordo Blanco," which is applied to a variety of raisin grape in Spain, and which signifies rich, fat, white grape. Where there is not sufficient rainfall to produce a luxuriant growth of vine, the grapes, and consequently raisins, are apt to be what might be called lean.

In Riverside the rainfall is so light, and the atmosphere so dry in summer, that irrigation is an absolute necessity, and experience has amply proved that it pays to irrigate, in the increased yield, as well as the certainty of a crop in the driest seasons. The best practice in irrigating, judging from the results, is to irrigate before winter, or just after getting the fruit all out of the vineyard; then plow after the rainy season has commenced; then let it lie to get the benefit of the sun and rains, as late as possible in the spring or until the weeds and growth of the vines, which must be pruned before first plowing, warn you not to be too late with your work. We then give another thorough irrigation and plowing, and keep the cultivation going as long as practicable during the summer. This will keep them in good growth until the middle or end of July, when another irrigation will be sufficient to insure a bountiful crop. Irrigation has a tendency to retard the ripening of the grape somewhat, but as our winter rains are later in Southern California, and our sun is stronger than in the Northern part of the State, it is but a trifling drawback. About the beginning of September the grapes put on that rich golden amber, semi-transparent hue which indicates maturity, and about the 10th of September, in ordinary years, we expect to begin picking.

One essential of a good raisin is that your grape must be fully ripe. Unripe grapes will not make a raisin at all, and at the best are only poor dried grapes. In picking, the bunch is held by the stem, and all imperfect berries removed, care being taken that the bunches are not touched by the hand, as it destroys the bloom, and very much mars the appearance of the raisins. They are then laid on wooden trays, two feet by three feet, made of half inch lumber, planed on one side and nailed to cleats or end pieces two feet long by one and a half inches deep and one inch wide. The trays are usually filled with twenty pounds of grapes, which shrink two-thirds in drying, three trays containing twenty pounds of grapes making twenty pounds of raisins.

In September two or three weeks are usually sufficient to dry them. When about fully half dry they are turned, which is a very simple process and is usually done in the early part of the day by placing an inverted empty tray on top of a full one and turning both over at the same time, two men being requisite in the operation. The grapes are usually left in the vineyard during the drying process, although some have alleys through the vineyard for drying, while others carry them out entirely to clear ground, but neither process is necessary until later in the season when, if the weather is at all damp and the vines in full leaf, it is very advantageous to carry them out to some sunny spot, where, being canted slightly to the sun, they may have full benefits of the sunshine.

In the early days of raisin making we tried raisin drying on the ground, but we soon found that we would have to have some safer and speedier way. In turning by hand it was a very slow process, and you necessarily broke off more or less raisins off the stems, deteriorating their market value, and also making it a slow process picking up. Besides, if it should rain you had your raisins damaged by sand, etc.; and if the rain was at all prolonged, you ran the risk of losing the entire crop. Then paper was tried, with no advantage except cleanliness. Boards were also tried, which were found to be inconvenient and expensive. Then frames made of laths were tried, but were too cumbersome and inconvenient in gathering up the raisins. Finally trays were evolved, which seem to be the acme of perfection. The advantages of trays are economy in turning and in gathering into the sweat box, as you need to do is to pick up your tray and slip your handful of raisins into your box. Trays are also conducive to cleanliness, as also convenient in handling and moving, while, should it threaten rain, they can be easily stacked in piles on top of one another, and protected by empty trays.

When the raisins are fully dry they are put into large boxes called sweat boxes, a little larger than the trays, and 8 inches deep, holding 130 to 140 pounds. Although the boxes are called sweat boxes, the raisins do not really sweat. It is impossible to get the raisins uniformly dry, but by putting them in bulk in this way the moisture in the raisins gets diffused throughout the mass, and the stems, which previously were hard and brittle, get damp and pliable, are in a suitable condition for packing, and at the same time the rich aroma is developed, which greatly enhances the pleasure in eating them. After being in the sweat box a few days, they are in fine order for packing, which requires considerable skill in order to make them as attractive as possible. The best raisins are packed in layers of 5 pounds each, in boxes of 20 pounds weight, while extra choice are packed in halves, quarters and eighths, containing 10, 5 and 2½ pounds, respectively. Forms or molds are used to pack each layer separately and to press them, which is done generally in a screw or lever press (the latter preferred). They are then slipped into the boxes neatly wrapped in white paper, the top layer in each box being wrapped in fancy paper, accompanied with a lithograph of a vineyard or other suitable scene. The boxes are then nailed up and suitably stenciled preparatory to sending to market.

It may interest some to know something of the cost, as also the profits. Assuming that the land has been bought, starting with one-year-old vines, the total expenses for the first year would be per acre:

680 roots, 1 year old, 2 cents each	$13 50
Planting and care of same	30 00
Water for same	3 50
Staking and incidentals	10 00
Total	$57 10
Labor and water, second year	25 00

Returns after two years:

Third year, 50 boxes per acre, at $1 60	$ 80 00
Fourth year, 150 boxes	240 00
Fifth year, 200 boxes	320 00
Sixth year, 250 boxes	400 00
Total	1,040 00

Thus, in less than six years, the balance sheet, in ordinary circumstances, would stand:

First year's expenses	$ 57 10
Five years, $25 per acre	125 00
Trays, sweat boxes, etc	88 00
Expenses of picking, packing, etc	390 00
Total	$560 10
Sale of raisins, 5 years	$1,040 00
Total expenses, do	660 10
Net profit, six years	$ 379 90

I have put the cost of labor at the highest figure, while the price of raisins is perhaps lower than we have reason to expect, and I know of growers who have done much better than that; for instance, one grower sold 615 boxes from two acres in about thirty months from the time of planting, realizing a total of over $1,200, at a cost of not over $300. Another realized $600 from one acre, at a cost of $100 on an old vineyard; but these are perhaps rather more favorable instances than the average, and it is much better to figure under than over the mark. Then there are contingencies to be provided for. It may come an unusually rainy fall and early winter, and great loss may ensue. Each raisin maker who has anything over five acres ought to guard against emergencies by getting some kind of a drier. Ordinary driers are of no use, as raisins take so long a time to dry that the ordinary processes are not available. The Blower system promises the best, as he uses as far as possible the method employed in sun drying, by passing currents of heated air over the surface of the grapes, while the drier is so arranged that the ordinary tray can be used without any disturbance of the grapes, and the building for the drying can be extended indefinitely.

Raisins are unlike any other dried fruit, as a shower of rain does them comparatively little harm, provided it does not stay damp for eight or ten days after. They can also be half dried in our climate and put under cover for the winter and come out in the spring first-class raisins. The only thing to be dreaded is a heavy rain before they are half dry, with close, damp weather after for a few days, as they then begin to mildew and get quite useless. A good drier would be quite an assurance against such a contingency, and we would like to hear from those who have used the Blower system.

I had intended to go somewhat into the future of raisin-making, but perhaps that would be more in the line of those who handle them, and it will be time enough to consider the market question when we have fully supplied the United States; then it will be in order to consider the question of other markets.

Edward Hanlan and John A. Kennedy met at the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm* on Thursday afternoon of last week, and signed articles of agreement for a three-mile sculling race. Each man put up $1,000 as forfeit, and $1,000 additional must be posted with us on May 1, when the referee and place of race will be named. In case they disagree the stakeholder will appoint a referee. The final deposit of $500 must be lodged in our hands May 25. The race will be rowed about the first of June, and probably on water in New England. Kennedy, like Hanlan, is a long muscled man, and it is certain that he will push the champion in a race. In fact, Hanlan has repeatedly said that he would rather row any other man in America than John A. Kennedy. As the two oarsmen were in earnest, it was not difficult for them to come to an understanding. They disagreed on minor points, but each made concessions, and the articles were signed as printed elsewhere.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

SALE OF MARS.—Mr. N. A. Randall of the *Western Sportsman* recently sold for F. Claypool of Indianapolis, Ind., to John Reher of Lancaster, O., the chestnut stallion Mars, foaled in June, 1879, bred by N. L. Sageser, on Jas. Miller's Sunnyside Stock Farm, Paris, Ky., got by Great Western, son of Mambrino Patchen and Miller's Favorite (2:34), by Alexander's Abdallah, out of Oriuo, by Miller's Hambletonian, full brother to Jim Monroe. Price $1,250.—*New York Spirit.*

The Ladies', Criterion, Flash, Nursery, Calumet and Northern Stakes for two-year-olds, the Illinois, Chicago, Green, Illinois Derby, Oaks and Dearborn for three-year-olds, and the Board of Trade Handicap, Summer Handicap, Merchants' Stakes, Garden City Cup and Champion Stakes for horses of all ages, to be run at the spring meeting at Chicago, close Jan. 15.

THE RIFLE.

Taking an Interest.

The shooting season among the riflemen has opened up earlier than usual this year. Matches are being made every week and several are proposed that will interest all sportsmen not only on this coast but also in the Eastern States. It has been talked of considerable among the members of the N. G. C. that a match would be desirable between a team composed of California military men and a team of New York or Massachusetts military men. It is understood by the riflemen on this coast the fancy scores made by the sharpshooters of the Eastern States are made with sporting barrels on military stocks with open sights or else with regular sporting rifles. If a contest could be arranged between the East and the West, our riflemen would prefer the Eastern brothers to shoot with the same kind of gun, and triggers to have a six-pound pull instead or hair triggers of three-pounds pull as nearly all the riflemen of the East have. Teams of four to twenty men on a side, with 100 shots over 200 and 500-yard ranges, the same rules and regulations to govern both teams, would make an interesting match. It is true the rifle season will not open in the East before May or at least till the weather is settled, but it is well to talk over the subject and get an interest taken in the matter before the time of the opening. In a friendly competition of this kind the expense would be very small; only the cost of ammunition and telegraphing the scores would be necessary. We hope to see a match of this kind arranged and shot as soon as convenient because it would place the Eastern and Western riflemen on a better footing and understanding with each other.

The Linville—Brown Match.

Last Sunday the match between the two above named contestants came off at Shell Mound Park. The terms of the match were 50 shots each at 200 yards with any military rifle, for the sum of $50 a side. Mr. Brown used the Sharp's rifle and Mr. Linville the Springfield. The shooting did not begin till nearly 2 o'clock. The atmosphere was quite clear and the light good. The wind, though strong and cold, was steady. Mr. Brown led off and made a four for his first sighting shot, but did not make use of the privilege of his second. Linville warmed his Springfield with both sighting shots and made a three and four. The principal feature of the shooting was the closeness with which they kept together. At the second and third rounds of ten shots they were even; at the fourth and fifth Brown was one point ahead, winning by only one point. Probably another match between these two gentlemen will take place before long. Following are the scores:

Geo. H. Brown	4	0	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—44
			4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4 5—39
			4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	3 4—41
			4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	4 4—41
			5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—43
Total											207
P. D. Linville	3	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5 4—42
			5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4 3—41
			4	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4 4—41
			4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4 4—40
			4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4 4—43
Total											206

Sergt. C. Nash and S. I. Kellogg acted as judges and M. J. White as scorer.

Kuhls and Haake.

A little match for a purse of $10 was shot on Christmas at Shell Mound Park with military rifles at 200 yards. We call attention to the pretty string of ten consecutive bullseyes made by Mr. Kuhls. Following are the scores:

F. Kuhls			4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
			5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5 5—45
Total											94
L. Haake			3	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4 5—44
			4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5 5—47
Total											91

Arrangements have been made to have another rifle match among some of our most enthusiastic riflemen. This shooting will come off two weeks from to-morrow, Jan. 21st. The match is for a purse of $80, with four competitors, namely: Officer P. D. Linville, Geo. H. Brown, P. H. McElhinny and Mr. S. P. Rowle. The distance is 200 yards, the best man taking the money.

☞An exchange says: "Tombstone has a rifle club that challenges the Territory for money or marbles, and to shoot at a target, turkeys or pigeons." We would suggest that if the boys in the Territory can't find any "foes worthy of their steel" they can have all the fun they wish by sending a challenge to some of our California clubs.

We understand that there will be a rifle match in the near future between Mr. Ed Taylor and Mr. L. R. Townsend. The distances will be 200 and 500 yards. A purse of $10 a side will be made up. The shooting will probably take place at Shell Mound park.

THE BEEF BUSINESS.—Probably more men have made fortunes in Montana at the cattle business from a small beginning than in any other Territory or State. Take, for instance, the following item from a Cincinnati paper. It refers to a ranchman who had been years in Montana. He worked as a cowboy until he had saved something from his earnings and began the purchase of stock. Two or three years later he took in a partner with $4,000, and invested this sum in stock. They now have about 12,000 head of sheep and 4,000 head of cattle, and occupy a 15,000-acre ranch in the Gallatin valley. Herders are paid $40 per month. Cattle are marketed at two years old, and estimated to cost $4 a head for herding, or $2 a year. This party is delivering a large quantity of wool for shipment to Boston. He came to Montana from Maine, and his partner from Boston.

THE GUN.

A High-Toned Club.

"Are you fond of duck-shooting?" asked a friend, the other day.

"I am, under certain and favorable conditions," was my reply. "To rig one's self in hunting costume—flannel shirt, corduroy trousers, cotton overalls and jacket, and indiarubber long boots—stop at an awful country tavern, get up in the dark of a dreadful morning, walk miles away to a dismal marsh, plunge into it waist deep, trudge all day in wet and hunger, to come in at night weary, starved, drenched, profane, covered with tule mud, and in one's bag two sprigtails and a pair of mud-hens—no, I do not like it. I do not relish the return in soiled garments by rail and the Oakland ferry, compelled to lie about my game till I reach Washington Market, and fill up with canvasbacks at a dollar apiece; compelled to send canvasbacks to those I have promised, and send sprig-tails and widgeon, broad-bills and gray-backs, to those who do not know the difference. This sort of thing is no louger amnsing. It has lost its romance. I am just turned of the age when the lies I am permitted to tell justify the hardships I am compelled to endure. I like a snipe-hunt, when the indulgeuce of a generous companion permits me to sit on the fence aud see him shoot, and upon coming in at night to claim half the glory and receive half the birds, and upon returning home be permitted to narrate an uncontradicted account of my own exploits."

This sort of huntiug is very comfortable and satisactory, but the swell thing to accomplish is to become the guest of the Teal Shooting Club; location, the Suisun marsh, beyond Benicia. To become a member of the Teal Shooting Club is to attain the apotheosis of duck-hunting; to become a guest of the Teal Shooting Club is to be temporarily apotheosized into the heaven of perfect duck-shooting. You get upon the overland train at half-past three; you hand the haggage-master your gun-case, and you hand him half a dollar; you take a seat in a silver palace car, presenting the colored gentleman half a dollar. The railroad company, as a favor conceded to the Teal Shooting Club, has given them a station, stops its trains for their accommodation, and provides them with fresh water. You step from the train to the elegantly appointed gondola of the Teals, and are rowed by moonlight to its village of barges; one eqnipped with kitchen, store-closet and dining-room, hung with chromos by the old masters; another divided into eight private bed-rooms, with wash-stands, water-closets, easy beds and lockers, clothes pegs and gun racks. Another barge is fitted for servants, and has a guest room of ample dimensions. James, the cook, is an artist. The dinner is sumptuous, the breakfast is appetizing, the lunch is a poem. The guest is provided with all equipments, from flanuel overshirt to gnm boots—everything but gun and cartridges. Summoned at early dawn to early coffee, given a setvant and a row-boat, in a comfortable overcoat, on cushioned seat, gun in hand, you are rowed to the "pond." From the slough to the pond canals are cut, through which the boats are pulled. You are placed in the "blind" on a cusbioned seat, the decoys are placed, and your servant hides in the tule, and waits during the day to pick up your birds. At noon James sends you a pair of dinner pails, one containing a hot meal; the other, dessert; a bottle of Roederer and a couple of cigars accompany it.

The Teal Shooting Club is the best appointed duck club in America, and the Suisun marsh the best duck preserve of which I have any knowledge. It comprises four thousand acres, upon which this club has expended something more than ten thousand dollars to put it in comfortable condition.

At night of the first day I had twenty birds, six of which were canvasbacks and five white geese, which I had shot in utter defiance of the society for punishing cruelty to animals, simply for the fnn of seeing them fall from their dizzy height. The second day I bagged thirty-seven ducks and three geese. From my pond I was rowed home to a sumptuous dinner—on this occasion a canvasback roast, with accompaniments.

The members of the Teal Club are: G. Frank Smith, Pesident; W. W. Traylor, W. F. Whittier, W. P. Fuller, R. S. Floyd, John Taylor, A. C. Titcomb and William Hopkins.

The score of the season is as follows: Traylor, 516; Smith, 431; Whittier, 387, Fuller, 294; Taylor, 182; Titcomb, 110; Floyd, 13; Hopkins, absent; guests, 571. Total for the season, 2,484.

There is only one thing in the duck-shooting world more desirable than to be a member of the Teal Shooting Club, and that is to become its guest. When one has been invited to shoot over its preserves, there is only one thing more to be desired, and that is to be invited again. It is with this end in view that I give the clnb this most excellent notice, and declare my irreconcilable hostility to poaching pot-fillers who encroach npon the hired preserves of hunting gentlemen.—*Argonaut.*

With Two Barrels.—The other day a couple of old hunters were having a little chat abont big shots. One of the men who had beeu here since 1853 began to tell how many ducks he had killed with two barrels. The other hunter—Jim Payne by the way—laid over him a little in nnmbers so he gave np the dnck yarn and began to talk about geese. Bnt Payne was ahead of him even on having killed 196 geese in early days with two barrels. Tbe old timer thought he would switch off on to snipe, but when he was told that Payne had bagged with two barrels 700 snipe, and didn't pick up the wounded ones, he got into his duck boat and silently sculled away. There is nothing like a chat amoug old hunters to kill brids. It always beats powder and shot.

Opening up.—No doubt owing to the fact that hunting natural wild game is such poor sport this year, the hoys have opened the pigeon shooting season earlier this year than usual. Tbere has been one pigeon match shot this year and the prospect of several more in the near fntnre. A match at fifty clay pigeons comes off to-day at Adams Point, Oakland, between Mr. N. Williams and Al Havens, for $20 a side. As many are not familiar with the location of Adams Point it might be well to stato here that it is that point of land that lies on the Brooklyn side of Lake Merritt nearly opposite Twelfth street, Oakland. Boats can be procured to ferry anyone across if they do not want to tramp aronnd the lake.

At Huffaker's ranch, Truckee meadows, they had a pigeon shooting match on Christmas. Crack shots came from all quarters to participate. After they had got started in on their work, Huffaker turned loose his Indian "Jim," who "scalped" all the champions, knocking the pigeons right and left as suddenly as if they had been struck by lightning. Jim proved a regular aboriginal Dr. Carver.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

Grouse Shooting in Montana.

A writer uisng the nom de plume of Doremus contributes tbe following description of a day's grouse shooting in Montana to one of our Western exchanges:

The whistle of the first locomotive will in a few months awake the echoes of Helena's surrounding hills, announcing, I hope, the advent of many a true-hearted sportsman of the East. Montana will, I think, afford a retreat, where for a brief period the noise and tumult of the city may be forgotten. Twenty miles from Helena, in almost any direction, one can find true nature undisturbed, except by her own melodious sounds.

Aug. 14, 1881, found a frieud and myself twenty miles due east from Helena, waiting for the morning of the fifteenth, on which day the open season commenced. The evening was spent in recalling old reminiscences, and on the probabilities of the next day's sport. A three-mile walk the next morning brought us to the home of the grouse; the staunch pointer of my friend told us that birds were near, and soon we saw them running through the bunch grass. The startling whirr of two pairs of wings announced the signal of battle; it took three barrels to get them, as at the first shot both of us unintentionally fired at the same bird. Another cartridge slipped in, and up go two more, they sharing a similar fate. The remaining one of the flock escaped for a time, as he did not rise until out of range. Anotber half-mile over unfavorable ground, another point, and the crash of four barrels added to our string.

The Montana sportsman does not usually encumber himself with a game bag. He merely provides himself with several buckskin strings, and makes the nearest tree his game bag, or if he cannot return by the way he came, he carries them in his hand, and can therefore get rid of his burden at a moment's notice, instead of having a dead weight dragging on his shoulder, or being encumbered with a coat resembling an inflated balloon, which is the case if he has the all-pocket and no-coat style. You need never fear that anyone will steal your birds; the only enemies are an occasional hawk, and that fleeting shadow, the coyote, and he in only a few places, for this pest is seldom found except in the open country.

We were now in the heart of the mountains, birds were plenty and not too wild, which gave us the opportunity of spending a very pleasant hour. The wants of the inner man began to be felt, but his demands had to be overlooked, as the wherewithal to satisfy him was wanting.

By 2 p. m. we concluded that all the birds we cared to carry had been killed, so the homeward march began. Coming quickly aronnd the point of a clump of quaking aspens, a sudden whirr startled me. As I was dreaming of the black-tailed deer, and wondering if this would not be a good place later on in the fall, my trepidation caused the loss of the shot, but nevertheless all the birds did not go "scot free." O. was on the alert, and, like Oliver, ready "for more." When the last string of grouse was reached, the count and equal division of the load made, we found that twenty-two birds had been killed, and whose weight increased in a geometrical ratio as we approached camp. Four feathered beauties, minus both feathers and hide, were soon in the pot, and in the short space of one hour naught was to be seen save remnants, which also met their fate, for they were the supper of our four-footed friend.

To the coming brother of the East, I would add: Do not expect too much, and I think I can safely say you will find four things—pleasant days, fair sport, a ravenous appetite which knows no bounds, and a hearty welcome from the rugged old pioneer who will never ask at first sight: "Who are you?" "Where do you come from?" 'Twill simply be: "Stranger, come in."

The Rabbit Plague in Australia.

The ancient saying that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong is receiving a new illustration in Australia. Of all animals the timid rabbit would seem to be the last that would ever wage a war of extermination against man; and yet that is precisely what it is doing in Australia. One colony has already lost 2,000,000 sheep by them; the plague is spreading northward at the rate of 100 miles or more a year; and the *Federal Australian* says that the rabbit invasion threatens the great industry of the colony with ruin.

"The impossibility of feeding large flocks of sheep and innmerable rabbits at the same time on the same breadth of pasturage, is just as great as would be that of growing wheat and hay on the same soil. There is only one alternative in this case: Either the flock owners must expel the rabbits or the rabbits will expel the flock owners." The conviction is that the evil has attained a magnitude which puts it beyond the hope of control by local efforts, or even by any one colony. The movement for the extermination of the rabbits must be simultaneous and nuiversal to be of any avail.

The proposition now is for a general act of the colonial assemblies levying a tax on all lands, whether stocked or not, to meet the cost of a general war upon all invaders by the colonial governments. It is proposed that each colony shall appoint a staff of rabbit inspectors to enforce repressive legislation, each colony undertaking to keep its own borders free from the plague.

"The flock owners over the entire area of the continent," says the *Australian*, "must make common cause in the endeavor to exterminate the plague, and to that end must aid their respective governments by every means in their power. War to the knife must be declared by every individual interested in station property in Australia against a pestilence which positively threatens nothing less than the gradual destruction of the wealthiest interest that has yet grown into flourishing existence in this part of the world."

Having declared general war upon the rabbits, the great question would appear to be the devising of modes of attack that will be at once efficient and economical. One flock-owner is mentioned as having trapped 5,000 of the little pests in a space of four months; others have tried general poisoning, and yet no perceptible check has been put upon the rapid multiplication of the prolific and all-devouring vermin. Shooting the rabbits is out of the question, there are so many of them, their wariness and burrowing habits adding to the hopelessness of meeting the invasion by individual destruction. They must be killed by the million, and at a cost that will not exceed the value of the land reclaimed from their ravages.

Probably the most welcome guest in Australia to-day, says the *Scientific American*, would be the inventor of a solution for this pressing and all-important problem. The money values at stake are enormous; and the successful inventor of a cure for the evil, which so gravely threatens the prosperity and future progress of the Australian colonies, would doubtless make as good a thing for himself as his invention would be for the sheep raisers.

The Dixon *Tribune* complains of the scarcity of game.

The First of the Year.

The first pigeon match of 1883 came off last Sunday at Bird's point, Alameda. The principals of this shooting were Mr. O. K. Hopkins and Mr. Jas. Scott. The match was shot under the Hurlingham rules, which allow the use of two barrels in a thirty-yard rise. N. Williams acted as judge for Mr. Hopkins and F. S. Butler for Mr. Scott; Al Havens acted as referee. Harry Bird officiated as trapper. Following are the scores:

											Total.
Jas. Scott	1	1	1*	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—10
O. K. Hopkins	1	1	1	1	0	1*	0‡	0	1	1	1— 9

* Both barrels used. ‡ Bad cartridges.

On Mr. Hopkins' eighth and ninth birds, the cartridges missed fire and he did not think to use his second barrel. One thing that made this match interesting was the fact that it was for money. A purse of $40, or $20 a side, made the gentlemen do their best shooting.

Duck Traps.

The farmers of Butte county are exercising their ingenuity in constructing traps for the wholesale destruction of geese and ducks. The latest contrivance is described by the Gridley *Herald:*

The wild ducks are more destructive this winter than are the geese. At least that is the complaint of the ranchers. While the geese feed more or less during the day, the ducks confine their depredations to the night when the darkness prevents the herders from successfully warring against them. Charles Chapman has been greatly annoyed by ducks and his grain has suffered to a considerable extent. But Charlie has hit upon an expedient that is not only protecting his grain but threatens to annihilate the duck family. He stretched five strands of barbed fence wire from the top of his barn to a post twenty-five feet high, placing the wires about eight inches apart. A hair-trigger shotgun, loaded, was fastened to one side of the post, at the top, the muzzles pointing along the wires. From one of the latter a small wire ran to the trigger of the gun. This trap was set Thursday night of last week. The wires were only thirty-four feet in length. About two o'clock Friday morning Charlie was awakened by the discharge of the gun. Then followed a chorus of quacks. He went ont. On the ground in the vicinity of the wires he found twenty-three ducks—nineteen were dead, the remainder crippled so that they couldn't fly. Ten of the lot had been struck by the shot from the gun. The remainder had flown against the wires, the shock killing them. He reloaded the gun and put up one of the wires which had been loosened from the pole. Between three and four o'clock the same morning, he was again woke up, but didn't go out. When he arose in the morning he picked up thirty-seven dead ducks, making a total of sixty killed during the night. He was in town Friday and told us that he intended erecting at least five hundred yards of the trap on his grain field. The experiment was suggested to him by recollections of the manner in which prairie chickens killed themselves by flying against the telegraph wires "back East."

The question is asked what law is in force in Tuolumne county in relation to the killing of deer. The answer is, that the Supervisors of this county exercised the authority given them in the game law and fixed the time when deer may be lawfully killed, from the first day of September to the first day of Jannary, in each year. By the time these one-horse officials get through doctoring the deer laws, the game itself will be all killed or run off. The game laws passed by the Legislature are good enough as they stand if they were only enforced by these same law tinkers, but the continued changing of the laws only gives the "skin hunters" a better chance of following up the game in one place after another as the "local" season changes.

The Liuville-Brazell shotgun-rifle-pistol match comes off to-morrow at Shell Monnd Park. For the sake of convenience the pigeon shooting part of the match will be shot close to the Trotting Park. This will be an interesting match and a great many will attend. The sharpshooters will go over on the 11 a. m. boat.

The Cordelia Shooting Club will not nse their shooting ground on the marsh at Cordelia creek after this week, but Captain Crittenden, of the Lolita, will stay there with the yacht, and, we understand, will furnish accommodation for hunting parties for the rest of the seasou.

A great many ducks were seen out on the mud flats at San Pablo, but they would not fly or come in where the hunters, who went up Sunday for a little sport, could get a shot at them. The hunters only made a remark with an interjection point after it, and returned home.

Mr. Precht was at Alvarado last Sunday and bagged sixteen English slipe. He also killed a beautiful "golden plover," a bird rarely or never seen in this vicinity before. Mr. P. is having this rare bird preserved by the naturalist, Mr. Lorquin, on Kearney street.

An exchange says that the Vacaville Gun Club is just spoiling for a match. There are plenty of gun clubs throughout the country and it is a pity for an enthusiastic club to spoil for a little salting. Can't the Sportsman's Club give them a little rub?

The new club which has obtained shooting preserves in Suisun marsh has the ground at Thickbrooms place south of Cordelia drawbridge and between that and Goodyears creek.

Mr. Robt. Liddle was at Belmont last Sunday and bagged thirty-eight ducks. He says that there has been very good hunting during the last two weeks down in that vicinity.

There is considerable game in our markets this week, of which there are a great many canvasbacks. They come in principally from the Sacramento river and Merced.

Reports from Bethany say that the snowstorm drove the ducks away from the lakes in that vicinity, but with the fair weather they are returning in large numbers.

The lack of rain or some other reason has made the ducks pretty scarce nearly everywhere this season.

Ducks are plentiful but there is a scarcity of quail about Sacramento.

A. F. Adams bagged ten ducks on the Alameda marshes last Sunday.

Mr. R. N. Brooks is still very sick with the malarial fever.

Stockton Gun Club's Pigeon Shoot.

January 4tb there was a little shoot-match at the grounds of the Stockton Gun Club below the city. Some of the participants tried tbeir guns before tbe match and C. J. Haas brought down five straight birde. Then F. C. Post and E. Leffler tried a pair and four single birds with the followiug result:

Post	1	1	0	1	1	1	1–5		
Leffler	1	0	0	1	1	0–3			

Tbe two then tried two pairs and four single birds as follows:

Leffler	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1–7	
Post	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1–7	

The main match was at ten birds each, twenty-one yards rise and no bounds, each participant being allowed two minutes in which to retrieve his bird; entrance $5. It resulted as follows:

C. J. Haas	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1–8
C. Rich	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1–9
F. D. Leffler	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	w	
J. Dunham	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1–7
B. M. Hohenshell	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	w	
J. Swain	1	1	0	0	0	w				
O. Marshall	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0–7
F. N. Lastreto	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1–9
F. J. Post	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0–7
A. E. Meyer	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1–8
E. Leffler	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0–8
F. White	0	1	0	1	0	w				
W. Aaron	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1–6
J. B. Burnett	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0–8
S. N. Cross	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0–6

Rich and Lastreto divided first and second moneys, each taking $22 50. Haas, Meyer, E. Leffler and Burnett divided the balance, each getting $7 50.

Several members of the Teal Station Club are going to their preserves this week and next. This trip will probably he their last hunting trip this season. There is very poor pond hunting though in the sloughs tbere are a great many canvasbacks and some mallards, but it requires considerable muscle to scull a skiff around all day in order to make a good bag.

Tbe best part of the duck shooting season has now gone hy and the shooters are looking forward to some good snipe sbooting as the next available sport.

A good many flocks of canvasback ducks are seen in the lower bays of late and on tbe Oakland side tbey seem to he quite plentiful from all accounts.

Foreign Sporting Notes.

Palmbearer, who ran second to Sir Bevys for the Derby of 1879, has been sold to go to New Zealand.

The English *Racing Calendar* of December 14th contains the following notice to clerks of courses and managers of race meetings: "With a view to obviate the nnnecessary clashing and undue mnltiplication of race meetings the stewards of the Jockey Club will in future, before allowing any fixture to be advertised in tbe *Racing Calendar*, require notice to be eent to Messrs. Weatherby, in order that the stewards may be able to decide what meetings it may be desirable to sanction in the interest of racing:"

Trickett, the Australian sculler, has been started in business by some friends as proprietor of tbe "Silver Grid," in Sydney, N. S. W.

Tbe stewards of the Jockey Club, having communicated with Lord Ellesmere on the subject of the application by His Lordship'e private trainer, C. Archer, for a renewal of his license to train on Newmarket Heath, and having received satisfactory assurances from Lord Ellesmere as to C. Archer's future conduct, have decided to grant him a license for next year.

A very important question is at present being discussed by tbe committee of tbe French Jockey Club. Certain recent occurrences have suggested in this quarter the advisability of extending the license system from jockeys to traincrs. Tbe measure has, of course, its opponents. Such was the case wben the yoke was first applied to the professional riders. Witb tbem tbe plan has answered well, and it appears probable that the licensing of trainers would give as satisfactory results. At any rate, tbe success of tbe system in England is an encouraging precedent and certainly no one will deny that it gives the autborities of the turf a power of which they eometimes stand in need.

A fancy bet of £500 was laid on the Derby at one of the London clubs last month, the backer taking Macheath, Prince, Keir, Beau Brummel, Fulmer, Ladislas and Energy against the field.

With reference to tbe suggestion of General Pearson at the meeting of the Jockey Cluh, beld on Novembnr 27, the stewards bave decided not to lengtben the existing T. Y. C. courses, hut to form a new six-furlong course on the flat, finishing at tbe T. Y. C. winning post, tbis course to be called tbe "Peel Course," aud a new six-furloug course on tbe B. M., finishing at tbe T. Y. C. winning post; this course to be called the "Exeter Course."

William Cook and William Mitcbell, the English hilliard players, bave signed articles to play a match of 3,000 up, level, for £1,000. The dates bave not yet heen fixed.

A public meeting was beld at Fishmongers' Hall, London, on December 21, for the purpose of establisbing a Natioual Fiah Cultnre Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Birbeck, M. P., president of the Norfolk and Suffolk Acclimatizatiou Society, presided. Tbe chairman said English waters wauted more protection tban was at present bestowed upon them, and he tbought tbe question of fisb culture was one deserving every attention and support. Much had been done by private enterprise, but tbe estahlisbment of tbe National Fisb Culture Association was highly desirable. A committee was appointed to carry out tbe proposed object, witb tbe Marquis of Exeter as president.

Frederick Arcber was the recipient of a bandsome and costly servicc of silver plate given by a number of his friends in anticipation of his approacbing marriage witb Miss Dawaon. The presentation took place at a dinner given at tbe Westminster Palace Hotel, London, on Decemher 18. Lord Hastings has also presented Archer witb a prize bullock, exhihited at the recent Islington cattle abow, which will be roasted wbole on Newmarket heath on the evening of the wedding, which is to take place during the last week in January.

Rifle at Alameda.—Last Sunday the California Schuetzen Club b[illegible]d their first monthly shooting of the season. The shooting was done on the ring targets. The followiug are the names of winners and tbeir medals and number of rings: Chas. Gohlet, A. Sprecker, 436 rings; first-class medal, H. C. Smith, 374 rings; second-clase medal, F. Boeckmann, [illegible] rings; third-clasa medal, C. W. Lingenfelsen, 366 rings; [illegible]-class medal, A. Hagedorn, 286 ringe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New York Letter.

New York, Jan. 3, 1883.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Since my last letter the Christmas holiday season, those happy, joyous days so dear to all enlightened bearts in every portion of our civilized globe, have come and gone, and as tbey have engrossed the universal attention of all classes, tbe young and the old, the wealthy and the poor, the famous and those lesser lights yet unknown to fame, there is comparatively little of moment for your correspondent to chronicle, especially in the line of outdoor sports. The holidays this year have been lacking in one distinctive feature, however, almost inseparable seemingly from the ideal Christmas of our latitudes, namely the presence of snow, and the promise of the present winter, which opened with fine sleighing on Thanksgiving Day, has not since been fulfilled, all the weatber bureau prophets to the coutrary notwithstanding. The city is full of the disconsolate purcbasers of tbe immense etocks of fancy sleighe unloaded by fortunate dealers dnring the two weeks succeeding the heavy suowfall which ushered in December, and the majority of these unhappy buyers have become misanthropes hy this time. The wires told us yesterday tbe unprecedented experience of San Francisco New Year callers, and the indiscriminate snowballing which many merry ones indulged in to their sorrow and the swelling of the police revenues. Suow is indeed a great rarity in tbe Golden City, and a fall of such long duration as Monday'e something to be long remembered by San Franciscans.

Despite the sluggishness in sporting circles in these parts, from the Sunny South the note of preparation is sounding and the commencement of the winter carnival at New Orleans, which it had been expected would now he in the act, has had to be deferred until the 20th. By that date fully one hundred and fifty horses will be at the Crescent City, over half that number having arrived at last advices, and those now on the way from all parts of the South and Southwest will double that number, as stated. Col. McDaniel is again in the field with a stable of ten, and he has three real good ones. The four-year-old colt Monarch, who defeated the fastest lot of horses that faced the starter at Saratoga this summer three-quarters of a mile in 1:14, and afterwards won a majority of tbe fall stakes at Louisville and the Dixie stakes at Baltimore, is one that will be hard to beat at his distance. And the two three-year-olds, Lord Raglan and Ada Ban, were nailers last fall, both finishing the season strong, which in a two-year-old is a much better quality as a promise of excellence the ensuing season than to commence well in the spring and finish up badly. However, this rule eometimes works inversely, as in the case of Hindoo, and others that might be named, although in the case of the great son of Vigil there were good reasons for his retrogression in tbe summer and fall of 1880. The McDaniel confederacy nsed to be a terror to other racing stables in the old days, and as the old Colonel seems to have taken with his young wife a new lease of life, he may make it hot for the boys yet!

In view of the great increase in racing, as shown by the new aud old associations throughout the country, the suhject was broacbed some time ago, and is now again revived, regarding the project of a National Jockey Cluh. There wonld be no lack of occupation for such a Board of Review in the settlement of the many vexing questions that arise during the racing season, and tbe adjustment of these and the other multitudinous matters that would engage their attention necessarily would be of much benefit to the racing public generally.

During the last week Lewis Clark of Louisville has been here lookiug up the interests of his association in the matter of its valuable stakes, which closed yesterday, and he has personally presented this subject to the "governors" of the Coney Island, American, Monmouth and Saratoga racing associations, who have, it is said, resolved to move in the matter at an early day. Tbe great sale of the stud of the late Mr. Gretton that took place in England yesterday showed that Isonomy, the famous son of Sterling and Isola Bella, was to be retaiued in the place of his nativity, W. S. Crawfnrd becoming his owner for the sum of $45,000, the other thirty-three horses down to be sold bringing, if tbey were all brought to the hammer, very little more in the aggregate tbat the sum realized for Parole's old antagonist. Many had thougbt that this celebrated racehorse would be hought for America but it seems to have been otherwise decreed by the powers tbat be. Isonomy's Manchester Cup and Foxhall's Cambridgeshire will long remain at the "top of tbe tree" wherever the racer is known or appreciated, and in looking at the two unprecedented performances it is hard to say which was the greatest in point of merit. Isonomy, a five-year-old, beats a field of tweuty-four horses over a mile and three-quarters of ground, with the weight of one hundred and thirty-eight pounds up. Foxhall, a three-year-old, carrying the crusher, for his age, of nine stone (one hundred and twenty-six pounds) vanquishes thirty-two of tbe fastest horses of England and France, over nine furlongs. Of the two, one leans perhaps a trifle toward the performance of the younger horse, for it seems to be generally accepted as an sxiom tbat weight tells more in a long race than in a short one, though of course in a question of this sort otber tbings have to be takeu into consideration, such as the condition of the goiug, the severity of tbe pace, etc., etc.

Tbat Foxhall went wrong this season is greatly to be deplored, although any horse that ran such a desperate race as he did in the Ascot Cup whicb he won, aud then without a rest was asked to run three miles against Fiddler the next day, which of course be failed to do successfully, would be apt to get "off." It would be strange if he did not. Had the great winner then heeu indulged with a let-up all might have been well, hut Goodwood was near and he was hurried along until perforce they had to atop. That this has had more to do with Foxhall's temporary retirement from the turf than the reported contracted feet caused hy inferior attention in tbe training stahle is patent to every unprejudiced mind, and Mr. William Day hae the sympathy of all in what looks to he a case of great injustice to him after what he had accomplished with the Keene stables.

Raciug statistics are ahout all there is of interest juat now in our metropolitan sporting weeklies. That 1882 wae by long odds the greatest year tbe American turf has ever seen goes without saying, and I will not attempt to burden your columns with figures and such like. A hrief mention, however, is due to the great showing made by the two meetings of the Monmouth Park Association. Less than twenty days' racing, and giving in that time in purses and stakes nearly $140,000. Shall any one attempt to belittle tbe industry of the turf after such an exhibit as this?

Walton, the plunger, having learned all this prosperity of the national sport in Jersey, has purchased a large farm three niles nearer to Long Branch village tban Monmouth Park, on which a mile track has been laid out with a view, so the story goes, of runniug an opposition racecourse, but if the truth is known, it will doubtless he found that the wily Tbeodore with his customary astuteness (?) has not tbe slightest intention of "bucking his head against a stone wall," and is only securing private training grounds for tbe stable of horses he now has, and which he is constantly and qnietly adding to all the time.

Catalogues, or rather lists, of tbe three great sales of yearlings in Kentucky this spring are out. Tbey are to be held a trifle earlier this year, and those who wish to attend the Lexington and Louisville races can do so, and the salee as well; the Runnymede sale of Bowen & Co. leads off on May 18 (Friday). The Swigert sale at the North Elkhorn farm, renamed the Elemendorf, follows on tbe next day, Saturday, and the famous old Woodburn, where the Alexanders will be the hosts, has its annual on Monday, May 21. The Louieville races begin the next day, which makes tbe arrangement a good one for all parties.

Your former townsman, Geo. M. Pinney, ie jnst now figuring very prominently in the courts here in connection with a suit for libel he has entered against two young brokers. His former troublous experiences in "Frisco" have doubtless familiarized him with the devious ways of justice, and he should hold hie own, if practice makes perfect, in any contest of thie sort which he undertakes.

Morse and his Passion Play are also very much before the public, and the chances are that the unfortunate Salmi will be once more obliged to lay on the shelf his sacrilegious play, for New Yorkers appear to want none of it.

John McCullough and a New Haven dominie were nearly in collision in that city a few daye ago by reason of an affront to one of the ladies of the company through the stupid mistake of a waiter, but the matter blew over and no one was hurt.

Quite a lucky circumstance happened to your correspondent on the occasion of last writing. The regular mail for California closes at the general post office at 4:30 p. m. It is my custom to send letters by the supplementary mail from the New York Central Railroad depot at 8:45 p. m. On the evening in question I just missed this mail hy a few minutes, and as this meant twenty-four hours' detention I was correspondingly out of humor that night. But on hearing next day of tbe destruction of the postal car by fire and all its contents, I found out what a fortunate miscbance it was.

Pacific.

THE KENNEL.

New Arrivals.—Quite an addition was made to the stock of sporting dogs hy tbe importation by Mr. S. Tyler of Santa Monica of a pair of fine Irish setters. They are handsome animals and have a proud pedigree. The bitch hae two strains of Rory O'More, one of Rnfus and Plunkett. The dog is sired by a son of Berkeley out of the imported bitch Pearl, the winner of the Queen's cup at the hench show at Birmingham, England. She was imported hy Wm. King of Minneapolis, familiarly known as "Bill" King, the prime mover in arranging the mammoth fairs for which Minneapolis is noted.

Coursing Postponed.—On account of the storm the coursing match which was to have taken place at Dixon Monday was postponed nntil February 22. The dogs were drawu for tbe match in Dixon on Friday last, and on Saturday pools were sold, Leake's Blue Jacket, the winner of the last match, being first choice, and Hollingsworth's Snip, second. Fifteen dogs are entered, and tbe pairs will stand as drawn until the match comes off—no more entries being allowed.

A Capital Show.—It is contemplated to hold a bench show in Washington, D. C., commencing February 2d or 3d, at the Rink, which is in every way well adapted for the purpose. Tbere is every probability that tbe gentlemen interested in tbe subject will carry it into effect; and if they do the valuable services of Mr. Lincoln will he secured as superintendent. A show in Washington ought to he a success.

Bench Show in New York.—The Westminster Kenuel Club have secured the Madison Square Garden for their show of 1883, aud will bold it in May. A very attractive programme will be offered, and everything done to make it eveu a more brilliant success than tbeir previous showe.

Death of Gladsome.—Captain Foster has lost hy death hia celebrated dog Gladsome by Gladstone.

ATHLETICS.

Harmon and Gibson.—Fred Harmon and Chas. F. Gibson ran a 150-yard race at Santa Cruz last Saturday, for $500 a side. Gibson won hy two feet in 15¼ seconds. Harmon thougbt he had an easy race and did not get into first-class condition. The genius who edits the San Jose *Mercury* gave the time of the race as 14½ seconds, bnt this was to he expected from a country newspaper. Tbe gentleman should spend 15 cents for a Clipper almanac and use it and he will not cut records with such a ruthless hand in tbe future.

The 100-yard match between Haley and Masterson will be decided thie afternoon at the old Recreation grounds, the only available place in the city at this time of tbe year. They are said to be in good condition, and both are reported to feel confident of winning the race easily. That's a good feeling to hegin with, and will help to make the struggle a hot one. They are both fast enough to run 100 yards in tbe best of amateur company, and if Myers or Brooks come out here this season they will make a good showing with either of the two Eastern champions. The entries in the open hundred include Jones of Placerville, Slater and Hawes of the Olympic Club, Bobby Rohinson of the University and Harris; all expecting to win first. Tbe track has beeu prepared specially for the occasion, aud is said to he a good one.

At the annual meeting of the Alameda County Sportsmen's Cluh, Isaac Upham was elected President, W. W. Haskell was elected Vice-President, Frank L. Fowler, Secretary, and W. D. Heatou, Treasurer. It was resolved that shooting at Mallard Statiou cease between the hours of 5 p. m. and 5 a. m.

POULTRY.

How Fowls Grind Their Food.

On this suhject S. Edward Todd discoursee as follows:

Fowls have no teeth to grind or masticate their food with, and the hest they can do with it is to pick it and swallow it whole. Kernels of grain are swallowed by them, and as they are surrounded by a tough pellicle or skin, which the juice of the stomach of the animal will not readily dissolve or digest, they could obtain no nourishment at all from fhe grain if thie tough pellicle was not broken.

Now, if we dissect the gizzard of a fowl of any kind, we find a lot of small gravel stones, which are usnally the hardest kind of flint, granite or sand stone. Surely here is a pocket addition of farm grist mills.

Fowls swallow their food, broken or not, and it enters the crop or first stomach and remains in it until it becomes softened more or less, when a emall quantity at a time, jnst as grain runs into a grist mill, is forced into the gizzard among the gravel stones. This gizzard is a strong, muscnlar stomach, and plays night and day when there is grist to grind, similar to a hellows, contracting at times, thns forcing the gravel stones into the grain and hreaking it into fragments and triturating the whole mass, after which it is in a suitahle condition to he quickly digested.

Followed a Friend's Advice.

New York.—Messrs. Gordon & Chase, proprietors of the well known Phœnix Stables, East Twenty-seventh street, and who owned the trotter Tom Sackffolk, etate that after trotting an eight mile heat race, their horse etrained his near hind leg, so that next morning he conld not touch his foot to the floor. The animal enffered severely, and after a month's treatment by a leading veterinarian, wae no better. A friend advised St. Jacobs Oil, which was tried, and effected a complete cure. The gentlemen further state, that in their forty years experience, they have fonnd nothing that can compare with the Oil as a cure.

It seldom pays to keep hens the third year. With age they become fat, lazy, and nnproductive, get diseased and die. Though they may not stop laying if well cared for, still they are not profitahle layers, and their flesh is not as valnahle as that of yonnger birds. In all cases there ehould he a succession of pullets for the prodnctiou of eggs, and to be fattened off as they cease laying. But if chickens are not wanted for sale, they are wanted to renew the stock of hens, as no one can deny the expediency of having pullets to add yearly to the old etock, so that no cock or hen shall he kept longer than three years.—*Poultry Monthly.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "The only article of the kind which has done me good service. I want nothing hetter."—*Rev. R. H. Craig, Otisville, N. Y.* Sold only in boxes. Price 25c.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We qnote: Best City Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Superfine, $5@$5 25; 'Interior Extra, $4 75@$5 25; Interior Superfine, $3 75@$4 ℔ bbl.

WHEAT—There have been some large transactions during the week on shipping account on the hasis of $1 80 ℔ ctl., which is considered to be a high figure; Recent sales are No. 1, $1 80; do, fair shipping $1 72½; do, Sonora $1 77½; No. 1 White, March, $1 84@$1 84½.

BARLEY—The market in this grain is not very steady: Recent sales are No. 1 Feed, January, $1 22½; do, February, $1 23½; do, March, $1 25; do, May, $1 25; do, April, $1 25; Brewing, $1 37@$1 37½ per ctl.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 70@$1 75; Good, $1 75@$1 80; Choice, $1 85@$1 90 ℔ ctl. Eastern, $1 55 ℔ ctl.

RYE—Business dull. Qnotable at $1 55@$1 75 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $27@$29 ℔ ton; Cracked Corn, $35 ℔ ton. Shorts, $18@$20 ℔ ton. Oilcake meal the oilworks sell to the trade at $32 50 ℔ ton, less the usual discount. Middlings, $23@$25 ℔ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $13@$14 50; Wheat, $15@$17; Wild Oat, $14 50@$15 50; Mixed, $11@$13 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 18½@19½c; California Hams, 15¾@15c for plain, 15½@15c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16½@17c; California Smoked Bacon 14½@15c for heavy and medium, and 15¾@16½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 15@15½c; Pork, $20@$21 for Extra Prime, $23 50 @24 for Prime Mess, $25 50@25 for Mess, $26 50 for clear and $27@27 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $15@$18 ℔ hbl; Mess beef, $15 for bbls and $8 50 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $17 for hbls and $8 75 for half hls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ℔ hbl; California Smoked Beef, 13½@14c ℔ ℔.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 30@50c for common and 75c@$1 25 ℔ bx for good; Lemons, $7@$8 per box for Sicily and $5@$5 for Malaga; California Lemons, $2 50 per hox; Limes, $9@$10 per hox for Mexican; Bananas, $1 50@$3 ℔ hunch; Mexican Oranges $20@$30 ℔ thousand; California, $2 50 @$4 50 ℔ hox; Pineapples, $8@$9 ℔ doz. New crop Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ℔ hhl.

VEOETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $5 @$8 ℔ ton; Carrots, 30@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 ℔ dozen; Cabhage, 75c@$1 ℔ ctl; Garlic, 3½c ℔ ℔; Celery, 50c ℔ doz; Mushrooms, 8c per lb; Dried Okra, 15@20c; Dry Peppers, 12½@15c ℔ ℔.

POTATOES—River Red, 75@90c; Early Rose, 90c @$1 05; Tomales and Petaluma, $1@$1 25 ℔ ℔.

ONIONS—Fancy lots, $1; Good, 75@90c ℔ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos $4@$4 50; Butter, $3@$3 25 for small and $3 20@$3 30 for large; Lima, $3 50@$3 75; Pea, $3 25@$3 37½; Pink, $3 25@$3 50; Red, $3 25@$3 30; small White, $3 25@$3 37½; large White, $2 75@$3 ℔ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote johbing lots: Fancy, 25½@27c; choice, 25@25; fair to good, 22@24c; inferior lots from country stores, 17@22c; firkin, 25@25c for good to choice, and 20@23c for ordinary; pickled roll, 22½@24; Eastern, 18@22c ℔ ℔.

CHEESE—Fairly steady. California, 14@15c for choice; 11@13 for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, $14@15; Eastern, 16@17c:

EGGS—California, 34@36c;

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 14@15c; do Hens, 14@15c; do dressed, 16@19c; Roosters, $5 50 @$7 for old and $7 50@$9 for young; Hens $7 @$8; Broilers, $6@$7, according to size; Ducks $9@$11 ℔ dozen; Geese, $2@$2 50 ℔ pair.

GAME—Light demand. Quail, $1 ℔ dozen; Mallard Ducks, $2 25@$2 50; Sprigs, $1 50@$2; Canvashack, $2 50@$3; Brandt, $1 25@1 50; Gray Geese $2@$3; White Geese, $1 26@$1 50; Honkers, $4@$4 50; Snipe, $1 75@$2 for English and 50@75c for common; Teal, 75c@$1; Widgeon, $1@$1 25; Hare, $1 75@$2 25; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 75.

WOOL—No change in prices. We quote fall: San Joaquin and coast, 8@12c; San Joaquin and coast Lamb, good, 11@12c; Northern Fall, free, 15@20c; Northern Fall, defective, 11@15c; Northern fall, Lamb, 15@20c; free Mountain, 11@15c. Eastern Oregon, 10@23c; Valley Oregon, 22@25c. We quote spring California ℔ ℔ 14@20c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 19c ℔ ℔; culls one third less, and Mexican Hides 1c ℔ ℔ less. Dry Kip, 19c; Dry Calf, 20@22c; Salted Steers, over 55 ℔s, 11c ℔ ℔; Steers and Cows, medium, 10c; light do, 9c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 ℔s, 11c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ℔ ℔; Salted Veal, 12½ @15c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings; 30 @50c for short, 60@90c for medium, and $1@$1 35 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7½c@8½c ℔ ℔ for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 9@10c; medium grade, 7½@8c; inferior, 5½@5½c ℔ ℔.

VEAL—Large Calves, 8@9c; small ones, 9@10c ℔ ℔.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5½@5c and Ewes at 5@5½c ℔ ℔, according to quality.

LAMB—Quotable at 5½@7c ℔ ℔.

PORK—Live Hogs, 5¾@5¾c for hard and 5¾c@5½ for soft; dressed do 9@9½c ℔ ℔ for hard grsin hogs.

HAVERLY'S CALIFORNIA THEATER.

J. H. HAVERLY..............Proprietor
FREDERICK W. BERT..............Manager

☞ **The Leading Theater** ☜

Haverly's attractions do not play on Snnday Evening.

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HAVERLY'S NEW YORK THEATER COMPANY

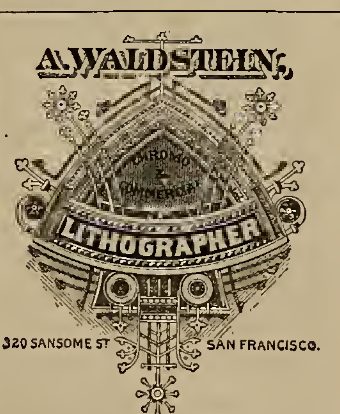
The Great Cornalba, the Girards, the New Grand Ballet.

NEW SCENERY. NEW COSTUMES.

ARIEL. The Flying Dancer. ARIEL.

☞ Nearly three hundred people required for this magnificent production. Twenty horses and a band of Tartar trumpeters.

Secure Your Seats in Advance.



The Breeder and Sportsman.

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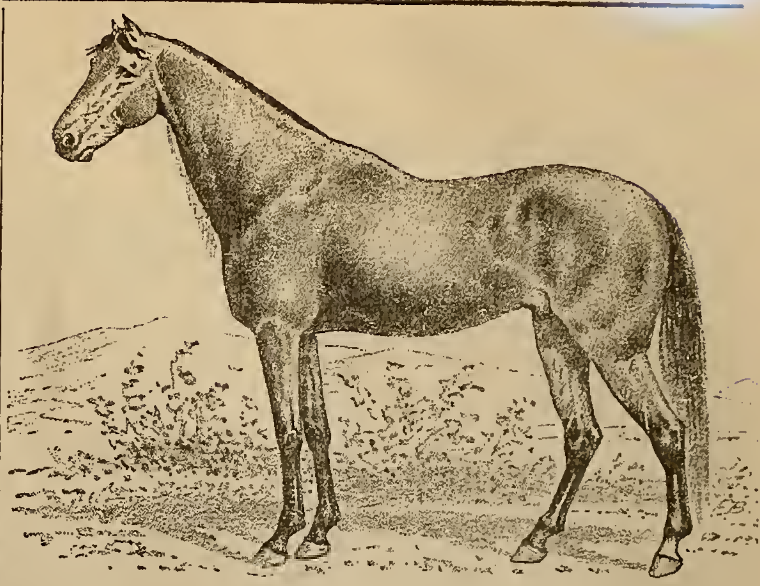

ALBERT W.

By Electioneer. His Dam Sister to Aurora by John Nelson.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUINO SEASON, COMMENCINO THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1883, AND ending the 1st of July, 1883, at the Oakland Trotting Park.,

TERMS, $200 THE SEASON.

MONEY PAYABLE BEFORE THE MARE IS TAKEN AWAY. GOOD PASTURAGE AT $5 PER month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

No. 320 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. A. WALDSTEIN.

MAMBRINO

Trotting Stallion ABBOTSFORD.

(Record at Six Years old, 2:21½.)

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG OOLUMBUS. WOODFORD Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21¼; Convoy, 2:22¼; Magenta, 2:24¼; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2;29¼; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides tbose having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a ruuniug mate, aud harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on tbe same track, a mile in 2:19¼. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so tbat on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, aud every one whicb has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to he paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can bo returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the rauch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent,

SAN MATEO, CAL.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5TH, 1879; BRED BY JOSEPH Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Colnmbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
5th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

Seo Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON

Oakland or 508 Montgomery St., S. F.

ADVERTISE IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

FISH.

Trout Tickling—How to Do It.

Not tickle a tront! Not tickle a ——! Well, what next? Why, the only real, true, and certain way of filling a creel on a hot July afternoon is by the same "tickling." I don't mean to say that it is right, particularly if you tell tarraddidles about it afterwards; but depend on't it is to be done, and is done, worse luck! in every tronting country in England. Oddly enough, I never heard much of it in Scotland.

Suppose a low, bright, brokeu stream, with lots of big stones iu its bed, a blaziug hot day, and as much chance of catching a sword-fish as a trout by auy other means. Nothing to eat at Withypool but the eternal eggs and bacon, and the certainty that somebody or another is "at it" every day of the week. We'll do it! Walking down to the stream, we heave rocks and handfuls of gravel into every likely stickle and hover, cansiug the astonished tront to ram themselves headforemost under the big stones and into the rat holes in a paroxysm of abject terror. Now, off with yonr coat and waistcoat, roll your sleeves up to the shonlder, and splash into tbe pool as noisily as you can. Where shall we begin? There is a big bonlder in abont two feet of water, which looks from the contour of that side as if there might be a hollow place nnder it. Down on your knees before it. Gently, gently feel your way down the side. Yes, there is a vacancy under it, into which yon slide your two hands as gingerly as if you were trying to steal the cheese out of a rat trap, the palms a little turued npward, and the fingers slightly bent. Aha! What is that, that brushes the right palm with a touch as light as a kiss? Wait a bit. Yes, now comes the steady sweeping play of what can only be the tail of a nohle trout, backward and forward over your immovable palm. Gently, gently close the finger and thumb above it; lightly touch the body of the fish, softly as falling snowflakes, till yon come to another pair of fins, then panse a little, this abominable pair of fins are rather difficult to pass. Shall I try with my right hand, or shall I, still feeling them with it, pass my left at once beyond them till I come to—— aha! what is tbis again? This is not the wavy movement of a fin; this must be tbe steady regular play of the gill covers; and so, letting them lightly toncb my finger and thnmb once or twice to make snre of my position, contract them with one strong squeeze. A moment's paralysis, and out with your heanty, high up into the air, to flounce and flutter in the heather on the bank. Ah! it is pleasant, this playing with the unseen, and soft and dainty is the speckled skin to the judicious tickler, who lets the trout touch him rather more than he tonches the trout. Should you donbt this being an interesting form of sport, get an adept to do it before you, and, seating yourself on a neighboring stone, watch his expressive countenance cocked np, blinking sunward, and mark every gleam and gloom, joy, despair, hope, doubt and triumph, as they chase each other across it, as they do over that of a blind musician developing deep sympathies ont of the (to him) invisible organ, tamed into melody by his dainty fingers; and you will never doubt more, but roll up your sleeves incontinently, and "wade in." There are many other forms of tickling suited to heavier waters and heavier tront, forms only too deadly among the long, waving weed masses of a Hampshire chalk stream, or the hollowed-ont banks of a Wiltshire grayling brook. But even I, given to poaching as I have been from my youth np, would hesitate to profane such sanctuaries.

It is an art that all travelers shonld nnderstand, as it might serve them in good stead at a pinch; and, poaching though it be, given a small steam, swarmiug with small fish, the proper weather, the impossibility of catching fish in any other way, and the absolnte necessity of having fish, and the thing is not so bad—possibly all the better for beging a wee bit naughty.—*Ex.*

Trout Breeding.

Mr. Levi Hodges, of Hartford, Conn., recently gave a practical lecture on trout breeding to a large and appreciative audience. His experience in fish culture dnring the past ten years has been large and nseful. From this essay we quote:

"A tront breeder, to be successfnl, mnst be in earnest, and mnst spend a great deal of time and labor. He must have a stream of pure water, and be sure there is plenty of water during the hot season; the ponds shonld be located on high ground, and securely guarded against freshets. The hatching house should be about 16x40 feet, which would be large enongh for 100,000 eggs. The ponds should be small, and about fonr to six feet deep. There should be a small pond in the hatching house for the very young fish, as, when placed in the other ponds, millions are lost every year. Great pains shonld be taken to make the ponds secure. The hatching boxes should be on the north side of the house, where the snn cannot reach them. The eggs are at first colorless, but change to a straw color. The eggs will hatch themselves hy being placed in water; spring water is the best. Tbe hatching trongh should be divided into nests, and will hold from 500 to 5,000 eggs. The greatest tronble while hatching is experienced from the snnlight sediment in water and rats and mice, which eat thonsands of the eggs. The larger fish are males and the smaller ones females; care should be taken not to dispose of all the small fish. The breeder has little tronble during the late spriug and snmmer, and large fish can be raised with little trouble. The eggs, when shipped, should be packed in moss, and can be safely sent 1,000 miles. The small fish can be sent in water—a gallon holding thousands—and in warm weather ice should be used to keep the water cool. The question is asked: 'Does it pay?' It takes time and labor, like everythiug else; but any farmer can easily raise plenty of fiue trout for his own use, at little cost." Tbe speaker, when questioned, stated that trout caught in his own pond were not as good to eat as the tront caught in runniug brooks. Mr. Hodges exhibited eggs in different stages of hatching, and young fish recently hatched."

An Interesting Ceremony.—Last Sunday, says tbe Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*, a deputation of leading citizens of Austiu marched to the Reese river, headed hy a fife and drum, and after a prayer by tbe chaplain, committed to the waters of the stream four white bass, sent to tbe authorities of Lauder county by State Fish Commissioner Parker. After the fishes were duly lanuched in their native element, a closing hymn was sung, and the processiou returned to town. An Austin statisticiau who figured upon the probable iucrease of the plant at the end of four years was the next day declared insane by a commission of physicians and will be sent to the State Insane Asylum at Reno. In his ravings tbe mathematician talks of millions on millions of bass crowding the whole length and breadth of Reese river, and clamors for the County Commissioner to at once take steps for setting back the banks of the stream in order to make room for the vast schools of fish he can see still coming.

Effect of Cold on Bay Fishes.—After the first cold snap striped bass and porgies left the waters of Barnegat Bay aud went up Tom's River where they were found lying along the sunny shores in a numb condition, so much so that they were caught by the inhabitants with crab nets and even with the hand. This condition of affairs lasted for several days, and thonsands were taken up by men and boys.

Says the *Herald:* A curiosity in the shape of a fish was on exhibition at an Albany fish and vegetable market yesterday. It was about a foot long, had two legs, a Roman nose ornamented with a curved arrangement that looked as if it might be intended to hang up by, and a wicked looking mouth formed of two semi-circles of a shell-like snbstance, strong and sharp. It arrived among a lot of smaller fish and excited a good deal of atteution, though no one knew exactly to what species it belonged. The Reno *Gazette* says of another curiosity: They have a fish at Bolinas which puzzles the native experts. It came ashore at Eskeet's beach, and measnres twenty-eight feet four inches from head to tail, and five feet through. The fishermen say that it is neither whale nor shark, and that they never saw the species before.

Be carefnl to put back all the small fish, and encourage others to do the same. There is no telling the beneficial effects of one angler advising another to obey the law. It is to my notion better than enforcing it. Every true member of the craft shonld feel himself to be a kind of river keeper, and by the law of kindness and example stimulate those feelings that would teach all men to become faithfnl disciples of the rod. There is nothing more sweet in the journey of life than gently breaking down tbe rugged paths and making rough places plain, and amongst anglers, especially, there exists such a brotherhood that the practice of those feelings can easily become manifest.—*Angler.*

A salmon fishery has been started at the mouth of the Salinas river by a party of Monterey capitalists. They are making a good catch and are shipping large numbers of fish to market every day.

Lots of salmon trout are being canght at Duncan's mills. One man recently brought in 200 pounds of these fish.

The cold weather during the holidays kept all the anglers at home and there is not much to report of their doing.

Tbere has not been much luck with the flounders in Oakland creek lately.

To Teach a Horse How to Back and to Lead.

Take him to the top of a rather steep piece of ground, stand his hind feet down tbe slope, throw the bridle reins over the neck, place yonrself in front, and take hold of them on each side of the head close up to the bit. Now press the bit against the side of the mouth, and speak gently—"back, back"—and the horse will soon learn to do this. Next, take him to the top of the ground not quite so steep and pursue the same course. When the horse has learned to back readily down hill, he can be taken on to level gronnd to do it. As soon as this lesson is well taught, haruess him to a light, empty wagon, and go through the same course. When completed, jump into the wagon, take the reins in hand, pull on them, at the same time speaking to him, "back, back," and thus keep up the discipline till the animal is perfect in it. If he has a mate, after both are well instructed, they can be harnessed together and drilled till perfect in backing.

Tbree things, as above stated, mnst be strictly observed: First, to place the horse with his back down descending ground; second, when harnessed, let it be to a light, empty wagon, which requires the least possible effort to back it; third, be perfectly kind to the horse, speak gently, pat it on the neck, stroke down its face with the hand, and on no acconnt strike it. As soon as the horse understands what is wanted of him, he will do it with alacrity. It is not from ill-temper or stubbornness that a horse does not back at once when spoken to; it is from sheer ignorance. He does not know what is wanted, or to do it, nntil gently tanght.

A second method is to harness the horse to another well broken to back, and set the hind end of the wagon on a sloping piece of ground, and follow the directions above, or jump into the wagon and take the reins in hand; but it is better to discipline alone at first, as above.

To teach a horse to lead, let a man or boy take the end of the bridle in hand and gently pull on it, while another holds out a dish with grain or meal in it. The horse will tben advance to it. Now let him nibble a small quantity, then move with the dish a little fnrther in front, and so keep on till he is tanght to lead well. He can also be tanght by putting him alongside of another horse which leads easily. He ought to be rather hungry when thus drilled, so he will come np eagerly to the dish of grain.—*Rural New Yorker.*

An Extraordinary Surgical Operation.

A recent extraordinary surgical operation has created quite a sensation here. A young waiter in one of the cafes bet he could swallow a spoon after the manner of those mountebanks who swallow swords. Unfortunately the spoon, although nine inches long, slipped from between his fingers and descended into the pit of his stomach. Unsuccessful efforts were made to regain it hy means of an instrument passed down the esophagus. The man was then removed to the Hospital Lariboisien, where the eminent surgeon, Dr. Felizel, successfully performed the operation of opening the stomach by means of an incision and extracting the spoon therefrom.

The stomach had previously beeu dilated by meaus of vapor of ether. This delicate operation lasted three-quarters of an hour, during which time the patient was kept under the influence of chloroform. What with his stomach full of ether and his brain full of chloroform, he must have heeu in a funny state. At last accounts he was doing remarkably well, and tbe doctors think he will be able to leave the hospital in a few days. Remarkable as this case may seem, it is not the only one of the kind. The medical records cite numerous instances of persons swallowing forks, spoons, a bar of lead weighing nearly a pound, and a long list of things so extraordinary that to enumerate them would seem like a too reckless flight of imagination, and of their successfully being relieved of tbese indigestible articles, either iu a natural way or hy tbe help of surgery.—*Paris Cor.*

We bave received the Christmas number of the S. F. Breeder and Sportsman, which contains a beautiful colored picture of tbe famous horse Albert W, by Electioneer, sister to Aurora by Jobu Nelson, and owned by Mr. Waldstein, of San Francisco. With this number is also a lifelike picture of two boys in trouble, both seated on a lively but gentle horse, holding the horse's mane, having lost their hold of the halter, which dropped down between the animal's forelegs. The two little chaps look badly scared, while the horse thinks he is traveliug iu a good trot to suit, and two little barking followers think it is fun.—*Yreka Journal.*

Farming at Westminster, Cal.

I wonld like to give you some figures on the actual points of farming iu Westminster. We have so many fancy sketches of the profitableness of various prodnctions in Sonthern California, that it is a relief to turn from expectations and dreams of future possibilites to real life and cash returns. Here is a balance sheet of one of our best stock farmers, from Jannary 1st, 1882, to December 18th, 1882, a little less than one year. He has had the assistance of his son of fifteen years, and his wife has been assisted by her daughters of sixteen and eleven years. The credit side gives the actual money returns, including also forty tons of hay more than he begau the year with, and which he does not expect to nse. The debit side shows that he had eight head of cattle less than he began the year with, of which four died, so that he has only reduced his stock four by sales. He is also carryiug $30 less of stock hogs. The labor hired could have been done by himself, bnt he was occupied in making permanent improvements at the time:

HENRY STEPHENS, JAN. 1ST TO DEC. 18TH.

Cr.	
Beef cattle, sold	$258 80
Hay, sold	1 2 00
Butter, sold	480 55
Fruit, sold	53 00
Extra hay, sold	320 00
Hogs, fat and stock, sold	723 00
Pasturage	53 00
Total	$2267 35
Dr.	
Reduction in cattle	$350 00
Reduction in stock hogs	30 00
Labor hired	60 00
Total	$340 00
Net Profits	$1927 35

As he farms only sixty acres out of eighty acres, the other twenty acres being only nsefnl for wild feed on the defective land, the profit per acre is over $30, and he is certainly making a comfortable living. The profit per acre is far below the profits of oranges and raisins and orchard fruit culture, as figured on paper, or that may be fairly expected in future. But many a pure horticulturist wonld like to exchange some of the poetry of his bnsiness for a division of this pocket-book. And it might be wisdom on the part of many to combiue these two forms of farming, fruit and stock, as can be done in Westminster. They can thns take the profit together at once, and by and by combine both profits, or dispose of the smaller one or the least suited to their tastes. I have given you an example of a pure stock farm. Some of our corn-land farmers conld, I understand, double these figures.—*Cor. Anaheim Gazette.*

The Interesting Texas Centipede.

This interesting insect is not so much celebrated for its amiability of disposition as for its good looks, bnt, at the same time, we cannot recommend it either as a parlor ornament or as a toy for a child to play with, nnless it is a second-hand child that no one has any particular use for. Centipedes are different sizes, but they are all made after pretty much the same pattern. They are made up of about one-third sting, one-third hite and one-third general cussedness. They are casemated with a shell that is as hard as the bark of a boarding-house cranberry pie. The lengtb of the centipede varies very mnch, but if a centipede wants to get a mention in a local paper he has to stretch himself ont to about nine inches in length. We have never read of one that measured less. His body, which is a snccession of flat joints, is not mnch broader than an ordinary man's finger. The centipede is bnilt on the iron-clad system, although it does not make quite as mnch noise as the English fleet bombarding Alexandria. In fact, the centipede is not musical at all, but if it happens to crawl over a man it will make him very musical immediately.

Its head or how, comparing it to an ironclad, is armed with a pair of pincers, which, besides being as venomous as the editor of a party organ, can bite the end off an iron safe. Each side is armed with about forty short legs, and each leg is armed with a sting like that of a wasp. The centipede terminates in a pair of hooks, which, like its pincers, are red hot, so we have been told by an innocent young man who undertook to pick it np by its stem. When a centipede anchors his head in the fleshy anatomy of a human being, throws ont his two grappling irons from his rear, and then draws his eighty odd, very odd, claws together, it will bring tears to the heart of an Irish landlord to see how the little pet holds.

The bite of the centipede rarely causes death, bnt it makes the bitten party wish he were dead for a short time, at least, and leaves an ugly sore. The statement that the bite of a centipede does not cause death is liable to correction. The centipede is very apt to become a "remains" after it bites a person, as there is quite a prejudice against it. For this reason it is very mnch secluded in its habits, living in retirement among the rocks of old bnildings. Its diet is believed to be insects that are not so heavily armed and iron-clad. Why the centipede was created in the first place, and what good purpose it serves, are profound mysteries to the ordinary intellect.

One evening about dusk a Texas gentleman of a scientific turn of mind was sitting on his front gallery, when his attention was called to an extraordinary meteorological concatenation, as circus men say. A peculiar-shaped cloud seemed to reach down from the sky and then draw itself up again, very much after the manner of those cyclonic clouds in Iowa. The gentleman was very much interested in this meteorological perturbation, which he attributed at first to atmospheric influences, when it occurred to him that the peculiar cloud or water-spout might be nearer than the distant horizon. He took off his hat and found that his surmise was correct. Fastened to the rim of the hat hy its hind claws was a beautiful centipede, about nine inches long. The peculiar meteorological phenomena were produced by the insect drawing itself up and letting itself down in its efforts to find a nose or some other feature to hang on to in order to facilitate its descent. As the gentleman had a comparatively short nose the insect was foiled. It died shortly afterward by the gentleman accidentally stepping on it about a dozen consecutive times with the heel of his boot.

As we have already stated, centipedes are comparatively rare in the well-settled portion of Texas, being usually found in a bottle of alcohol on the showcase of some druggist who has a taste for the beautiful. In this particular centipedes differ from some men: They are much more peaceful and harmless when in liquor than otherwise. With centipedes, as with Indians, the only good ones are those that are dead.—*Texas Siftings.*

The last number of the Breeder and Sportsman is a splendid one. It contains a colored lithograph of Albert W, a noted trotter. The same number contains a charming lithograph, "Boys in Trouble." Joe Simpson is making his journal one of the best published.—*Sutter Farmer.*

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"Tips and Toe-Weights."

A NATURAL AND PLAIN METHOD OF HORSE-SHOEING:

WITH

AN APPENDIX TREATING OF THE ACTION OF THE RACE-HORSE AND TROTTER AS SHOWN BY INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

TOE AND SIDE-WEIGHTS.

BY

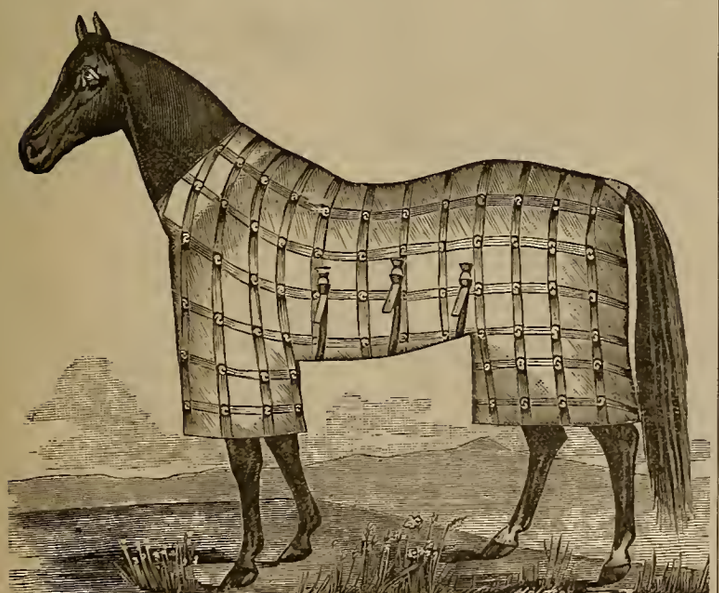
JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

(AUTHOR OF "HORSE PORTRAITURE.")

"Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."—*Shakespeare.*

☞ In Press, and will be Published about the first of January, 1883. ☜

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MAR. 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J, in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Monday, November 27th, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
* 3:00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:30 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East Emigrant	7:10 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Lone	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	" " ‡Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:10 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	and Colfax via Benicia	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	9:10 A M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" ‡Sundays only	‡11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:30—8:30—9:30—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:30—5:30—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*†6:30—7:00—*†7:30—8:00—*†8:30 9:00—*†9:30—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—*†3:30—4:00—*†4:30—5:00—*†5:30—6:00—*†6:30—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—3:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32 7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—7:51—8:51—9:51—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—4:51—5:51—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—7:10—*7:35—8:10—*8:35—9:10—*9:35—10:10—*10:35—11:10—12:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—*4:35—5:10—*5:35—6:10—*6:35—7:15—*7:35—9:15—10:45.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:—7:15—8:45—9:45—10:15—1:15—2:15—3:45—1:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:1

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted. †Trains marked thus (†) run via East Oakland. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
8:30 A M		9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:52 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 6:04 P M
6:30 P M		6:52 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:05 A M
10:40 A M		* 10:52 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:52 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:52 A M
*3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:52 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $3; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

IS UNSURPASSED.

A SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANK

(150 x 50 feet)

FOR WARM SALT WATER, PLUNGE AND SWIMMING BATHS.

ELEGANT ROOMS

For Individual Baths with DOUCHE and SHOWER facilities.

MAGNIFICENT BEACH

Of pure white sand for SURF BATHING, Etc., Etc.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge), and the

SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞ At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHONS for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets of any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

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Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.
Lecture on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON.
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

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REFRESHMENTS AND LADIES' SITTING ROOM

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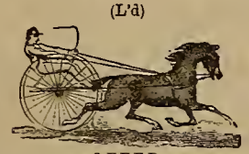
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ANYTHING. EVERYTHING.

PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.
Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
22y1 Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE VICTORIAN TROTTING CLUB,
(L'd)
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.



—OFFER—
The undermentioned Prize, to be competed for on a day to be named in March next:
PRIZE OF 2,500 DOLLARS,
With Entrance Fees and Sweepstakes of $50 each from Starters added.
Mile heats; best three in five.
Open to all comers, bar geldings.
Winner to receive $2,500; second, two-thirds of Sweep and Entrance Fees, and third, one-third. Entrance 5 per cent.
The Victorian Trotting Club holds membership in the National Trotting Assocation of the United States, under which Rules the races will be governed.
Any further information desired can be obtained by addressing R. J. GIBNEY, Secretary,
Kirk Bazaar, Melbourne.

Berkshire Pigs
FOR SALE.
A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for Sale.
APPLY TO
CAPT. FOSTER,
2tf At Cliff House.

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D. HICKS & COMPANY,
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CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

GREAT
Electric
HAIR
TONIC
PREPARED FROM HERBS. THE ONLY SURE remedy that will restore the hair. It removes dandruff, also prevents the hair from falling out, and for a dressing for ladies and children it has no equal.
PRICE PER BOTTLE, $1.00.
Forwarded to any part of the United states on receipt of price. Laboratory and office 120 Tyler street, San Francisco, Cal.
M. A. REAVES, Sole Proprietor.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

P. DOYLE,
HARNESS,
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Horse Boot Manufacturer.
1011 Market Street, San Francisco.
ALL WORK MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS, BY HAND, AND WARRANTED.
SEND FOR PRICES.

BUY DIRECT
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Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.
ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER.
Sulkies a Specialty.
Personal attention given to
Painting, Varnishing, Alterations and Repairs.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET.
Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.
M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

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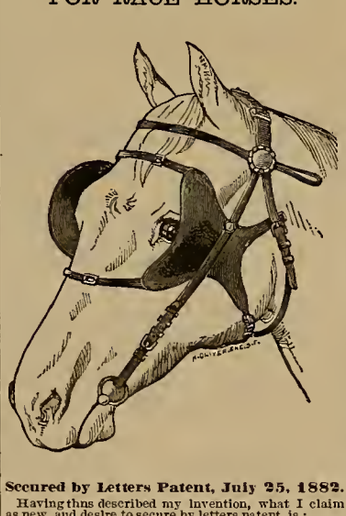
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
252 Market Street.
Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street

IMPROVED
Blind Bridle & Winkers
FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.
Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:
1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back, as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to said extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.
The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.
It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.
For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 327 Sutter street, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
WHIPS, BOOTS, ETC.
767 Market Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the manufacture of "boots" of all kinds for horses. Can refer to all the principal trainers and horsemen on the Pacific Coast.
N. B.—My acknowledged superiority in this branch of business is largely due to careful observation and the valuable suggestions of the most skillful turfmen of the United States, the benefits of which revert to the public in the shape of a GENUINE WELL-FITTING ARTICLE. Sole agent for Dr. A. H. Dixon's Condition Powders and for Makinney's patent "Eureka" and "Eclipse" Toe Weights. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Has always on hand the finest assortment of English ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, whips, spurs, bits and 2¼-lb race saddles.

EQUINE DENTISTRY.
HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.
PROF. H. W. WOODRUFF, LATE FROM BOSTON, is located in this city and will make the practice of veterinary dentistry a specialty. He treats no diseases but those of the teeth and mouth. Bit lugging, driving on one rein, balking, bolting, tossing the head while driving, fretting on the bit, drooling and foaming at the mouth, and many other faults are in nine out of ten cases due to bad teeth. Bad teeth not only cause bad habits, but they are the cause of such diseases as paralysis of the stomach, stomach staggers, flatulent and spasmodic colic, fits, indigestion, dyspepsia and other kindred stomach troubles too numerous to mention, through painful and imperfect mastication of food, the sure consequence of disordered teeth. The Professor can be consulted at his office at the Fashion stables, 221 Ellis street. Office hours from 8 to 9:30 a. m., 1 to 2:30 and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m., Tuesdays excepted, when he will be at Thirteenth street stables in Oakland. Orders left at the Club stables, Taylor street, and the St. George, Bush street, or by mail, will receive prompt attention. Consultation and examination gratis.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to gents' drivers.

H. H. WILSON & SON
Importers of and dealers in
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, FISHING TACKLE, AMMUNITION, ETC.
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SPORTING GOODS.

Boxing Gloves, Foils, Combat Swords, Indian Clubs, Hunting Knives, our own manufacture.
DOG COLLARS AND CHAINS.
Finest assortment in the city,
WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.

DAVID L. LEVY,
JEWELER, DESIGNER OF MEDALS AND TESTIMONIALS,
39 Third Street, San Francisco.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

MORRISON'S
GENUINE PILLS & POWDERS.
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Fresh from the British College of Health, London.
THE GREATEST CURE OF THE AGE, AND the only certain vital restorative. Never fails, no matter what the complaint, nor how long its duration, if properly persevered in. No need of being sick or ailing with these wonderful and new-life-giving remedies in your possession. This medicine is not a patent humbug, but old, tried, reliable and world-wide in its reputation, and thousands of people on the Pacific Coast can testify to its great healing power and curative qualities.
Sold only by the duly-authorized agent,
MRS. A. E. HENLEY,
Room 13, Russ House, 1009 J street, Sacramento, Cal.
Send for circulars.

AGRICULTURAL PARK
Proposals.

SACRAMENTO, January 1, 1883.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Cal., up to

12 O'Clock, noon, January 15, 1883,

For the rent of buildings at Agricultural Park, with privileges connected therewith, from February 1, 1883, for one, two or three years.
A certified check for one month's rent at rate proposed to be given must accompany bids, to be returned if not accepted.
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

H. M. LARUE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT Agricultural Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address
W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

GORDAN
BROS.
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
202 KEARNY STREET,
NORTHEAST CORNER SUTTER,
SAN FRANCISCO.
JUST RECEIVED, THE LARGEST AND AND most complete assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods.
The most choice qualities,
Neatest patterns and
The latest Styles.

J. A. McKERRON,
MANUFACTURER OF FINE HARNESS.
327 Sutter Street,
BETWEEN DUPONT AND STOCKTON, SAN FRANCISCO.
HORSE BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

BARRY & CO.'S
Horse Lotion.
(Concentrated.)
For Sore Backs, Buckshins, Cuts, Wounds and Abrasions,
PRICE $2 the PINT, $1 the HALF-PINT BOTTLE.
BARRY & CO.'S
HORSE SALVE.
For Cracked Heels and Angry Sores.
Full directions for use on labels. Price $1 00 per pot.
Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster
60 Fulton street, New York City, wholesale agents for New York.
Messrs. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co.,
92 and 94 Lake street, cor. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill., wholesale and retail agents for the West.
Agents wanted in all large cities.
BARRY & CO., 40 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.
MR. WILLIAM EASTON, of American Horse Exchange, New York, has tried and highly recommends these remedies.
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P. POTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles,

WHIPS, SPURS, ETC. NEW work made to order and repairing done. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All goods sold for cash at bottom prices. 202 K St., bet. 2d and 3d,
20y1 Sacramento.

FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE HAMBLETONIAN stallion, imported from Syracuse, N. Y.; nine years old; mahogany bay; sixteen hands high; perfectly sound; well broken; very stylish; cost over $1,500; property of a hanker; full papers; got by Hambletonian Prince, he by Volunteer. Can be seen at Club Stables.

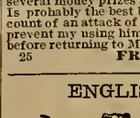
Belmont—Mambrino Chief—Blackbird, for Sale.

BAY YEARLING COLT, BY Pilot, grandson of Williamson's Belmont, his dam by Alhambra (by Mambrino Chief, from Suaan, by American Eclipse) grandam Oriole, by Simpson's Blackbird. Is now in Oakland at the stable of
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

LLEWELLIN SETTER PUPS.

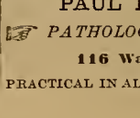
BY REGENT, OUT OF Daisy. First prize winner at Gilroy field trials. Regent and Daisy both descended from Llewellin's Countess. Price $25 and $35. Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.
A few thoroughly broken setters for sale. Pedigree guaranteed. 26in1

FOR SALE.



DORR, IMPORTED Gordon; winner in Nebraska Field Trials. Has been hunted on chickens, grouse, quail, woodcock and snipe in the New England States, North Carolina, Virginia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Indiana. Retrieves without injury (dead or alive) anything from a snipe to a goose, from land or water. V. H. C. on the bench at Boston; also several money prizes and medals as a performing dog. Is probably the best broken dog on this Coast. On account of an attack of paralysis in my legs, which will prevent my using him this winter, I offer him for sale before returning to Massachusetts.
25 FRED A. TAFT, Truckee, Cal.

ENGLISH SETTERS.



BRACE OF THOROUGHbred setters, well broke, for sale. apply to
E. LEAVESLEY,
Gilroy.

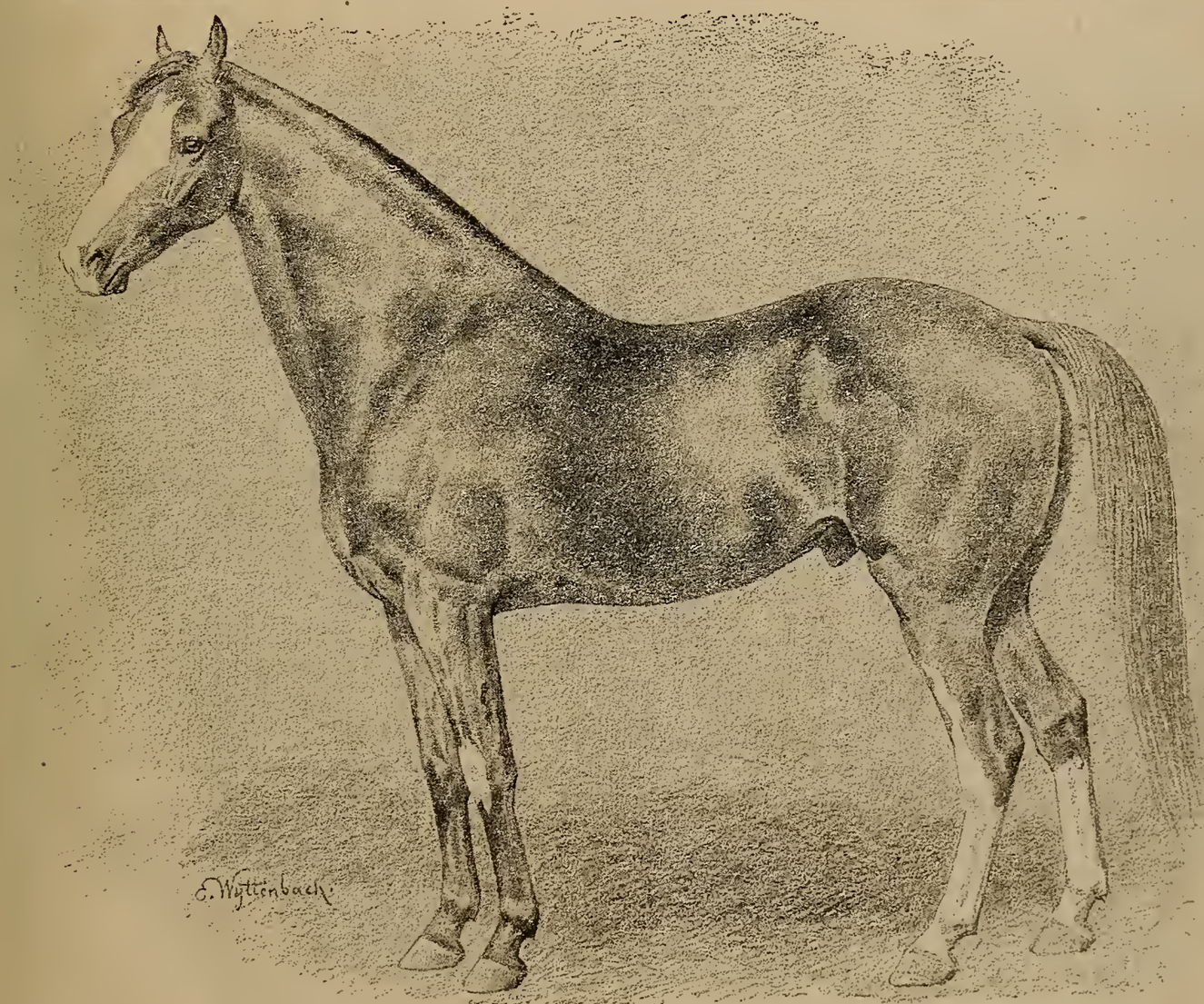
PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER.
116 Washington Street.
PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II., No. 3.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



JOE HOOKER.

BY MONDAY—HIS DAM MAYFLOWER BY IMPORTED ECLIPSE.

OWNED BY THEO. WINTERS, ——— FARM, SACRAMENTO CO., CAL.

Mr. Winters must fill the above blank. There is nothing more awkward than to write of a breeding farm that has not been christened, and when that farm is the domicile of such stock as graces the fields, the paddocks and the stalls, when it is a grand estate of over one thousand acres of as good land as there is in this fertile State, when Nature has given it all the advantages that could be asked for for the breeding of horses, when it is as beautiful as it is productive, the necessity is still greater. Then the improvements already made and in contemplation will be worthy of the natural site, and when the plans of Mr. Winters are carried to completion we have not the least hesitancy in predicting that it will be the boss place in the United States for the rearing and training of racehorses. When the leaves clothe the oaks and the spring is far enough advanced to make the trip still more enjoyable, we intend to accompany our artist, in order to give a pictorial sketch and a full description of the place, and then we think we shall so hatchel the proprietor that he will be willing to christen it. He was very happy in the selection of a name for the Yolo county farm, and El Arroyo was not only euphonious, as it was also exact.

But we do not intend to enter into a disquisition on names or places, the intention being in this article to give a short description of a horse, which, in our estimation, is destined to take a prominent place among the thoroughbred sires of the world. This is predicted, not so much on what he has shown (though every colt of his that has been trained has exhibited remarkable speed), as his form and breeding. His form is a wonderful combination of strength and quality. In all the stallions that we have seen we do not remember one of the same configuration. He is massive and yet as "fine" as a horse of two hundred pounds less weight. He has bone and tendon enough for a drayhorse, and yet there not a particle of coarseness. From point of shoulder to point of buttock he is of great length, and yet between the spring of the withers and the coupling a fourteen-inch saddle would cover the intervening space. He is a mass of muscle. Gaskins, upper thigh, quarters and loin are a study. The muscles round the quarters into fullness; those of the thigh and gaskin protrude so prominently that at first sight the observer is under the impression that something m[illegible]

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 44.)

TURF AND TRACK.

BONNIE SCOTLAND.

The First Place in the List of Winning Sires.

We regard Vigilant, of the New York *Spirit of the Times*, as one of the most pleasing writers on racing and kindred topics there is in the whole field of that kind of journalism, and when the topic is one of so much interest to us as the following it has still greater fascination than arises from a pleasant style and good sense.

The interest we feel in Bonnie Scotland and his get does not arise from having owned him for a short time. Long before that we were an admirer, and became the more enthusiastic when it was a single-handed battle against the knights of the equine quill. The name was something, "Old Queen Mary' was another, and when we saw the invincible game of Surprise, the speed and game of Scotland, we felt assured that there was a high mark for the son and sire in store. But there is one point nearly always overlooked in the history of Bonnie Scotland and that is his success in the stud before going to Belle Meade. This arises from the persistent efforts that were made to detract from his merit. From the outset he was successful, more than successful, when the attending circumstances are taken into consideration. When Mr. Reber first commenced to rear thoroughbred horses he was unaware of the necessity of good feeding and the best of care, and Dangerous was reared in accordance with the idea that governed him at the time. Nevertheless he was a great horse, and though beaten by Idlewild and Jerome Edgar it was claimed that he ran the four miles fully as fast as that of his mother which, for so long a time, was the "top notch." From two mares Mr. Reber bred Surprise, Scotland, Andes, Columbia, Wauanita, Malcom, Ontario, Regent, Liverpool, Lady Fairfield, all winners, some of them of very high class. He also bred M. H. Johnston, a capital horse, Fanny Brown and several others. Nell Gwinne was one of the best campaigners of her day, and Lobelia was the crack when obstacles had to be overcome. Frogtown ran the fastest three miles ever made on the Lexington course, and so the list could be extended. The Bonnie Scotlands from Lady Lancaster could all race; Malcom, Ontario, and Regent with the same chances would be worthy to rank with Luke Blackburn, and Blinkiron from Magenta was one of the best race horses we ever saw run. Those from Young Fashion could run fast and "go the route" and if Scotland had been in good hands we doubt if there was a horse in the country that could have beaten him from one to four miles.

Vigilant alludes to Scotland having beaten Asteroid a heat. It was altogether surprising that he could run at all on that day. According to our recollection it was only two days before when his trainer determined to give him a trial run. He asked John Ford and us to time him. The track was extremely heavy, and with his weight up, and in the shoes of the period, the set weighing three pounds, he ran in 1:47. His trainer was on a spree, and those who remember Ed Y—— know how crazy he was at such a time. He insisted we were fooling him, reiterating that there never was a horse which could run within two seconds as fast, and without half "cooling him out," started him for a repeat. This mile he timed himself and the watches marked 1:47¼. It "tore him to pieces" completely and though the track was much better when the race with Asteroid came off with the horses "pointed and plated," the fastest heat was 1:48¼.

Mr. Parks bred Papermaker and Joe Howell. The latter has certainly the vouchers to be called a wonderful horse, and Vigilant makes a mistake in only crediting with four wins and $1,350. The *Turf, Field and Farm* gives him eleven wins, in fifteen starts, four times second and $3,180, which is probably correct.

Before Bonnie Scotland was purchased for Belle Meade, General W. H. Jackson, accompanied by John P. Reynolds, visited Atwood Place where we then lived, to see Malcolm. This horse had made one season in Tennessee, and from very few mares he got a fine racehorse in a colt called Nashville. We urgently advised General Jackson to buy the old horse, although we were desirous of selling Malcolm at the same time. Experience Oaks was a fine racemare but she was not the only one of the Scotlands of repute at the time, although of necessity when there was no new crop coming on there must be a vacancy.

Interesting as the tables accompanying the article are we could not find room for them. The first is a tabulated pedigree of Bonnie Scotland, and then there is a list of Queen Mary's twenty-one foals omitted. The four races run in England were thought worthy of reproduction.

The table of winners shows that eighty-one of his sons and daughters ran, thirty-seven of which were winners, the whole amount of money being something over $100,000. The largest winner was the two-year-old George Kinny, $17,800 to his credit, and then Boatman, three years, comes, $10,000. Bootjack, four years, won $9,875, and Glidelia, five, $7,075.

As we have often argued, the amount won is not a fair criterion, as an inferior may win a large stake while the real good one has to struggle for purses. But to get home thirty-seven winners in sixty-one starters is a token of great worth from our point of view, and to have seven winners in eight "aged" starters is good evidence of the capacity to train on. There are several six and five years old in the list, and when it is fully analyzed it is the best commentary on the worth of the horse that Vigilant so graphically portrays :

To write the history of Bonnie Scotland's career is to master the detail of the most extraordinary ups and downs to which the fame of a thoroughbred stallion is subjected by the caprices of fortune. It has been well observed that man is a creature of opportunity, and surely a blood sire is no less so. Of this the history of Bonnie Scotland is a most convincing proof. Born in the purple, he wore it through his career upon the turf; exiled in a strange land, it did not avail him, but, like the late Napoleon, he braved the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," and when his opportunity came, after years of neglect and detraction, he rose to the front rank, and left behind him a name which will endure forever in the pages of history.

The pedigree of Bonnie Scotland, indeed, affords a most interesting study for the student of equine genealogy. In it the blood of Eclipse and Herod flows copiously through the purest and choicest channels of Whalebone, Buzzard, Orville, and Sir Peter. It is not a little remarkable that, much as the fame of Godolphin is exalted, Bonnie Scotland possesses probably less of it than any other stallion of note, and what portion of it he does possess he derived principally through Sir Peter, of whom he has many crosses, and from whom we get strains of Eclipse, who has a cross of Godolphin, but in Bonnie Scotland Herod preponderates. Indeed it might be said that he out-Herod's Herod and eclipses Eclipse. His crosses of Herod are not only numerous, but their propinquity is greater than those of the average horse. Besides the numerous Sir Peter crosses the latter's sire, Highflyer, occurs frequently, independent of Sir Peter, and if merit in the ancestor establishes, as we think it does, a claim to merit in the progeny, Bonnie Scotland's title is most clear. Highflyer was by far the greatest racer of his day. He was bred by Sir Charles Bunbury in 1774, and sold, as a yearling, to Mr. Richard Tattersall, founder of the great house which, for a hundred years and for four generations, has transacted the leading sales of thoroughbred stock in England without a stigma. On the turf, Highflyer was never beaten, nor did he ever pay forfeit, winning nearly $50,000 in money, and retired sound. His triumphal career on the turf was but the foreshadowing of a possibly greater one in the stud, for in nineteen years he sired no less than 470 winners of £160,407. The late Mr. Rysdyk is said to have amassed a fortune through the stud earnings of his horse, Hambletonian, the great father of trotters, but that Highflyer enriched Mr. Tattersall we have proof in the palatial and embellished manor house which he built at Ely from Highflyer's earnings, and appropriately christened it Highflyer Hall. The great horse died in 1793, and the monument and epitaph raised over his grave have formed the subject of so frequent reference in turf literature that their further mention is unnecessary.

Of the immediate ancestors of Bonnie Scotland perhaps a few words may not be out of place. Iago, his sire, was bred by Colonel Anson, and was a racehorse of merit. His sire, Don John, had won the St. Leger, but he did the next best thing by running second for the same event. As a three-year-old he ran no less than fifteen times, which, in those days, was considered a great deal. Of these he won ten, including the Column, Welcome, Racing, and Grand Duke Michael Stakes, in which latter event he turned the tables upon his St. Leger conqueror, Sir Tatton Sykes. His career was short but quite brilliant, and his reputation for gameness became a proverb after he had made his desperate finish with Poynton at York, where, though one of his sinews had been cut by a hoof hit, he came under the whip with wonderful courage. His head and back are said to have been models of perfection, but he was short and rather high legged, and the first of his get were accused of want of stamina.

Queen Mary, the dam of Bonnie Scotland, will go down in history with Pocahontas as the greatest of English broodmares. She was a bay, bred in 1842 by Mr. Dennis. Like Pocahontas, Canary Bird, Jamaica, and others of the noted broodmares, she did not distinguish herself upon the course, and was sent to the stud at four years old. Below is a list of her produce:

1847—Brown filly Haricot, by Mango or Lanercost.
1848—Bay filly ——— by Mango (died a foal).
1849—Bay filly Braxy, by Moss Trooper.
1850—Bay colt Balrownie, by Annandale.
1851—Bay colt ——— by Fernley. (b. h.)
1852—Bay filly Blooming Heather, by Melbourne.
1853—Bay colt Bonnie Scotland, by Iago.
1854—Bay filly Blink Bonnie, by Melbourne.
1855—Missed to Touchstone.
1856—Brown colt Balnamoon, by Annandale.
1857—Bay filly Bab-at-the-Bowster, by Annandale.
1858—Bay colt Bonnyfield, by West Australian.
1859—Bay filly Bonnie Breastknot, by Voltigeur.
1860—Bay filly Bonnie Bell, by Voltigenr.
1861—Dead filly to Stockwell.
1862—Bay colt Broomielaw, by Stockwell.
1863—Bay colt Bertie, by Newminster.
1864—Bay colt Blinkhoolie, by Rataplan.
1865—Chestnut colt Blankney, by Stockwell.
1866—Bay filly Bertha, by Young Melbourne.
1870—Bay filly by Rapid Rhone.
Barren in 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1871, and died in 1872.

It was on the morning that Faugh-a-Ballagh won the St. Leger, that Mr. Ramsay found himself divided in preference between two yearling fillies, a bay and a brown, which were offered at the Doncaster yearling sales. The last moment decided him in favor of the bay, which he got for 300 guineas, Mr. Gully getting the brown for a hundred more. Had either gentleman been allowed to peep into futurity, he would have wanted both, and yet their careers, though both famous, are widely different. The brown became known as Mendicant, the Oaks winner, and the dam of Beadsman, while the bay, though of no repute on the turf, as Queen Mary, the dam of Blink Bonny, Haricot and Bonnie Scotland, and grandam of Caller Ou, Blair Athol, Breadalbane, Luke Blackburn, Bramble, Fleetwing, and Glidelia, has written her name in indelible letters upon the scroll of fame. Mr. Ramsay's death occurred five years later, and that "last scene" of the turfman's career, the sale of his stud at auction, followed. Haricot was not a promising first-born, and Mr. I'Anson heard the remark in the sale ring, that "some madman has given £20 for her and her foal" (Braxy), and smiled to think he was the man. From some cause I'Anson, however, did not long retain Queen Mary, but sold her and Braxy to go to Scotland, the mare being in foal by Annandale. He kept Haricot, and when he began to send her along, the little brown showed so well that he regretted having parted with her dam. Haricot's form improved, and I'Anson was no longer undetermined, and when the stable had gone into winter quarters, he set out for Scotland to reclaim Queen Mary. It was in the dead of winter when he found her, gaunt, and half-starved, upon a hillside, with Braxy and Balrownie, then a weanling, huddled together, shivering as they sought to shelter themselves from the piercing blasts of the winds. The Scottish owner's stud-book learning, if he had any, had evidently been dissipated by hot whisky, for the mare was in foal to a half-bred horse called Fernely, and if the Racing Calendar circulated in his neighborhood, it is certain that he was not its student, for I'Anson had no trouble in buying the lot for a few hundreds. In the midst of a rigorous Scottish winter he set out for Malton with the three, and it was all he could do to get them there alive. But he did, and the bargain was the beginning of I'Anson's fortunes. Braxy raced with success, and her daughter, Bernice, by Stockwell, now at Mr. Belmont's, has given our turf many serviceable racers, while Balrownie furnished into a grand horse, and was imported to this country, where he got Climax, Fleetwing, Capt. Moore, Jubal, Heatherbell, the dam of Viator, and many others of note. Queen Mary threw seventeen foals, all more or less racers of eminence. Unless it be her great rival, Pocahontas, she was, indeed, the greatest broodmare of modern times. The glories of Penelope and Web, of the Alexander mare, who foaled Selim, Castral, Rubens, and Bronze, sink into comparative insignificance beside hers. The list of her foals given above is not the extent of her renown; Haricot, her first-born, became the dam of Caller Ou, who won the St. Leger of 1861, and upwards of thirty other events at all distances, and of Lady Langdon, who threw Hampton, a racer of the real sterling sort, and one of the best of the young English stallions of to-day. Balrownie's blood has been of great value in this country in Fleetwing, Climax, Viator, Capt. Moore, and West Roxbury. Blooming Heather was the dam of Laburnum, Blink Bonny won the Derby and Oaks, and threw Blair Athol and Breadalbane, and Bonny Bell foaled Beauclerc, while of Bonnie Scotland it is our effort now to treat.

John Scott's dream that Queen Mary would go to Bay Middleton, and throw a Derby winner, came to naught, as she never honored him with a visit, and I'Anson had almost made up his mind to send her back to Annandale in the spring of 1852. Something, however, threw the short-backed Iago in his path. His stock were not quite as clear in their wind as he liked, but his fine temper and splendid back and loins were attractive. So the mare was sent to him, and the result was Bonnie Scotland, by long odds the most robust and hearty of the lot. "He had the greatest constitution of the family, and was the most indolent at exercise, that I ever had to do with," was I'Anson's pithy summing up of his character. He was a bit coarse, and certainly gross as a foal, and attained such a size that it was soon found impossible to fit him for his two-year-old engagements, when he had nearly broken his leg. Below is a list of the

Performances of Bonnie Scotland, 1856.

July 10.—Liverpool St. Leger for three-year-olds: 10 sovereigns each; 100 sovereigns added; 50 sovereigns to second; winner to pay 15 sovereigns toward expenses; one mile and three-quarters; 23 subscribers.

W. I'Anson's b c Bonnie Scotland by Iago..... 1
J. Dawson's b c Omer Pasha..... 2
Mr. Saxon's br g Tom Thumb..... 3

Mr. Gulliver's Illuminator and Lord Glasgow's Miss Whip colt also ran. Won by two lengths.

York, Aug. 22.—The Great Yorkshire Stakes for three-year-olds.

Lord Derby's b c Fazzoletto, by Orlando..... 1
Lord Glasgow's blk c Brother to Bird on the Wing..... 2
E. Parr's b c Stork..... 3
W. I'Anson's b c Bonnie Scotland..... 4

Seven others ran unplaced.

Doncaster, Sept. 17.—The St. Leger, for three-year-olds; 25 sovereigns each; 100 sovereigns to second.

Mr. Nichol's rn c Warlock, by Birdcatcher..... 1
W. I'Anson's b c Bonnie Scotland, by Iago..... 0
Mr. Morris' b c Artillery, by Touchstone..... 0
W. Hill's b c Rogerthorpe, by The Hero..... 4

Mr. Knowles' Merlin, by Birdcatcher, Mr. Bowe's Victoria, Lord Glasgow's Clarissa colt, Admiral Harcourt's Ellington, and Mr. Dunn's Squirs Watt also ran.

Doncaster, Sept. 19.—The Doncaster Stakes, for three-year-olds; 10 sovereigns each; 100 sovereigns added; 50 sovereigns to second, one mile and a half; 93 subscribers.

W. I'Anson's b c Bonnie Scotland, by Iago..... 1
H. Brook's ch f Manganese..... 2
Mr. Knowles' br c Aleppo..... 3
Admiral Harcourt's br c Ellington..... 4

Brother to Bird on the Wing and Calphefnia also ran. Won by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third. Bonnie Scotland broke down at the finish of the race.

From the above record, compared with that of his contemporaries, we have an idea that Bonnie Scotland was quite the best three-year-old of his year. Ellington and Warlock were the Derby and Leger heroes of that year, but Bonnie Scotland beat the former, and Warlock, who finished in front of him in the Leger, was delicate, and a difficult one to train at best. As a matter of fact, Bonnie Scotland never was thoroughly right in the leg which he had nearly broken the year before, and it could not be made to stand another preparation after his break-down in the Doncaster Stakes, and as it was against his breeding policy to keep a stallion, I'Anson sold the colt to Capt. Cornish for exportation, and he arrived in New York on the ship Baltic during the season of 1857. He arrived in the midst of a great financial panic, and for some time went begging for a purchaser. Mr. John Reber of Lancaster, O., however, was in quest of such a horse to fill Monarch's shoes, and purchased him for $1,200, in conjunction with Mr. Kntz, and Bonnie made his debut in the stud in 1858. His maiden alliance may be said to have been the invincible Fashion, and the result of the union was Dangerous, a horse that Mr. Reber is of the opinion was one of the best he ever trained. Scotland, ont of Young Fashion, was another of his first good ones, who signalized himself by beating Asteroid a heat, being the only horse to achieve that distinction. Bonnie Scotland remained at Lancaster until 1867. The year previous Mr. Kutz had sold his interest to thr. E. A. Smith, and the following year Mr. Smith divided Me stock with Mr. Reber, the old stallion and his daughter Ontario falling to Mr. Smith. This mare, Ontario, was a daughter of Lady Lancaster, by imported Monarch, and, unless it be Glidelia, she was the best of his daughters. For two seasons she swept the board in the West, and has since foaled the rasping horse McWhirter, and is now at Rancocas, one of the most valued of the array of noted mares which dot its pastures. In 1867 Mr. Smith sent Bonnie Scotland to Kentucky, and he made that season, and also 1868, in the Blue Grass region. At the end of the latter season Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, now editor of the California Breeder and Sportsman, bought him, trading a farm in Iowa, the horse being valued at $6,000, but soon after sold a half interest to D. A. Gage of Chicago, and finally his remaining interest to Mr. C. C. Parks of Waukeegan, for $1,700. Mr. Parks then purchased Mr. Gage's interest, and the old horse was placed at the head of the Glen Flora Stud, at Waukeegan, Ill.

We have traced the eventful history of Bonnie Scotland up to 1872, and now the ill-fortune which had seemed to follow him throughout his career took a turn. Vandal had died that April, and Jack Malone threatened to follow him soon. Gen. Harding's thoughts naturally turned towards securing a successor to the premiership of Belle Meade. This time he wanted an outcross for his young Vandal, Brown Dick and Jack Malone mares. Leamington was the horse he pined for, but Enquirer and Longfellow had given the brown an enormous prestige, and his price put him out of reach. King Ernest was bred to his taste, but Mr. Withers was not disposed to sell. At last, they made overtures for Bonnie Scotland. Experience Oaks was his only representative of any account upon the turf at the time, and the old horse was nineteen years old, but his get had shown racing quality of sufficiently high stamp to suit, and, as Mr. Parks was about breaking up his stud, after some correspondence Gen. Jackson struck a bargain at $2,500, and it was the best Belle Meade ever made. The old horse arrived at

Nashville, and was shown before a not over-enthusiastic audience. It was beld that he had "had feet," and he "wanted quality," and his "get didn't like a distance." The Hardings, however, bore it in good part. They took off his shoes, let his feet grow out, and the old horse made his first season at Belle Meade in 1873. Among the first of his get were Belle of the Meade and Bushwhacker, the former one of the best two-year-olds of her year, and the latter destined as a four-miler to win a Bowie and Great Long Island Stakes. Bonnie Scotland stood seven seasons at Belle Meade, during which time he rose to the front rank of stallions.

His highest-priced colt, in 1875, was Blue Gown; in 1876, Baritone (Bramble selling for $450); 1877, Boardman; in 1878, Luke Blackburn; in 1879, Banter (Barrett bringing $825); in 1880, Burnham; in 1881, Joe Blackburn (Bolero bringing $5,000).

For the first time since he has risen to importance among the winning sires, Bonnie Scotland has a two-year-old leader to his team, and a right worthy one, in George Kinney, who is the best two-year-old performer he has ever given the turf, and, unless it be the incomparable Sensation, we doubt if we have ever had a better two-year-old. Kinney, in his races, showed indications of a temper, which threatened mischief, and no one who saw his finish for the July Stakes at Monmouth can forget it as one of the most remarkable exhibitions of willfulness and speed which modern race-goers have witnessed. He was on the inside of the track, but swerved clean to the outside rail, then in again, and finally back into the middle of the track, and won. Our opinion of the colt is that, unless something wholly unforeseen happens, he will prove the best colt Bonnie Scotland ever sired, and that is saying a great deal for a stallion to whom Bramble, Glidelia and Luke Blackburn claim paternity. It will be held as rank heresy by the former followers of Luke Blackburn, but Kinney goes into his three-year-old season with far better credentials than Blackburn. Moreover, he is a horse of greater size and length, and quite as substantial, while his breeding is quite as good, he having our friend, Mr. Charles W. Batbgate's, favorite cross of American Eclipse, and traces through to Col. Delancy's imported Cub Mare, to which so many of our best pedigrees run. Our admiration for Pizarro knows no bounds, and Kinglike's Nursery stamped him as a colt of great speed; but, if we were called upon to choose a three-year-old for a hard campaign in the best company, we would choose Kinney in preference to any half-dozen of the two-year-olds we saw run last season. He had a splint when a yearling, which caused George Rice to refuse bim, an act he has never ceased to regret. When Rose sent him along as a yearling he fell lame, and the worst fears were entertained, but we saw nothing last season to warrant the belief that his legs would give him any trouble. His physique is a marvel of strength, and his energy amazing, and these are the attributes which distinguished his relative, Luke Blackburn.

Boatman, who occupies second place in the list, though a good average gelding, is nothing more, and owes his position to the fact that the three-year-olds were not a good lot, and the best of them were broken down or not engaged when he won. That such an animal should win the Sequel, Kenner and Great American Stallion Stakes is sufficient proof of the merits of last season's three-year-olds. Probably Forester or Runnymede could have given him twenty pounds and beaten him, and certainly Macduff could.

Bootjack holds third place, and richly deserves it. He is the Bonnie Scotland of Bonnie Scotlands in all the family name implies of campaigning qualities, having in three consecutive seasons run a total of seventy races, winning forty and $25,162 50. Last season he led the Bonnie Scotland phalanx, and is quite a worthy successor to Bramble in earning a name for toughness. Below a mile and a quarter Bootjack's speed is second only to that of Giroffe and Barrett, but, grand little horse though he is, the Dwyers found for once in their lives that they had misplaced him when they put him in the company of the fastest four-year-olds on the continent. Bootjack's place is at the head of the second class and in handicaps, as he seems to handle weight very well, and is just the style of horse to suit his owners, the Messrs. Dwyer, being one of the every-day kind, easy to train and easily placed.

Glidelia, whose star seemed to have set with her three-year-old labors, shone forth with its wonted brilliancy last season at five, and the finish of her career, at Saratoga, was well worthy of a mare who will go down in history beside Black Maria, Fashion, Idlewild and Ruthless as one of the best turf heroines who have carried silk. We have always had a notion that Glidelia would have excelled over the cup courses had Captain Connor thought best to have her specially prepared. She had all the constitutional qualities of the Bonnie Scotlands, with more quality than falls to the lot of most of them. Like most stayers, she was of a sluggish nature, and required riding to get her to fully extend herself, when her stride was a marvel of power and elasticity. In the Hunter Stakes of 1880 Giroffe caught her in the stretch, and Tom Sayers had to apply the whalebone lustily to bring her through.

"Why, Tom," we remarked to bim in the weighing-room, "the mare can't be herself."

"How's that?" he asked.

"Why, at the distance she always outclassed Giroffe, who isn't quite herself to-day, and yet you had to ride your mare out to win."

"Oh, you don't know the mare, sir," he replied. "She never'll do more than she's asked, and she had begun to loaf along, when all of a sudden I saw Feake's shadow closin' on me. I clucked to her, but she wouldn't budge, although she had plenty left, and so I give her the whip, and she come on with lots in hand."

Of Bonnie Scotland's remaining winners, Ike Bonham may be said to have carried out the promise Lohelia gave years ago for their qualifications as steeplechasers, and, barring Postguard, he is the best representative of the "post and rail" we now have. Barrett is sixth on the list, with nearly as many thousands of money, which, but for his beastly temper, should have been nearly twice as much, as there is a general belief that he is the fastest miler we have had for some time. Bushwhacker's couple of victories were more than enough to compensate for the two years he was an absentee from the post, both races being four-mile heats, viz., the Great Long Island and Bowie Stakes. Brambaletta's name appears for the last time, the little brown heroine having bid adieu to the scenes upon which she has enacted so brilliant a part, and but for the untimely accident at Saratoga she might have left a record similar to Caller Ou, whom she greatly resembles. Bernardine, too, another of the true Bonnie Scotland line of campaigners, has left us, cut off short in life, and Dan K., who improved with years, has about run his last. Apart from George Kinney, the last of the Bonnie Scotlands were not particularly distinguished last season for their two-year-old races. Bondholder certainly created a good impression at Louisville in the spring, but lost form, and Bocaccio, though an elegant model of the lusty kind, seemed to have the slows, but after all the family were never ideal two-year-olds, though several of them have won a great name, and there is perhaps one or two of them who, Luke Blackburn-like, will come out from behind the cloud that obscured their two-year-old efforts, and shine out with all the brightness of Blackburn, Bramble and Glidelia in the battles for the Belmont, Kentucky Derby and Lorillard of the coming year.

Bonnie Scotland died at Belle Meade, Feb. 1, 1880, aged twenty-seven years, or two years more than Lexington or Leamington, seven years more than Australian, and five more than Vandal. Compared with some of the noted patriarchs of the English turf he fairly held his own. Tonchstone lived until thirty, Birdcatcher until twenty-seven, Newminster until twenty, and Stockwell until twenty-one. There is no telling how much longer he might have stretched out his span of life, as, physically, he was quite himself up to a few days prior to his death, which was not in the least due to infirmity but to spasmodic colic. The loss of his teeth rendered him unable to masticate his food, owing to which indigestion set in and produced colic. Even then his grand constitution caused them to hope he would rally through, but spasms set in, and the spirit of St. Leger second went out with the last gleam of that February sun. His skeleton was articulated and placed in the Vanderbilt University, but no such recourse was needed to keep alive his fame. A racehorse of the purest type, an accident had prevented the fullest display of his prowess; ordained by nature to reproduce his own excellence in a progeny, he had long been denied the opportunity. But this he had outlived. He had come to Belle Meade unhonored and in seven short years he had recovered his ground and made a name which some stallions have required a lifetime to achieve. He had, in his neglect, seen Lexington, Australian, Leamington, Vandal, Eclipse and Glenelg flourish, but he had lived at last to see them all give place to him in the list of "winning stallions," and died upon the threshold of "Bonnie Scotland's year," for such 1880 will be remembered. Bramble had won him glory in the cups, Bushwhacker at four-mile heats, and Blackburn and Glidelia were soon to burst upon the scene. In our judgment the blood of Bonnie Scotland will prove one of the most valuable we have in forming the pedigree of the coming racer. It carries with it a diploma for soundness of limbs and strength of constitution such as no other family, either here or in England, possesses, and as the modern system of racing is one of extreme severity, a drop of the old hero of Belle Meade will be needed to give those campaigning qualities for which his children stand quite alone. His daughters are becoming very valuable as broodmares, and already several of them have made a name for themselves. Ontario has bred McWhirter; Kelpie has bred Janet and Duke of Montrose; Bonnie May has thrown Blue Lodge and Bellona; Lucy May has thrown Victim; and Bonnie Kate has bred Bonnie Lizzie. As yet, his sons have not distinguished themselves at the stud, but with Bramble and Luke Blackburn at Belle Meade the male line of Queen Mary's son is certain to stretch out for many generations.

The Next English Derby.

Asmodeus in the London *Standard* thus describes some of the cracks that are expected to face the starter on next Derby day:

As I have already stated the two-year-olds comprised a lot of very good animals, notably Macheath, whose achievements between the time of his debut in the Hurstbourne at Stockbridge, and his defeat during the Houghton week in a single-handed set-to with Adriana, were of the first order. By Macaroni—Heatherbell, Macheath can claim to be a wonderfully well-bred horse, and that his performances have been well worthy of the grand blood which flows through his veins is patent from the circumstance of his having accredited Mr. Crawfurd with upwards of £10,000 in stakes. He was bred and trained by Alec Taylor at Manton, and I believe I am right in adding that the gentleman whose colors he has so creditably carried is only half owner of the colt. Taylor still retains a half share in him. But for one drawback it would be absurd to describe Macheath as other than a grand colt, but, unfortunately for his future prospects, there is a big "if," the fact being that, though almost perfection in every other respect, he stands upon a pair of very suspicious forelegs. It is really a matter of surprise that he should have stood so soundly as he did. A course less adapted for the Manton colt could hardly be found than that over which the Derby is contested, and bearing in mind his faulty performance when Beau Brummel beat him in the Hopeful, I cannot recommend his chance for the highest honors within reach of a racing man, fully believing that the long descent to Tattenham Corner will prove fatal to his chance even if he is able to get to the post, which is doubtful.

A no less charming colt to look at is Beau Brummel, whose general good looks are not depreciated by any doubts as to his legs, which are clean and well formed, and look as strong as bars of iron. When a yearling Beau Brummel was sold to Matthew Dawson, acting for Lord Hastings, at Cobham for 379 guineas, and he made his first appearance in public at Chester, where, as the colt by George Frederick—Ma Belle, he ought, notwithstanding his somewhat backward condition, to have won the Mostyn Stakes easily enough from his stable companion, Camilla, and Madrid. This was proved clearly enough upon the occasion of his next effort at Epsom, when he won the Woodcot Stakes after a good race with Hauteur, and in gauging his prospects of classic honors next May it should always be kept in mind how he bowled down the hill like a cricket ball. There was an excuse for his defeat by the colt by Cremorne—Hetty, in the Mottesfont at Stockbridge, and it may be that he was a little lucky to win the Hopeful from Macheath. Still, though defeated in his final attempt in the Rous Memorial, he was far from disgraced, and really his credentials are such as must give him a splendid chance for the Derby. I may add, also, that he is wintering well, and will, at least so far as looks are concerned, take a lot of beating next year.

A stable companion of Lord Hastings' shapely son of Ma Belle is Galliard, a colt by Galopin—Mavis, remarkable for his singular beauty and symmetry. In some measure he resembles his sire, and to look him over there really does not seem room to find a fault with him. Still, he has never given his trainer the idea of being a real smasher in a private trial, and his public running has not been of a kind altogether satisfactory. He was only a half-trained horse when he won the Chesterfield Stakes at the July meeting at Newmarket, in which his most troublesome opponents were Export, a backward colt, and Padlock. There was not much in his form to exalt Galliard to the top of the tree, but the style of his success was such as to justify a high opinion of his merits as a racehorse. The moment he passed the post he was generally voted a "flyer," but still the stable connection maintained that he was not of the first class, and supposing that he was none the worse for an intervening indisposition, Galliard may really be put down as a moderate only, for there was little merit in his Prince of Wales' Stakes victory at York, and when he met the cracks of the season at Doncaster in the Champagne Stakes he came off in anything but "shining" form. It is true that he had been amiss coughing, but even this would hardly have accounted for his wretched form. Thus it will be gathered, that, so far as concerns the stable companions, my leaning would be towards Beau Brummel, despite the good looks of Lord Falmouth's colt.

Mr. Crawfurd has a strong team, independent of Macheath, to represent him next year, and whether it be Energy, Clairvaux or Keir that will carry the scarlet jacket in the Derby, he will surely be a good favorite. The last-named is a son of Sterling and Wild Duchess, and though not a very handsome colt he showed by his running with Highland Chief that he is possessed of more than average merit, and, moreover, proved his ability to get over a distance. Keir was in receipt of six pounds from Lord Ellesmere's colt and would probably have beaten him at even weights. Energy is another of Sterling's sons from Cherry Duchess, and he is a much more taking colt to the eye than his stable companion, being a remarkably good-looking colt with great power and showing grand quality. Energy made a winning debut at Doncaster, where he made an example of two fair performers in Tyndrum and Bon Jour at a difference of ten pounds. He ran well in the Middle Park Plate, which Mr. Crawfurd won with Macheath, and when he got home gallantly from Tristan and Scobell in the Great Challenge Stakes it really looked as though he was a very smart colt that was "coming on." Though a warm favorite, however, he failed to make much show in the Dewhurst Plate, and, in fact, his performance in that particular race was suggestive of speed rather than stamina being his forte. Clairvaux, by Hermit—Devotion, and consequently own brother to St. Marguerite and Thebais, is a grand-looking colt that might develop into a really good horse, and if Mr. Crawfurd is destined to win the big Derby with any of his Newmarket-trained animals, I imagine it will be with him.

John Dawson has probably not had such a good horse in his stable since Galopin as Fulmen, who is by Prince Batthyany's crack, out of Lightning. It would be hard to find a grander or more shapely colt than Fulmen, and he may be considered to have been very unlucky so far as his racing career has progressed up to the present. He played hare before hounds with his field in the Maiden Plate at Ascot, when he made his debut, and fairly stretched Macheath's neck in the July Stakes, at Newmarket, and there cannot be the slightest doubt but what he ought to have beaten Highland Chief easily in the Homebred Sweepstakes at the Houghton meeting. I shall he greatly disappointed if Fulmen does not make a downright good horse next year, and should he keep sound and well he will, with a good jockey on his back, very likely achieve a similar grand coup to that which completed his sire's fame in 1875. There has been very little betting upon the big event as yet, but I may mention that when lots are backed against the field, the name of Fulmen is never omitted.

Highland Chief has upon several occasions shown smart form in public, but his conformation does not justify one in estimating his Epsom chances very highly, inasmuch as he is not likely to be suited by the course. Furthermore, there is a doubt as to his wind, for though it is denied that he is a roarer, it is admitted that he "makes a noise." Though not a very good performer, as gauged by the hook records, the Prince, by Balfe, out of Lady Sophie, is not at all unlikely to make a big mark in the future. Throughout his two-year-old career he was little more than a baby as a racehorse, but from all accounts he is growing as well as could possibly be desired, and, in fact, no animal could possibly be wintering more satisfactorily. Since last he was seen in public the Prince has thickened in an extraordinary degree, and there will be few better-looking three-year-olds stripped next season, as he combines great power and substance with quality. His best performance last year was at Sandown Park, when Fordham rode him in the Great Sapling Stakes. He was carrying the tremendous crusher of nine stone twelve pounds then, and but for being perhaps a little too tenderly nursed would have beaten Goldfield, to whom he was conceding nine pounds.

A very nice horse that was probably not seen at his best last season is Sigmopbone, by Young Trumpeter—Eau de Cologne. He is a big, powerful customer, with hind-quarters as strong as a dray-horse, but there is no lumber about him, and despite his great size still shows plenty of quality. He made his debut in the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, but though a good favorite he cut up badly, and certainly did not seem at home on the course for he did not go down the hill at all well. On the other hand, he showed very smart form both at Goodwood and Stockbridge, where the finish was against collar, winning the Richmond Stakes at the former and the Cup at the latter meeting in a style which stamped him a really good horse. He was dead amiss when he ran for the Rous Memorial at Newmarket, and on returning home to Houghton was so bad that fears were entertained as to his getting over his illness. Happily, however, he weathered the storm satisfactorily, and I hear that he is getting on as well as his best admirers could wish. He is entered for the Derby but, unfortunately for Tom Cannon, he was not nominated for the 2,000 Guineas. Here I may mention that the famous jockey will not remove to Danebury until the spring, and in the meantime the long-disused establishment over which the late John Day presided with such success will be put into thorough repair.

The Original Hiatoga.

A few days ago we received a call from Mr. W. P. Dunlap, of Maquoketa, Ia. Mr. D. was born and raised in Rockingham Co., Va., and, emigrating from that State to Iowa some twenty-five years ago, carried with him the characteristic Old Virginia fondness for a good horse, and also some of the horses as well. Our conversation turning upon Virginia horses and Virginia horsemen, he remarked that his father, Col. J. W. Dunlap, of Rockingham County, at one time owned the original Hiatoga, the sire of the famous Rice's Hiatoga, at one time so very popular in Southeastern Ohio. Col. Dunlap bought the horse in 1835, and Mr. W. P. Dunlap kept him two seasons, and then sold him to Charles Sager, who took him to Ohio, where he died within a year. The old Hiatoga was a coal black, with a long white star in his forehead, and both hind feet white; and nearly all of his get were colored like him, although there was an occasional sorrel colt among them. He was highly prized as a saddle horse, was a fast pacer; and so pure and natural was his pacing gait that Col. Dunlap, in order to show his favorite horse, would sometimes lay down a series of nine flour barrels, a few feet apart, in the road, and ride the horse over them, landing him in a pure pacing gait without an effort. The breeding of Hiatoga is not known; he was a strong, muscular horse, weighing between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds, and evidently came of good stock. Some of his descendants were taken by the Dunlap family to Iowa; and to this day wherever any of his blood is found the pacing gait asserts itself. —*Breeder's Gazette.*

The Breeder and Sportsman, a weekly journal, published at $5 a year, is a very valuable journal to those interested in breeding and sporting intelligence. It issued an extra number on New Year's with a splendid steel engraving [illegible] half the price of the paper.—*East Oregonian.*

Death of Billy Barrett.

This once well-known jockey died at his home at Oceanport, near Monmouth Park, New Jersey, on the 6th inst., of pneumonia. During his career in the saddle he achieved fame through the success of his mounts for the Rancocas stable. He first took employment in Mr. Pierre Lorillard's stable in 1874, the late Billy Brown hiring him as a stable boy. He showed so much skill to ride and handle horses according to orders that in August of the year following he was allowed to put on the "cherry and black" jacket, with which he afterwards became famous. One of his first mounts was on the two-year-olds Durango and Bambino, then stable companions of the now world-famous Parole, who was himself also a two-year-old. In the October following Barrett first rode at Jerome Park, having mounts on Springlet, Cyril and Morris for Mr. Lorillard, and Evelyn Carter for Major Doswell. In 1876 Barrett was made the second jockey for the Rancocas stable, and as such was taken to Louisville in company with Dan Sparling to ride Parole and the other horses sent on that disastrous trip. The stable returned almost immediately to Baltimore, and there Barrett rode his first winning mount on Pera for the "non-winner" three-year-old stakes at a mile, Sparling riding Pera's stable companion, Spirley, into second place. During the summer, Barrett, while not riding many winners, had good practice, wearing, as occasion offered, the colors of several prominent owners. At the October meeting of the American Jockey Club he rode Bombast a winner for the Champagne Stakes. The season of 1877 was Barrett's great year. At the Jerome Park June meeting he rode Bombast a winner for the Withers, Zoo-Zoo for the Maryland, Perfection for the Juvenile and Parole for the Woodburn Stakes, the last named event at two miles and a half, it being the long distance race of the meeting. The Rancocas stable was then in grand form, and honors followed fast. Barrett reaped many of them with Bombast and Zoo-Zoo, his riding of the latter filly for the West End Hotel Stakes in a terrific thunder storm being considered a masterly effort for one so comparatively inexperienced. At Saratoga he rode Parole a winner for the Cup, while with Pique, Lucifer, Fugitive, Lady Salyers, Eugene, N. Robinson, Bombast, Zoo-Zoo, Auburn and other horses, he won a number of races.

Billy was also fairly successful at Jerome Park in the autumn, winning the Maturity Stakes with Parole, but perhaps his greatest triumph was at the October meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, when on Parole he beat Ten Broeck and Tom Ochiltree for the Special Sweepstakes at two miles and a half, for doing which he received an ovation from the admirers of Parole the like of which had never previously been paid to any rider, and fortunately to none since. For it may be said that it was that race and the honors paid him which spoiled Barrett. He rode all through 1878 for Mr. P. Lorillard with great success, while so anxious were other owners to have him on their horses that he could have had a mount in almost every race for which he could ride the weights. His fixed event honors for the year included the Chesapeake, the Cup, the Central and the Pimlico Stakes at Baltimore, the Fordham and Manhattan handicaps at Jerome, the Jersey Derby at Monmouth Park, the All-Aged, the Doswell, the Kentucky Stakes, and, for the second time, the Cup (with Parole) at Saratoga. The year 1879 was, as a whole, a bad year for Barrett. Mr. Lorillard had sent Parole and the cream of the Rancocas Stable to England, and this fact and Barrett's increasing weight reduced very materially the number of mounts he had. He rode a fair number of winners, however, but with the end of the year he severed his connection with the Rancocas stable and accepted the colors of Messrs. Babcock & Co., which he wore with some success in 1880, winning the Withers at Jerome Park, the Jersey Derby and St. Leger at Monmouth Park and the Seqnel at Saratoga on Ferncliffe, but perhaps Billy's happiest day of the year was at Jerome Park in October, when he again put on the "cherry and black" and rode Parole, the winner of his first race after his return from England, both horse and rider receiving honors second only to those paid them in Baltimore in 1877. With this mount Barrett's carreer on the turf may be said to have ended, for although he was occasionally seen at some of the larger meetings, ill health and increased weight virtually forbade his riding, and although he promised on several occasions to ride—even last summer—he was never able to get down to the weight, and as he had but little inclination to travel he was rarely seen elsewhere than at Monmouth Park, which may be said to have been his home during the last few years, and near which he will no doubt be buried.

Dan Mace.

It is possible that Dan Mace may have begun his career as a trainer with some of the animals landed by Noah after that memorable freshet, which it has remained for a Minnesota man to identify as the one which submerged Atlantis. Whether the Atlantean trotters and tracks were influenced by the wiles of the artful Daniel—not he of the lion's den—in antediluvian times or not, would be another fitting problem for the active intellect of my famous compatriot; but there can be but little doubt but that Dan started in as early as Noah. Having fixed the period of his apprenticeship at such a remote date, consistency requires some explanation of his prolonged sojourn among the equines. Mayhap in ancient times he drove a horse a trifle scant of winning because of an upward and backward glance at some bewilderingly beautiful daughter of a prophet whose prognostications regarding that especial event were thereby falsified. Possibly this irate ancient, in his anger, doomed Daniel to drive forever on and on, forever glancing upward and backward, forever wearing the brilliant sky-blue tint so incongruous with his complexion. Perhaps this is all an idle fancy; but where is the horseman so aged that he can remember the time when Dan Mace did not drive? There is something uncanny about it. Dan must certainly be the wandering Jew among drivers. Another fact strongly supporting this theory is the superlative artfulness with which he plays delicate manipulations with the ribbons in the months of strange horses. How else, save with ages and ages of practice, could he do so smoothly, so easily, with so little effort, what requires such determined effort in others? Certainly this does not come from commanding intellectual power, for has not a great critic pronounced Daniel "a genius in the sulky; an idiot out of it?" Then, again, how often has it been remarked that he does not grow old; and is not his persistent refusal to tell his age another most suspicious corroborative circumstance? In the language of a great poet, slightly modified: "Horses die and men grow old, but Dan drives on forever." He did not appear this year behind any of the fast ones in the circuit, and it is possible he is attempting to obtain a release from the curse that is upon him; but it will do no good. Next season must find him in his old place through the Grand Circuit.—*From "Knights of the Ribbons," in Breeder's Gazette.*

Clingstone.

George Saunders writes from Cleveland that when Clingstone returned to that place at the close of last season's campaign his shoes were removed, and the son of Rysdyk turned loose in a paddock every fine day. This was continued until about two weeks ago, the horse receiving exactly the same care in regard to grooming, etc., as during the trotting season, while his food consisted of six quarts of oats per day, with the usual allowance of bran and hay, and occasionally some fine corn fodder. In the meantime, the swelling in his groin, which weakened him last summer, and caused the loss of speed for which those not in the secrets of the stable were unable to account, did not disappear, and it was decided that Dr. Fair, who had watched the case for months, should perform an operation for permanent relief. This was done, and the result was the removal of a fibrous tumor, weighing a pound and a half, from the groin, and adjoining the spermatic cord. This tumor had been in process of formation for five years, and was the result of improper gelding. Since this operation, Clingstone has improved wonderfully in health and spirits, and is now taking a walk every morning and evening, the attendant having his hands full to restrain "the Demon's" ardor. The story regarding Clingstone's sore throat had no foundation in fact, the horse never having been troubled in that respect. He will soon be given daily jogs in harness, and when the season of 1883 opens, stand prepared to meet any and all competitors.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Palo Alto Colts in Kentucky Stakes.

In the stakes of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association for foals of 1881, to be trotted at the fall meeting this year the following California colts have been named:

Br f Alta Belle by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells.
Br f Morning Glory by Electioneer, dam Marti.
B g Doolittle by Electioneer, dam Lady Dooley.
B c Peyton by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
B c St. Just by Electioneer, dam Fidelia.
B f Chiquita by Electioneer, dam Pearl.
—— Gypsum by Electioneer, dam Gypsy.
B c Alban by Gen. Benton, dam Lady Morgan.
Ch g Wyandotte by Gen. Benton, dam Winona.
B c Edos by Gen. Bentou, dam Sontag Mohawk.

All these colts are also named in the stakes for three-year-olds, to be trotted in 1884, and the Blue Grass Stakes for four-year-olds, to be decided in 1885.

American Nominations for English Races.—Among the entries for the large number of stakes and handicaps which closed on the preceding Tuesday, the London *Calendar* of the 4th publishes those made for events to be run at Newmarket, Epsom and Ascot. The American stables are fairly well represented, although Mr. Lorillard failed to nominate anything for the Newmarket Handicap. Mr. Keene put in Golden Gate for that event. The distance is a mile and a half and it will be run April 11. For the City and Suburban, a mile and a quarter, and the Great Metropolitan, two miles and a quarter, to be run at Epsom on April 17 and 18, Mr. Lorillard nominated Iroquois, Arauza, Sachem and Pinafore for the short race, and Iroquois, Sachem and Pinafore for the long race, while Mr. Keene is represented by Foxhall in the City and Suburban and Golden Gate in the Metropolitan. At Ascot both stables are represented for the Gold Cup, Mr. Keene by last year's winner, Foxhall, and Mr. Lorillard by Iroquois, Sachem and Pinafore. The Lorillard three are also among the nominations for the Alexandra Plate. The Ascot Gold Cup is at two miles and a half and will be run on June 7. The Alexandra Plate is at three miles and will be run for on the last day of the meeting, June 8.

The animals in training in England belonging to Mr. J. R. Keene left William Day's place at Cholderton Lodge on the 20th ult., and are now located at Lordship Farm, Newmarket, under the care of Richard Marsh. The *Sportsman* says: "All the horses are well. Foxhall has been withdrawn from the private sale list, and will be trained again. The young ones are a good-looking lot, but it is doubted if either Don Fulano or Bookmaker will stand training."

W. W. Bair has driven the fastest mile to harness, Maud S, in 2:10½; Dan Mace the fastest mile to wagon, Hopeful, 2:16½; Johnny Murphy the fastest mile with running mate, Yellow Dock, 2:11; Budd Doble the fastest two miles, Monroe Chief, 4:46; Charley Green the fastest mile to saddle, Great Eastern, 2:15¾; and "Knapsack" McCarthy the fastest pacing mile, Little Brown Jug, 2:11¾.

A report has been current that the trotting stallion Rustic had lately died of pneumonia, but P. J. Shafter, his owner, in a letter to the San Rafael *Journal* denies the report, and says that the horse, although just recovering from a congestive chill, is alive and quite well.

Extraordinary Birds.—Last Sunday, Mr. F. A. Adams killed a "red head"—a duck that has never before found its way to this part of the Pacific coast, though found in the Northern and Eastern States in large numbers. It was one of a flock of six that were flying very high toward the south. Mr. Adams gave this rare specimen to Mr. Golcher, who is having it stuffed and properly preserved. A few days ago Mr. Adams brought down a very large canvasback that measured twenty-five inches from the bill to the toes and thirty-four inches from tip to tip across the wings. This bird was not "stretched" in order to make these large proportions—nor is this story stretched either.

Fattening Cattle.—There are about 1,000 head of cattle at Marker brothers' ranch at Big Meadows, which are now being fattened for the San Francisco market. Some 750 of them belong to W. R. Todhunter, and the rest to Marker brothers. They are fed on alfalfa hay, and it takes a good stock to last them any length of time. W. H. Patterson and L. G. Clark are feeding 1,000 head of beef cattle at Surprise valley. Wm. Hudspeth is feed 500 head at the same place. G. W. Raynes will have 400 head ready for the market early in the spring.—*Chico Record.*

In Panamint valley the disease known as "blackleg" is making sad havoc among the cattle. It is believed that 1,000 head have died lately. Cattle of all ages are attacked and death ensues in from six to eight hours. It is claimed that among the best fed stock, kept on the driest ground, where good shelter and access to the best mountain water is provided, there is less fatality.

Game of all kinds is quite plentiful in Lassen county, and an effort is about to be made to put the game law in force and stop the wasteful slaughter as practiced now. This fall three Indians, inside of three weeks, killed 142 deer in the northern part of the county.

BASE BALL.

A Case of Bad Faith.

San Francisco, January 16, 1883.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: During the early part of December Messrs. Pratt and Morris, representing the Haverly club, sought an interview with the managers of the Olympics and Redingtons. They were invited to the Olympic Club parlors and there made a bona fide agreement to play a series of games, say thirteen, and the schedule of games and all details were arranged without a dissent on the part of the managers. The first game was played between the Haverlys and Olympics on the Sunday before Christmas. The Haverlys were outplayed on every point by the Olympics and at the sixth inning the score was 6 for the Olympics to a cipher for the Haverlys, but owing to darkness the Haverlys by forced playing managed to tie the Olympics on the ninth inning, which made it a draw game. The next game played was on last Sunday between the Haverlys and Redingtons. Again the so-called champion Haverlys were outplayed by the Redingtons and at the end of the game the score stood 7 to 3 against the Haverlys. On Sunday after next the tie game between the Olympics and the Haverlys was to be played off, but here suddenly the Haverlys call a meeting and for some reason, either fear of further defeat or a desire to replenish an empty exchequer, the Haverlys decided to play no more on the Oakland grounds. Messrs. Pratt and Morris both admitted to the managers of the other clubs that the action of their club was ungentlemanly and improper and the reason they give is that they could do nothing with their members and that was final; they would play no more at Oakland. Subsequently Mr. Piercy, of the Recreation Park of this city, interviews the manager of the Olympics and states the Haverlys are now under his control and offers to allow the Haverlys to play the tie game off at Oakland provided they receive the sum of $50, or he would pay the Olympics the same amount if they would play on his grounds in this city. Both offers were refused by the Olympics and it is looked upon as a queer transaction. The Haverlys will not again be allowed to play on the Oakland ground, neither will the managers of the Redingtons or Olympics enter into any contracts in future unless they are certain of at least gentlemanly treatment. Very Truly, D. A. R.

Haverlys vs. Redingtons.

A match game of ball took place at the Olympic Grounds at Oakland Sunday, between the champion Haverlys and the Redington baseball clubs, which resulted in a victory for the latter. Appended is the score:

REDINGTONS.	T.B.	R.	E.	P.O.	A.	HAVERLEYS.	T.B.	R.	E.	P.O.	A.
Arnold, 2b	5	2	0	2	3	Brown, r f	4	1	2	1	1
Incell, p	5	1	0	0	14	Levy, 1 f	4	1	0	1	0
Lawton, c	4	0	0	16	3	Morris, 3b	4	0	2	1	4
Evett, 3b	4	1	0	0	0	Megan, p	4	0	1	1	8
Maran, s s	4	1	0	0	3	F. Carroll, c	4	0	1	10	1
Lewis, c f	4	0	2	0	0	J. Carroll, s s	4	0	0	0	0
Leman, 1b	4	1	0	9	0	Gagus, 2b	4	0	4	5	0
Ambuster, l f	4	1	0	0	0	Pratt, 1b	3	0	6	5	0
Money, r f	4	0	0	0	0	Knowlton, c f	3	1	0	0	0
Totals	38	7	2	27	23	Totals	34	3	16	24	14

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Redingtons	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	— 7
Haverlys	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0		— 3

Wild pitches—Redingtons 1, Haverlys 0. Passed balls—Redingtons 3, Haverlys 6. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—J. W. Mullen. Scorer—J. Lewis.

On Sunday next the Redingtons will meet the Olympics. Messrs. Denny and Irwin of the Providence Club will play with the latter.

THE KENNEL.

Coursing Challenge.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: As a certain number of coursing gentlemen in this state claim to have the fastest greyhound in California (which I do not believe), I will match one greyhound against any greyhound in this State, best two in three courses, for $100 or $200, or I will match four greyhouuds against any four greyhounds in California, according to rule, and allow a guard throughout, for $400 a side. I hereby deposit $100 as forfeit in your hands, the balance of money to be put up on signing articles of agreement. The above races to come off in February, 1883. The above challenge to remain open for one week.

The Breeder and Sportsman to be final stakeholder. Come up, gentlemen, or stop expanding your lungs.

J. F. Carroll.

Coursing at Newark.

Last Tuesday week, at Newark, near John Dugan's Hotel, a coursing match was run between John Dugan's bd b Sallie Henry, by Cartwright—Sadie, and J. Egan's Lady Franklin Jr., by Ben Franklin—Maid of Erin. Sallie Henry won the match in two straight heats. The judges were D. W. Berry and John Echeron; C. J. Wilkinson acted as slipper. After the main match runs were had between Santa Claus and Nell Flaherty, Lord Lurgan and Nellie. During a race Santa Claus got his left foreleg badly sprained.

For the Next Field Trial.—Mr. J. H. Brock of Oroville has sent his eight-month-old Laverack bitch, May, to E. Leavesley, to prepare for the next Gilroy Field Trials. May is from the kennel of Judge Gale of Oroville, who possesses the only pure Laverack setters in this State.

Dixon Coursing.—For the coursing match to be held at Dixon on Washington's birthday dogs have been drawn as follows: Lady Gay and Nellie, Peter and Pride of the West, Snip and Fly, Dakota and Benicia Girl, Blue Jacket and Mand, Fleet and Jingler, Nellie and Prince; Blue Masse runs a bye.

A number of enthusiasts living in the vicinity of Red Bluff are trying to get up a coursing club. We hope they will be successful and shall be pleased to have them communicate with us.

The new wire fence to be built, encircling the whole Santa Margarita ranch, over the mountain tops and across deep gorges and canyons, will take about one year to build. When completed, it will be the longest fence in the State—over 75 miles in length.—*San Luis Rey Star.*

THE STABLE.

Three-Quarter Shoes.

The following is from the advance sheets of "Tips and Toe-Weights," and it is necessary to make some explanations. These papers were written as the experiments progressed, and, consequently, there are counter opinions. At first the intention was to rewrite the whole thing, hut on further consideration it was held best to follow the course of experiments, in order that the reader might fully understand the practical results that changed former views. In this way all the stages could he clearly understood and a better understanding obtained. I must acknowledge that I first commenced the use of tips with some misgivings, and though soon convinced that they were hy far better than the ful shoe, so far as the welfare of tbe feet and legs entered into the case, I expected to discover drawhacks in the nse of them for trotting and roadhorses, on account of being detrimenta to the action. Every trial has convinced me that my forehodings had no fonndation, and the use of them for seven years, although the experiments were limited, confirms me in the helief that at least ninety per cent. of trotting horses will go faster witb them than when wearing full shoes. The three-quarter shoe I tried several years ago on the fore foot, and until a few months ago I thought it was an imperative necessity on the hind foot when scalping hoots were used. This has heen obviated by using a different fastening, which will be explained hereafter.

But as regards the effect of weigbt I am in a quandary, and at the present time inclined to think that the ideas expressed in this chapter are wrong. The reasons for this change of helief will be given in the part of the work which treats of toe-weights.

From causes that could not he overcome the publication has heen delayed. It is expected, however, that it will be ready for delivery soon after the first of February.

In a previous article I promised to give the results of experiments with the "three-quarter shoe," and the reasons for recommending the use of that kind in nearly all cases on the hind feet, and in occasional instancea on the front feet. The illustration is a copy of one of a pair of shoes made after a pattern sent to William Zartman, Petaluma. The intention was to use it with the toe-weight which Mr. Zartman has patented, and by getting them made at headquarters an assnrance was given that the spur would he properly made, and the shoes snch as were wanted. As the varioua kinds of toe-weights, their uses and ahuses, will form a distinct chapter of the treatise, it is unnecessary to say more at present than that the Petaluma is meritorious, eqnaling the best in nearly every respect. The objects in using ahoea of that pattern on the forefeet were in the first place to remedy a faulty method of picking up the foot, to see if it allowed the proper elasticity at the heel, and shonld it be proven that tips could not he used on streets and roada like those of Oakland, it might take the place of them, obviating the greatest drawback of the full ahoe. The experiments were satisfactory on all these points. The pecnliarity in action consisted of the horse lifting the forefoot with a kind of a twist, in which the inner aide was elevated more than the outer, and, on the hypothesis that unequal weight acts in carrying the foot towards the loaded part, it was expected that the defect would he remedied.

Nearly twenty years ago we experimented with a pacing horse, and tested this theory until satisfied of the trnth of it. This was described in "Horse Portraiture" though at that time we had never heard of the application of weight to the horse'a foot in any other method than in the shoe, or the loaded quarter hoot. The pacer was a most inveterate "knee-knocker," and hy making the outside of the shoe very much heavier than the inside, and using a contrivance placed in the "fork," he was cured of the propensity. It is certain, however, that a greater effect is obtained from the weight heing placed higher np than the aole of the foot, though in many instances, the lower application of it will be fouud anfficient. With the first use of toe-weights it was thought that the advantages came from the weight entirely, and heuce horses' legs were ruined hy carrying loads which permanently injured the teudons. Now it ia demonstrated that it is the inequality of distribution which gives the hest effect, and that a 6 oz. weight on a shoe of 10 ozs. is as effectual as 16 ozs. on one which weighs 1¼ lbs. There beiug an entire absence of weight on the inside quarter, that on the outside had a more potent effect. "Side weights" on the fore feet are inadmissihle, as there would be greater danger of injury to the hind legs wheu put on the outside, or the knee and arm if the excrescences were on the inner. The toe-weight can he given an angle in either direction, though there are serious objectiona to usiug it in other than a straight line. Thus we were compelled to aubstitute something akin to the former experieuces, and, as will he noticed in the cut, the heel of the shoe was made wide enough to cover the whole space between the frog and the wall. It was made thin in order tbat the foot might be kept level, as well as permitting the frog to perform its functions. Only one side was fettered and even that free in comparison with the rigid embrace of the full shoe. It is well known that, owing to the thinness of the horn on tbe inner side of the foot, there is a far greater degree of elasticity in that portion, and even if the outer were somewhat hound, much of the injurious result of contraction is obviated. Much stress has been laid on the propriety of restricting the nailing to the anterior part of the wall, and it is certainly a better plan than to drive them further hack. The friction, however, between the wall and the iron soon wears a depression, and this prevents the expansion in a great measnre. With the full shoe the two grooves are nearly equivalent to back nailing, and the posterior part of the wall is held together as though it were locked in a vise. A glance at the engraving will show that the weight of the animal, when thrown on the foot, will have the effect of increasing the expansion of the inner quarter and the delicate mechauism enclosed in the horny covering will have nearly as much room as in the natural state. The frog is employed, and the labor keeps it in health. This has heen the savior of the Goodenough shoe, and has kept it in use notwithstanding the serious defects which mar it. People sneer at the preface to the advertisement, and chuckle over the alliterative phrase, "No frog, no foot; no foot, no horse." But that has heen the redeeming trait, and the inventor is worthy of great credit for insisting on permitting this important organ to do the duty it was intended to perform. Mr. Goodenough came very near adopting tbe right method, and had he hattled with the same persistency for a still closer adherence to nature he would have accompliahed more than he has. Perhaps not. In that case he wonld have met with a greater degree of stubhornesa, and the whole rejected, whereas it is ahout the only improvement which has had any favor; it has held its own in the face of ignorant opposition, and opposition which was characterized by acenes which were strangely in contrast with any degree of common sense. In Chicago, eome eight years ago, many of the journeymen hlacksmiths refused to nail them on, and they paraded the streets with banners and mottoes to intimidate their "bosses" from using them.

At that time I had several long conversations with Mr. G., and gave the shoes a trial, heing in the main pleased, though the cutting of the channel so deeply I was opposed to, and endeavored to remedy that hy having the shoes flattened at the heels. Among other things which were discussed, waa the cause of corns, and he very correctly ascribed the origin of them to the pressure of the ordinary shoe. David A. Gage had a fine road horse which was grievously tronbled with them, aud at Mr. Goodenough's suggestion tips were put on him. He went much hetter, but owing to the erroneous method of preparing the foot they had to be given up. Had Mr. Goodenough bad the channel, which he directed to he made for the reception of his shoe, cut only far enough back to receive the tip, allowing the whole of the posterior part of the foot to rest on the ground as well as the frog, there would have heen hut little variation from the treatment recommended in these papers. It is rather surprising that he did not come to the conclusion, and that if there were so many benefita to be derived from "frog pressure," there must be analogous advantages following the other natural provisions against the injnries arising from concussion and contraction. The trouhle was that he overrated the beneficial effects of frog pressure, and in estimating that it would make amends for all the evils which follow ahoeing, he did not progress to the ultimate point. His shoe ia a thick one, requiring so deep a cutting away of the horn that the continuity between the wall and sole is weakened, and had it not heen for the jar being so much weakened hy the frog, the animal would bave heen lamed in a hrief period.

Many thiuk that the wall and sole of the horse are tbe same and that the difference in texture is owing to something they never trouhled themselves to discern. Though intimately connected they are entirely different, and maceration will separate them in a short time. It is obvious that when the junction is made so much thinner, especially at the weakest point, injury must arise from the cutting away of the horn of the wall and sole to such a depth as is necessary to imbed a thick shoe so that the ground surface is on a level with the frog. In the instances which Dr. Taliaferro gives, the probahle cause of the soreness was the wearing away of the outer side of tbe foot, until it is something like the channeling which the Goodenough process directs. Finding that auch a large majority of horses wear the outside tho most, without direct examination, the assumption is probahly correct. The gliding motion which ia a peculiarity in the action of the hlood horae, entails greater friction and greater wear, aud the feet having been pared during the time when sboes were worn, the growth of one winter ia not enough to withatand the work of the avmmer. The three-quarter shoe will remedy this, and the heuefits which arise from the whole foot being nnfettered for one-third of the time will enahle the animal to wear thia form of aboe with good results. It is so much hetter than the ordinary kiud that it does not require long arguments to prove the euperiority. The setting must he the same as the tips, the shoulder square where it ends on the inner side of the toe, and the inner side of the foot left flush with the ground surface of the iron.

There are said to he 300 professional gunners residing at Harve de Grace, Md., who make a comfortahle living by ahooting redhead and canvasback ducks.

Saunders' Self-Accuation.

TISKILWA, ILL., Jan. 12, 1883.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In your nnmher for December 30th there appears an editorial criticism on the articles of Geo. Saunders, now heing published hy the *Breeder's Gazette*. From your standpoint and opportunities of knowledge, you are doubtless correct; nay, altogthere right in your argument; but, viewing the matter from my grounnd of observation, there appear reasons for differing hoth with yourself and the *Breeder's Gazette*.

Perhaps yon are well aware that the articles claiming to come from the pens of Peter V. Johnson and Geo. W. Saunders emanated largely from the hrain of Mr. White, turf editor of the Chicago *Tribune* and assistant to Mr. J. H. Sanders of the *Breeder's Gazette*. To he snre, the gentlemen under whose names these articles have appeared furnished the groundwork for the narratives, still such matter as Mr. White called for was furnished him.

Mr. White started out to contrast the lives of two prominent Western drivers; to make the undertaking a success it was necessary to paint one of them in glowing colors, and as the writer deemed it hetter to bring forward this hero first, so P. V. Johnson was trotted ont and all the enthnsiasm, as well as the greater portion of tbe brilliant colors, was placed upon the first effort.

There was nothing in all the list of articles, coming from Mr. Johnson, that did not set forth his greatness; from a careful perusal of them the reader is led to believe that Mr. Johnson is the par excellence of all reinsmen. While I respect the worthy driver of Piedmont and many other good ones, still I am cognizant of some glaring mistakes made by the favorite, as well as a few acts that were not, neither are they, at the present day, above suspicion. Enough of this, however.

Mr. White next turns his attention to Saunders, and proceeds to place him in a very poor light before he has carried the series of papers to a sure heginning.

In the first place, I am surprised that Mr. Saunders should allow himself to he placed before the public in ao conspicuoua a position, and more especially in the glowing wake of the refulgent Peter. It would have heen far hetter had he remained content with the notoriety already gained, for there is such a thing as an unhealthy hath of glory, that injures rather than produces good results; such a haptism aeems to have heen furnished the driver of Clingstone.

The Newburn, not Newhorn, matter was an unfortunate affair from the very first; this horse was one of those malformations or monstrosities that are a curse to any race of auimals and more especially dangerons to the horse kingdom.

Like King Richard, "sent forth before his time" and that too "hut half made up."

The gods smiled at the birth of this hrown colt, hut their facial expressions were not at the form of the new born, hut rather at the havoc he was to work among the children of men.

I well remember when Newhurn was a four-year-old, for at that time Mr. Saunders resided at this place and was engaged in training Ella Earl, King Mambrino and Newburn, at our track and one of the most curions coincidences I know of occurs right here. Newburn is dead, our association is gone where the whangdoodle monrneth, Ella Earl has passed from the turf, King Mambrino has proven a failure as a trotter, but not as a sire, and George— well, George Saunders, has not helped himself very much hy his recent ventilation at the hands of Mr. White. To returu to what I was about to write, I will repeat that I have a vivid recollection of the first trial given the four-year-old colt, Newhurn, when on a hright warm morning Saunders drove him a mile in 2:28. Why ahonldn't I remember it? 'twas soon after the sale of Gov. Sprague, the then wonderful five-year-old, and all of our local horsemen were at fever heat in their excitement over the trial of Newhurn. "Keep the matter a secret and what a picnic we would have when the season opened on the spring following." Keep it we did, for the very next attempt proved how vain are the expectations of man, for our wonder refused to trot at all, and a general disgust succeeded tbe former enthuiasm.

Quarters trotted fast as a bird could fly were the second edition of Newhurn's acts and the mercury of many of our hopea hegin to rise again. In time we learned that Newhurn's speed was a matter of his feet and limhs and had no connection witb the hrain power, for when educated with care the legs wanted to go all the time while the brain had but rare intervals of trotting thought. He was very much like the mule I have read of, and who was noted for his kicking propensities, "sometimea he would and sometimes he wouldn't," so it was with Newburn, only the times when he wouldn't greatly outnumhered the few occasions when he would trot. Saunders may think, especially when Mr. White tells him to, that Newhurn had speed enough at Freeport to have given Kirkwood the go-hy any time or place in the race, hut I don't think so; had the hrown horse received a favorahle send-off without too many scorings aud secured the lead at once, the chances are that he would have won tbe first heat; perhaps distanced every horse in the party. But it is very rare, when the circumstances are as favorahle as I desired them to he, and to a certainty the opposite was the truth at Freeport as well as Prophetstown.

I will admit that Saunders drove all over and about the track at Prophetstown, in order to keep Newburn back, but what were his reasons for such driving? One very good one was that tbe hrown horse was mad, and when he saw fit to put himself in snch a state of miud, he became one of tho most ungoveruable animals that ever looked through a hridlo. What was the result of that spell of insanity? Those who were present remember very well how it terminated. Nowburn was attacked with a severe case of thumpa—so very aevere that it was impossihle to take him to his stall, aud all the remainder of that day and during the night which followed active treatment had to be afforded the sick horse, in order tbat his life might be spared. It would have been hetter had the brute died the very momeut he sank to the ground after that wicked heat, hut the gods were again in their ascendancy, and so spared a worthless life. Newburn was a worthless animal, unfit for the road, unsafe as a farm horse, no earthly account under the saddle, and, as I have remarked, a millstone about the neck of any man that attempted making a trotter out of his unreliable, vicious, headstrong carcass. He was not worth the criticisms Saunders is now receiving and all on his account, and when all such horses as Lizzie Crockett and Newburn are placed where their insanity can work no injury, then will the trotting world have been purged, and the effect will he very beneficial and the time to he hoped for.

I have written more than I intended, and still there is much to he said on the aubject; suffice it to say that I think George Saunders was very indiscreet to place himself in the hands of any man who evinces as little tact as does the turf editor of the *Tribune*. He had better have declined even after the first installment was in, than to have [illegible] poor running that he has.

COL

HERD AND SWINE.

Keeping Butter.

When butter comes from the churn and working table it has a certain flavor to which "the maaket" is a stranger. It may be characterized as a delicate, creamy, buttermilk flavor, in which the ethereal and fugitive sentiment of sweet vernal grass and clover blossoms blend with what in the market is called rosiness, a coarser essence preserved by salt and tickling the palate of grocerymen and the trade. Rosiness is very well in its way, but he who gets butter whose flavor pleasurably titillates the olfactories and mollifies the most sensitive nerves of the most exacting tongue-tip, satisfying the sensitive palate, and, besides, carrying him back dreamily to the sweet-breathed kine and the green pastures, to the thick cream and the plash-churn—must enjoy it within four or five days of the churning.

Such a butter may well sell for a dollar a pound in the town—hot and vile with the odors of humanity and horses, of sewers and street sweeping—but it will not keep. It is like the morning cloud and the early dew. Salt will not save it. The ethereal essence of cream will go, but the rosiness will remain. Salt keeps that.

Well packed butter, if it is good to start with, and is packed in good oak firkins, scalded and brined as every dairyman knows how to do; solidly packed, headed and filled with strong brine, so that every particle of air is excluded, every interstice filled with the brine—such will keep a year, and will be rosy and sweet and marketable; and the butter must be good. Salt will not keep poor butter.

If the cream or milk is wrong—or, to go to the fountain head, if the cows and their feed are not right—the butter will show it. If the churning be overdone, and the working he overdone'or underdone, the butter will be off—off—off. Packing is of little account, unless the butter is made up to the mark as well as the market.

Keeping! Why are we asked to tell how to keep butter; There is very little use for a dairyman who can make good butter to try to keep it. Sent to market it will only keep till buyers find out where it is, and can get and pass it into the customers' hands, after it has paid two or three profits. In any family that we know it will not keep long if it is good enough.

The best butter keeps after this fashion the shortest time, and yet June butter is good in March and May, Oleo will keep, they say, and we should hope it might. He who has poor butter, or oleo, may keep it as long as he pleases; but our readers may rest assured that if their butter is good, and packed after the good old fashion above indicated, there will never be a complaint of its not keeping.

Hogs vs. all Other Stock.

By a careful analysis of the treasury reports it is found that the hog furnished more export material than all the fat cattle, all the dairy products, all the horses, all the mules, all the sheep, and all the poultry and poultry products put together. While the exported hog products for the two years of 1879 and '80 amounted to the great sum of $180,087,726, all the products of all and every other domestic animals and the live animal themselves amounted to only $105,870,382, making about $75,000,000 in favor of the hogs, as against all and every other domestic animal and products from the same that found an export market. Really this shows well for hog raising. How important then is the hog stock to this nation, and to the great Northwest in particular. When we come to think it over we shall find but few farmers whom we have known here in this corn country but who sell and get more for their hogs than for all else combined. The hog multiplies fast and matures quickly. When it is considered how important a factor the hog is in the production of wealth, is it not a little strange that the real scientific knowledge of how to raise them and keep them healthy is so little understood? As seen above, the hog brings more money to this nation from other nations than all other domestic animals put together, and yet there is not a man in America that understands the diseases of the hog, or can cure him when sick. We think here is a field that our agricultural colleges and veterinary doctors had better explore.

There is another thought suggested by these facts: Almost the entire amount of the exported products are raised in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. From these five States come the great bulk of hogs that find an export market. We know that Ohio raises a good many hogs, and her Cincinnati was a short time ago the porkopolis of the world, but now Ohio raises but little more than she uses; Cincinuati cuts up but little, if any more hogs than find a market in the south. Eastern Nebraska and southern Wisconsin also send away a few, but the great bulk comes from the States we have named. The center of this pork raising is somewhere on the western bank of the Mississippi river and in Iowa, the first pork State. The point we wish to make is, the extreme folly of shipping all these hogs to Chicago, and then when cut up and packed, send them by rail to New York to find a seaport for shipment to foreign ports, when they could much more economically be cut up on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and, by barges, taken to the sea at a mere nominal cost for freight. But the history of the world is, that mankind loves to be ruled, loves to pay tribute to some king; Chicago is the Western man's king, and to it he loves to pay tribute even if it he a tenth of all he earns. When will every man be his own king?—*Ft. Dodge Messenger.*

A Word for Mutton.—The mutton of a well-fed sheep of every breed, from the Downs and Shires down to the little wooled Saxony, is palatable and healthful. None of the objections urged against the use of pork can be brought against that of mutton. It never has been known to impart scrofula, trichinæ or tapeworms to its consumers. The sheep does not thrive in the mire nor does it consume garbage or vermin, or decaying meats or vegetables. It does not wallow in the trough it feeds from; but it is a dainty and a careful feeder, and as cleanly as needs be in its habits. Mutton is more easily and cheaply produced than beef, is just as nutritious, and may be served in as great a variety of forms. As a steady food it is far superior to poultry and costs no more. We mean good, fat, juicy mutton, not that from the half-starved, scabby or foot-discarded specimens that have outlived their breeding age and been shorn of fleeces enough to furnish shoddy blankets for a tribe of Indians. People in cities seldom know how really good mutton tastes, and the remark may also apply to most families upon the farm. The latter too often fail to try it. We know of many well-to-do farmers, who do not slaughter a sheep during a twelvemonth, yet who kill a pig every month in the summer season and in the fall "put down" pork enough to last every other month during the year. This is a nation of meat eaters, but it confines itself too exclusively to pork and beef. It is better to sandwich in a little more mutton. A few sheep for family consumption, even when they are not kept for sale or for wool, will be found a most excellent investment on all farms. —*L. S. Coffin.*

Butter-Making Hints.

It can never be too deeply impressed that skill and honest work will enable manufacturers to gain fame and a financial reward. Universal as the demand for cheap products seems, there is a class of buyers who are fully aware of the worth of a good thing, and they are willing to pay liberally when fully satisfied as to quality. With regard to butter, more education is needed by both the maker and consumer. The latter must needs know that the highest class of butter can not be produced in competition with the ordinary qualities in price, and also that it must have in his house such care as is needed to keep it from parting with its aroma, only to absorb the odors of damp cellars and unventilated kitchens. Nothing enters a house so pure, healthful and delicate as choice butter, and every year is adding largely to the number of consumers who are aware of its value. With the very best butter oleomargarine and kindred frauds are not serious competitors. Indeed, they are very much the reverse, for they render particular people so suspicious that they are quite ready to pay an extra price where they are assured of purity, as they can only be by dealing with men of character. The fatty oils are now so insidiously mingled with the real article, even on the retired farm, that going to the simple-minded tiller of the soil is not always finding the fountain head.

In some of the steps of production choice butter costs no more than poor. Improved implements are not only labor-saving, but they are great economizers of material. Well-made pans will produce more and better cream, and the improved churns will make the most as well as the best butter. The same rule is still more manifest when applied to cattle and their food. The breeding of domestic animals has been so successful that especial traits are remarkably developed in them, but usually at the sacrifice of other qualities; and he who fails to select his animals with reference to the work in view may he using a fork to eat his soup with. The superb breeds of beef cattle could never have been produced except by surrendering, to a degree, the aim of milk production; and the milk and cream breeds, if made to assume fattening tendencies when in milk, are seen to fail in their proper purpose. This does not mean that beef cattle will not milk well, for they often do; but if at the same time they maintain their full beef form, it is at the cost of unprofitably high feeding, that alone can sustain such nutrition as is needed for the double strain. We do not assume that the cream breeds will not make good beef, for in time the smaller cattle of fine fiber and high flavor will assume in America the place they now hold in England, where the self-indulgent club men demand their cuts from the mountain cattle of Wales or Scotland; but it is assumed that if they are treated and fed for the best results in their class they cannot become the round, sleek beasts that delight the grazier.

In butter items it is quite customary to read that so and so has made choice butter since using the patent double-acting, low-pressure churn, that it is also a good table, or handy as a wash-tub, etc., etc.; or that success is certain if double-refined, anti-monopoly salt is used; or that there is a sure charm in a fancy milk pail or mastodon butter worker with chromo of the inventor. Innumerable certificates attest the superior virtue of "Rising Sun" butter color; and if the "Eureka," "Excelsior," "National," "Ne Plus Ultra," "Utterly Invincible" milk strainer does not answer, the money will be refunded, unless the agent is missing. Perhaps so. But a good workman can use almost any tool; and innumerable good ones are always obtainable.

It is suggested that the amount of land devoted to pasture be limited to the extent that will carry the herd as long as feed is flush; more will not be useful, as, if not fed down early, it will grow rank, dry on the stem, and if cows are forced to consume it, fight flies and go without water, they will hardly pay for driving home to milk. This, unfortunately, is the practice of many valuable farms, as is proved by the advertisements under the herd of "Mortgage Sales." It is here that the intelligent farmer should not hesitate to avail himself of partial soiling, which, in brief, may be carried out by putting his cattle in the barn before the morning milking, and having ready a fresh breakfast of sowed corn, green oats, or any of the many soiling feeds, of which golden millet is the best for butter. A few cheap frames (costing the price of two cigars each, and the cost of a few "treats,") put in mosquito netting, will keep flies out of the building and save the cows an amount of head and tail work that costs feed and lessens product, as do all unnecessary labor, exhaustion or worrying. If possible the cattle should have water in the barn, where very simple arrangements will answer to convey it; and not less than three daily feeds should be given them. After evening milking they should be turned out to get open air, exercise and a bite of cool, dewy grass, free from the teasing of flies, and safe from heat. This, of course, costs something; but it costs more to neglect it. Five or six unprofitable months each year will ruin any industry, and ought to, to keep the proper balance in favor of prudence and intelligence, and secure the non-survival of the unfittest.

The partial soiling system has carried cattle in full flow of milk through drouths, when on adjoining farms there was not milk enough to drink, and there is nothing mysterious, difficult or experimental in the practice, nor is it patented as yet. It seems a very simple mental process to realize that as the vitality of a herd of cattle is to be sustained for all the months of the year, the true and only measure of profit is the excess of production during the milking months over the annual cost of carrying; yet many a dairyman seems to fail in comprehending this fact, and finds himself laboring for his pains year after year, wondering why he has not the good luck of his more prudent and thoughtful neighbors. There is the frequent element of misfortune in all pursuits, but it is not the source of half the misery and failure that lies at the door of the witch of malign influences. Luck is not luck as often as industry, forethought and intelligence are the good fairies that gild rural homes with the keenly appreciated rewards of labor. If farmers will cease to change and chase one kind of agriculture after another—now sheep, now grain, then fat cattle, then cheese, and again butter—and make themselves specialists, fitting their farms and buildings for one pursuit, and mastering the details of that one, they will in most instances command success.

The most noted of the famous dairy farms that have given so wide a fame to Philadelphia butter, are directed entirely to that product, and when the dairy work is well done there is no lost time. After the small amount of cultivation is carried on that is needed to renew meadows—which, by the way, are made as permanent as possible, as are the pastures—all grain feeds are bought, and in buying feeds they practically buy manure, so their farms yield immensely in grass and soiling crops. The cattle on some of these farms are not bred, but are milked farrow as long as stimulating feeds will keep them profitable, and then are in very fine condition for the butcher. This, however, is not an advisable practice, for one of the main sources of a dairyman's profit should be in raising the finest possible calves on sweet skim milk; the hulls for veal, the heifers to renew his herd with high grades, or to meet the rapidly growing demand for family cows of gentle disposition, giving rich milk for many months of each year.—*Cor. Breeder's Gazette.*

The Thermometer in the Dairy.

Butter-making has been reduced to a science. There are rules of working more or less known, which may be employed to uniformly give certain, definite results. More important than any other one thing connected with these rules is a strict regard for temperature. With such regard all the other factors and conditions of success are subject to chance.

Temperature, which is so important, may be determined to necessary certainty only by the aid of mechanical help, such as is afforded in the thermometer. The thermometer may indeed be called the key to scientific butter-making. No other one thing has so much as the thermometer to do with a right process of making butter, or butter-making by rule. In past time, when butter-making was purely a rule-of-thumb process, the value of the thermometer was not known. As intelligent methods began to take the place of hap-hazard ways, the use of the thermometer came to be considered by advanced makers a necessity, and to-day there is no one thing that distinguishes the advanced dairyman from the dairyman of primitive ways, like the regard for temperature, which calls for the use of the instrument which tells the temperature. If it is still true that this useful, simple and cheap instrument is not to be found in one in ten of our dairies, it is equally true that our butter has accordingly low average quality. It has been claimed by good authority in different parts of the country, that not more than ten per cent. of our butter is what it should be for shipping purposes. It is doubtless safe to say that when nineteen out of twenty of our dairy farmers come to believe that they cannot afford to be without a thermometer, the condition of things will be reversed, and ninety instead of ten per cent. of our butter will be of prime quality.—*Canadian Farmer.*

Ayrshire Records.

Ayrshire cows are making for themselves an honorable name and place among the butter-record cows of the country. Herbert Merriam, Weston, Mass., who has for years kept a careful record of the daily weight of milk from each of his cows, in his report for 1881 says that Harriet 2,468 A. R., gave 6,048 pounds; Kirbine Maid 3d 4,449 gave 6,541 pounds; Lady Essex 3d 3,595 gave 6,672 pounds; Kilhirnie Maid 2d 3,581 gave 7,649 pounds; and Lady Rice 5,294, with her first calf, 6,440 pounds.

A. Tubbs, Mexico, N. Y., writes that Dahlia 5th 4,329 gave in June last 1,641¾ pounds milk. James Cloud, of Kennett Square, Pa., writes of a four-year-old cow, name not given, as having given 16 pounds of butter in seven days; of a two-year-old, name not given, which gave 10 pounds of butter in that time; and of the cows Nancy Cornell 4,844 and Phora 5,313 as having given in the month of June last, 1,507 pounds and 2,387 pounds of milk respectively. If breeders of Ayrshires will take care to give full and accurate records of the milk and the butter yields of their cows, with an account of the system of treatment during the time of the test, in the manner adopted by Jersey breeders, they will do much to enlighten the public in regard to the real value of the Ayrshires.

Cheap Meat.—There is nothing that is in greater demaud to-day than cheap meat, especially cheap beef. Cheap bread is within the reach of all, with such a magnificent cereal harvest as we have had for the present year. The price of beef has already fallen three to four dollars in the hundred pounds, in consequence of the sending of dressed beef from Chicago to the Eastern markets. The business promises to take on large proportions, and that very soon. It appears that certain Chicago parties, with abundant capital, began to send dressed beef to New York, which had been slaughtered at Chicago, and for which their agents asked much lower prices than for beef that was slaughtered in New York. The experiment proved so successful that the price began to fall at once. In fact, the Chicago venture made the price. A representative of the Chicago firm, on being interviewed, stated that his firm merely claimed to sell at the market price. That is a good statement, in view of the fact that it makes the price itself. Two other firms are about to begin operations in New York on the same basis, altogether representing a capital of ten million dollars. The result, it is expected, will be to do away entirely with the business of slaughtering cattle at the East. Forty dressed cattle can be transported from the West in a single car, against from thirteen to sixteen head of live cattle, and the shrinkage in weight incidental to the wear and tear of the live animals on the trip is also saved. The hides, tallow, horns and hoofs are worth more in Chicago than here. The movement means cheaper beef to the consumer, though retailers will contrive to keep up the price as long as they can. We are assured that it will be impossible for Western men to sell Western cattle in New York and compete with sellers of beef that has been dressed in Chicago.—*Massachusetts Plowman.*

A party in Philadelphia, using the name of D. W. Lee, concocted a scheme by which he succeeded in swindling several Kentucky breeders, and which will probably give him and his accomplices a term in the State prison. Getting the names of the leading breeders of fine sheep in Kentucky, he seems to have written to all of them about the same time, representing that he was a retired business man, and intended stocking a large farm he owned in Pennsylvania. He gave as reference a jeweler in Philadelphia. The breeders gave prices of stock which Lee agreed to, provided he could get a credit of ninty days. The breeders wrote to the jeweler and duly got answer that all was right. Some of them still doubted the transaction, and demanded cash in advance, but others, among them, as we are informed, Mr. Copeland, Messrs. Waddy and Messrs. Samuels—shipped stock to considerable amounts, after taking still further precautions, and such as are ordinary among business men. When the time for payment came, however, the notes went to protest, and it was only then that the victims realized that they had been swindled. The stock was duly delivered to Lee and freight paid, but that is the last trace of it. It is supposed the Pennsylvania farm was a myth and the jeweler an accomplice. Arrests, we learn, have been made of the leaders in the scheme, and it is the determination of the breeders to push the prosecution.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

The London *Live Stock Journal* presents an interesting, if not very appetizing picture of the possibilities of oleomargarine, when it quotes a statement that in one year the fat has been extracted from 141 tons of fish and tripe refuse, 13 tons of cats and 7 tons of dogs, and suggests that the fat thus obtained is "just that identical animal oil which suits the purpose best" of makers of oleomargarine.

THE 2:20 LIST.

A Resume of the Standing of the Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, etc.

In the direct male line there are nine Mambrino Chiefs in the 2:20 list, or not quite one-tenth of the whole number. In point of speed Trinket, 2:14, by Princeps, son of Woodford Mambrino, dam Ouida, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, stands first. Princeps' dam was Primrose, by Alexander's Abdallah; grandam Black Rose (dam of Darkness, 2:27¾), by Tom Teemer, the pacer. Ouida's dam was Morning Glory, by imported Cousternation; grandam by Eutaw. Woodford Mambrino was by Mambrino Chief, dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosinsko. Woodford Mambrino was a great campaigner, and got a record of 2:21½. He was a great horse, and died before he had reached the limit of his powers. Trinket has a combination of splendid winning strains in her composition. As a campaigner she made no mark, going wrong in the legs early in her career. This, however, was no fault of her breeding. As a four-year-old she trotted in 2:19¾, in 1879, which record stood the best until the past season, Jay-Eye-See trotting in 2:19. As a five-year-old she trotted in 2:19½, cutting her record down to 2:14 in her next season.

Black Cloud, 2:17½, by Ashland Chief, dam the Cluke mare, by Capt. Walker, son of Tecumseh, the pacer. Black Clond, an entire horse and string-halted, is a great campaigner. He started several seasons ago, improving each year, trotting hard races against the best in his class. He is true gaited, very powerful and dead game. The only distinctive trotting strain in Black Cloud is through Mambrino Chief. Ashland Chief's dam—a thoroughbred—was by imported Yorkshire. The pacing element in Black Cloud's composition has had an influence upon his conformation.

Hannis, 2:17¾, by Mambrino Pilot, dam Lady Stewart, the trotting mare, pedigree unknown, was a remarkable campaigner. Hannis and the masterly Gen. Turner were among the great features of the Grand Circuit for some seasons. He was an all-day horse, good for any number of heats in a hard race, and game as a bulldog. Like the generality of enduring horses, Hannis is a medium-sized animal of quick, level action, and a stayer.

Lady Thorne, 2:18½, by Mambrino Chief, dam by Gano, son of American Eclipse, was one of the greatest of campaigners. She was a stout, lasting mare, of fine action and very speedy. It is claimed that she never reached the limit of her speed in public. An accident which permanently disabled her retired this mare when at the height of her fame.

Croxie, 2:19½, by Clark Chief, dam Lady Whitefoot, by Little Priam, son of imported Priam, grandam by Downing's Bay Messenger, was a noted mare. Croxie was a number of seasons before the public, and distinguished herself a sa first-class campaigner.

Keene Jim, 2:19½, by Lookout, dam Laura Fair, by Rattler, son of Stockbridge Chief, is or was a very speedy horse. As a four-year-old Keene Jim got a record of 2.24½. Three years after he reduced his record. He never was campaigned to any extent, but acquitted himself creditably while on the turf. Lookout's dam was Lady Scott, by Woodford, who got the dam of Woodford Mambrino and Wedgewood.

Parana, 2:19½, by Mambrino Hambletonian, dam Belle of Cayuga, by Hambletonian Prince, son of Volunteer, was a great mare of the season of 1880. She was a sure winner that year, beating the best fields. She afterwards got "off," and has not done anything extraordinary since. In breeding she is as good as any, a mare of remarkable inbreeding. Mambrino Hambletonian is by Mambrino Pilot, dam Gondola, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; grandam by Seely's American Star, a splendid combination of trotting blood. Hambletonian Prince's dam is by the Old Horse, grandam by Americau Star.

Humboldt, 2:20, by Stocking Chief, dam a pacing mare, is a very stout horse, but of eccentric action. He has campaigned several seasons, but has not particularly distinguished himself as a winner.

Mambrino Gift, 2:20, by Mambrino Pilot, dam Waterwitch, by Pilot Jr., was an able horse. He was some years on the turf in the best company. Waterwitch also produced Scotland, 2:22½, by Bonnie Scotland, the thoroughbred.

Mambrino Chief and his descendants represented in the 2:20 list crossed well upon all mares. There are but two in the list out of Hambletonian mares, the rest distributed among the Capt. Walker, Gano, Little Priam, Rattler and Pilot Jr. strains.

Next to the Mambrino Chiefs come the Vermont Black Hawks with seven in the 2:20 list. These, of course, include the get of Ferguson's Grey Eagle, Gen. Knox, Revenge, Daniel Lambert and Viley's Cripple.

First on the list is Charley Ford, 2:16¾, by Ferguson's Grey Eagle, dam not traced. Charley Ford was a great campaigner in his day. He trotted many hard-fought races with able antagonists, and proved himself a stayer. He is a horse of substance and of thorough trotting conformation.

Lady Maud, 2:18½, by Gen. Knox, dam Fanny, by Sabek, son of Logan, was a speedy mare and an improver. She was several seasons on the turf. Gen. Knox is by Vermont Hero, son of Sherman's Black Hawk, dam by Searcher, son of Barney Henry, and has ten of his get in the 2:30 list.

Troubadour, 2:19, by Revenge, son of Napoleon, by Sherman Black Hawk, dam by Busiris, son of American Eclipse. The dam of Troubadour was Illinois Maid, by Black Donald, son of Vermont Hambletonian. To the cover of Revenge Illinois Maid also produced Chicago Maid with a record of 2:25. Troubadour was a very good and speedy horse, while on the turf. Near the close of the season of 1881 he threw out a curb which caused his retirement. He is now said to be recovered and will trot the coming year.

Comee, 2:19½, by Daniel Lambert, dam by Hiawatha, was a first-rate campaigner. His breeding on the dam's side is obscure. What trot he gets is through his sire. Daniel Lambert is the best entire son of Ethau Allen (2.25½), dam Old Abdallah, grandam by Stockholm's American Star, the sire of Seely's American Star. Daniel Lambert has twenty-two of his get in the 2.30 list.

Camors, 2:19¾, by General Knox, dam untraced, was an able horse. He has thirty-five heats in 2:30 or better to his credit.

Belle Brasfield, 2:20, by Viley's Cripple, son of Ward's Flying Cloud, dam Sally Chorister, by Mambrino Chorister, son of Mambrino Chief, was a distinguished trotter. She was game, stout and speedy. Sally Chorister also produced Proteine, 2:18, to the cover of Blackwood, by Alexander's Norman.

Capt. Emmous, 2:20, by Continental, son of Bacon's Ethan Allen, dam by Stuhtail, was a good horse in his day. He campaigned a number of seasons with credit to himself. He is of fine trotting conformation, and was very speedy. Stubtail got the dams of Buzz, Rufus, Wizz, Elmore Everett, Kitty, Lew Ives, and Proctor.

The Vermont Black Hawk blood represented in the list has nicked with several crosses, but, with the exception of Charley Ford, none of their descendants proved a great campaigner.

The Clays are represented by five members, first of which is Hopeful, 2:14¾, by Godfrey's Patchen, son of George M. Patchen, dam by the Bridgham Horse, of Messenger descent. Hopeful and Dan Mace are synonymous. The little gray gelding has trotted on all the principal tracks of the country in the best of company, year in and year out. He was a horse of great courage, true-gaited and speedy. He drew a wagon a mile in 2:16½, the best on record.

American Girl, 2:16½, by Amos' C. M. Clay, dam not traced, was a great mare some years ago. She trotted all over the country, winning many hard-contested races against such as Lucy, Lucille Golddust, Pilot Temple, Goldsmith Maid, Rosalind, and George Palmer. She has 150 heats to her credit.

Lucy, 2:18½, by George M. Patchen, dam by May Day, was another of the same sort. She was stout and game.

J. B. Thomas, 2:18¾, by Sterling, son of Patchen Boy, dam by Defiance, made his mark in 1881. He is speedy, and a good horse in his class.

Alexander, 2:19, by Ben Patchen, son of Burlington, by George M. Patchen, dam by Canada Jack, is a notable animal. He proved himself able to go on. His victory over a formidable field for the $10,000 purse at Rochester, July 4, 1881, is fresh in the mind of the reader. It took seven heats to decide the race, and every one was fought out.

The five members enumerated get nothing from their dams in the way of trotting speed, with the possible exceptions of Hopeful and Alexander. Clay mares crossed principally with Hambletonian sires have done more for the 2:20 list than the male line, St. Julien being the best specimen of this combination.

Fifth in order is Alexander's Norman, with three representatives, Lulu, 2:15, by Norman, dam Kate Crockett, by imported Hooton, standing first. As a campaigner Lulu was not greatly distinguished. She was of very excitable temperament, mix-gaited, but very speedy in streaks, like many others of similar breeding.

Proteine, 2:18, by Blackwood, dam Sally Chorister, by Mambrino Chorister, was a campaigner. She has a strain of the stout Mambrino Chief blood through the dam of Blackwood as well as her own dam, and it made her speedy, resolute, and enduring.

May Queen, 2:20, by Alexander's Norman, dam Jenny, by Crockett's Arabian, was fast, but never did anything remarkable. The balance of the list is made up by Blanco, Golddust, Blue Bull, Toronto Chief, etc. Smuggler, 2:15½, by Blanco, son of Iron's Cadmus, dam of pacing origin, was the most remarkable of the trotting stallions, with no trotting strains in his organization. In conformation he is a pacer. He was a great horse on the turf, stout, dead game, and fast. His speed was secured, however, by artificial appliances, like Legal Tender, Minnie R, and others. He will never race again, but when at his best was a wonder.—*New York Sportsman.*

Mr. W. G. George, the English athlete who, with his friend, William H. Caldicott, sailed for England on December 13, arrived in England on December 22, and has been giving the reporters of the English papers his opinion of his stay in this country. He expressed himself pleased with the American people with whom he came in contact while here. He is quoted as saying that he thought the Americans loved fair play, and that the little trouble arising out of the decision of those having in charge his races with Myers, whereby Myers was obliged to forfeit the decided race of the national series, was not as great as was at first reported; he said that Myers is a gentleman and a great runner at any distance up to 1,000 yards. Of Delaney, who defeated him in the ten-mile race on December 12 at the Madison Square Garden, George said that he was a good runner, though it was his belief that had he been in better condition he would have won that race also.

BILLIARDS.

It is said that Vignaux is coming to America to play a certain kind of game—the champion's game with the extended liue. This looks very much as though the affair was cut and dried for one or two players, but some of the others may kick over the traces, and refuse to play in a tournament, which practically handicaps them out of it. The tourney, if it ever comes to a head, should be framed to give the Americans a chance, and one of the recognized games, cushion caroms, straight rail, or corner barred, would be the proper thing to play. There is no need of any innovation, as any such proceeding as this would throw the smaller players entirely out of gear. The Frenchman could have no objection to anything but cushion caroms, but at least six players will set their faces against any new feature which means a lot of practice at a game that one or two of the contestants had had one or two months' more practice than the balance of the entries. This is a thing that the promoters of these tournaments will do well to study over, or the American public may incline to the belief that the Gaul has been given an undue advantage over such experts as Sexton, Schaefer, etc. The excuse that one man took time by the forelock will not avail, as the general public, and the majority of the players, for that matter, have had no official notification that any tournaments are contemplated, and no one wants to put in two or three months' practice with the slim possibility that there may be a tournament in the near future. Mons. Vignaux has not acted in such a manner toward American players when they went across the ocean to do battle with him that he should be treated to special legislation in regard to an international billiard contest. His treatment of Sexton, Slosson and Schaefer is still fresh in the minds of those who read and think, and any negotiation tending to retard the Americans is very apt to draw out an indignant remonstrance from the residents of the United States. If the Frenchman will not come here unless he has the best of the affair, then he had better be left in La Belle France, where he is sure to have fifty per cent. the best of any match he may make with a foreigner.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

One of the longest, if not the longest, billiard matches on record was played at Ottawa on the 19th ult., between Mr. Grant Powell and Mr. Washington. They commenced lifepool at 7 p. m. on Monday, and continued without cessation until 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning. They immediately began a match game of billiards which lasted thirteen hours, during which time neither tasted food. Powell scored one more game than his opponent.

On dit, that at her castle in Wales, Adelina Patti, prima donna, has probably as handsome a private billiard-room as can be met with anywhere, and when she and Nicolini go caroming, there is in the same room a $20,000 orchestrion, to whose heavy harmonic strains the clicking of the ivories furnishes a pleasing melody.

Joseph Vermeulen, the Chigago expert, wants to play anyone west of that city.

DALY AND SEXTON.

The Most Brilliant Billiard Game Ever Played in New York.

Maurice Daly and William Sexton met at Tammany Hall, New York, on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., to play the second of the series of cushion carom games. In the first, played December 1st, Sexton was victorious, the score standing Sexton 500, Daly 456. In this second game Daly showed his old form and the play of both contestants was the finest ever seen in New York, the average of both men being better than the record. The game was 500 points up and the stake $1,000. Budd Scofield was referee and marker, John Reeves was umpire for Daly and Al Sauer was umpire for Sexton. The lead was won by Daly, who took the white ball and played the opening shot, which counted as did six others before he retired, and Sexton made his opening shot, which netted him a goose-egg. Daly then made one point and missed, as did Sexton. Thus early in the game the admirers of Daly saw that their favorite was back to his old form, and the odds, which before the opening of the game were 25 to 20, changed to even money; a large amount of money was placed at those figures. Daly, who was handling the cue with his old-time skill, kept rolling up singles until the fifth inning, when he scored 13 without a break, one of them being a delicate bank-shot, which drew forth loud applause. Sexton did not make double figures until his ninth inning, when he made 10 points. In his next inning Sexton made a brilliant six-cushion shot, but missed the next, an easy one-cushion carom. In his part of the eleventh inning Daly made a run of 44, four of which were long-banks. In this run, Daly's position play was a "masterpiece of the art," as a spectator put it. Sexton's twelfth inning netted him 11, two of that number being difficult four-cushion caroms. In his thirteenth inning Daly scored his first 100 points, having made an average of 7 9-12 and having run that number in 37 minutes. Sexton did not turn his first hundred until 1h. and 4m., his average being 4 1-6. Five times in the first twenty-five innings did Daly make double figures, Sexton making the same number of doubles, but for a smaller aggregate. In the twenty-sixth inning Sexton made a run of 30 points and was loudly applauded several times through the break. In the twenty-eighth inning Budd Scofield, in answer to a voice, called the game—Daly 157; Sexton 137. In the thirty-sixth inning Daly made a two-cushion draw to the corner, and was liberally applauded. In his thirty-sixth inning Sexton made a carom to the corner, the reverse English causing the ball to roll to the side rail, along which it ran for two cushions, making a "scratch," at which half the audience laughed and the other half cheered; Sexton gave a quiet smile and missed the next shot. At his fortieth inning Daly made a magnificent run of 38, most of them by close rail nursing and brilliant position plays. At the end of one hour and forty minutes Budd Scofield announced—Daly 214; Sexton 178. In his forty-fourth inning Daly made a draw along the rail, but Sexton made a claim of no count, which was allowed and Daly took his seat with a crestfallen air, having made 7. Sexton followed with a miss, and Daly in his next inning made 2. Daly in his forty-eighth inning made a fine cross-cushion carom, which caused the spectators to applaud him liberally. The betting was now 50 to 40 on Daly, but little business was done. At just two hours from the start Daly completed 250 points, or just half the game, being then 57 points ahead of Sexton.

Sexton completed his second hundred two hours after the start, his average being 4. In fifty innings Daly made six double plays for an aggregate of 129, while Sexton in fifty innings made six double plays for 86. The play now fell off and misses were pleuty until the fifty-fifth inning, when Sexton by fine open work made 20. From the fifty-third to the fifty-sixth inning Daly scored nothing, but in the fifty-seventh inning he made 4, Sexton following in the same inning with nothing. Daly played a direct carom in the fifty-eight inning and retired with 5. In his next attempt he went round the carom hall, and the spectators gave a loud whistle of disappointment. Daly completed 300 points in two hours and thirty-three minutes, his average being 4 6-11. Sexton's score at that time was just 250.

In the seventy-third inning Daly made a six-cushion carom, which was loudly applauded; the run netted him 60. Then Sexton got the balls together on the rail, and by a succession of delicate bank shots and close caroms made 26. At 10:45 o'clock Sexton turned into his fourth hundred, with an average of 4 8-730. Daly was then thirty-eight points ahead, and playing in a manner which caused almost continuous applause. The play all through the game was most brilliant, and the averages of both men were better than the record. In the seventy-ninth inning Daly, by wonderful nursing, made thirty points, the majority of which were from the lower rail. In the eighty-second inning Daly made a difficult masse shot, the first of the game. In this inning he also made a brilliant cross-cushion kiss, which counted, much to the delight of his friends. Daly completed 400 points in 3:17 from the start, and his average was 4 68-83, his average for the single hundred being 5 15-17. In the ninety-ninth inning Sexton played for safety and left the balls in a position only to be reached by a long cross-table bank, which was accomplished by Daly, amid great applause. At 11:40 Sexton made 400 points, his average being 4 12-97. During the next hundred points Sexton made several desperate attempts to close the gap between himself and Daly, and on four different occasions was within two of his opponent, but was finally beaten by thirty-two points. The following is the score by innings:

DALY.—7, 1, 3, 1, 13, 5, 3, 5, 4, 0, 44, 13, 6, 0, 0, 8, 5, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 11, 10, 6, 1, 6, 1, 21, 1, 60, 8, 2, 4, 0, 4, 0, 18, 5, 1, 1, 1, 7, 2, 8, 0, 7, 5, 8, 4, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 5, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 13, 9, 1, 7, 0, 2, 1, 4, 6, 1, 8, 18, 1, 1, 31, 0, 2, 10, 4, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 4, 1, 0, 0, 16, 7, 7, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 13, 2, 1, 0, 0, 2, 21, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0—Total, 500.

SEXTON.—0, 1, 1, 0, 7, 0, 7, 1, 10, 1, 7, 11, 0, 0, 0, 11, 1, 11, 0, 1, 7, 7, 13, 3, 7, 30, 1, 0, 6, 4, 5, 4, 0, 2, 5, 7, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 8, 2, 5, 3, 5, 1, 0, 1, 0, 20, 0, 0, 1, 5, 10, 1, 3, 0, 0, 4, 0, 3, 0, 5, 7, 3, 8, 26, 4, 1, 0, 0, 6, 13, 0, 0, 0, 3, 10, 14, 10, 1, 6, 5, 2, 0, 3, 0, 10 8, 0, 25, 6, 11, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 6, 6, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 6, 0, 0—468.

Total—Daly, 500; Sexton, 468. Winner's average, 4 4-5-115; loser's average, 4 12-114. Time of game, 4:32.

PLAYING FOR HEAVY STAKES.—Advices from the City of Saints state that Bill Norton and friends of his from Wood River, together with a well-known stage line owner of Salt Lake, frequently have a little game of cards, during which the pot holds from $20,000 to $40,000. The Idahoans lately took $40,000 from a prominent Virginia City official who took a hand with the boys in the city by the briny lake.—*Wood River Times.*

A few days ago Mr. Putzman and Mr. Rondeau were at Mission San Jose on a hunting trip. They bagged twenty-one quail. Considerable good sport was had, as the [illegible] weather seems to have made the game livelier [illegible] averse to open ground as they were a short time s[illegible]

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

ADVERTISING RATES.—Displayed $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less pace. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent. on 6 months and 30 per cent. on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice take for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, Saturday, January 20, 1883.

Mr. M. J. Henley is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent for the "Breeder and Sportsman."

PROTECTION FOR GAME AND FISH.

All those who are interested in protecting the game and fish of California are looking for the present Legislature to take action in the matter. There cannot be a question of the importance of putting an end to the present devastation, as it is patent that without effectual aid from the law makers it will not be long until there will be very little to protect. With proper laws, and above all, the enforcement of laws, this State will always be benefited by an abundance of game and food fishes. The natural advantages are such that by observing the laws which govern propagation there need never be a lack, and the whole of the population is, in a measure, interested in protection being granted. There is a prevailing opinion that sportsmen are the only parties who desire that the objects of their pursuit shall be properly guarded, and although these may be the most active in demanding legislation and seeing that the laws are enforced, there is scarcely an inhabitant who has not a stake in the contest. The supineness of the body of the people is not the only thing in the way. There is a general impression that "game laws" are part of the code of countries where everything is subservient to wealth and power, and that in this free country there should be no hindrance to anyone helping themselves from the stores that nature has provided. If it were asked that there should be a heavy license paid by the shooter or fisherman, so heavy that only those possessing more than moderate means could indulge in the recreation there would be some strength in the reasoning. All that is solicited is that there should be means taken to preserve this store, not for the sole benefit of the sportsmen who have the means to go into the field with all of the best and most expensive implements to pursue the denizens of earth, air and water, but also everyone who has the desire to shoot or cast a line. In fact the poorer derives the most benefit. The wealthy can go to distant places, spend both time and money to gratify their tastes, and the cost is a small part of the calculation. The object of more stringent laws is to place the game protected within the reach of all. The artisan or mechanic, who labors almost incessantly, and who has a fondness for outdoor sports, is given the opportunity with the loss of little time. A day or two in a month from the clang of the workshop, the tumult of the city, is a boon which they will heartily appreciate, and in place of seeking amusements that enervate, they return with renewed life and vigor to pursue their daily avocations. The farmer's boy will do double the work in the hours allotted for labor when that labor is sweetened by thoughts of sport within his reach, and all of these when made to understand fully the merits and meaning of the law will heartily join in a petition for the passage of acts that will effect the purpose.

At the present time we only desire to bring the subject before the people, and to urge that not a day be lost in taking the steps to secure it being brought before the legislature as soon as possible. The *Breeder and Sportsman* will do everything it can to further the object, but there must be joint endeavor to insure success. The sportsman's clubs must take the initiative. These must draft the laws that are requisite, giving special attention to the sections that bear on enforcement, and on the proof necessary to convict. This is the main thing to consider and without which enactments will be of little avail.

All we contemplated in writing this article was to call attention to the necessity of action, and without touching on the questions that will arise. We sincerely hope to announce in the next issue that the proper steps have been taken, and when the plan of the battle is decided upon our part of the fight shall be made to the best of our ability.

THE BONNIE SCOTLAND BLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

In another part of this paper will be found an article copied from the New York *Spirit of the Times*, with some introductory remarks in relation to Bonnie Scotland. Again, the subject of the memoir is at the head of the list of "winning sires," this place being awarded on account of the aggregate winnings of his get being in excess of any other blood sire in the United States. The rule which accepts this as the standard is the practice in England, America and Australia, and although it appears to be the only method which will avoid disputes, it is not conclusive evidence of superiority. Bonnie Scotland, however, has other claims, that are shown in the article, among which is the large number of sixty-one starters and thirty-seven winners of races during the year 1882.

It is to be regretted that there is so little of this blood in California. So far as we are informed there is only one daughter, Libbie Dunbar; and in the next generation are the progeny of this mare, Marion, the dam of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and X X. Libbie is the dam of Lena Dunbar, who may be safely rated as a remarkably good filly, fast, game and honest. The Duke of Norfolk we always held to be one of the foremost racehorses of this or any other country, and there is no question that when the Duchess was "at herself" she was of the same caliber. Her race in the Pacific Cup last spring was a grand one, and this did not appear to be a full measure of her capacity. X X is a double grandson, his sire Malcolm – the sire of Marion—and his dam Columbia by Bonnie Scotland. He was ailing from the time he was weaned until he was eight years old, which prevented him making any figure in racing, though he exhibited a fine rate of speed, and he has been our trial horse for the first test of the various experiments in shoeing we have made in the past eight years. There were two daughters of Bonnie Scotland brought here both of them dying before being of any service in the stud. One belonged to ex-Governor Stanford, a very highly bred mare, and the other was Lady Fairfield, a sister to Ontario. There is a trotting broodmare at Palo Alto which is a granddaughter of Bonnie Scotland, and if we are not greatly in error her progeny will be no discredit to the champion, if she has a share of the plebeian blood.

MISTAKES.

Talleyrand is credited with the remark that "a blunder is worse than a crime," and though this may be rather too harsh a construction, if qualified so as to read that the effects of blunders are, in some cases, worse than crimes, there would be a general acceptance of the position.

The amateur race between the two fastest "sprinters" on the Coast is an exemplification that ought not to be overlooked, and a short sermon on that topic will be in place. "Adversity is the best teacher" is another saying, and those who benefit by previous mishaps, blunders and mistakes, are apt to concede in the truth of the proverb. That there was a serious mistake made in that race is clear. That the non-enforcement of the rule gave a chance for harsh criticisms and charges which are, probably, without foundation, was to be expected. The penalty for the "break away" should have been inflicted, and notwithstanding the generosity of Mr. Haley, his competitor should have been placed where his overanxiety to get the best of the send-off compelled the starter to place him. Those who lost money had the right to expect that every legitimate means would be taken to insure their venture, and when the unfortunate slip occurred it is not surprising that there were growls and anathemas at the blunder.

To surrender an advantage lawfully obtained is analogous to throwing up a hand at whist, when the holder has more than his share of trumps, or, to refuse to take tricks that he could win.

When the money of others is depending, he has interest besides a gratification of generosity which would be praiseworthy under other circumstances. Coupled with the slip on the scores it gives room for suspicion. Had Masterson stopped when Haley slipped there would have been a parity of conduct, and then each could have claimed to be the Admirable Crichton of the cinder paths.

That the favorite might have been beaten by his opponent on that day, independent of mishaps, does not figure in the calculation. Had he been three feet in advance when the pistol was fired it is not likely that he would have been so eager to get away, and avoided the misstep. As it stands, it gives the chance to call into question the integrity of the beaten party, and brings the sport into disrepute.

Enforce the rules strictly, impartially, is our advice, and amateurs should be more anxious to guard against blunders than those who make a business of footracing. The latter are looked upon with suspicion, the former are supposed to be far beyond contaminating influences, governed by higher thoughts than winning money, and to sustain this good opinion every effort should be made.

THE FOOTHILLS.

Very beautiful are the foothills of California. Productive, too, and susceptible of being turned to a variety of uses. The old idea that the only good that could be got from them was a range for stock, has long been exploded, and at the present day the merit of the rolling lands is fully acknowledged. Among the cheeriest homes of California are those which nestle among the hills, and the inhabitants regard the dwellers in the valleys with a feeling akin to pity. That is, those who live in the big valleys, miles away from the hills, and with a dreary, level plain extending in every direction. There is a charm in inequality, a delight in the ever-varying scenery of the foothill lands. There is the opportunity for selecting a site for the home according to the fancy. Now, in some sheltered cove between the spurs, where the creek brawls over the stones for the greater part of the year, and where the emerald hue of springtime comes the earliest. On the sunny side of the slope where the morning rays are welcomed, and where the birds carol when the streamers are tinting the orient.

Then there is the chance for ornamentation in either case. There is a dwarfed appearance in even the large grounds surrounding an imposing villa when there is nothing but a dead level for the landscape gardener to show his genius upon, while in the ravine or the hillside, every tree, bush, shrub or flower, has additional beauty from the situation. On the large plain there must also be immensity, and nature when it beautifies, does it on a large scale. Oaks of centuries' growth, giant sycamores, huge elms. Among the hills are vines and flowering shrubs, crab-apples and hawthornes, and rhododendrous primroses and violets. Asthetic tastes are not the only ones that find gratification among the foothills. There is the home of the pear and the apple, there the vine flourishes in the greatest perfection, and there is a higher and more perfect flavor in the smaller fruits. There is an aroma in the strawberry and raspberry, and the blackberries grow large and luscious. What matters it if the yield of wheat is a few centals less to the acre, and that the barley crop is comparatively barren. If the lordly Durham requires a richer herbage, the Devon, the Jersey, the Ayrshire are at home, and the milk and butter are such as an epicure would choose. There may be drawbacks; there are assuredly advantages. The man whose main capital is a stout heart and willing hands can earn for himself and family a cosy dwelling place among the offshoots of the Sierras. Those who are more forehanded can increase their possessions without the corroding cares that haunt the grain farmer. There is rarely a lack of moisture, all that is needed to perfect the fruit and vineyard is generally furnished from the clouds, when at rare intervals that fails, there are the streams which have their source among the snow-clad mountains to draw upon. There is a grand future for these portions of California that lie between the Sierras and the valleys and that run well-nigh to the summits of the Coast range. There is nothing more certain that in the future, not the far-off future either, when the vine in California will outrank any other product of the soil. Wheat is bound to lose the scepter, taking second place, and then give way to the orchard and garden. It will be well for the State when that time comes. There may be a few large vineyards, but the bulk of grape growing will be in the hands of the many, and then there will be a population that will consume the greater proportion of the home field crops. The great grain, sheep and cattle ranches will be divided when the land becomes too valuable to be used for these purposes, and in lieu of fields and enclosures of thousands of acres, there will be the smaller farmer on the plains, the vineyardist and horticulturist on the hills. The possibilities of this country are so great that it staggers the imagination to think of what a few years are likely to bring forth. The grandest country in the world for rearing horses, equally as good facilities for producing the finer breeds of cattle and sheep, a soil that has yielded over eighty bushels of wheat to the acre, and other cereals in proportion, and vegetables beyond the limit of the most favored garden spots of the East.

There is scarcely an end to the capacity of the foothills. When what are considered the most eligible portions are divided into homesteads of from twenty acres up, the settlement will be pushed into higher altitudes, and steeper grades brought under cultivation. Ultimately soil will be carried on to barren places that are otherwise favorable and these spots reclaimed from the rocks may produce the rarest wines.

In this connection it is proper to say that we are promised a series of articles on grape culture, fruit growing and other industries of the foothills, and as the gentlemen who have so kindly tendered their services have a thorough acquaintance with the subject, these articles will be of the greatest interest to a majority of our readers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

W. W. Traylor, a well known and popular resident of this city, died at his residence, No. 2,110 Broadway, at half-past nine o'clock, Thursday morning. The deceased was secretary of the Eureka Consolidated, Pinal Consolidated and other mining companies. He was born in La Grange, Troup county, Georgia, in 1820, where he received an academic education, and in 1849 came to this State, locating in Tuolumne county, where he resided several years, serving one term as County Treasurer. He subsequently came to this city, where he engaged in business as a dry goods merchant. He was elected secretary of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company in 1870, and has ever since occupied the position.

Mr. Traylor was one of the most prominent sportsmen of the city. He was at the time of his death State Fish Commissioner. He was one of the organizers and members of the Teal Shooting Club which has fine preserves in the Suisun marshes. He was a prominent members of the California Sportsmens Club, and served several terms as President when in the legislature he looked sharply after the interests of the game and fish of the state.

Mr. Traylor was a most enthusiastic lover of the rod and reel and was an expert angler. He knew all thestreams and was well posted in varieties of flies, etc. He was a good shot also and his "string" of ducks at the end of the season nearly always numbered up near the top. Mr. Traylor has been in failing health for some time. A genial companion, pleasant friend, and ardent sportsman, his loss is keenly felt by a wide circle.

A report has been going the round of the sporting papers that a match had been arranged between Overman and Ewing, to be trotted at Chicago in June next, the time not definitely fixed, the stakes not to be less than $5,000 nor more than $20,000 a side. In this connection the *Breeder's Gazette* says: "Mr. E. S. Stokes is said to have acted for Overman in the making of this match, but when the mists of champagne, which at present throw a glamor over the affair, have subsided, it will probably be found that the race was entirely "around the stove," and the *Gazette* feels warranted in predicting that it will never be trotted. Mr. Stokes does not own Overman, nor any part of him; and it is not at all likely that the gentleman who does own the horse—Capt. Kohl—has delegated his authority in the matter to anyone. That Col. Shaughnessy is willing to make the match there is no doubt, but he will find that unless the owner of Overman is consulted the horse will not be allowed to trot."

In another column will be found a challenge from Mr. J. F. Carroll to all the coursing men in this State. The challenge is bold and sweeping and means business, for Mr. Carroll has put up $100 deposit in our hands to back it up, and we hope to see the money covered before the week is up. Mr. Carroll's dogs are well known though he does not name them in his challenge. Chief of the Canyon, Tampete, Sallie Henry, Culverin, Lady Plaice, Lady Franklin and Speculation have all owners who think they are world beaters and it would afford Mr. Carroll especial pleasure to recieve an answer from any of them, though his challenge is open to all.

Sotoyome by Pilot, his dam Avola by Alhambra, granddam Oriole by Simpson's Blackbird; bred by B. C. Wright of Sanel, Mendocino Co., foaled in 1881, has been purchased by W. H. Bow of Seattle, W. T. Pilot was by Reveille, a brother of Owen Dale, and was quite a noted racehorse. Alhambra by Mambrino Chief, his dam Susan by American Eclipse, Blackbird by Camden his dam by Postboy. Sotoyome is a very highly found colt, and as is shown by the above pedigree his blood is of the best kind.

The trotting stallion, A. W. Richmond, has been sold by Hancock Johnson to Hill & Grieg of Ventura county, and he will be placed at the head of their stud. We shall watch the career of "Alf" with much interest. With one-half the opportunity that others have had he would be high on the list of trotting sires, and we hope he will be appreciated in his new home.

The stockholders of the Monterey District Agricultural Society held their annual meeting last Saturday and elected H. S. Ball and O. H. Willoughby as directors in place of H. S. Ball and P. F. Dean, whose terms had expired. A resolution was also adopted making the new society responsible for the debts of the old association.

A car-load of thoroughbred stock, Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire cattle, consigned to Mr. William Niles of Los Angelea arrived from the East a few days since. Some Berkshire hogs and fine poultry were also brought out. This stock was personally selected by Mr. Niles and arrived in excellent condition.

Name Claimed.

By H. M. Johnston of Ela Hill's stock farm, Los Angeles county.

ROSARIO for black colt by Del Sur, dam by Overland, second dam Maggie Mitchell.

Indians say that white men are killing fish with giant powder near the mouth of the Truckee. There is considerable truth in the assertion, for many of the fish sold here show no marks of a hook or spear, or anything else of the sort. This can be easily substantiated by examining the trout exposed for sale by dealers. If the rascally fishermen are caught at their nefarious work they should be hoisted with their own explosives.—*Reno Gazette.*

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

H. W. S., Cayou City, Oregon:

1. LODI, bay horse, foaled 1860, bred by John M. Clay, Lexington, Kentucky. By imported Yorkshire.

First dam Topaz, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Emerald by imported Leviathan.
Third dam imported Eliza by Reubens.
Fourth dam Little Folly by Highland Fling.
Fifth dam Harriett by Volunteer.
Sixth dam Lady Sarah's dam by Alfred.
Seventh dam Magnolia by Marske.
Eighth dam by Bahraham.
Ninth dam by Sedbury.
Tenth dam old Ebony by Basto.
Eleventh dam Massey Mare by Mr. Massey's Black Barb.

See "Bruce's American Stud Book," vol. ii, page 364, and vol i., page 83.

2. BILLY CHEATHAM, chestnut colt, foaled 1853, bred by John Harper & Co., Woodford county, Kentucky. By Cracker.

First dam Lucy by Mingo.
Second dam by Brunswick.
Third dam by Moses.
Fourth dam by Sumpter.
Fifth dam by Top Gallant.

"Bruce's American Stud Book," vol. i., page 674.

J. G. D. Bellota, Cal.,

1. MAMBRINO CHIEF, bay horse, foaled 1844, bred by Richard Eldridge, Dutchess county, N. Y. By Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imported Messenger.

Of the dam of Mambrino Chief nothing is known.

2. PILOT JR., gray horse, foaled 1844, bred by Lugerean Gray, and foaled the property of John T. Gray, Grayholt, Jefferson county, Kentucky. By old pacing Pilot, a black horse of unknown blood that, it is said, was brought from Canada.

First dam, Nancy Pope, by Havoc, son of Sir Charles.
Second dam, Nancy Taylor, by Craig's Alfred, son of imported Medley.
The dam of Pilot Jr., has never been traced further.

T. C. W., Fresno:

The only Clydesdale Stud Book we know of is that compiled by the American Clydesdale Association. A limited edition only was printed and sold at $5 per copy. If any are now to be had you may ascertain by addressing J. H. Sanders, *Breeder's Gazette,* Chicago, Ill., who had them for sale.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Will you please decide the following disputed point in a game of cribbage: A plays a 7, B plays an 8, and takes 2 for the 15. A plays a 9 and takes 3 for the sequence. B plays a 7 and claims 5, 3 for the sequence and 2 for the 31. A claims B is only entitled to 2.

Answer—B is right. He is entitled to 5.

A Draw Game.

The pigeon shooting match between Mr. Demorest Grant and Lord Maneville was shot on the grounds of the Westminster Kennel club New York on the 10th inst. Darkness came with the sixty-fifth bird, the record standing exactly even and the match was left unfinished. The severe storm prevented good shooting. The conditions of the match, which was for $1,000 a side, were to shoot at 100 birds, each at thirty yards rise, from five traps, with guns and under the amended Hurlingham Club rules. As the match was not only not concluded, but resulted in a tie as far as shot, all bets were declared off and the contestants will shoot a new match in the spring of the year.

The score was as follows:

Mr. Grant.—0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1. Killed, 45; missed, 20.

Lord Mandeville.—0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0. Killed, 45; missed, 20.

Got it Down Fine.

A Comstock sharp has figured out the possibilities of the game, and the *Enterprise* prints the result of his labors: He makes the chances of helping a pair on a three card draw one to eight for a triplet, for another pair the same, and for a full hand one to sixty-one, and for four of a kind one to 364. The chances of improvement are thus a little more than one to five. If you go in on a pair of jacks and three players are against you, which is the average with six players, the average chances are that you are playing against one better hand and two poorer ones. When you reach aces you have in all probability the best hand. The mathematical expectation of a flush when you draw to four cards of a suit is one to five. A straight flush is obtainable once in 300,000 deals. To get it pat takes twice as long.

It pays to raise hogs for the market, even on grain lands. During the last three months over 500 head have been fattened on the Ord ranch, Butte county, and sold to butchers from other portions of the State. The profit on the lot was between $2,000 and $3,000. They were fattened upon corn raised on the place.

The Duchess hull, 8th Duke of Tregunter, has recently been sold in Australia at public sale for $20,000. The occasion was the dispersion of Mr. C. B. Fisher's herd, at Melbourne, 150 head selling for about $75,000.

A restaurant at Tombstone, Arizona, treated its patrons to a wild turkey dinner a few days since. Eighteen birds, aggregating 147 pounds, were served up.

A two-year-old hog weighing 500 pounds was slaughtered and hung up in a Red Bluff butcher shop recently.

ATHLETICS.

Haley and Masterson.

The Masterson-Haley match at the Recreation Grounds last Saturday was very unsatisfactory to the spectators who paid gate money to see a good race, and the majority of the pool buyers are loud in their denunciations of the entire management. Pools were two to one on Haley. The agreement distinctly specified that it was to be a penalizing race. Masterson made a decided break of several yards over the mark, but, notwithstanding the fact that considerable money was bet on the event because it was generally understood that it would be an honest race between amateurs, he was allowed to start from scratch. Haley slipped on the start, losing several yards, and Mastersou opened a gap of six or seven yards that decided the race without running it out, and he finished the last fifty yards in a jog. Time 10 2-5. The track was said to be slow, but there was a decided fall of a foot or more from the start to the finish, and the times of the heats of the other race prove that it was not slow, if the timing was correct. The fun was all in the heat race, (horse race, the boys called it) five heats being run before the first prize was won by Jones and Slater and Harris ran a sixth (work enough for one afternoon) for the second prize, which was won by Slater. The slowest time of the heats was 11 seconds, won by Slater, and the fastest 10 3-5, won by Jones. The latter in good form can do a shade inside of 10½, and Slater has repeatedly done 10¾, and will probably do 10½ next summer.

There has been so much dishonest management on this Coast, that the public have lost faith in races of all kinds, and simple carelessness or ignorance on the part of the management is no excuse to the ones who have been deceived two or three times. One or two more affairs of the kind ought to convince the officers and members of the Olympic Club, and amateurs generally, that the Olympic Club and University grounds across the bay, with intelligent management and at least seven months of good weather every year, are the best facilities for developing amateur athletics on the Pacific Coast.

Gibson and Pendegast.

The following is the Woodland *Democrat's* account of an event that has been the leading topic among the sports of Yolo for some weeks. The race was on last Wednesday, the 17th inst.:

The foot race between Pendegast and Gibson, which has been the principal subject among the sporting fraternity for some weeks, came off yesterday and was won by Gibson in not very fast time. The race was for $250 a side, and the distance 250 yards. There seemed to be a general impression among Charlie's friends from the first that the distance was too far for their favorite, and not a very large amount of money was laid on the result, and even then Gibson's backers gave about two to one for all the bets they made. About five or six hundred people had assembled at the track by two o'clock, and kept themselves warm by walking up and down the stretch for an hour, waiting for the contestants to appear. Soon after three o'clock, a shout of "Here they come" was heard, and the racers, were seen coming up the track attired in their running suits, with large overcoats wrapped around them. When their wraps were thrown off and they began scoring for the start, Gibson was seen to be the more powerfully built man of the two, and competent judges remarked that he was in much the best condition. The thermometer being at the freezing point, not much useless time was wasted, and the word "go" was given. Pendegast sprang to the lead at once, and both men seemed to run their level best for about 150 yards, when Gibson's excellent training and superior wind began to tell, and he passed Pendegast, maintaining the lead he gained until he broke the string about ten feet in advance. The last 50 yards was not run fast, and the time made was slow—about 28 seconds. The first 100 yards were run in about 10 seconds, and many are of the opinion that Pendegast can beat Gibson this distance, and they are willing to back their judgment with any sum up to $1,000. Undoubtedly Gibson and his backers are of the same opinion, as they refused to make a match of this kind last night, and left on the train this morning for San Francisco.

A WALKER.—"You see that man—the one with the grizzled beard, slouching down Main street there—that's Wahash, the walker. He's just got back from British Columbia—walked every inch. Ride? Him! You couldn't hire Wahash to ride. A friend of mine, coming over from Silver City once with a team, met him way off there and tried to give him a lift, but he wouldn't have it. Bound for Walla Walla, too. They do say he footed it out here from Indiana and I know he's been footing it ever since. For a living? Why, he walks, just walks—that's all."—*Walla Walla Statesman.*

BAY FISHING.—The bay fishing has been very poor since the first of the year. The cold snap has driven all the finny tribe away from the shores into the deep water and though some good fishing has been had from the boats there has been nothing done to boast of. A few days ago Mr. Stewart caught 22 big rock-cod, one of which weighed two pounds. This gentleman also had some excellent luck near California City last Saturday, the catch being black rock-cod, red rock-cod and sea trout. Though the tides are favorable for good fishing none will be had till the weather is warmer.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in its issue of Dec. 23, publishes an elegant picture of Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Lady Christmas, by Todhunter's Mambrino. We congratulate Mr. Simpson upon his fine illustrations some time ago. We have never seen a poor one in his paper. —*N. Y. Sportsman.*

A champion billiard game, three-ball carom, came off at Slavens Hotel, Borden, Jan. 8th, between H. Levy, N. Manaase, and B. K. Bagder, for $120. The time consumed by the game was one hour and forty-five minutes. The score stood: Manasse, 100; Badger, 88; Levy, 76.

There will be a shooting tournament held at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, to-morrow, by the California Schuetzen Club. The object of this shooting is to raise money to aid the needy ones of Germany.

Many fine wheat fields in northern Solano have been devastated by wild ducks which visit the fields at night in thousands. As a protection some of the farmers have out lights.

THE GUN.

From Alviso.

Last Sunday the hunters at the Alviso marshes had more than ordinary good luck. The birds were flying lively all day which gave the breech loaders but little time to cool off between shots. The last trains brought home jolly, well-satisfied parties of sportsmen as one could desire to meet with. Among them were Mr. Hoefling and Mr. Spencer. These gentlemen went down in the morning and returned in the evening with 70 ducks, sixteen of which were cans. The smiling faces of John Stack and Harry Golcher spoke plainly the satisfaction they felt over the success they had in bagging 40 of the web-footed feathered tribe. Dr. Card and Mr. F. Drinkhouse scored 30 ducks. Mr. Ault got aboard the train at The Bridges and threw down his bag of 30 ducks with as much indifference as though that number of birds could be killed any day. Mr. E. Briggs at the same place, The Bridges, came home satisfied with 24 ducks. Drs. Lewitt and Kane and Mr. M. Graham bagged on an average 20 birds each. Close to the M. D. party were Capt. Walker and Mr. Hoefling Jr. These two were pumping lead quite vigorously into the ranks of the feathered wanderers of the north. They brought in 30 ducks, seven of which were nice plump cans. Take it all in all, the sport in the Alviso marshes is very satisfactory. The cold weather instead of driving the game away seems to drive them in for shelter. More canvasbacks are seen and killed in this vicinity this year than ever before.

The Williams-Havens Match.

Last Saturday the clay pigeon match between A. W. Havens and N. Williams took place at Adams' Point. The terms of the shooting were 50 clay birds, 20 yards rise, for the sum of $20 a side. Though both these gentlemen are good shots, their scores were very poor, but that might be excused on the ground that a strong, bitter cold wind was blowing across the point which carried the clays about in a very uncertain manner, beside chilling the fingers of the marksmen. To say the least the shooting was very unsatisfactory to the principals as well as what few spectators there were present. Messrs. W. G. Crandall and L. Judson acted as judges and Mr. W. E. Miller as referee. Following are the scores:

N. Williams	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0	6
	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1	8
	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	7
	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1	7
	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	5
Total		33
A. W. Havens	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0	3
	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	8
	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0	4
	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	6
	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0	5
Total		26

Shooting on the New Grounds.

Last Sunday several pigeon matches were shot at the Oakland Trotting Park. These grounds though new to trap shooters are handy to the railroad and easy of access to the city and as soon as proper accommodations are provided in the shape of sheds, traps and benches for spectators they will be second in popularity with the sportsmen to none in this vicinity. Its being but a short distance from Shell Mound Park will make the place all the more attractive as all who desire can practice with shotgun or rifle without losing too much time traveling from target to trap. But to the match: The shooting began about 1 p. m. The first match was for six birds, 21 yards rise and 80 yard bounds. The entrance fee was $2 50. Five men entered. The purse was divided, $7 50 to the first and $5 00 to the second best shots. Following is the score:

P. D. Linville	1 1 1 1 0	5
Jas. Smith	1 1 1 1 0 1	5
Jno. Ferguson	0 1 1 1 1 0	dr
N. Williams	0 1 1 1 1 1	5
S. C. Slade	1 1 1 1 0 1	5

As four of the men tied on five birds they agreed to shoot off the tie; in this Slade got off with first money and Linville and Williams who tied divided second money. In the second match the same men entered for a similar sized purse. In this match Linville and Ferguson tied and divided the puree:

P. D. Linville	1 1 1 1 1	6
N. Williams	1 1 1 0 1	4
S. C. Slade	1 0 1 1 1	4
J. Ferguson	1 1 1 1 1	6
J. Smith	1 1 0 1 0	dr

Several smaller matches came off but they were of little importance.

SAN BRUNO.—Like all the marshes situated down the bay this place too has its share of game at present; though not so much frequented by hunters as Alviso or Alvarado, those who go down have good sport and fair luck. Mr. J. Kerrigan was down there last Sunday and bagged forty ducks, Mr. Obenshaw came off thirty ducks better, Mr. Precht killed a good bag of fresh water teal and mallard by following up the course of one of the creeks. The birds are all fat and very toothsome. On the train home a youthful sportsman exhibited a bag of 125 ducks which he claimed to have shot on the marsh, but the ducks looked like those that had been feeding in fresh water and the size of the bag caused other hunters to make an investigation which brought out the fact that they were killed at the lakes by a one-armed market hunter and sold to this youthful nimrod. The small number of empty brass shells that he carried in his belt also stood as circumstantial evidence rather in disparagement of the youth's truthfulness. And furthermore "his nibs" had more money when he went down than when he returned, necessary expenses taken into consideration.

Good duck shooting is to be had at Millbrae. Several hunters who went down last Sunday met with good success.

THE BEAR.

A Disquisition on the Grizzly of the Rocky Mountains—The Black Bear of America.

It is now pretty well settled that we have three kinds of bears in the United States and the territories belonging thereto, namely the grizzly bear, *Ursus Horribilis*, found in the Western United States and territories; the Black bear, *Ursus Americanus*, found throughout the United States generally; and the White or Polar bear, *Thalarctos Maritimus*, found in Alaska. The one most commonly known is the black bear, and the most ferocious is the grizzly. The brown and cinnamon bears are mere varieties of the black, and young ones of these different colors are frequently found in the same den, having the same mother.

This being understood at the beginning, it will be easy to explain what is now known in regard to the bears and their relationship to one another, so far as those belonging to the United States are concerned. The grizzly is the most ferocious, and is in fact the most formidable animal in America, and would be no mean match for the African lion. His huge bulk, tremendous strength, and invincible courage, render him a terror to foes of every kind. While seldom seeking a fight if unmolested, it never retreats from one when fairly engaged. She bears with young ones are sometimes aggressive, and it would always be the better way to keep out of her path when it can be avoided.

Grizzly bears are quite common in the Rocky mountain region, where they live on such animals as they can overtake and kill, and when this fails they dig up the bear grass, a species of yucca, that is very plentiful. I have known them to invade a settler's cabin and carry off a pig, or rather a good sized porker, the settler all of the time knowing what was going on, but glad to get off with no greater loss. I have seen several men who have been terribly used up by these bears, and among the rest the Nez Perces chief Lawyer, who had his arm crushed in a dozen places by one of these brutes. Mr. James Baker, a scout, was also badly maimed, and crippled for life. When roused, the grizzly manifests great fury, and his wonderful strength enables him to overcome almost any foe.

In winter the bears keep quite still, being in a kind of torpid state, when they require no food, and doze away the cold days and nights. In the fall of the year they are very fat, and by the time spring returns are as poor as can be, the hibernation having disposed of all the surplus fat. Perhaps they go out during the winter, when the weather is not too cold, but as a general thing they stay rolled up in a hunch in their cave or den, and keep warm as well as they are able, not appearing to suffer any, and being lost to all kinds of sensation.

One of the largest bears I have ever seen was in Texas, while crossing over from the El Paso road to the Baudera Pass. The whole way seemed infested with bears of the cinnamon-black species, and way off in the valley below us we saw a tremendous fellow, full as large as an ox, standing up on his hind feet and looking at our party. We did not molest him as he was a considerable distance off, and I always recollect him as being the finest specimen of Bruin it has ever been my fortune to meet with.

The general characteristics of bears are a large, thick, clumsy body; feet entirely plantigrade; soles naked, and nails long; tail very short; head broad, with forty-two teeth, namely: twelve incisors, four canines, sixteen premolars and ten molars. The claws referred to are of immense size on the grizzlies, measuring from six to seven inches in length, and capable of inflicting dreadful wounds. The danger is in getting too near a bear's claws, for, aside from giving you a dreadful hug, the grizzly uses his teeth with great effect, and is capable of tearing the whole scalp off a man's head at a single blow. Indeed, a blow from a grizzly has ere now stretched a buffalo lifeless on the plains, the bear lying in wait, and at the proper moment dealing the blow. There are several well authenticated instances of this kind, and besides killing the animal, the bear has dragged him away several rods into the bushes.

There is no end to the stories that are told about the bears, some of which are interesting enough. We know how fond the black bear is of sweets and how he often attacks the bee-hives, his long hair furnishing him a pretty good protection against the stings of the bees. It is also said that Bruin has a decided love for liquor, provided it is well sweetened, and in his cups is as silly and senseless as an intoxicated human being. Some of his antics while intoxicated are strangely like those of his more civilized and cultivated cousin, and are singular enough. When young, bears make interesting pets, but as they get older they become morose and cross, and are very apt to do some mischief before they are finally disposed off.

Indians bring in the cubs to sell, and drive sharp bargains provided there are strangers near to act as purchasers. The Indians themselves are very superstitious about the bears, and after one has been killed they talk to it telling how sorry they are that they should have been obliged to take its life, and how much good his visit has done them. They address the bear as brother, and promise all sorts of things, provided its spirit will not think unkindly of them for what has been done. The young braves in their dances endeavor to imitate the movements of a bear, and the more successful they are in this particular, the more satisfied they are with their own demeanor and grace; the slow movements of Bruin are thought to be exceedingly becoming.

In the mystic legends of the aborigines Bruin has his full share of honors, some of which are told in the song of Hiawatha. It was but natural that the savages should think a great deal of one of the most powerful animals with which they were acquainted, and should accord to it great consideration. All of the stories of the Indians have a somber cast, born in the dark forests wherein the Indians themselves lived, or of the solitudes of the vast prairies and mountains. The loneliness of some of the mountain ranges in the far West is appalling, and there is a stillness about them that is overpowering. I have felt this on several occasions.

In old times when Indians were not supplied with breech-loading rifles it was a good deal of a feat to kill a grizzly bear with a bow and arrow, and he was a brave man who would undertake it. It is no wonder then that one who had succeeded in killing a bear should take great pride in wearing a necklace made of its claws. This was a great achievement, as any one will see at a glance, and many a reputation for bravery was built upon it. When in full war gear this necklace was looked upon as the man's greatest treasure, and he felt proud of the distinction. When we know how dangerous it is, even now, for a man well armed to attack one of these animals, we can readily understand what unlimited nerve was required when poorly armed.

Hunters love to dwell upon the excellence of bear meat, that is, black bear meat. I cannot agree with them exactly as it is excessively fat and not particularly palatable. I presume after a man has lived on deer and elk meat for a considerable time almost any change is acceptable, but bear meat is not remarkably good. The first settlers in the wooded portions of the West welcomed anything in the shape of fresh meat, and the fact cannot be disguised that our pioneers nowadays suffer no such hardships as did those of twenty-five years ago, even. A bear was a godsend in those days, and the present of a portion of the meat something to be remembered. I know how it was treasured up in some instances, and what a nine days' wonder it then was. The fat was carefully stored away and was supposed to have wonderful virtues. Especially was bear's grease valued as a dressing for the hair. I believe this is changed somewhat nowadays; at all events we do not hear its virtues extolled on all sides.

Some enormous grizzlies are met with in the Rocky Mountain region, and some laughable stories are told of plucky men who have come face to face with them in dense thickets, when the men would take the back trail with wonderful celerity, leaving Bruin not only master of the field, but very much astonished to see how suddenly his newly made acquaintances had vanished from sight, and put as much room between them as possible.

Some years ago a young man from New York visited Wyoming territory, and took part in a hunt in the Wind River region. He went into a dense thicket, not knowing much about the danger he was in, when he was attacked by a tremendous grizzly, and if help had not reached him speedily, he would have been torn to pieces. As it was, he was so badly wounded that he never recovered from his injuries.

In the autumn the bears go into the thick brush in search of berries, of which they are very fond, and seizing a bush with their fore paws, that they can use almost as well as a man can his hands, they draw the bushes toward them and then strip off the berries with their teeth. Service-berries, haws, hull-berries, choke-cherries, and wild plums are devoured in this way with the greatest relish. Their tongues loll out with satisfaction, and their eyes seem to manifest perfect happiness. At this season Bruin becomes very fat, and is in good condition for the commencement of winter.

The remains found in the bone caves show that the bears of ancient times were exactly like the grizzlies of the present. These caves have been found in many localities, both in Europe and America, and prove the wide range of these animals in former times. Primitive men inhabited these caves before they had learned to build houses for themselves.

The female has two or three cubs at a litter, and it is fair to say that no little ones ever receive better attention from a parent. The she bear, when she has cubs, becomes absolutely beside herself with rage should anything come near her. Foxes and martens are always on the look-out for bears' cubs and sometimes find them. The martens always get away with their victims, but the foxes are frequently overtaken by the mother and then there is very little indeed left of Reynard. The ferocity of the bear under these circumstances is absolutely unbounded. Should man or beast come in her way she attacks without a moment's hesitation, and nearly always succeeds in doing great damage to her opponent.

The young bears are handsome little fellows, exceedingly playful and good natured. Their cry is something like that of a child, and might be mistaken for it. They grow rapidly, and a bear that is born early in the spring is able to take care of itself by the time the leaves fall from the trees. North America seems to be the natural home for Bruin, and there are three well-marked species found therein. South America has but one variety, *Ursus Ornatus*. But North America is their chosen land, and they will be found here for many years to come. The brown bear of Europe, *Ursus Arctos*, is the same as the Syrian bear, *Ursus Syriacus*, or nearly so, and is found scattered through Europe and Asia, and is the one mentioned in the Bible.

On the 18th of April, 1882, I saw a very fine specimen of grizzly bear at Cheyenne, Wyoming, that had been killed a day or two before at the head of Pole Creek, in the Black Hills of Wyoming, on the Laramie range of mountains. It was an exceedingly handsome animal, weighing something over three hundred pounds, and had come out in a fat condition. It was over a year old, I should think, most of the hair being of a glossy black, and over six inches in length. I was surprised to see how fat it was, and how well developed its claws were. There was considerable grey hair under the fore legs well up toward the body, in what was possibly its armpits, as well as about the head, which was broad, and remarkably well developed. In a few years more it would have been a tremendous fellow in point of size and strength. The man had no trouble about bringing it down, and did not consider that he had done much of a feat after all; the old hunters are a modest class of beings and content with little.

I have not heard of many bears being killed in Wyoming in 1881-82, though there are plenty through the whole mountain chains, reaching up from the Cordilleras of Mexico to the great plains of British Columbia.—*Col. Brackett in American Field.*

YACHTING.

CANOEING.—This sport has seen a wonderful growth in the past two years. There are now two thousand canoes of the "civilized" kind scattered throughout the country, and builders report a lively demand for the next season. The popularity of canoeing in America is not astonishing, if we recollect that our continent has facilities and attractions for the sport in all its branches far exceeding the opportunities to be found in European countries. J. H. Rushton, of Canton, N. Y., is working up $10,000 worth of stock for the spring trade. This will represent something like $30,000 in finished canoes. Thos. Kane & Co., of Chicago, are turning out by machinery a numerous fleet of their veneer canoes, which are sold to all parts of the country as fast as they can be supplied. Other builders are straining every nerve for the rush of the season, all of which is evidence of the rapid spread of a fondness for this most charming, robust and romantic method of vagabondizing with benefit to the body and mind. It is probable that three canoes are turned out in America for every one set afloat in Great Britain. America is the natural home of the canoeist.—*Forest and Stream.*

NEW SINGLE HAND YAWL.—Mr. Thomas Clapham, of Roslyn, L. I., is building a single hand yacht of the sharpis pattern for owners on Lake Erie. Her model will be of the Nonpareil kind, 25ft. over all, 6ft. beam, and 3ft. deep. She will have a keel 24in. deep, the lower 12in. of which is hung by bolts from the inside, so that it can be cast off in case of necessity or for use in shoal water. Cabin 11ft. long, two berths and lockers, as well as regular cruising fittings. She will be rigged as a yawl, a style now becoming very popular. Cost $325.

A sportsmen's club has been organized at Nelson, Butte county. It contains some good shots.

THE RIFLE.

A Fizzle.

A few weeks ago a ripple disturbed the placid, almost stagnant stream of shooting items in shape of e novel match that wes to take plece last Sunday between Mr. Linville and Mr. Brazille. Sportsmen were very much iuterested hecause the match was for money as well as being a novelty. One hundred dollars a side was the purse with $30 forfeit. The conditions were: The rifle, twenty-five shots et 200 yards; the pistol, tweuty-five shots at 33⅓ yards, and the shot gun, twenty-five pigeons at 21 yards rise, eech dead bird to count five points. The preparations were made and everything went on hooming up to a day or two previous to the time set for the match to come off when Mr. Brazille very unexpectedly handed over his $30 forfeit money and of course the match was declared off. Mr. B. gives as the reeson for his so doing that he has not been ahle to practice and was not in coudition for the match; he also darkly hints that a similar match will take place in the future, but he mekes no mention as to the time. No doubt Mr. B. does need practice, for his opponent is quite handy with firearms. It is to be hoped that a match of this kind will be shot before long and the next time it is to be hoped that $100 will be lost or won instead of $30 and no "hack out."

At Shell Mound.

At the popular shooting range—Shell Mound—last Sunday, Messrs. O. Lemke, L. Haake, Lient. H. J. Mengels and C. Scheurer made np a purse of $5 a corner and shot a match of 40 shots for the ssme at 200 yards. All of these are military men and they used the U. S. Springfield. The dey was fine, the etmosphere cleer and light good; there was but little wind and the bullseye showed np very distinctly. Mangels being on tbe sick list did not do as well as nsual. Following are the scores:

Lemke	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—40 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—43 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—44 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4—45	
Total		172
Haake	3 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—43 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—42 5 3 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4—43	
Total		169
Mangels	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—41 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4—38 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41	
Total		161
Scheurer	4 4 4 5 5 3 3 4 4 5 4 5—42 4 4 2 3 4 4 4 4 2 4—35 3 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4—41 4 3 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—39	
Total		157

For the Cigars.

Last Sunday a friendly match—for the cigars—came off at Shell Mound Park between Harry Hook and P. H. McElhinney. The terms were fifty shots at 200 yards and these are the scores:

H. Hook	4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4—45 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5—43 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—42 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 3 4 4—43 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4—43	
Total		216
P. H. McElhinney	5 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 3—41 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4—44 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 4—40 4 4 5 4 3 5 4 3 4 4—40 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4—44	
Total		209

Mr. McElhinney nsed a Sharps-Borchard rifle and Mr. Hook a Hotchkiss.

National Rifle Association.

At a meeting of the National Rifle Association on Dec. 28, Secretary Seahury snbmitted the following report in relation to the international military match to take place in England next year: The return match will take place in the latter part of Jnly dnring the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain at Wimbledon in 1883. The team to represent the National Gnard of the United States will be chosen some time in the latter part of May in a general competition held for that purpose. Twelve men and two reserves will be selected by tbe Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association from those making the highest scoree, due allowances being made for previous ability and record. The special committe recommend to competitors the Brown military rifle (new model) as approved and the Sharp Borchard. The committee, however, are charged to continue their investigation until a weapon is produced which shall represent the highest possible shooting capacity eqnal or superior to those recommended for practice prior to the match. Early in January the National Rifle Association will issue to the National Gnard of America a circular giving valuable information connected with ammunition, loading, lubricants, bullets, powder, shells and kindred topics. The final competitiou for places on the team will be held some time dnring the latter part of May. Tbis competition will be opened only to properly qualified competitors who have made at least three complete scores of 165 out of a possible 205 at the six distances prescribed in the conditions of the international military match, 85 or over at 200, 500 and 600 yards, and 80 or over at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The adjutant generals of the various states will undoubtedly offer a State prize to all who succeed in winning a place on the Wimbledon team.—*New York Clipper.*

The crack rifle shots of the npper Sacramento are engeged in a wordy newspaper banter and the result promises to be a match between teams from Colnsa and Tehama counties.

The Sierra Nevada ladies are expert with the rifle, and had a shooting match the other day, in which some fine exhibitions of ekill were shown.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

Turn of the Rifling and Rotation of the Bullet Compared to the Flight of an Arrow.

BY DR. E. H. FARDEE.

(*Continued from page* 12.)

I have almost forgotten where I closed my last communnication, hut I think it wes on a screw bullet, in the illustration of the profound ignorance prevailing on the subject of gunnery. The article was based on the turu of the rifling and the rotation of the bullet in its passage throught the air; I also referred to the arrow, refuting the error so commouly entertained by many people of the analogy between the elongated bullet and the arrow.

Elongated shots when fired from a rifle have the defects of the shot, as described in my previous communication, remedied by having a rotery motion imparted to them in the first instance, and this rotary motion of the bullet is continued until it is overcome by continuons action of the atmosphere. Thus a proper degree of stahility is imparted to the shot, and when fired with a sufficient degree of velocity, they can be managed to a very close mathematical result; and even if fired with a higher velocity, the velocity of their revolution being in proportion to tbet of their given flight, is sufficient to secure steadiness of motion, resulting in a sameness in each shot. If, however, they are lired with too great a velocity, they also will have an irregular flight, but not attributable to the same cause which produces unsteadiness of the arrow.

Therefore it will be seen that the striking difference between the bullet and the errow is, in addition to what I heve given in my last communication, thet the bullet receives the rotation from the same power that gives it its projectile velocity, and when freed from its confinement in the gun, and coming in the open and nnconfined air, tbe atmospheric resistence is et work to teke this roteting motion away, and the time necessary for the accomplishment will depend wholly upon the amount of spirosity the shot hes imparted to it at the instant of its departure from the muzzle of the rifle. The more rotation it hes, the longer it will teke the atmospheric friction to overcome this second motion, leaving the shot, as soon as it is accomplished, et the mercy of the atmosphere, when it will commence a gyrating motion, end when the projectile velocity is epent, or when the shot may strike after the rotary motion is lost, you will be moet sure to find what targetmen call a "key-hole" for the bullet-hole.

The errow sterts straight from the bow and the verticel swing sometimes seen in an arrow is generally owing to the propelling force not passing directly through the center of grevity; for if the vigor and force of the erober's arm be great, and the ehaft of the arrow be a little frail, a vibreting motion in the middle of the arrow will take place, that will give it an unsteady motion in its flight. This unsteady motion may also be prodnced from the fact that the arrow is not properly balanced, or feathered; therefore the steadiness of an arrow depends wholly upon the perfect adjustment of its parts, and should the feathers be placed in an oblique position to the line of the arrow, the second motion of the shaft will take place, causing a slow rotation of the arrow in its flight, hut greatly at the expense of the projectile velocity, resulting always in a slow velocity and a high trajectory.

It must be beyond dispute that a shot should be caused to remain a tangent to the course of flight; hut this can only be effected in practice, as a rule, by placing the center of gravity in the head of the shot, aud then the theory mnst hold good that the rotary velocity being proportionate, the axis will be disturbed in a manner also the least likely to affect the accuracy of the projectile when the center of gravity is in the forward position, since the forepart of a projectile so constructed, owing to the smaller curve which it will describe about the direction of flight, that it would not be so liable to acquire so greet an inclination to the vertical plane.

Let us reverse this system of reasoning and place the center of gravity behind, or toward the rear of the ahot; the curve will then be described about an axis parallel, or nearly so, to the direction of projection; and when in the front of the bullet, it must be about an axis, which describes a true tangent to its course of flight, which demonstrates by a parity of reasoning that the atmospheric disturbance, in the latter case, will be greatly reduced.

Theretore from this standpoint it may be seen that the stability of a long projectile (as I have intimated in some former communications) of a given diameter is greatly diminished by an iucrease in its length, and therefore that it must require a greater rotary velocity tban one of shorter length to keep it etraight. This is surely in accordance with all mechanical laws, for the greater the length of a body, in proportion to its diameter, the more unsteady will be its equilibrium; that is, a smaller amonnt of force will be necessary to disturb it in ite flight. Thus in tbe spinning of two tops of the same diameter, one of the two being three times the length of the other, it will be easily seen that the larger top must require the greater rotary velocity to keep it spinning, end preserve its equilibrium; but the schoolboy will say, when the equilibrium becomes once disturbed tbe movement about its smaller axis will be less rapid than the movement made by the shorter, all under similar circumstances.

Therefore it must be sound logic to advance that rifles with different turne, and of the same caliber, must require different lengths of projectiles, in order to acquire the best possible performauce from the gun.

Experiments have estahlieshed a theory with me, that a velocity of rotation which is sufficient to keep the flight of a shot true for a given range will be quite insufficient for the purpose when the elevation is increased, for when the elevation of a gun ie fixed for one thousand yards, and tho time of the shot increased, the necessity of a greater turn will be called for in the grooves, in order to secnre sufficient velocity of rotation throughout tbe fligbt of the shot to keep it epinning on its axis; tberefore the rifle that will impart to the shot sufficient rotary velocity for good and steady performance at five hundred yards, wonld be worthless at double that distance, or one thousand yards. Therefore the short-range gun has a slow twist, tho mid-range a quicker turn, and the long-range a still more rapid turn of the riflings.

All the turn that is necessary is to impert a sufficient rotsry motion to the shot for the distance intended by the marksman, and any increased rotary motion beyond this is a useless expenditure of means, and I feel quite confident that the time is not far distant when an epportionment will be egreed upon for the proper amount of twist the rifle will have for classified distances. Then all a man will be compelled to do in the purchase of a rifle will be to ask for a classified rifle from No. 1 up to No. 20, No. 1 indicatiug one hundred yards, No. 2 two hundred yards, and so on, up to two thousand yards, with a lot of prepared ammunition fitting the condition of the rifle for its respective distance, and the purchaser will he sure of having a dead thing for a specified distance at least.

I think men are beginning to see the importance of having rifles possessing different turns of the grooves for different distances, and when I say for ammunition to fit the condition of the rifle, I mean the length of the bullet, whetber pure or tempered lead, the shape and general contour of the shot, its weight, how much cylindro, and how much conoid, if swaged, witb cloth or paper patching, or with cauelures, with what kind of lubrication if any; with what kind of granulated powder, and by what maker. In short, the result of a long series of experiments, carefully noting down each by itself until you arrive at something satisfactory, and then adoptit, and prepare the ammunition for tbst gun from the selection of your findings, and you can depend on steady performance from that gun, for its classified distance.

Well do I remember thirty-five years ago, the turn of the grooves in the old Hawkins rifle, whose performance at 100 yards wes good with a quarter turn in a harrel 36 inches long; but when compared with the increase twist, as introduced by Edmond Wesson of Roxbury near Boston, for all distances beyond 100 yards, it was not deuce high.

Abont the best target that could be made at the distance of 220 yards, before the introdnction of tbe more rapid and increased turn by Mr. Wesson, was twenty-five to thirty inches, string measure from center of ball-hole to center of bullseye, ten shots. Soon after the adoption of a more rapid end gain twist, as started by Mr. Wesson, a competition began between Mr. Wesson, with Clark's patent muzzle, and Morgan James, a celebrated gunmaker et Utica, N. Y., whose inventive genius first applied and adjusted the telescope to the rifle, end Wm. Billinghurst of Rochester, N. Y., who took the lead as gunmakers in the United States, and I think I am sefe in seying they had no superiors in the world.

With rifles of their make a ten-shot string was reduced at the above-named distance (220 yards) to from nine to fifteen inches—et least a redncton of one-half in the length of the string. These three men gave an impetus to target-shooting end rifle clubs sprang up all over the middle, and New England States, end it wes difficult for these three gunmakers to fill the orders for their guns, so great beceme the demand for first-class target rifles.

This spirit of emuletion in terget practice began about the years 1841-42, and telescopic rifle clubs became so fashionable that even ladies ofteu participated in the sport. Soon the latent geniuses of other makers became the rivals, and peers of those already named, and each maker hed his devoted friends advocating the claims of the respective makers. And I do not feel like letting this opportunity pass without referring to one who for his genius, his intellectnal attainments, with e mind stored with a versatility of mechanical ingenuity, though modest beyond all of his competitors, was put forward by his friends, until the hendiwork of his stored-up genius brought him to the front rank, as the American telescope target rifle-maker of the world. For two-score years the name of George H. Ferris of Utica, N. Y., was a familiar word with all the devotees of target-shooting in the United States. He was a philosopher, and trusted to chance for nothing; he became conversant with the fundamental principles of gunnery, and when his competitors were content with the fruit of their day's labor, and snored off the stilly hours of night, George H. Ferris could be seen in front of his coal-oil lamp wrestling with some knotty problem that was not clear to him in the laws of gunnery. His celebrated match of forty successive shots with Morgan James, in 1855, now nearly thirty years ago, will never be forgotten. Forty shots at 220 yards measuring 55⅜ inches—only think, nearly a third of a century ago! True, it has been beaten, but by only a few, and those only who have familiarized themselves with the science and laws of gunnery. The name of George H. Ferris will stand, in the minds of the American people, as the intellectual champion rifle-maker for a quarter of a century, for ages to come. The record made by his guns cannot be effaced. I will in some future communication refer to some of the wonderful performances his rifles have made.

I will now return to the subject and see if a gun of a given caliber with a different velocity of projection would, and if so how, affect the turn; and if we carefully examine the causes which exist for giving to the shot a rotary velocity, we will see that, the rotary movement being the result of spiral grooves in the bore, the velocity of projection will not necessarily affect the turn, as one might at first suppose, providing suitable turn of the rifling be duly considered in the first instance; for it must hold good with all mechanical laws that govern the compound motion given to moving objects that the velocity of rotation is always in exact proportion to the projectile velocity; and although the resistance of the air increases in a higher ratio than the velocity, yet, with any increase in the velocity of the projection the *vis viva* of rotation increases in the same proportion as the pressure of the air, therefore the same turn must always take place to keep the shot steady and true. Still I find that circumstances may occur in practice when nearly as great a turn may be required for a low as for a high projectile velocity, and if I do not forget I will tell you how in my next.

Stock Sales.

Hancock Johnson of Ela Hill's stock farm, Los Angeles county, has lately made the following sales:

Thoroughbreds—To Don M. A. Forster, San Juan Capistrano, ch s Griffin, by Grinstead, dam Lulu Jackson by Jack Malone.

To Charles A. Paige of Arizona, stallion Dan Rice, by Wildidle, dam Moute Bello by Ten Broeck.

Trotters—To Don M. A. Forster b c Frank Wood, by A. W. Richmond, dam Aeme by Emperor; second dam Lady Thompson by Warner's Tinstee.

To Don Francisco Pico, b c Joe Blackburn, by A. W. Richmond, dam Lady Thompson by Warner's Trustee.

To J. W. Waters Jr., of San Bernardino, blk c, by A. W. Richmond, dam Miss Rowland; also g c, by A. W. Richmond, dam Silver Dollar by Silver Threads.

To N. A. Covarrubias, g g Tom Mott, by A. W. Richmond, dam Pride of Kentucky by imported Albion.

To Charles A. Paige, Arizona, blk c Royal [illegible] by A. W. Richmond, dam Monte Bello by Ten B[illegible]

(Concluded from page 33.)

wrong, while those on either side of the hackbone are so immense that there is a deep cavity between them, and they are of a hulk that we never saw equaled. He is a tremendous horse all over. Around the heart, in the swell of the back ribs, shoulders, arms, neck at the base, there is size, a strength evident to those who are not versed in the structure of the racehorse, and which conveys the impression of almost unlimited power.

His head is of medium size, nicely poised, as his neck tapers to the point of junction, and the eye is full and expressive. The countenance indicates a good disposition, notwithstanding the obstinacy he displayed when he was started in races. This obstinacy undoubtedly arose from improper management when a two-year-old, and different treatment from what was then awarded would have resulted in one of the greatest racehorses that ever wore plates.

We write knowingly, being in a situation to see what was done with him at that period of his life. He was then owned by Wilbur Pierce who at that time was training for John Hall, and the colt was neglected. He ran in a field most of the time, and was exercised occasionally by a little boy. He would carry the boy quietly to the road at the end of the lane, and then wheel and come home with the speed of an eagle. Attempting this with an older rider he was unmercifully punished, raising a temper which rebelled, and the colt which would have been easily controlled by kindness was spoiled. His speed was almost fabulous. He could close a gap between him and ordinarily fast horses so rapidly as to make the others look as though they had quit, and his action was graceful for all there was so much power shown. It is scarcely necessary to dilate further on his appearance as the cut gives his exact form, further than to say that he is sixteen hands, and in color a bright chestnut with the white markings as shown. He is a "striking" horse as the portrait gives proof.

We have looked at him again and again, and yet there is an attraction that invariably draws to his stall or paddock at every opportunity.

It may be that this favoritism warps our judgment, though if we were breeding thoroughbreds on a scale which would warrant keeping a sire of high stamp we would be satisfied with this fellow, white markings and all, and not look further. Of still greater importance than form is the blood, and in this respect he comes up to the standard.

After the fashion of the Stud Books the pedigree will stand thus:

Joe Hooker.

Chestnut horse, foaled 1872; bred by A. Mailliard, Marin County, California.

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imported Belshazzer.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam (Mad. Bosley), by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imported Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imported mare from stud of Harrison, of Brandon.

To those who are well up in the genealogy of racehorses this is sufficient but it does not tell the whole story only to the few. It is a rare combination of the best blood, Monday by Colton, his dam Mollie Jackson by Vandal, and the second dam Emma Wright by imported Margrave. Colton by Lexington, his dam Topaz by imported Glencoe, second dam Emerald by imported Leviathan, and the third the imported mare, Eliza by Reuben. Imported Eclipse by Orlando, his dam Gaze by Bay Middleton, second dam Flycatcher by Godolphin, and the third the sister to Cobweb by Phantom. This is one of the best pedigrees in either country, and the descendants of Prunella by Highflyer have been the star performers of nearly every era. Orlando was by Touchstone from Vulture by Langar. Then the second dam of Joe Hooker is Hennie Farrow, the dam of Privateer, Shannon, Mollie McCarthy, Ralston, Flood, Electra, etc.; Mayflower was also the dam of California and Warwick. The sire of Hennie Farrow was imported Shamrock and her dam Ida by imported Belshazzer.

To present a little of the claims these animals have would require chapters, and these condensed into so little space as would not do justice to their merits, embracing so many of the late celebrities on the turf and in the stud, and these backed by the stoutest and speediest of the oldtime strains. When Mr. Winters first got Hooker he bred him to four mares and sent him to his ranch in the upper country. Every one of these colts could run, and as has been stated before there never was one of his colts trained that had not a fine turn of speed. Jim Renwick, from Big Gun, a mare with no pretensions to breeding, save a dash of the Oregon quarter-horse strains, ran three-quarters of a mile in 1:15. That he could accomplish thirteen hundred and twenty yards was to be expected but when called upon to go 1½ miles it was reasonably supposed that the distance was too far for any horse of as little breeding on the side of his dam, and the betting before the race started was $20 on Euchre to $6 on Renwick. There was an incident in this race which was very amusing. A couple sat in the club stand only a short distance from the reporters. The man stated that as it was Thanksgiving Day he must have some amusement, and in addition to anything else offering he would buy a pool. "What horse are you going to buy?" was the query of his wife. "The little one," was the reply. "Buy the big one," she responded, "he is sure to win". After some further parley, the man offering the argument that the odds was an indication of how the money should be invested, he finally made the proposition that he would do as she directed provided she paid the loss which in his opinion was inevitable. "Very well," she said, "if the big horse does not win I will go without the new hat you promised to buy me." There was never a race more closely scanned than the sanguine wife watched Renwick, and when Euchre led until well into the homestretch there was a despondent visage under the hat which she doubtless thought was the only headgear she would wear for a time. The big horse was given his head. In a few strides he was level with Euchre, a few more and he had passed him. Never were cheers more enthusiastically given, and intense exultation was as promptly portrayed as could be. He galloped across the winning score with his ears playing in the very good time of 1:58½, and on that day it appeared as though he could have reduced the time several seconds.

Fred Collier has again and again shown that he was a good race horse, and has run from one to three miles in fine time.

There are yearlings by Joe Hooker now on Mr. Winter's place which can scarcely fail to place him in the rank we feel so confident that he will be awarded in a few years, and to fulfill our predictions that rank must be very high.

THE STAGE.

Since the opening of the new year the season at our prominent places of amusement has been of a remunerative character, showing that with a certain tact in catering for the taste of our pleasure seekers, and with enterprise and liberality in carrying out the managerial views. San Francisco can support three or four first-class theaters together with the houses devoted to operatic entertainments at popular prices. The theater outlook is indeed of a promising character both as regard the novelties that are to be produced in rapid succession at the various establishments, as also to the patronage that is likely to be extended to these amusements. Indeed the coming season promises to be one of the most brilliant on record owing to the increase of visitors to our resorts, attracted by the conclave of Knight Templars, as also by the number of excursionists who prefer a visit to California rather than the usual European trip. There is no city in the country that, for the number of its inhabitants, possesses such elegant theaters as San Francisco and when they are managed in a liberal and judicious basis they will yield an even increasing return on the capital invested. The reason for the statement is easily to be found in the number of theaters that are now in operation, or are being built on the two lines of railroad, in the interior of the State, and in the prosperous cities of Oregon and Washington Territory. Companies that some two years since would be brought direct to this city from Chicago and then return by the same route, playing a night or two in Sacramento and Virginia City, can now find profitable stands by which the heavy costs of transportation are greatly diminished and the services of the people can be realized to better advantage. The recent successful trips of the Palmer-Burt dramatic company has proved conclusively that with good attractions, these towns will in the future be a remunerative field for the enterprise of our different managers, and that they will not as in the past, be obliged to rely solely on San Francisco for the success of their ventures.

With the revival of "Michael Strogoff" with its fine dramatic action and spectacular effects, the California Theater has been so well patronized that it is likely to be kept on the boards until Madam Ellmenreich commences her engagement, making her debut, on the American stage. The company is very well balanced and is worthy of one of the best theaters in the country, and the only regret that is generally felt is, that Miss Georgie Cayvan is about to leave us without having had the chance of showing her unusual dramatic talent to the best advantage. She has become a great favorite here, and when she returns, we hope that she will have some plan in which she may make a mark that will lead to her becoming a Stellar attraction.

Madame Ellmenreich opens on the 5th of February, and she will play two weeks, her repertoire consisting of Adrienne Lecouvreur, Camille and Marie Stuart, and there is no doubt but that she will meet a most cordial reception. In the round of characters in which this gifted artiste has recently appeared on the German stage, she has shown an unusual amount of histrionic versatility, and if, as it is alleged, her accent betrays but a very slight foreign inflection, then she can emulate, or even surpass the success achieved by Madame Modjeska, who made her debut on the same boards. The chief drawback to such a result is that the dramas in which she is to appear are so well known that the zest of novelty is almost entirely lacking save in comparison with the previous production of the same plays. One would imagine that in her varied repertoire in the German drama she could find one favorite part that she could get adapted for her special use. Odette would have suited her talents admirably well, but it is likely that the American rights to that play have been purchased from Augustin Daly for Madame Modjeska. In any case, the debut of Madame Ellmenreich will be one of the brilliant attractions of the season.

The return of the Frohmans to the Baldwin Theater will be welcomed in a very enthusiastic manner, and the proof is that the house was all sold for the first night on Monday next, within a few hours of the opening of the box office. Considerable alterations and improvements will be made in the theater and as in the past we expect to see the management more than fulfil every promise made as to the superior manner in which every play will be produced in their handsome establishment. The Mallory Brothers seem to possess an intuitive talent of surrounding themselves with a corps of efficient aids who are devoted in their efforts to meet the public wishes in every regard, and this is why they achieve such popularity wherever they appear. The opening attractions will be "Esmerelda," a drama that in the opinion of many good judges surpasses the ever popular "Hazel Kirke" in dialogues and incidents, and on its presentation will appear the principal members of the home Madison Square theater who have achieved a great repute in their several characters. Monday will be a gala night in the Baldwin, and we hope will form the commencement of a long and prosperous season.

At the Grand Opera House Messrs. Andrews and Stockwell have found in "Youth" a prize drama, that, with its grand scenic displays and well-sustained interest, still continues to attract large and delighted audiences. The next novelty will be a spectacular comedy entitled "Chaff," and then for a short period "Kentuck" will be revived, and it is said with the most thrilling realistic effects, including a race between thoroughbreds that will tax the ingenuity of the stage management to produce to the best advantage. The lessees are well pleased thus far with the cordial reception that their efforts have been met with, and several novelties are now in preparation that will ensure to this establishment the same popularity as achieved by the Grand Opera House in New York.

At the Bush Street Theater this is the last week of M. B. Leavitt's all star specialty company, and on Monday next Rice's Surprise Party appears in a new and highly sensational, melodramatic, operatic comedy melange entitled "Pop," by George Fawcett Rowe. This style of entertainment has always been popular here, and if the play is acceptable and the members of the company are as talented as their predecessors in the same organization, Mr. Alfred Hayman can count on a long and successful run in the pretty theater so admirably adapted to this style of entertainment.

Emerson's Minstrels continue to hold their own in the popular estimation, and increasing efforts are made to infuse novelty in their programme. The chief attraction for the coming week are Johnson and Power, who, as Song and Dance artists, have gained a great repute in New York, where they were for a long time members of the celebrated Birch and Backus Minstrels. It is almost impossible for one who is not acquainted with the profession to estimate the difficulties of procuring new scenes and attractions for a minstrel troupe and the success made thus far by Emerson and Reed in this respect augurs well for the future of this cosy little establishment.

The gardens are doing a good business, "La Traviata" forming the attraction at the Tivoli, and produced in a complete manner as will keep this charming opera in the programme for weeks to come. Of this production we shall write more fully in our next issue, but in the meantime we cannot praise to highly the manner in which Gustav Heinrichs manages his orchestra and chorus, and that with an ensemble that adds so greatly to the beauty of this charming work.

At the Winter Garden we are promised the first production of Gilbert & Sullivan's most recent opera "Iolanthe" that is now running to immense business both in London and New York.

There will be great interest taken in this presentation of esthetic burlesque, and we shall soon have an addition to the many popular melodies that this ingenious writer and clever composer have stamped with their talent. Such works as "Patience," "Pinafore" and the "Pirates of Penzance" will continue in popularity when much more pretentious works will be forgotten. We hope that Iolanthe will score a great success.

Violations of Game Laws.

J. A. A. Robinson writes the following concerning violations of the game law, to the *Calistogian:* It is known that certain parties in this vicinity in open violation of the game laws in this State continue to hunt and kill deer. It may not be generally known that the fine is a severe one, no less than $500 ($250 of which goes to the State, and $250 to the informer) for any one convicted of killing deer during the close season. Parties have come to me during my stay here in Calistoga asking me if the Sportsman's Association would act with them in helping to bring to punishment men caught in slaying deer at this season, and I have promised as a member of that association to bring the matter before it, also to notify the Sportsman's Club of Napa county, whose members undoubtedly would act at once to suppress any further violation of the law by these parties, who are known to make a practice nearly every Sunday, since the close of the season, of running and killing deer. The deer are now with young, and have their fawns in March, and it is cruelty to run these animals now with hounds, even if they are not shot when found. I am sure every thorough sportsman, and men who have any feeling for the poor brutes will unite both in Calistoga and throughout this section, in arresting the proper persons to prevent a continuation of this evil practice.

Checker Match Off.—The match at checkers for $25 a side between H. O. Brown and D. Buckley of Stockton has been declared off and the forfeit money drawn. The reason was that some of the relatives of Mr. Brown objected to his playing a match on which money was bet, although he had nothing to do with the betting and was not financially interested in the result, and was to play only to oblige a friend.

The next Bremen steamer due at New York to-day will bring some 300 English pheasants, ordered abroad. Pierre Lorillard has engaged 100 of them to stock the preserves of his estate. The consignee says he could get plenty of Southern quail, or beautiful plumed California quail, but he has already tried both and found that they do not do so well in Europe as our ordinary quail.

It is said that there has not been seen any time this winter as many canvasbacks as have come into the ponds in Suisun marshes last week. Several very good bags were made last Sunday, and the boys who did not go up to Cordelia or Teal are sorry they stayed at home and missed the "shoot of the season."

The New Years number of the Breeder and Sportsman, published at San Francisco, presents a fine appearance and contains much reading matter of interest to sportsmen. It is accompanied with a neat engraving entitled "Boys in Trouble."—*Corvallis (Or.) Leader.*

The Cordelia Shooting Club lost several boats and a lot of decoys just as the season opened, from their preserves at Suisun marsh. They had to get new boats and new decoys. Now, however, the thieves have been caught and some of the property recovered.

There are literally millions of white geese up on the Suisun marshes. They are very poor eating and are seldom shot at, so they grow fat and prosper. They seem to drive away the ducks though, and both farmers and hunters are annoyed with them.

Captain Chittenden, who has been in charge of the Cordelia Club's grounds this winter, was in town this week for a day or two, but has returned to the Suisun marshes.

Canvasbacks still seem quite plentiful in the broad San Francisco and San Pablo bays.

He Wins His Races.

ALLSTON, MASS.—Mr. J. J. Bowen, the well known expert handler of trotters, whose valuable racing stallion was mysteriously attacked with severe lameness, gives the following to the public: After our most experienced veterinary surgeon had him in treatment for a long time, without benefiting the horse, I resorted to St. Jacobs Oil, applying the same thoroughly. I am pleased to say the animal has entirely recovered, and is as well and sound as ever. As a pain-cure, St. Jacobs Oil is superior to everything that has come under my notice in an experience of thirty years. Mr. Bowen is one of the men who drive to win.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $5 75@$5 80; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Interior Extra, $4 75@$5 25; Interior Superfine, $3 75@$4 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—Holders are asking $1 82½ for No. 1 and $1 81¼ for No. 2 quality. Recent sales are mostly on March delivery. No. 1, White March, $1 85½ and $1 85¼, do.

BARLEY—New transactions of large quantities have taken place the last of this week. Recent sales are No. 1 Feed, Spot, $1 21 do March, $1 22½. No. 1 Brewing, $1 32½ offered, and $1 27½ ₱ ctl. bid.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 70@$1 75; Good, $1 75@ $1 82½; Choice, $1 85@$1 95 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Business dull. Quotable at $1 65@$1 75 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $28@$29 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $35 ₱ ton; Shorts, $17@$19 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal the oilworks sell to the trade at $1 35 ₱ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $28@$24 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $13@$14 60; Wheat, $15@$17 Wild Oat, $14 50@$16 50; Mixed, $11@$13 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 18¾@19½c; California Hams, 15¾@16c for plain, 15¾@16c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16½@17c; California Smoked Bacon 14½@15c for heavy and medium, and 15¾@16½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 15@15½c; Pork, $20@$21 for Extra Prime, $23 50 @24 for Prime Mess, $25 50@26 for Mess, $26 50 for clear and $27@27 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@ $18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $16 for bbls and $8 50 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $17 for bbls and $8 75 for half bls; Family Beef, $18@18 60 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13½@14c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 30@50c for common and 75c@$1 25 ₱ bx for good; Lemons, $6@$7 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $2 50 per box; Limes, $9@$10 per box for Mexican; Bananas, $1 50@$3 ₱ bunch; Mexican Oranges, $20@ $30 ₱ thousand; California, $2 50 @$4 ₱ box; Pineapples, $8@$9 ₱ doz. New crop Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ₱ bbl.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $5 @$8 ₱ ton; Carrots, 30@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 3½c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Mushrooms, 6@8c per lb; Dried Okra, 20@30c; Dry Peppers, 10@15c ₱ lb; New Pototatoes 3@4c; Green Peas, 10c Green Peppers, 8c per lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 70@85c; Early Rose, 75c @95; Tomales and Petaluma, $1@$1 10 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Choice, $1@$1 12½; Good, 75@90c ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos $4@$4 25; Butter, $3@$3 25 for small and $3 20@$3 30 for large; Lima, $3 25@$3 37½; Pea, $3 25@$3 37½; Pink, $3 25@$3 50; Red, $3 25@$3 50; small White, $3 25@$3 37½; large White, $2 75@$3 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 26½@27c; choice, 25@26; fair to good, 22@24c; inferior lots from country stores, 17@20c; firkin, 25@26c for good to choice, and 20@23c for ordinary; pickled roll, 22½@24; Eastern, 18@22c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14@15c for choice; 11@13 for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@ 16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 42@43c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 16@18c; do Hens, 16@18c; do dressed, 18@21c; Roosters, $6@ $6 50 for old and $6 50@$7 50 for young; Hens $6 @$7; Broilers, $6@$6 50, according to size; Ducks $10@$12 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2@$2 50 ₱ pair.

GAME—Supply and demand well balanced. Quail, 87½c@$1 ₱ doz; Mallard Ducks, $2 26@$2 50; Sprigs, $1 37½@$1 50; Canvasback, $2 50@$3; Brandt, $1 25@ 1 50; Gray Geese $2 60@$3; White Geese, $1 25@$1 50; Honkers, $4@$4 50; Snipe, $1 75@$2 for English and 50@75c for common; Teal, 75c@$1; Widgeon, $1@$1 25; Hare, $1 75@$2 25; Rabbits, $1 25@ $1 75.

WOOL—Moderately active at former rates. We quote fall: San Joaquin and coast, 8@12c; San Joaquin and coast Lamb, good, 9@11c; Northern Fall, free, 15@20c; Northern Fall, defective, 11@14c; Northern fall, Lamb, 15@19c; free Mountain, 11@15c. Eastern Oregon, 18@23c; Valley Oregon, 22@26c. We quote spring California ₱ lb 14@20c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 18½@19c ₱ lb; culls one third less, and Mexican Hides 1c ₱ lb less. Dry Kip, 18½@19c; Dry Calf, 19@21c; Salted Steers, over 55 lbs, 11c ₱ lb; Steers and Cows, medium, 10c; light do, 9c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 11c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ₱ lb; Salted Veal, 12½ @15c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings; 30 @50c for short, 60@90c for medium, and $1@$1 35 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7½c@8½c ₱ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 9@10c; medium grade, 7½@8c; inferior, 5½@6½c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 8@9c; small ones, 9@10c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5½@6c and Ewes at 5@5½c ₱ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Quotable at 6½@7c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 6¾@6⅞c for hard and 5¾c@6¼ for soft; dressed do 9@9½c ₱ lb for hard grain hogs.

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THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT Agricultural Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION

BOB MASON

By Echo. His Dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY MARES, COMMENCING February 15, 1883, and ending January 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

Description.

BOB MASON is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

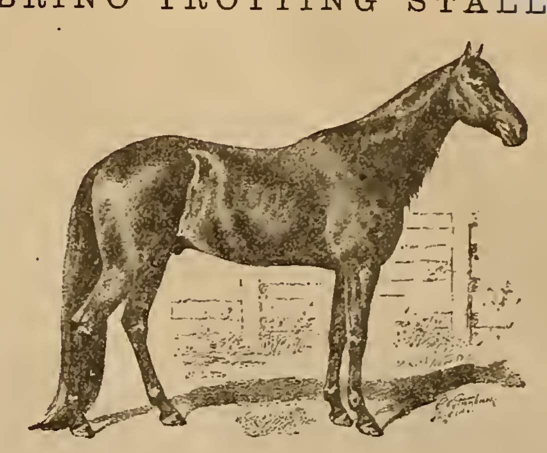
One hundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
Los Angeles.

Post Office Box 55.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

Record at Six Years Old, 2:21½.



Record at Six Years Old, 2:21½.

ABBOTSFORD.

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG COLUMBUS. WOODFORD Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¾, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21½; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27½, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, Sacramento, Cal.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5TH, 1879; BRED BY JOSEPH Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By Electioneer.

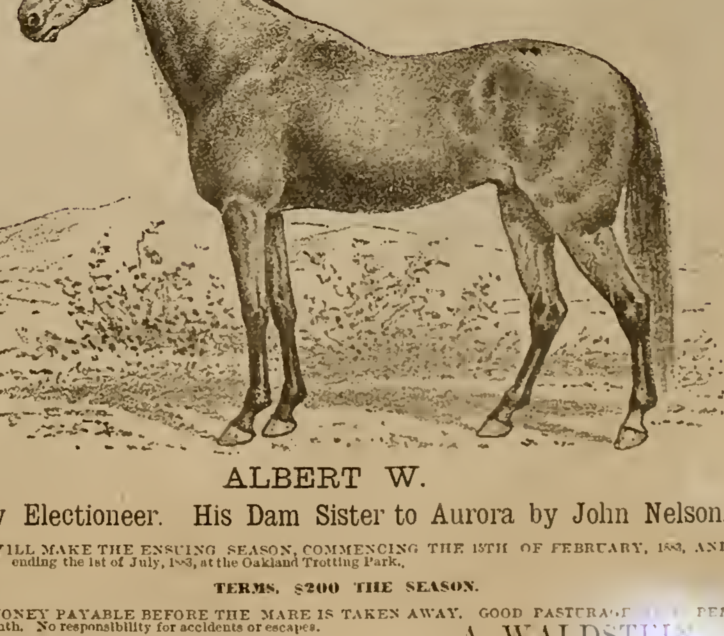
1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON

Oakland or 508 Montgomery St., S. F.



ALBERT W.

By Electioneer. His Dam Sister to Aurora by John Nelson.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, COMMENCING THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1883, AND ending the 1st of July, 1883, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $200 THE SEASON.

MONEY PAYABLE BEFORE THE MARE IS TAKEN AWAY. GOOD PASTURAGE [illegible] PER month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

No. 320 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. A. WALDSTEIN

TROUBLE IN TURLOCK.

How Homer Lane was Rung in on an Unsuspecting Tenderfoot and His Backers.

Conntry towns in California have all a sort of family likeness and possess little or no individuality. If the town happens to be what is commonly known as a railroad town, not a terminal point, it is certain to be an exact counterpart of every other railroad town in the State. Turlock on the S. P. R. R. is a railroad towu of the regulation pattern and those of our readers who have never heen to Turlo ck and who care enough about the matter to desire to gain an idea of what kind of a place Turlock is, have ouly to fix their mind npon any other small town on the line of the C. P. R. R. or S. P. R. R. and they will have an exact picture of Turlock. The principal part of Turlock is the huge depot and freight sheds of the railroad company on the northern side of the track. Back of the sheds is situated the Turlock Hotel, a small two-story wooden huilding, which boasts the most comfortable beds and the meanest cnieine of auy hotel in the State. Iu a line with the hotel is the main street of Turlock I saw it four years ago. A post-office and etore at at the corner opposite the hotel, next a small harher's shop, then a saloon, then a dry goode store and fruit store combined. Next a bntcher shop, then a bakery and last but moet importent of all, Charley Bates' saloon. Beyond Bates' is a corral end huilding known as the Farmer's Hotel where the docile lambs who engineer the eixteen-animel teems that haul in and out of Turlock are wont to find food and shelter for themselves and their cattle. Beyond the Farmer's Hotel and all around the town is a hare, sandy, undulating plain that will raise wheat and graze sheep but refuses to do anything more on behalf of mankind, for not a tree is in sight and the people of Turlock have to import their fruit and vegetables from Hopeton Bottom, a well-watered valley ahout twenty-two miles away, which is sneeringly alluded to by the neople of Turlock as the fever and ague district. Beyond the Turlock Hotel is a huge shed known as John Mitchell's barn, in one end of which John Mitchell, the millionaire land owner ot Stanislaus county whose fences stretch twenty miles in either direction, lives worse housed than one of his fine horses. A hlacksmith's shop and a couple of private houses in which live the railroad men, compromise the remainder of Turlock. Not heing a large towu, Turlock is the lest place one would go for auy kind of sport, but Turlock during the season is a red hot town for any kind of amusement from kettling a dog's tail to running a horse race for thousands of dollars. The season in Turlock begins when the thrashing machines start out for the harvest work and ende when the last "eack huck," "straw huck" or engineer has purchased his ticket and started for winter quarters in San Fraucisco. Sunday is the great day for fun in Turlock for on that day all the thrasher crews from the surrounding conntry come into town to buy socks and undershirts and fill their skins up with whisky. Turlock whisky is an institution and a pure type of that brand which people often call 40-rod, sheep herder's delight and other names indicative of concentrated hadness. When a Turlock resident or visitor from sheep camp or thrashiug station fills up with whisky he yearns for amusement; he feels the need of sport to such a degree that he is willing to make a match of any kind from playing poker with lame Dave, the best card sharp in the country, to running a foot race with Charley Bates, who is the boss pedestrian of the town. This characteristic of the Turlock man is pretty well known in the conuty, and naturally enongh has attracted many experts at billiards, cards, racing and other games to Turlock to lay for the granger when he is on his whisky. About four years ago I chanced to he in the town on business at the same time that a well-known wrestler from Grass Valley had elected to make Turlock his abode. This fellow's name was Jenkins—a hig, strapping Cornishman who looked as if he could lift a honse and heave it into a ditch at will. Jenkins soon found a man to wrestle and threw him with ease, shortly afterwards performing similar kindnesses for othere until he had acquired in Turlock the reputation of being the boss wrestler in the country. I happened to go into Bates' saloon one night and when Jenkins was blowing ahout his skill and strength. When he left the place Charley Bates remarked to me that Jenkins was the hest man he had ever seen.

"Oh pashaw!" said I, "Homer Lane or Fox or any good man could throw Jenkina easily. He cannot wrestle at all."

Bates replied with a laugh, and I thonght no more of the matter until abont two weeks later I saw Homer Lane rough and dirty, dressed in a cheap suit of overalls driving a load of wood into the town. I waa about to call to him hy name and ask him his errand in Turlock when he noticed me and gave me a look that said more plainly than auy words could have done, "Keep your mouth shut and mind your own business."

Pretty soon Lane put up his team in the corral of the Farmer's Hotel and strolled into Bates' saloon, where a lot of the boys were drinkiug, and Jenkins among them. I noticed a look of recognition between Lane and Bates as the former entered hut made no remark, and rightly guessing that there was fun afoot sat dowu to enjoy my share of it.

"Take a driuk hoya," said Lane; "wrestling with them durned brutes has made me hot as a kiln, and the road's dustier nor the alkab plains."

"Talking about wrestling," said Jenkins, "reminds me of the day I wrestled Aguew in Nevada City. That was a day hot enough to grill a steak. We tugged at eech other in the hot sun for nigh an hour, when I got au inside lock ou him so and threw him just so." As Jenkius said this he suited the action to the word and landed Lane on the hroad of his hack in the sawdust in the saloon.

This was a favorite trick of Jenkins' and wae one of the many ways he had of asserting his physical superiority over other men. Lane is a small man and Jenkins felt eure that he could do pretty much as he pleased with him.

Lane got up quietly, brushed the dust offhis clothes and remarked: "You are a pretty good wrestler etranger, but I think I can throw you if you will wrestle my style."

"What, a little man like you throw me!" said Jenkins, "how much money have you got? I'll bet you two to one you c n't throw me in a quarter of an hour any style you dam pleasd."

"Well," said Lane, slowly drawing out an old leather pocket hook, "I've got a hundred dollars here that says I can throw you. I was reckoned the heet wrestler in French [illegible] and I don't think any galoot in Turlock can throw

"All right," said Jenkins, as he planked down five twenties to cover Lane's bet, "what style will you have?"

"Collar and elhow," said Lane.

"That's my great holt, stranger," replied Jenkins, "and I'll have to het you a hundred more I throw you twice inside of twenty minutes according to rule."

"I'll see that hundred," said Lane, "and I only wish it was a thousand."

"Want to bet a thousand, do you, well, I'll have to go you," said Jenkins, "here Sam, what stamps have you got? Here's a chance to win a thousand from a duffer from French Camp who thinks he can wrestle."

Lane found the thousand and then the real hot hetting began. Charley Bates allowed that he had got tired of Jenkins and would have to bet a crumh on the stranger. Sam, the gambler, "reckoned he'd toy with Bates' coin for a while," and so the betting went on until pretty near every loose dollar in Turlock was bet on the match, Lane finally putting up his team and load of wood as a het of $750 which the proprietor of the Turlock Hotel seemed very anxious to make.

Charley Bates, as the sporting authority of the town and a man of undoubted honesty, was made stakeholder, and the local blacksmith, who was a hit of a wrestler himself, was picked out for referee. One of the hoys wanted to bet with me near the end of the match making. I told him I never gamhled on a eure thing, and I was dead sure that Jenkins would be thrown. He laughed incredulously and said, "may he you know the stranger?"

"Well, no, I can't say I kuow him," said I, "but I once saw him throw a big hoosier just as easy as you would throw a steer, and I feel sure that Jenkins has met his match at last."

After all the preliminaries were arranged, the hoys went out to select a suitable place in which to wrestle. The sandy ground was voted too soft; Bates' barroom was too small; the freight sheds were full of grain, and at last it was finally agreed to wrestle harefoot on the floor of old Mitchell's big barn. Accordingly every man, woman and child repaired to the place designated. The contestants threw off their shoes, Lane disclosing a pair of regulation two hit cotton socks in the last stage of decay, and then Jenkins threw off his coat and donned a hlue jumper, in one of which serviceable garments Lane was already clad. After some talk and re-arrauge-ment of bets it was finally agreed that all the money was to go on the first two falls.

The men took hold and Jenkins, trusting to his superior size and also judging that he had the most skill, made play at Lane's leg. Lane moved back and Jenkins made play again. Lane simply moved his leg evading Jenkins' strike and going in like a flash got an inside hitch and threw Jenkins on the broad of his hack.

The fall was so clean that there could be no dispute. Jenkins looked mad but contented himself with remarking that he had slipped. The fall made him nervous, however, and when they took hold for the second bout he acted on the defensive contenting himself with trying to wear his opponent out. Seeing that there was no show of Jenkine making play Lane pretended to slip. Jenkins rushed in for a lock when much to his surprise his feet went from under him and down he went like a log. When he picked himself up he began to rage and storm and some of the losers commenced a vigorous kick, swearing that the match was a job and that Jenkins had thrown off on them. For a time it looked as if trouhle would ensue hut the match finally quieted dowu and Lane was allowed to leave town with his winnings which amounted to several thousand dollars.

Charley Bates came to me and asked me not to disclose Lane's identity nor the fact that I had gnessed that Bates had gone to San Francisco, brought Lane up the country, fitted him out with a team and given him the coin to bet, for as Bates remarked "Jenkins had got to he a hlamed nuisance and he was bound to throw him down if he had to send to Europe for a man to do so."

I have never been to Turlock since but I never pass by the town or hear its name mentioned without laughiug at the way in which Jenkins, the pride of Turlock, was floored in old John Mitchell's harn.

Sale of Thoroughbreds.

A London dispatch of the 1st to the New York *Herald* says: "A nnmher of blooded horses, late the property of Mr. F. Gretton, deceased, were sold at auction hy Messrs. Tattersall to-day. Isonomy, hay horse, foaled in 1875, by Sterling out of Isola Bella, hy Stockwell, was bought by Mr. Crawfurd for 9,000 guineas. Isonomy has won at many important meetings. The other highest prices obtaiued were for Acrostic, two years, hy See-saw out of Lady Alice Hawthorn, 1,400 guineas; Geologist, four years, by Sterling out of Siheria, 1,150 guineas, and Prestonpans, five years, by Prince Charlie out of Beatrice, 1,560 guineas. The proceeds of to-day's sale amounted to 19,022 guineas."

Commenting on the foregoing the *Herald* remarks: The price paid for Isonomy is larger than was generally anticipated would he reached, though it falls far short of the £14,000 given for Doncaster or the 12,500 guineas for Blair Athol. The most important races won hy Isonomy were the Cambridgeshire Stakes, in 1878; the Gold Vase, at Ascot, beating Silvio, the Derby winner; the Gold Cup, at Ascot; the Goodwood Cup, the Brighton Cup, the Great Ehor Handicap (carrying 134 lhs.), at York, and the Doncaster Cup, in 1879. The following year he won the Manchester Cup, carrying 138 lhs., and the Gold Cup, at Ascot. The Cambridgeshire of 1878 was the only race Isonomy ran in that year, and he had been out hut three timee in nuimportant two-year-old-races the previone year. He hegan his four-year-old seasou by running second to Parole in the Newmarket Handicap, on which occasiou the American gelding commenced his series of wonderful victories. One of Isouomy's most meritorious losiug performauces was his getting fourth place in the Cesarewitch of 1879, when he had to carry 136 lhs., Chippendale winning on that occasion with 33 lbs. less weight in the saddle. It is very generally conceded, however, that Isonomy's victory in the Manchester Handicap was ahout the hest thing he ever did, and this horse's succcss was due in no small measure to the marvelons riding of Tom Cannon. When Isonomy was retired from the turf he left it with the reputation of heing "the horse of the century." The two-year-old Acrostic is grandly bred, hut in his two trials this year he only managed to get third place on each occasion. The first time was in the Clearwell Stakes, when he was behiud Hauteur and Goldfield, and in the Dewhurst Plate Ladislas and Goldfield finished in front of him. In the latter race the distance between second and third was only a neck, whereae when they finished iu the Clearwell Stakes there was a difference of two lengths. Geologist and Prestonpans are both well-kuown racehorsee. The list of horsee to be eold on thia occasion numbered thirty-four, and if they were all disposed of those not mentioned realized a very small average. On Monday next the mares and foale formiug the remainder of the stud will he disposed of hy Messrs. Tattereall.

Alfalfa on Tule.

Included in the 400 and more acres of land belonging to the Asylum is quite an amount of tule land hordering on Napa river. It has long been the aim of Dr. Wilkins, resident physician, to euhdue this tract and hring it into a high state of cultivation. To accomplish this, ditches have been dug, dykes thrown up and several acres were plowed for the first time this fall. It will he one or two years hefore this latter tract is thoroughly snbdued. As an experiment Dr. Wilkins, soon after the first rains of this season, sowed upon eome of the unplowed tule land alfalfa seed which was not harrowed in. The tules were first mowed dowu and the stubble, if we may so term the hutts of the stalks, afforded protection to the tender alfalfa plants, for the seed sown sprouted at once. Now the new grass is growing rapidly and evidently will soon cover the ground. This successful experiment es worthy the attention of all who own overflowed lands, for if without the tedious process of plowing and harrowing for two yeare this land can he transformed into fields of the rapidly-growing alfalfa, mnch time, labor and expense will be saved.—*Napa Register*.

This experiment is by no means a new one. Time and time again it has been tried and to our knowledge it has proved a failure. Alfalfa is not a marsh grass nor will it he a success when planted in a soil where water lies near the surface, for these reasons: Almost as soon as the germ hreaks the ehell of the seed a long slender tap root is sent down which increases in length and size with the growth and age of the plant on the surface. The writer has seen these tap roots that have measured eighteen and twenty feet where the washing away or caving of a creek bank has left the roots exposed to view. When alfalfa is plented in marshy ground where the water lies only a few feet from the surface the hark on the tap root becomes rotteu and will soon slough off. A plant with its main root and chief snpport in this unhealthy condition will not thrive nor last as a profitable grass more than two years, but when pleuted in proper soil we have known of its producing profitable crops after fourteen years harvesting of two crops of hay a year beside using the stubble for pasturiug after each crop. When the tap root finds plenty of water at two to five feet and the hark sloughs off the plant loses its healthful appearance and depends on the few surface roots to support what little life it retains. After getting the views of men who have made the raising of this grass a study for years, beside some personal experience, we have come to the conclusion that alfala requires a moderately dry, loose sandy or loam soil with weter from ten to twenty-five feet down. Alfalfa is often profitably raised far up on hillsides, in places where at first sight it would seem like throwing away seed in plantiug. Alfalfa is fast becoming one of the favorite hay grasses and its raising reqnires more study than any other in order to be a success.

Study the Face.—A story is told of a great French satirist, which finely illnstrates his knowledge of human nature. He was traveling in Germany, in entire ignorance of its language and currency. Having obtained some small change for some of his French coins he used to pay drivers and others in the following manner: Taking a handful of the nnmismatical specimens from his pocket, he counted them one by one into the creditor's hands, keeping his eye fixed all the time on the receiver's face. As soon as he perceived the least twinkle of a smile he took back the last coin deposited in the hand and returned it, with the remainder, to his pocket. He afterward fonnd that in pursuing this method he had not overpaid for anything.

Some etrange things have occnrred in connection with thoroughbred mares and their foals. The Druid tells of a mare nemed Eldon, having lost her own foal, drove Madcap, her paddock companion, away from her hanthing, adopting it as her own. Another mare named Milksop took fright at her foal and flatly refused to snckle it. Sir Charles Bunhury had a gray colt by Diomed (winner of the first Derby), with five legs, one growing out of his chest, and sold it to a showman. Vesta had fourteen foals, all grays, end Speed made a point of killing all her foals, while Turf never reared one. A horse, well-named "Resurrection," was supposed to have heen horn dead and was thrown on to a dnng heap, the warmth of which revived him. On the Petworth estate in 1825, nearly every brood mare and she ass cast well grown dead foals for no cause that could he made out. A mare by Orville went thirty-seven days beyond her time, and gave birth to a foal with no feet, and her half-sister shortly after had one without eyes. The dam of Montreal, owned hy Lord George Bentinck, bred only three seasons and had twins each time. There were a pair of twins named "Tweedledum" and "Tweedle-dee," one of which throve better on cow's milk than the one left with its dam.

The London *Sporting Life* of December 16 notes the arrival of Charles Rowell, George W. Lee and Mr. P. Duryea in England on the previons day. Mr. Duryea, Rowell and Lee left Liverpool for Cambridge Station, where they received a good old fashioned English welcome, and at once drove on to Chesterton (Rowell's home and birthplace), where they intend making a long stay. Alfred Langford (who attended upon Rowell in his last race in New York), was one of the party, but came on to London. Both Rowell and Lee are looking wonderfully well. Lee did not bring any boats with him, and has, in reality, made the trip more for pleasure and to recruit his health than with a view to engage in any sculling races on the Thames or Tyne. However, Mr. Duryea would have no objection to match Lee to row Goodwin, Buhear or Lew Gibson for £100 a side, the race to come off in eight weeks from signing articles.

The *Sportsman* devotes the first of its winter articles on horses in training to the stable of Matthew Dawsou, and notes that he has no less than seventy-one head, of which forty-four are to-day two-year-olds. "If the breeding goes for anything," says the *Sportsman*, "the stable will send out some two-year-old winners in 1883, as they represent some of the best blood in the kingdom." John Dawson, brother of Matthew, has twenty-seven in charge, while Charles Archer, brother of Fred, has no less than thirty-seven, including the two American-hreds Abbottsford and Wallenstein, both six-year-olds by Waverly and the property of Lord Ellesmere.

It seems to us that we have heard of less accidents from gunning this season than usual. This is a gratifying thing to note though we are at a loss to account for it unless accounted for as many other things are—the comet year.

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JOS. BANIGAN, General Agent.

"Tips and Toe-Weights."

A NATURAL AND PLAIN METHOD OF HORSE-SHOEING:

WITH

AN APPENDIX TREATING OF THE ACTION OF THE RACE-HORSE AND TROTTER AS SHOWN BY INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

TOE AND SIDE-WEIGHTS.

BY

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

(AUTHOR OF "HORSE PORTRAITURE.")

"Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."—*Shakespeare.*

☞ In Press, and will be Published about the first of February, 1883. ☜

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.

Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MAR. 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and lege of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpoee herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J, in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is evoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Monday, November 27th, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
30 A	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
*8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso and Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East Emigrant	7:10 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	" " ‡Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	8:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Colfax via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	* 3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehame and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" ‡Sundays only	‡11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:30—8:30—9:30—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:30—5:30—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*†6:30—7:00—*†7:30—8:00—*†8:30—9:00—*†9:30—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—*†3:30—4:00—*†4:30—5:00—*†5:30—6:00—*†6:30—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00†—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—8:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—8:51—7:51—8:51—9:51—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—4:51—5:51—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:15—*5:45—8:15—7:10—*†7:35—8:10—*†8:35—9:10—*†9:35—10:10—*†10:35—11:10—12:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—*†4:35—5:10—*†5:35—8:10—*†6:35—7:15—*†7:35—9:15—10:45.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:15—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:15—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:1—7:15—8:45—9:45—10:15—1:15—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:15—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—0:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:1

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted. †Trains marked thus (†) run via East Oakland. ‡Sundays only.

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NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	† 9:40 A M
8:30 A M		9:55 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:04 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:55 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

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RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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(Broad Gauge), and the

SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞ At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

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These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

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A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

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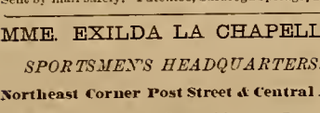

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PRIZE OF 2,500 DOLLARS,
With Entrance Fees and Sweepstakes of $50 each from Starters added.
Mile heats; best three in five.
Open to all comers, bar geldings.
Winner to receive $2,500; second, two-thirds of Sweep and Entrance Fees, and third, one-third. Entrance 5 per cent.
The Victorian Trotting Club holds membership in the National Trotting Association of the United States, under which Rules the races will be governed.
Any further information desired can be obtained by addressing R. J. GIBNEY, Secretary, Kirk Bazaar, Melbourne.

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A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for Sale.
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

GREAT
Electric
HAIR
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PREPARED FROM HERBS. THE ONLY SURE remedy that will restore the hair. It removes dandruff; also prevents the hair from falling out, and for a dressing for ladies and children it has no equal.
PRICE PER BOTTLE, $1.00.
Forwarded to any part of the United states on receipt of price. Laboratory and office 120 Tyler street, San Francisco, Cal.
M. A. REAVES, Sole Proprietor.
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Blind Bridle & Winkers
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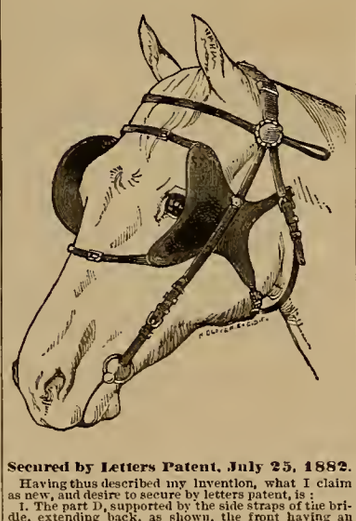

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.
Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:
1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back, as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to said extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpoas herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle ao as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.
The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.
It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without tha strain of weighta on tha feet.
For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 327 Sutter street, San Francisco.

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MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
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N. B.—My acknowledged superiority in this branch of business is largely due to careful observation and the valuable suggestions of the most skillful turfmen of the United States, the benefits of which revert to the public in the shape of a GENUINE WELL-FITTING ARTICLE. Sole agent for Dr. A. H. Dixon's Condition Powders and for Makinney's patent "Eureka" and "Eclipse" Toe Weights. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Has always on hand the finest assortment of English ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, whips, spurs, bits and 2¼-lb race saddles.

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A VERY FINE HAMBLETONIAN stallion, imported from Syracuse, N. Y.; nine years old; mahogany bay; sixteen hands high; perfectly sound; well broken; very stylish; cost over $1,500; property of a banker; full papers; got by Hambletonian Prince, he by Volunteer. Can be seen at Club Stables.

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BRACE OF THOROUGHbred setters, well broke, for sale. apply to
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THE GREATEST CURE OF THE AGE, AND the only certain vital restorative. Never fails, no matter what the complaint, nor how long its duration, if properly persevered in. No need of being sick or ailing with these wonderful and new-life-giving remedies in your possession. This medicine is not a patent humbug, but old, tried, reliable and world-wide in its reputation, and thousands of people on the Pacific Coast can testify to its great healing power and curative qualities.
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HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.
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VETERINARY DENTIST,
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Bit Lugging, Driving on one Rein, Balking, Bolting, Tossing the Head while Driving.
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and other faults which can be corrected by manipulation. The Professor can be consulted at his office at the Fashion stables, 221 Ellis street. Office hours from 8 to 9:30 a. m., 1 to 2:30 and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m., Tuesdays excepted, when he will be at Thirteenth street stables in Oakland. Orders left at the Club stables, Taylor street, and the St. George, Bush street, or by mail, will receive prompt attention. Consultation and examination gratis.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to gents' drivers.

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Full directions for use on labels. Price $1 00 per pot.
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MR. WILLIAM EASTON, of American Horse Exchange, New York, has tried, and highly recommends, these remedies.
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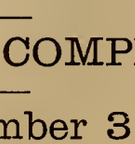
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles,



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The Breeder and Sportsman.

VOLUME 1 COMPLETE.

July 1st to December 31st, 1882.

The publishers offer for sale a few copies, neatly bound, in book form, with index.

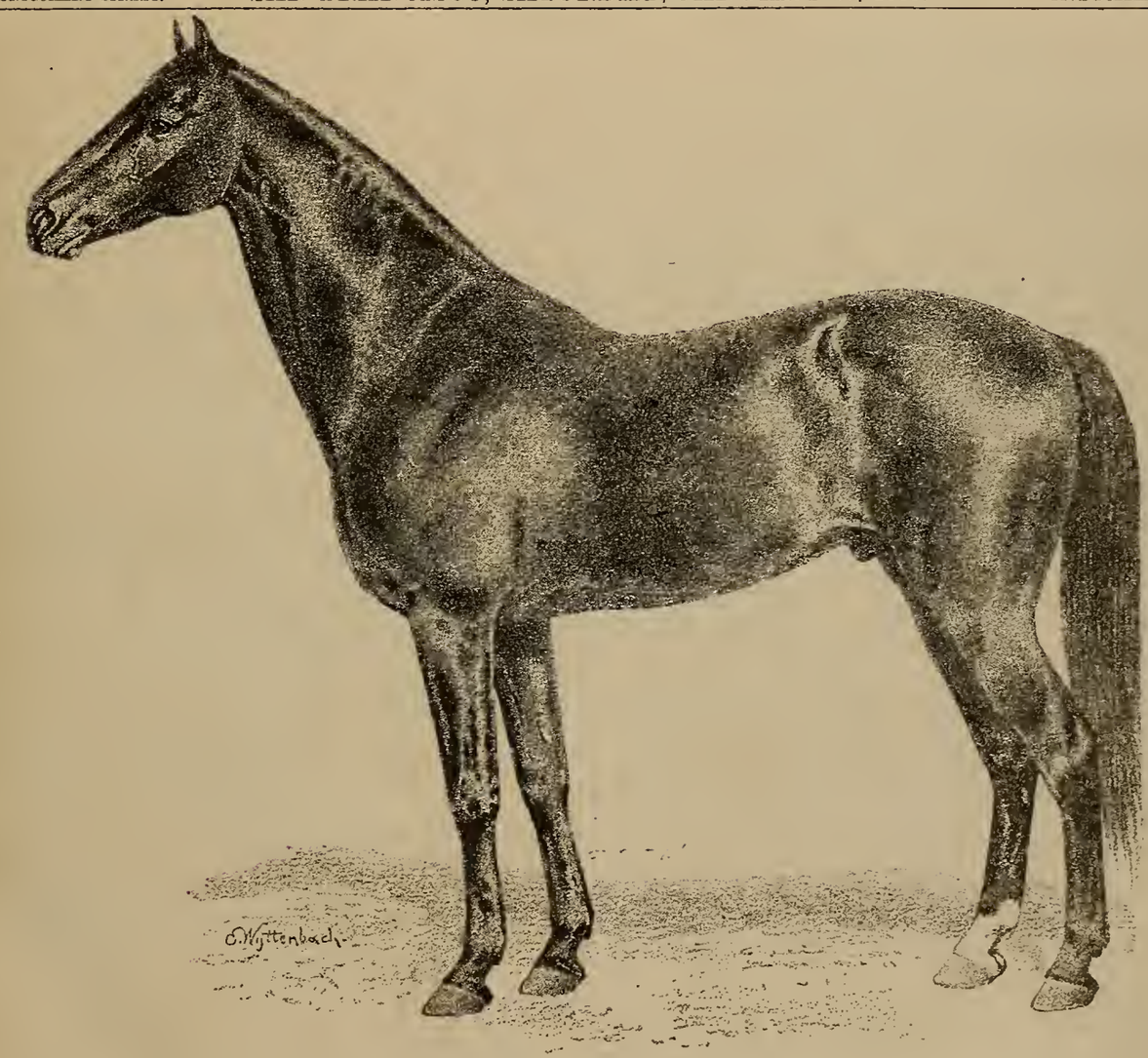
PRICE $5.00.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 4.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



THE GRAND MOOR—By the Moor, his dam Kate Taber, by Mambrino Patchen. Owned by NEWLAND & PUMYEA, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

The Moors have earned high fame on the trotting tracks of California. Earned is the proper title, as real work has been done to accomplish what they have performed. This, too, has been accomplished in shorter time than families nsually acquire distinction, and in sixteen years from the date when the founder was foaled there have been two generations of celebritiee. This is properly regarded as being the best test of "potency," and the faculty of transmitting the desired qualities, as a family characteristic, is what the breeder most anxiously desires.

It is apparent that there must be more definite guides than the original family name, although the remote aucestry of right figures in the calculation, and it is no small thing to belong to the tribe from which The Moor sprang. The Clays have held a high place in trotting annals, and from the time when Henry Clay first gave the distinctive appellation until the present day the blood has been highly prized. But this celebrity has so increased the numbers of the sept that the title has become somewhat indefinite, in order to give a clearer conception of the blood. Thus, in California are two well-known branches of the Clay family, viz., the Patchens, and that which is now the subject of this article. Both trace on the paternal side to Cassiue M. Clay. The line of descent from this horse, acknowledged to be one of the greatest trotting stallions of his day, is through his son, Neave'e Cassius M. Clay. This horse was the sire of Clay Pilot, the sire of The Moor. Cassins M. Clay was by Henry Clay, and his dam was Jersey Kate, an excellent road mare, and said to be by Mambrino, the sire of Abdallah. She was also the dam of John Anderson, who was one of the notables of his time. The dam of Neave's Cassins M. Clay was by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino, and his grandam by Engineer 2d, the sire of Lady Suffolk. This horse was the sire of Sayre's Harry Clay, the sire of the dam of St. Julien, Electioneer and several other celebrated broodmares. Had he never done more than to give Green Mountain Maid and Flora to the trotting stud, it would have been a rich inheritance, and ono that would perpetuate hie fame as long as the fast trotter ie appreciated. As the name indicates, Clay Pilot, the sire of The Moor, brought in the Pilot Jr. strain that figures eo prominently in the genealogy of Maud S, Nntwood, Noontide, Jay-Eye-See, and others of the present celebrities of the tracks. There is not a reasonable doubt that tbe dam of The Moor, Belle of Wahash, was a very highly hred mare, and the pedigree, as given at the time when she was trotting, is correct. At the time of the Embryo trot we questioned John Williams in relation to the matter, and he says that the correctness of it is beyond dispute. Mr. Williams not only trained and drove Belle of Wahash, hnt also lived with Mr. Weiseger, the breeder of Belle, and is familiar with the stock he owned.

The pedigree is as follows: The Moor, black horse, foaled 1867, bred by Geo. C. Stevens, Milwaukee, Wis., by Clay

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 57.)

THE MORGAN CONTROVERSY.

Further Evidence that True Briton was the Original Morgan's Sire.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Since my last article was written I have received two letters from Mr. F. A. Wier of Walpole, N. H. The first is dated Jan. 2, 1883, and is as follows:

"I commenced looking up in regard to the Justin Morgan horse as early as 1831. I must have seen and conversed with one hundred and fifty or more that had bred from the old horse and others that had owned his stock. Could trace him to Goss, then to Morgan when a colt at Randolph. Could get no dates when he was taken to Randolph. The first I got was in the *Cultivator* in 1842, by Justin Morgan Jr. I never heard him called a Dutch horse until then. I saw Judge Griswold; showed him the *Cultivator;* he said it was earlier. He said the "Dutch" was a pet name because stout in legs and thick and strong in body. He said he attended the race with Sweepstakes. Morgan dotes on his English blood. Griswold knew more about Morgan matters than any other man I found. I often saw him.

"Solomon Steele had no dates in 1841. I know where he got his. I went past his house three or four times every winter on my way to Canada; often saw him. There were no dates to be found before 1842, and he made a mistake. I know his reason for not correcting it. F. A. WIER."

I sent Mr. Wier the advertisement of the Figure horse for the season of 1793 and the following is his reply:

"I learnt from Justin Morgan Jr., Judge Griswold and others that Morgan had no other stallion. He advertised his horse and had a stallion name for him; they did not remember it, but knew he had one. Stood him at Randolph, Royalton and other places. After the family was broken up was away a good part of the time at Royalton and Woodstock; always kept the horse with him; died at Woodstock; a short time before he made the horse over to Rice to pay his bills. Rice sold him to Robert Evens. The running and log-hauling he did for Evens was done after Morgan's death; he never had him before. I think Evens had the three-year-old gelding; let Morgan have a cow in some way. You say the Figure horse went north. Was not that the time Goss took him to St. Johnsbury? The advertisement you sent me makes it quite clear to my mind that he was the old horse. * * * Morgan inquiries are very plenty now-a-days. Yours, etc., F. A. WIER.

"January 11, 1883."

For nearly forty years has the pedigree of the horse Justin Morgan, as given by John Morgan, been considered true. Now it is claimed by some to be untrue, and the only evidence they have given to disprove it is:

First, that John Morgan was not living at Springfield, Mass., the year (1795) that it was understood that Justin Morgan took the horse or colt to Vermont, that he removed to Lima, N. Y., in February, 1791, and so could not have known anything in regard to the colt that Justin Morgan got in Springfield in 1795.

Second, the advertisements for True Briton are found, and they show that he was kept by Justin Morgan at West Springfield, Mass., the season of 1785, and at Springfield, Mass., by John Morgan, the seasons of 1788 and 1789. It is claimed that as True Briton was at Springfield the seasons of 1788 and 1789 he was not there the season of 1792, the season that it has been understood that the horse Justin Morgan was sired.

This is the evidence that has been given to disprove the pedigree. They admit that John Morgan knew of Justin Morgan taking a True Briton colt to Vermont, but they claim that it was in 1788, the year that Justin Morgan removed to Vermont, that he took the True Briton colt. They claim this without giving a particle of evidence to show that it was so. It is needless to disprove what is not proved, and so I shall say nothing in regard to this claim except that Justin Morgan's grand list at Randolph for the year 1789 (and the first one he had at Randolph) shows that he owned no two-year-old colt or horse that year. The advertisements of True Briton, instead of disproving the pedigree, help sustain it, for they prove what John Morgan said was true, that Justin Morgan kept True Briton one season and that John did two seasons, and they show that there was a mistake made in the year that the original Morgan horse was taken to Vermont—that it was earlier than 1795. Everyone that has had any experience in looking up dates will admit how hard it is to get reliable dates at times; certainly when one has to trust to the memory of others, often no two will agree in the time. You write to one to give the date in regard to a certain transaction that you know he was knowing to; he will often give you a date that you know is wrong; you see him, talk it over, put this and that together, and you will then be apt to get the correct time. Justin Morgan on the spur of the moment wrote in 1842, some fifty years after the event had happened, that his father took the horse to Randolph in 1795. His son, H. D. Morgan, now of Stockbridge, says he always understood his father that his grandfather was keeping horse when he took the horse to Randolph and that he broke up keeping horse in 1793. Judge Griswold is quoted as saying that it was in 1795 that Mr. Morgan took the colt to Randolph, but it turns out that his statements come through Mr. Wier. Mr. Wier states that in a letter that was published in the Albany *Cultivator*, June number for 1846. Now Mr. Wier says in a letter dated March 4, 1879, that he called on Justin Morgan at Stockbridge and asked him to fix the time that his father took the horse to Randolph. Mr. Morgan said he could not for a certainty, as he had no dates to refer to; after a while Mr. Morgan gave it as his opinion that it was in 1795. Mr. Wier says, too, that he talked with Judge Taxbox and Judge Griswold in regard to the time the horse was taken to Randolph and they thought it was earlier than 1795, but thought Mr. Morgan's son would know better than they. Mr. Wier gives it as his opinion now that the horse was taken to Randolph as early 1792.

It is admitted that when Mr. Morgan got the colt at Springfield he went there after money that was due him, that he had quite a family to support and that his circumstances were limited. This is shown by his estate paying but eighteen cents on the dollar. If it was 1795 he had waited over seven years for his pay. Do people whose means are limited do so? Everyone knows they do not, and it is very unreasonable to claim that Mr. Morgan did. He was all sold out and his family broken up in 1793. He would have wanted what was his due when he was keeping house and doing business at Randolph, and would have gone for it then. He would not have waited until two years later before going for it.

Mr. Wier in the letter to the *Cultivator* that has been quoted states that John Morgan wrote him that he, John Morgan, kept True Briton the season that he sired the original Morgan horse. Justin Morgan in his second letter to the *Cultivator* gives the same statement. Mr. Wier writes, April 16, 1879, that one of the many questions that he asked John Morgan was who kept True Briton the season that the Morgan horse was sired. Mr. Morgan replied in a letter dated Jan. 31, 1845: "I kept the True Briton or Beautiful Bay at the time the original Morgan horse was sired."

In describing the Morgan horse John Morgan wrote Mr. Wier that he was a bright bay with a very dark mane and tail.

The statement of John Morgan that he kept True Briton the year the Morgan horse was sired shows that he was sired either in 1788 or 1789, as it was those seasons that John Morgan kept True Briton, and that he was foaled in 1789 or 1790 and taken to Vermont either in 1791 or 1792. It shows beyond all doubt that the True Briton colt that John Morgan knew Justin Morgan to take to Vermont was not taken there in 1788, when he moved there, nor in 1795. It must be remembered that John Morgan said the Morgan horse was a bright bay, and in his letter that was published in the July number of the *Cultivator* for 1842 says: "I have always understood that Morgan kept the colt at Randolph, and that he was very celebrated for his stock." Now, what bay horse but the Justin Morgan did Mr. Morgan have at Randolph that was celebrated for his stock? Solomon Steele, in a letter dated March 12, 1856, says: "Justin Morgan brought him to Randolph, Vt., from Massachusetts in the autumn of 1795. Mr. Morgan intended to apply him to the payment of a note held against him." Mr. Steele knew that Mr. Morgan's son called the year 1795 and this is why he said so. It is nothing strange that they made a mistake in the time that the Justin Morgan was taken to Vermont; mistakes of this kind are quite frequent. It was stated at first that Abdallah was foaled in 1825 and died in 1852. It is now stated that he was foaled in 1823 and died in 1854. The year that some of the noted horses were foaled is given wrong in the "Trotting Register," and, too, the pedigrees of some of the noted horses. It was claimed at first that John Morgan could not have known anything that took place at Springfield after he removed to Lima, he being then some four hundred miles from Springfield. But it was soon learned that John Morgan, when he removed to Lima, left at Springfield his oldest son, of some five years; that he lived at Springfield at his grandfather's house during his minority; that he visited his father at Lima before he was of age; that he removed to Vermont in 1829, and lived there until 1860; that he visited his father at Lima while living in Vermont, and that his father visited Springfield before his son removed to Vermont.

The fact of Mr. Morgan's son being left at Springfield shows what a desire Mr. Morgan and his family would have had to hear from Springfield, and that they would have heard quite often. It is a fact that people living one hundred or a thousand miles away from a place may know more in regard to some things that have taken place there than some that were living there at the time. News goes strangely and it travels fast. No one can tell, when he has told a thing, when or where it will stop. The American people are remarkable for wanting to hear and know what is going on, and this is why editors take the pains they do to give all the news that they can. It is a fact that people will try and know in regard to what is interesting to them. Now, what would be more interesting for John Morgan to know than that his relative and neighbor, Justin Morgan, had taken to Vermont a True Briton colt to keep for a stock horse? Would not John Morgan have been interested to know in regard to the stock of the horse he had kept? Most certainly he would. But it is claimed that when John Morgan and his son met the word horse was never mentioned or thought of. There is about as much to this claim as there would be to a claim that the word marriage is never mentioned or thought of by young people. John Morgan states: "I have always understood Morgan kept the colt for a stud at Randolph, and that he was very celebrated for his stock." This statement shows that John Morgan had taken the trouble to learn in regard to the True Briton colt that Justin Morgan took to Vermont, and the word "always" shows that he had heard in regard to him more than once. Now, how did he hear unless it was in part through his son?

John Morgan Jr. lived at Windsor, Vt.; Justin Morgan Jr. lived at Stockbridge. The two towns are but thirty miles apart, and it is reasonable to say that the two men met, and that John Morgan Jr. learnt of Justin Morgan Jr. all he knew in regard to his father's horse. Justin Morgan Jr. was quite a politician. He served as Senator in the Vermont Legislature, and there cannot be any doubt but that he was at the great campaign meeting of the Whigs, at Windsor, in 1840, the largest political meeting ever held in the State.

One fact in regard to the Morgan horses is not understood by some. Because they were first bred in Vermont and for a while the popular blood, it is supposed it was so throughout the State. This was not so. A breed of horses may be celebrated in one part of a State, and not much known about them in another part of the same State. The Morgans were first bred in Vermont, on the east side of the Green mountains, and it was here that they were the popular blood.

We will quote the graphic words of L. B. Arnold to show the effect the mountains have had in regard to the people of the two sections of the State: "The backbone of the Green mountains runs through the State near its middle, and so effectually cuts off communication between the east and west sides that the people living in either division mingle and know as little of each other as if they belonged to different States. The mountains reach down to the level of the rest of the world, not by gradual slopes, but by a succession of mountain-like hills of various heights, that are scattered, or rather thrown, along the slopes of the mountain ranges in wild confusion, some high and some low, some rough and some gently rounded. The little streams and the highways make very tortuous courses as they wind their ever-curving ways between and around these multitudinous elevations, reminding one of the serpent's track. 'It wires in and wires out,' etc. In the intervals between these hills are often found stretches of rich and comparatively level land, but on the more elevated portions the soil is light and dry, and the grass not at all remarkable for its luxuriance, but it has the quality of being sweet and nutritious."

The Hambletonian horses were bred in Vermont on the west side of the mountains. It was in 1844 that Black Hawk was taken to Bridport, Vt. The first state fair was held at Middlebury in 1851, the second at Rutland in 1852 and the third at Montpelier in 1853. The fairs brought the horses of the two sections together. But there have been but few Hambletonian and Black Hawk horses kept on the east side of the mountains in Vermont and, too, but few Morgan horses (from the Woodbury and Bulrush branch of the Morgans) kept on the west side of the mountains.

It was claimed at first that True Briton was not stolen from Col. James De Lancey. Now it is claimed that True Briton was not much of a horse. This is a little amusing. It sounds like: "They never borrowed the kettle, and the kettle was cracked when they borrowed it."

It is a fact that great persons and great horses are not always appreciated through their life-time. They often die through want and neglect and after their death their great worth and merits are discovered. Abdallah, the sire of the most prepotent sire of trotters that we have had died, through neglect and starvation.

Andrew Carsa lived near King's Bridge at the time True Briton was stolen. He knew Col. DeLancey well, and his horse True Briton, and he told Sanford Howard that the horse was a blood bay of fine size and strength, and that he had repeatedly seen Col. DeLancey jump him back and forth over a fine-railed fence for the amusement of bystanders.

Mr. Howard in a lecture on the horse delivered at Boston in the Statehouse said that Mr. Carsa informed him that after the fighting was over and before peace was declared Smith called on Col. DeLancey, supposing as the war was over that bygones were to be bygones. DeLancey appeared to receive him hospitably, invited him to breakfast, and while at the table DeLancey and his slaves rigged a temporary gallows in the barn and dragged Smith to it and hung him. This act so aroused the indignation of the people that DeLancey soon left for England. Mr. Howard further said that gentlemen of the highest respectability now living at Fordham corroborate the statement of Mr. Carsa, as agreeing with what they have repeatedly heard from people who resided here previously to and after the Revolution. One authority states that it was Col. DeLancey's father, James DeLancey who was at one time Chief Justice and also Lieutenant Gavener of New York, that imported the horses Wildair, Lath, Cub Mare and a daughter of Sampson.

Lassing's "History of the Revolution" states that Oliver DeLancey was brother to the Chief Justice (also Lieutenant Governor) DeLancey, that he was one of the earliest, most influential and efficient of the Loyalists, that he with his son Oliver and nephew James performed active service in Lower West Chester. He was commissioned a Brigadier and authorized to raise three battalions of Loyalists; this he did. His son Oliver was commissioned a Captain of horse in 1776. At the close of the war Gen. DeLancey went to England, was elected a member of Parliament and died there, in 1783. His son accompanied him and rose to the rank of Major General. At the time of his death he was almost at the head of the British army list. James, nephew of Gen. DeLancey, commanded a battalion of horse in his uncle's brigade. On account of his activity in supplying the British army with cattle from the farms of West Chester, his troop were called Cowboys. Capt. Cushin surprised Col. DeLancey's corps near No. 8 and captured over forty of them; the Colonel was absent at the time. The confiscation act of the New York Legislature swept away the largest portion of the DeLanceys' estate.

In an article in the New York *Sun* entitled "Early New York Racing History," in speaking of the Delanceys it says: "For half a century, till the breaking out of the Revolution, they had full swing in the city of New York. James DeLancey's friends did not deny that he liked cock fighting, horse racing and women, but he wants hypocrisy to conceal his faults; they were a handsome race also, and powerful, stalwart men. As a family they were noted as the head of the racing society of the continent and it is doubtful whether there is any stable in the country to-day that can be compared in extent and variety with that of James DeLancey at the height of his fame.

"The New York gentlemen were not loath to meet the sportsmen of Maryland and Virginia on their own ground and brought home many a rich prize.

"In October, 1769, James DeLancey's famous bay horse Lath won the £100 purse, at Philadelphia. In May, 1773, Capt. DeLancey's bay mare Sultana won at the same place the Whim purse of £50.

"In 1774 the Jockey Club plate of £100 was won by James DeLancey's Slamerkin."

In speaking of the great race-horse True Briton it states his owner. Waters, had for two years challenged the continent to a trial of speed, and after giving the particulars of his race with Selim, it says there was another True Briton. He was the favorite horse of James DeLancey, who took part with the Crown in the Parliamentary struggle, and was Colonel of a royal regiment, and chief of the famous Cowboys who ravaged Westchester. Devotedly attached to his mother who resided on the old homestead at West Farms, he was wont to visit her whenever an opportunity offered. On one occasion he tied his horse to the gate and, depending on the watchfulness of his orderlies, was paying his customary visit when some Skinners, as the patriot farmers were called, took advantage of the carelessness of the guard and stole the horse. DeLancey heard the hoofs and raising the neighborhood made hot and long pursuit, but there was no catching the gallant beast. He was taken across the lines into Connecticut, and is said to have been the sire of the famous Morgan stock. Andrew Carsa, the last of the guides of the American army, relates that he had seen Col. DeLancey jump True Briton back and forth over a five-railed fence.

It states that James DeLancey sold out what remained of his stud in the fall of 1775.

From the evidence that has been given, the friends of the Morgans have all faith that True Briton was the sire of the Justin Morgan, and, too, that True Briton was Col. James DeLancy's favorite saddle horse. The fact that Col. DeLancey's father owned some of the very best horses in America is proof that his son's favorite saddle horse was a well-bred horse. It has been shown that the sportsmen of the two sections met in contests of speed, and DeLancey may have bred some of his mares to some of the Southern horses, and they may have done the same to DeLancey's horses, and True Briton may have been by Traveller out of DeLancey's imported racer, as his advertisement states.

Wildair was thought so much of that he was taken back to England, and there served at 40 guineas a mare.

Cub Mare is said to have been one of the most valuable mares ever imported, and that nearly all the best horses of America trace to her either on the dam's or sire's side.

It is stated if True Briton was DeLancey,s saddle horse, he was nineteen years old or more when he was advertised "in his prime." It is a fact that aged horses are called younger than they are, as it is believed they are not as sure foal-getters as young horses. The advertisement of certain a celebrated horse said nothing about his age (he was 25 years old) but it said: "He is keen as briar." We give as a curiosity the advertisement of a horse that stood in New Hampshire during the season of 1816:

THE NOTED HORSE OLD HERO, NOW 40 YEARS OLD, POSSESSES all the beauty and vigor of youth. Was sired by Old Driver, imported by Gov. Wentworth. His stock is unanimously considered superior to that of the famous horse Bulrock. Terms, $6 to warrant.

The following is the advertisement for the celebrated horse Bulrock:

THE CELEBRATED HORSE BULROCK IS TOO WELL KNOWN. His excellence as the first horse in New England has been acknowl-

edged by gentlemen in the different States. Is the same horse that was owned by Mr. B. Thompson, of Andover. Terms, $10 the season. New Boston, N. H., April 30, 1816. JOHN WILSON.

The celebrated horse Bulrock may have been the young Bulrock that was advertised at Springfield in 1792. The advertisement is given as a crumb for those that believe that young Bulrock was the sire of the Justin Morgan.

Now, one word in praise of the little horse Justin Morgan. I say little, as I believe he was not more than thirteen and a half hands high, and that he did not weigh more than 850 pounds. Linsley in his "Morgan Mares" states that he was about fourteen hands high and weighed about 950 pounds. This work was written when the Morgans were at the height of their popularity, and by a partisan. So it is not as reliable as it should be; the weights of the horses given are often too large by 100 pounds. It states that Sherman was thirteen and three-quarters hands high, and weighed 925 pounds. Sherman's last owner says he weighed 850 pounds.

In considering the qualities of the little horse Justin Morgan, one is astonished to find what a great horse he was. Taken to the mountainous and new State of Vermont, the year we say she was admitted into the Union, he endured hardships and privations through his life that would have used up and killed many a horse, yet he lived to the great age of 30 years, and then his death was caused by a kick from another horse.

This shows what a constitution he had, and, too, what good feet and limbs, as he was sound at the time of his death. Had he had the care that he should have had, and that he was deserving of, we can think how long he might have lasted. Without training he was able to beat in his races the best horse they could bring against him.

It is claimed by some, that this does not show that he was much of a racer, as his races were quarter races. John Randolph said: "show me a quarter horse and I will show you a four-mile racer."

In his drawing matches it is stated he never was beaten. This shows what a powerful muscular horse he was. In considering him as a prepotent sire, and where many a good horse in other respects has failed, it can be asked what horse has left such a mark, such an impression on the horses of New England and the West as has the little horse Justin Morgan? His blood courses in the veins of some of the great trotters more than he has credit for.

At the time he was taken to Vermont, the papers were full of the advertisements of horses that were claimed to be full-blooded horses. The following are extracts from some of the advertisements:

JUNIUS, DARK BAY, SIXTEEN HANDS HIGH, SIRED BY LATH, dam by Wildair. Stood in Vermont the season of 1792.

REGULAR IS WELL BLOODED, BROWN, FIFTEEN AND A HALF hands high, nine years old, sired by Wilkes, grandsire Selim, that at Philadelphia in 1762 won £1,000 against True Briton; dam Nettie, imported from Europe. Stood at Norwich, Vt., the season of 1792.

THE FULL-BLOOD HORSE, HYDER ALLEY, EIGHT YEARS OLD, sixteen hands high. Stood at Randolph, Vt., the season of 1794.

HERALD, SIRED BY THE RUSSIAN HORSE THAT WAS BY IMported Wildair. Stood at Randolph, Vt., in 1796.

SPRIGHTLY CAT; DARK CHESTNUT; SIXTEEN HANDS HIGH. Bred in Virginia. Sired by Col. Vernon out of the imported mare Harmony. Ten dollars the season. Stood in Virginia at $27 the season. Stood near Randolph in 1798.

THE FULL-BLOOD HORSE MARQUIS, SIRED BY THE IMPORTED horse Marquis, out of a full-blood mare. Stood at Randolph the season 1806.

We know nothing in regard to these horses now or the Natal Horse, Old Hero, or the famous Bulrock, except by their advertisements. The Justin Morgan is known by his descendants. Mr. Wallace says: "The Justin Morgan was certainly one of the most remarkable horses of any period," and he says he shall esteem the Morgan blood none the less if the original came from a Dutch horse, and he rather argues that it was so.

If a Dutch horse can eire such a horse as was the Justin Morgan, the English blood horse is of no account and all of Mr. Wallace's labors and teachings have been in vain. But everyone knows that blood will tell, and that the remarkable horse Justin Morgan inherited the best of blood, as his owner's son said, to have been the wonderful horse that he was.

ALLEN W. THOMSON.

The Proposed National Jockey Club.

From present indications it does not look as if the proposed National Jockey Club would assume shape, though Colonel Clark, of the Louisville Jockey Club, who is its prime mover, is still in this city. Tuesday we had a talk with Mr. D. D. Withers on the subject.

"For my part I have no objection to the idea," said Mr. Withers, "but I hardly think a national jockey club will be organized, and I am afraid it would not improve matters any. Wherein is there any necessity for it?"

"It is urged that it should be organized in the interest and for the protection of honest sport, to bring the reputable clubs of the country together in harmonious action, secure reciprocity in the matter of forfeits and rulings, to arrange the dates of meetings so as to prevent hurtful conflict, to frame a gradnating scale of weights for general adoption, and to draft a code of rules."

"That's all very well, but we accomplish nearly all that already without a national club. We reciprocate with each other in the matter of forfeits, rulings, and in nearly everything—there's no trouble about that."

"But on the question of rules; would it not be better to have a national code which would simplify matters and lead to a better understanding, and hence better observance of them?"

"Why, racing rules are the same in substance all over the world. They all are based upon the English rules, whether in the different parts of this country, France, Germany and Australia, with such alterations as are called for by the peculiar necessities of each country. The last English rules cover all the ground. They were adopted in 1876, having been drafted by three eminent lawyers in order that they might have the legal form. The gentlemen, I think, were Hon. Sir H. Hawkins, Right Hon. Sir S. Martin, and Sir R. Wallace, who were made honorary members of the Jockey Club in recognition of the services performed. If we want a national code let us adopt the English. I proposed that to Colonel Clark, but he says we can improve upon the English."

"But would not a national jockey club or a turf congress do much to benefit the turf in many ways, secure united action and keep a check upon delinquents—a club upon the model of the English Jockey Club?"

"It might, but this is not England. Such a club would make great demands upon the time of its members. In England, where it is composed of noblemen and gentlemen of leisure, it's all very well, but we Americans are all, or nearly all, men of business—we haven't the time to spare."—*New York Spirit.*

Five million base balls are pounded to pieces every year in the United States.

On the Road.

The above is the caption of an editorial in the New York *Herald*, which is appended, and is quite a glowing eulogy of the pleasures attending sleighing. Those who have so fervently grumbled over the sharp mornings of last week can imagine the comfort there is in an atmosphere which is so many degrees colder. Wrapped in furs, arctic seal skins and gauntlets to protect the feet and hands, the cold in a measure can be kept out, but there is positive discomfort in so much bundling, and the small portion of the face that cannot be protected is the seat of acute pain. Gliding through the air is enjoyable, and there is an inspiriting effect in the music of the bells. We have seen "grand times" on the ice and the snowpath. We have suffered so that the recollections bring a shiver, and now that the blood flows more sedately must say that enough of that kind of fun has fallen to our share. The "seal skin brigade," as the rich road-drivers of New York are called, can set at defiance Jack Frost when in an ordinary mood.

Artificially warmed stables from which they depart as warm as toast, robed and muffled; the "roadhouse" with glowing grate, hotscotch, flip and mulled ale at the end of the drive; plenty of attendants to cover the reeking trotters, and to have them in readiness to return, and the well-warmed quarters to receive them is very well. But in the country anywhere North of the fortieth parallel, especially in the Western part, where at times the mercury sinks into the bulb, where the squeak of the steel shoes of the sleigh makes a horrid discord to the sound of the bells, and the bays, browns or blacks are all of a color, enveloped in a winding sheet of frost, to "unhitch" in the starlight, and put away in stalls not much warmer than the outside air, and then debate whether it is better to sit up all night or get between sheets that strike clear through to the heart, so terribly cold is the embrace, is a feature of the sleighing not quite so inspiriting.

Contrast this with a drive—not in the neighborhood of San Francisco, as the Cliff House road is a thing of the past—a drive on the other side of the bay. Take the Creek boat, or those of the Narrow Gauge, and you can hardly go amiss in Alameda, and in Oakland turn to the left until you reach Peralta. It is hard though smooth, and those who have their horses shod with tips are not afraid of hard roads, and though the frosts have blighted the leaves of the calla lilies, ruined the heliotrope and scorched others of the more tender flowers, there are a profusion of roses gorgeous and brilliant as those of the East in June. Along Peralta at a forty gait, and if a higher rate of speed is desirable, the Oakland Trotting Park was never in better order. Although there is no road to bowl at a merry pace over, the drive is a pleasant one through the Golden Gate Park, and there is plenty of chance to speed on the Bay District, and when you have had enough yourself you can sit on the veranda of the hotel and watch the others. There is not the crowd, the jam, the rush that "the Avenue" displays, neither the crowd of equine celebrities that are domiciled in New York, and yet there are those which would make a very good showing, and there is the bright sunshine, and though the air be somewhat nipping and eager, it is some thirty degrees above the freezing point:

If the late snowfalls have made travel slow and dull and heavy in the narrow crowded streets of the lower city they have, nevertheless, laid a glorious coating upon the roads of the Park and the avenues beyond, and have filled with delight crowds of people who were on the broad thoroughfares yesterday afternoon with their sleighs speeding along "over the hills and far away" to the glorious music of ten thousand merry bells. Such a picture as was presented in the Park, on "the avenue" and across the bridge to the country far beyond is not often seen. The Park was one crush of sleighs of all classes and styles, from the light racing cutter and elaborate Russian drosky to the eminently democratic American "bob;" they were drawn by everything, from a quiet old family horse, who thought he was being driven to church uncommonly fast, to the impatient roadster, who longed to get free of the Park and the vulgar throng and reach "the avenue" and the congenial company of "the flyers." Above the Park the scene was one not to be equaled on any road in the world. America is undeniably the home of the trotting horse, and in no city in the country are there so many marvelously fast horses as are found in New York. The fine sleighing had thrown wide yesterday afternoon every stable door, and there was upon the avenue one long line of magnificent trotters, led by the two fastest teams in the world—Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's mares Aldine and Early Rose and Mr. Frank Work's Dick Swiveller and Edward—and closely followed by a crowd of noble animals competing in glorious burste of speed. The sight of this extraordinary gathering as viewed from Macomb's Dam Bridge, looking south over the two-mile stretch, was one not to be forgotten when once seen, and the enjoyment of the spectacle was gladly indulged in by thousands and thousands of sightseers, who crowded every place from which the grand picture could be viewed.

MR. GUNTHER'S SWIMMING HORSE.—Mr. Frederick Gunther, the proprietor of the North Point farm and headquarters of the North Point Ducking Club, is the owner of a remarkable swimming horse. Since June last the horse has accomplished the remarkable feat of swimming from the West North Point Light to Seven Foot Knoll and return, making fourteen miles each round trip. The last feat, and most remarkable of all, was as follows: The horse entered the water at his old familiar point, the West North Point Light, and swam two miles beyond the front beacon light, and near Tolchester Beach. Being headed off by his owner in a four oared boat, he turned and swam to Miller's Island Light, and when he struck bottom rested until Mr. Gunther and a well-known oarsman overtook him. He then again entered the water, and completed the distance back to East North Point Light, making a distance of 19 miles without leaving the water. The horse was purchased by Mr. Gunther at a point down the bay called Chucoteague Island, where he was used to swimming from the Island to the shore with his rider and returning whenever he thought it convenient. Your correspondent rode behind this remarkable horse from Mr. Gunther's farm to Canton, a distance of 13 miles, in 95 minutes.—*Baltimore Sun.*

TURF AND TRACK.

The Spring Events in England.

The English *Racing Calendar* contains the nominations made for the Newmarket, Epsom, Ascot and Goodwood events which closed on the 2d instant. As compared with the previous year they show an increase in numbers, although there is some slight falling off in the number of entries for the events to be run at Newmarket. For instance, the Newmarket Handicap, which Parole brought into such prominence when he beat Isonomy for it in 1879, received thirty-six subscribers last year, but has only twenty-six this year. The only American entry for the Newmarket Handicap, which will be run on April 13, is Mr. Keene's Golden Gate, while among the other nominations are Lord Cadogan's Spring Tide (the winner last year), Mr. Crawfurd's Edelweiss, Strelitza and Bay Archeress; Mr. Chaplin's Wandering Nun; the Duke of Beaufort's Faugh-a-Ballagh (who, it will be remembered, forced Foxhall to make a terrific finish for the Ascot Gold Cup last June); Lord Rosebery's Moidore and Town Moor and Count Festetic's Berzencze (the winner of the Newmarket Handicap in 1881. Among the other Newmarket events which closed on the 2d inst., in which Americans will have interest, is the Babraham Stakes, to be run April 11, and for which Lord Ellesmere has nominated Wallenstein. The distance is about a mile and a quarter, and as Golden Gate is in the same race with several other fairly good horses the race will no doubt add interest to the card of the day, unless the handicapper crushes out all the fairly good ones and lets some "dark 'uns" in with but little more than a feather. For the second spring meeting Mr. Keene has entered Golden Gate for the Newmarket Spring Handicap, "across the flat," but that meeting attracts little attention, other than as a source to bring out opinions as to the Derby, coming, as the meeting does, between the 2,000 Guineas and Derby. The 2,000 Guineas, a fixture for April 25, for which it may not be out of place to say that Bean Brummel and Chislehurst are the selections by a well-known and popular English authority.

Next to the Newmarket Handicap, but as races of more value and importance, the *Calendar* brings the full entry for the City and Suburban and Great Metropolitan, both of which show a total number of entries less than last year, the City and Suburban having 74 as against 75, and the Great Metropolitan 36 as against 40. The Great Metropolitan, the distance of which is two miles and a quarter, will be run on April 17, and the City and Suburban, which is a mile and a quarter, on the day following. The entry for the Metropolitan is an excellent one, and includes Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois, Sachem and Pinafore, Mr. Keene's Golden Gate, and such English cracks as Mr. Crawfurd's Corrie Roy, the winner of the last Cesarewitch; Mr. Peck's Hackness, the winner of the Cambridgeshire; the Duke of Hamilton's City Arab and Fenelon, Lord Bradford's Retreat, Mr. R. Vyner's Hagioscope, Mr. R. Jardine's Reveler and Shrewsbury, and Lord Rosebery's Vista, who ran a dead heat with Wallenstein for second place for the Shrewsbury Cup in November, the winner, Mr. R. S. Evan's Fairkirk, only beating them by a head. The entry for the City and Suburban shows a decidedly mixed lot, and includes a number of names not known on this side of the Atlantic, and with which even English followers of the turf have but little acquaintance. Mr. Lorillard's stable is represented by Iroquois, Aranza, Sachem and Pinafore. Mr. Crawfurd has eight, including St. Marguerite, the winner of the 1,000 Guineas last year, and Buchanan, the winner of the Lincoln Handicap in 1881, and the second last year. Among the others is last year's winner, Lord Rossmore's Passaic, by Longfellow out of Jury, and as Foxhall is also in, the American breds will be very near the top weights in the handicap with the Duke of Westminster's Shotover, the winner of the last 2,000 Guineas and Derby in close company, where also will no doubt be found Scobell, Lowland Chief, Boswell, Hackness, Roysterer and others. In fact the handicap will as a whole be, without doubt, a heavy one. Of the other important fixtures for the same meeting, viz.: the Great Surrey Handicap and the Prince of Wales Stakes—the latter a welter handicap—the Americans are only in the former, which is a dash of five furlongs. They include Mr. Lorillard's Sachem and Aranza. For the summer meeting, which will begin May 22, with the Derby fixed for the 23d, the Epsom Grand Prize for the 24th and the Oaks for the 25th, the only event which closed on the 2d and in which there is special interest, is the Epsom Gold Cup over the Derby course, which it will be remembered Parole won in 1879. The entries for the current year number twenty-two, and include nearly all of the best in England, Mr. Lorillard entering Iroquois and Sachem; Lord Ellesmere, Wallenstein and Boewell; Mr. Lefevre, Tristan; the Duke of Westminster, Shotover; Lord Rosebery, Town Moor and Kermesse, with sealed nominations by the Duke of Hamilton and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.

The meeting at Ascot will begin on Tuesday, June 5, and continue on the three following days. On this side of the Atlantic the interest in the meeting will center in what the American two-year-olds may be able to do, and on the races for the Gold Cup and Alexandra Plate, the other important all-aged races not closing until later in the year. The entry for the Gold Cup, two miles and a half, to be run on the third day, numbers 36 as against 23 last year, while for the Alexandra Plate, three miles, to be run the day following, there are 22 entries as against 21. The entries for the Gold Cup include last year's winner, Foxhall, and the other two starters, Faugh-a-Ballah and Petronel. Among the remainder are Iroquois, Sachem and Pinafore, with Wallenstein, Corrie Roy, Dutch Oven, Tristan, Shotover and a score more of good horses with several sealed nominations, while for the Alexandra Plate the entry is nearly the same including Iroquois, Sachem, Pinafore and Wallenstein, with three sealed up by the Duke of Hamilton, who won the race last year with Fiddler, a son of old Preakness. For the All-Aged Stakes, to be run the same day as the Cup, over the T.Y. C. (5 furlongs, 136 yards), Mr. Lorillard has entered Iroquois, Sachem and Pinafore, the field, as a whole, not being remarkably strong.

The only all-aged stake to be run for at Goodwood—the meeting beginning July 31—for which the entries were published on the 2d inst., was the Lennox Stakes, to be run on the second day of the meeting. The distance is three-quarters of a mile straight, and among the twenty-nine entries are Iroquois, Aranza and Sachem. For the Findon Stakes, for two-year-olds, over the same course, to be run on the same day, Mr. Lorillard nominated De Soto, Choctaw, Nirvana, Vixtrix and Nitocris.

The Christmas number of the San Francisco BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN was a very creditable issue. The proprietors of that journal propose to make it the best and most reliable journal of its class published anywhere, and from may judge of the future by the past they will surely succeed.—*Lakeview (Or.) Examiner.*

Tom Cannon's Stable.

Without exception Tom Cannon has the longest string of horses of any trainer in England. The total, not including Mr. Lorillard's lot, number sixty-nine head. Mr. Lorillard's string is as follows. Five years old:

Aranza, b m, by Bonnie Scotland—Arizona.
Iroquois, br h, by Leamington—Maggie B B.
Four years old:
Pinafore, ch f, by Enquirer—Mollie Rogere.
Sachem, ch c, by War Dance—Sly Boots.
Three years old:
Comanche, b c, by Virgi of Glenlyon—Chiua.
Massasoit, b c, by Glenlyon—Marie Michon.
Touch Me Not, ch f, by Great Tom—Woodhine.
Parthenia, b f, by Alarm—Maiden.
Siddartba, b c, by Pero Gomez—Pearl.
Wenonah, ch f, by Glenlyon—Pussy.
Winnehago, ch c, by imported Glenlyon—Opponent.
Choctaw, b c, by imported Saxon—Fauny Lndlow.
Two years old:
De Soto, ch c, by Wanderer—Kstie Pearce.
Emperor, br c, hy Enquirer—Vesper Light.
Nirvana, b f, hy Saxon—Virginia.
Nitocris, br f, by Glenlyon—Highland Lassie.
Pontiac, blk c, hy Pero Gomez—Agenoria.
Vixtrix, ch f, hy Glenlyon—Vixen.

When Mr. Lorillard's yearlings (those sent over last October) set foot ou English soil they presented a very sorry appearauce, and on arriving at Houghton a very poor opinion was tbe general verdict. According to all accounts, however, tbe juvenile Yankees have improved in an extraordinary degree since tbeir sojourn iu Hampshire, and a very different cbaracter is now given of them. Included among tbe old stagers is Iroquois, a dnal winner of the Derby and Doncaster St. Leger, but he was nnsound during the greater part of last season, and it was only the result of an aftertbought tbst he was put into training again, the intention baving been that he should have returned forthwith. Whether he will stand agaiu we, of course, are not in a position to say, bnt if he does, and if he can be got back to his three-year-old form, he will yet do honor to Mr. Lorillard's haudsome colors. Sachem is a useful sort of customer tbat might, perhaps, make a nice bandicap horse, but tbere does not appear to be anything very gay among the remsinder, thongb tbe circumstance of Abbotsford and Wallenstein having turned out so well when snbjected to a conrse of English preparation should at least be encouraging to their present trainer.

Trotting in Australia.

The following notes of races at the Victoria Trotting Club meetiug on Dec. 2nd last, are from the *Federal Australian:*

A beautiful afternoon tempted a good many to patromize the programme offered hy the club, and many ladies wituessed the sport. To suit all tastes on this occasion galloping races were introduced into the day's fun, and this experimeut was so successful that at all future meetings some galloping events will form a part of the bill of fare. Sport opened with the Maiden Trot, of two miles, for which Wasp, Maid of Mona, and Little Dick were all backed. The latter began slowly, but fairly trotted away from his field at the finish. The trot for the 2:50 class, in two-mile heats, introduced the American mare Sylph, who won the first heat in great style from Leithamstead, who trotted under protest, on the grounnd that in the Handicap Trot at Sandhnrst he had heaten the 2:50 record. In the first heat Leithamstead disappointed his friends sadly, and never seemed to get on his legs, the mare coming home alone in 5:49, hut in the next heat the grey went from the jnmp off, and won quite as easily in 5:36½, and in the third heat the mare broke repeatedly, and he won easily iu slower time.

A great deal of admiration was elicited by the appearance of the recently imported American trotter Honesty, who was on the ground. This powerful dark chestnnt horse shonld pay his way here if looks go for anything. Below are details:

MAIDEN TROT.

Purse of 25 sovs. and sweepstakes of 1 sov. each. Two miles.
Mr. M. B. Jenkins' ch h Little Dick, aged, by Daniel Boon (Collins)....1
Mr. P. G. Dixon's br m Maid of Mona, aged (Giles)....2
Mr. A. S. Johnston's b g Happy Jack, aged, (Roddy)....3
Mr. W. Bland's ro m Wasp, aged, (Alhurgh)....0
Mr. E. M. Bond's pod g Prince B, aged, (Owner)....0
Mr. A. Bnngard's ch m Lady, aged, (Grimwood)....0
Mr. G. C. Hall's brm Lady D, five years (Hall)....0
Time—6:07.

Betting: Two to one against Wasp, three to one against Maid of Mona, seven to two against Little Dick.

Purse of 50 sovs., for 2:50 class, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each. Two-mile heats.

Mr. D. Collins' gr g Leithamstead, six years, by Alarm (Brady)...2	1	1	
Mr. J. A. Roberts' b m Sylph, six years, by Reliance (Mulholland)....1	2	3	
Mr. J. J. Miller's br m Fright, by Alarm (M. Griffin)....3	3	2	
Mr. R. Foster's gr g Teviot, aged, (Foster)....0			

Time—6:49, 5:36½, 5:45½.

Clingstone's Sickness and its Treatment.

My first knowledge of Clingstone's late illness was on November 18th, my attention heing called to him by Mr. George W. Sannders, who told me that there was a discharge of pus from the animal's groin. On the following day I made a careful examination of Clingstone, and soon discovered the presence of a large fibrous tumor, which extended as high as the abdominal riug, and also had a small fistulous opeuing at its lower end. I prepared Clingstone for the operation which I decided to perform by giving him no solid food, restricting him to cooling and laxative diet for three days. On November 22d, I cast him and secured him firmly by means of side lines, etc. I then proceeded to operate with the assistance of Dr. R. C. Hutchings, my business associate. I dissected the tumor from the healthy structures, placed the flat cam on the healthy spermatic cord about an iuch and a half above the tumor, canterized the end of the cord, ligatured the arteries, and then immediately relcased the horse.

Tbe tumor was purely of a fibroue character, ae reported hy Dr. J. H. Salisbury, who made a microscopical examination of the tissue. The weight of the tumor was twenty-four ounces, length about six inches, and it was of oval shape, largest at the lower end.

Tbie tumor was doubtless the result of improper castration by the caustic clamp, the operator on removing the clamp having neglected to separate tbe adhesion which always takes place betwecn the end of the spermatic cord and the skin of tbe scrotum. It might, however, have ariseu from some debility of tbe cremastic mnscle or by leaving the cord too long, and its becoming imprisoned within tbe scrotal wonnd causing irritation and inflammation, followed by the formation of tbie fibrous tumor. I understand that Clingstone was gelded some five years ago; cousequeutly this tumor had been gradually growing until its removal.

Clingstone's stall hae heeu heated by artificial meane since the operation, and he has made a very rapid and exceedingly satisfactory recovery. He ie to-day perfectly well.—*Dr. W. Paul in Breeder's Gazette.*

New York Letter.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In my last letter the dearth of sleighing during the previous month was commented on, as ehowiug up the keen disappointment tbe same had occasioned our metropolitan road men who handle the ribbons daily over some of the fastest trotters in the country, representing a cash value or over a million of dollars. Hardly could the ink of my "lamentstion" have been dry before the slowly and steadily falling feathery flakes of white showed New Yorkers that another big fall of snow was imminent, and sure enongh, the last two weeks have seen the roads in as fine condition for the runners as the most ardent road-rider conld wish, he he John Gilpin himself, although tradition does not state, I helieve, whether that worthy was partial to sleighing or not. Be that as it may, the Bonuers, Vanderbilts, Works, Stokes, Gen. Grant, the Maces, Fister Dewey, Shep. Knapp, and all the rest of the multitude are, beyond the shadow of a doubt, and they have made the snow fly in all directions on Seventh avenue, Jerome avenue and the boulevards leading from Central Park.

The entries for the stake of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which closes on the 2d prox., have just heen made public, and show a large increase over tbose of last year. The Coney Island Cup shows 22 entries against 28 last year, which is the only one tbat has fallen off. The others are filled with an average 50 to 60 entries each, embracing some of onr best known racers.

Tbe popnlar Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds (run at the September meeting) has the great entry of seventy-six, comprising the flower of onr young stock, the Santa Anita stable being represented in this and other of the fixtures.

By the June meeting the club expects to have new stables built that will bring their stabling capacity up to room for nearly six hnndred horses, which will obviate a recurrence of the complaints tbat were made last year, when several stables conld not get room at the gronnds.

The entries at Lonisville also closed with a very gratifying exhibit, and foreshadow what mnst he one of the most successfnl spring meetings ever given at the Falls City. At Lexington the trotting stakes that recently closed there show the nsnal full list. The hlue-grass breeders have rallied well to their home standard, and intend to dispnte every inch of the track with the young California flyers from the sunny slopes of Palo Alto, a large draft from which have entered the lists. The catalogue of Palo Alto shows to what an extent Gov. Stanford is carrying on the breeding of fine horses. Pierre Lorillard's Rancocas stock farm at Jobstown, N. J., where the thoronghbred is given almost the exclusive attention, has often been mentioned as the largest place of the kind in the country, but there is evidently not so mnch capital invested there as there is at Palo Alto, its rival of the Pacific coast, where, as is well known, the contrary state of affairs exists to that at Rancocas, namely, the trotter is given the preference over the thoroughbred. Electioneer, the half-brother to Prospero and the other noted progeny of the old hero of Chester and the famous Green Mountain Maid, has fairly earned his proud position as a great sire of trotters. For precocity his stock are without rivals in the wide world, and that they will train on, with proper hnshanding of their powers, there is no reason to doubt, although in any State East of the mountains such early handling of younngsters would he almost certain to result in impairing their futnre speed and stamiua. In California, however, where the "glorious climate" matnres horses early, nature seems to favor the horses in every way, and it is destined to be a great breeding State. No snch collection of hroodmares as is to be found at Palo Alto exists anywhere in this country, and they are certainly a priceless lot, of which their popular owner has reason to feel very prond.

The New Orleans will positively commence on Saturday next, the 20th, as I advised yon in my last. Everything is in readiness and good racing is confidently expected from the character of horses there. Several of our best jockeys have gone down, among them Donohne, Shauer, Quantrell and others. Tbe latter boy was ruled off at Saratoga last summer, hut will probably he reinstated this month, and ride for the Cassidy Stable of St. Louis. Most of the knights of the pigskin have made their arrangements for the year. Feakes, Shauer, Costello, etc., of course remain with their old employers the Lorillards, Pierre having also the second call on "Billy" Donohne's services. Snedeker & Co. have answered the first call on this talented jockey, whose forte is getting away and finishing. Evans rides again this year for the Kelso stable and perhaps also for the Erie stable of W. L. Scott. Barbee will divide his time between the Pelham stahle and that of I. E. Kelly, the last named tnrfman letting Hughes go, probably to Gov. Bane at Fairview, Mo. The two Messrs. Laughlin, James and Frank, seem destined to become life fixtures of the Brooklyn stahle of the Dwyers, no more attempts being made as was the case two years ago to induce them and Roe to sever their connection with the etahle that has made them famous or that they have made famous—which is it? The Baldwin stahle of your State has a first-class pilot in Cyrus Holloway. Cy will get as much out of the horses as there is in them.

Mr. Withers' Brinkdale stud will have, as formerly, the brothers Sparling, hoth good boys, and Wolfe, formerly with Green Morris.

One of the best known of American jockeys was Barrett, who was identified with most of the great races of Parole in this country. He rode the famons geldiug when he wou tbe great eectional race against Ten Broeck and Ochiltree at Baltimore in 1877, and the crowd carried him around the lawn on their shonlders. They would have carried the horse too if he would have permitted tbe familiarity. Poor Billy of late years found great difficulty in wasting enough to ride at the weights now in use and the attempts to do this broke down and enfeebled his system to such a degree that consumption had no difficulty in marking him for its own, his death occurring at his New Jersey home on the 6th inst. Poor Billy! and many others like him might be spared to have long and useful lives if the powers that bo would only raise the weights to a yet higher standard, for that they are still too low nearly all disinterested parties helieve.

Old Sam Purdy, the famous hrown stallion from your coast, is standing for mares in Virgiuia at the farm of a relative of the Keene family. Though not as fast perhaps as some of the horses of his day, the son of Patchen Jr. and Whisky Jane was as game as flint and, if the heats were split, could outlast faster horses than he. The last race the writer saw Purdy trot in California was his wagon match with Rarus over the Bay District Course, and thongh Rarus was much the faster horse at tbat time, when the stallion laid back his ears in answer to Dohle's call even Splan and his "camel" horse knew tbat if they wanted to beat him tbey must keep on "hurrying."

The roan gelding Slow-go, record 2:18½, who flourished about the same time as Purdy, is dead. His stable at Pittshurgh was flooded recently and the horse caught cold and never recovered. He was another of the same sort as the California hrown; no race was too long for him. Slow-go was nearly or quite thoroughbred if I remember right, anotber nail in the (journalistic) coffin of old Wallace.

Mr. Dugald J. Bannatyne of New Jersey is in fresb trouble. His exploit of last summer will be remembered, when he endeavored to have tbe Monmouth Park race-track indicted as a public nuisance, etc., and many charitably supposed at tbe time that his action was not actuated by malice, but that he was nnder bad influence, or getting a little cbildish. It seems however, tbat he is still obtruding his failing before the public, for yesterday Wm. Pryor, the trainer, was awarded $1,000 damages against him for defamation of character, etc. Truly some of Mr. B's friends ought to look after him, for in his day he was widely and favorably known. Many of yonr readers will remember Mr. Muybridge, the portraitenr of tbe "horse in motion." He gave a lecture on that subject at the Turf Club this last week, and it excited considerable attention here. We had quite a novelty here of another sort last Sunday morning. The "boating parson" as he is called preached his installation discourse from the pulpit of one of the oldest and wealthiest places of worship. The reverened Mr. Rainsford who but a few years since pnlled stroke oar for tbe victorious Cambridge college crew in the annual race for University honors on the Thames, stands six feet four in his stockings, is a model of an athlete in every way, and believes in robust Cbristianity. His parishioners appear to have taken a great fancy to him, and judging by his late record in Montreal not without reason.

Our metropolis is having an exceedingly brilliant theatrical season this winter, and when the several new tbeaters now in process of erection here are completed we will fairly rival London and Paris in this line of amusement. Ed Stokes, backed by Juo, Mackey, it is said, is building a handsome edifice on 23d street, nearly in the rear of the Fifth Ave. Hotel. He intends to erect a theater tbe peer of any in New York. Tbe inevitable Morse on tbe other side of the avenne is nutting in over another building to produce the Passion Play in, he says, but the city fathers say no, by a large majority. The Madison Sqnare tbeater has a delightful episode of domestic life in its play of "Esmeralda." No better bit of acting than the Mrs. Chetwynd of Agnes Booth has been done in this city. A very powerful play also of a rather different style was tbe Rantrau's, played at the Union Sqnare theater until within a few days. It portrayed tbe evils of family bate, and one or two of its situations were dramatic in the extreme. Such plays as these reach many a heart that the pulpit does not, and in this way are mnch healthier than the modern French drama. But the latter often draws the best, and an average stage manager generally looks to the profit, not the moral of his play.

Manager Stetson of the Fifth Avenne and Booth's has suetained qnite a misfortune in the severe illness of Chas. R. Thorne Jr., who had to give up his part in the revival of the great play of the Corsica Brothers. Mr. H. Bays, however, aided by Mr. Theo. Hamilton, lately from Australia, has filled the void well, and the attendance is very large, the mechanical efforts of the piece being almost perfection.

Lester Wallack is playing to large honses at his own beautiful place of amusement, and Mr. Daly at his theater is having his share of success also with one of the very old comedies of Colley Cibber, "He Would and She Wouldn't."

Wm. Henderson at the Standard is playing "Iolanthe" to good business and the same may be said of the Comique, where one of the management's well-known satires on Metropolitan affairs is filling the house and the coffers nightly.

New York, Jan. 17, 1883. PACIFIC.

ATHLETICS.

Merion Field Day.

The field day of the Merion Cricket Club will take place on Feb. 22d at the Recreation Grounds, which will be nnder the exclusive control of the Club on that day. The programme is as follows:

1. One hundred yards scratch race, students San Francisco grammar schools.
2. One hundred yards scratch race, students San Francisco high school.
3. Running high jnmp, open.
4. One mile hicycle race, handicap, open.
5. Throwing cricket ball, cricketers.
6. One hundred yards handicap race, open.
7. Kicking football, open.
8. One-quarter mile handicap run, open.
9. Standing wide jump.
10. Walking match, one mile, open.
11. One hundred yards club race.
12. Rnnning long jump.
13. One mile race, handicap, open.
14. Jnnior archery contest (under 18), open.

The prizes will be gold and silver medals. The officers of the club are: President, W. Laue Booker; Vice President, John Theobald; Captain, B. S. Benjamin; Vice Captain, F. Finlayson; Secretary and Treasurer, C. B. Hill. The committee to arrange preliminaries of the coming field day are B. S. Benjamin, J. B. Benjamin, F. L. Mathieu, C. Creighton, C. B. Hill. Entries to the open events will close on Saturday, Feb. 17, with the Secretary at room 16, 606 Montgomery street.

C. A. J. Queckherner, the well-known weight-putter and hammer-thrower, was recently presented with a silver medal for having saved a number of lives during the past season at Long Beach, where he was engaged as a life-guard. He is expecting two gold medals from Congress for the same acts. Ahont this time last year he was presented with one gold and one silver medal for having, during the previous five years, saved thirty-four lives.

A movement is on foot amoug those interested in athletics to send John Meagher to England to compete against Raby, Franks, Thatcher and other English walkers. Meagher, it will he remembered, recently defeated Dennis Driscoll in an hour's walk at the Manhattan Athletic Club gronnds and made the best record in the world for a race of that kind, while Driscoll also covered more than eight miles in the hour.

Thomas F. Delaney, who recently beat W. G. George a minute more than his handicap in a ten-mile race, has left the Gramercy Athletic Club and has joined the Williamsburg Athletic Club, under whose colors he will run during tbe season.

ROWING.

Saying and Doing.

Some condensed truth by Peudragon in the *Referee*: News comes from America that Hanlan and the fabled Kennedy are at last matched to row for a money stake. Articles have been drawn and money deposited, and to all outward show it looks as if this time "business only is meant and not bouncing." I am sorry to dash the hopes of those who look upon the negotiations as satisfactory in every way, but the articles of agreemeut as drawn are not worth the paper on which they are written. Neither the place of rowiug nor the date is as yet settled. The referee has, in the cvent of the contracting parties disagreeing, power to name the place; but there his power ends. Suppose he, finding the men themselves cannot fix upou one, names a suitable stretch of water, it is competent for either Hanlan or Keunedy to say, "All right; and a very nice stretch, too. I'll row there nineteen years hence, when the kye come hame and bring the Greek Kalends with them, when the procession of the equinoxes is just about to renew itself and when I've quite made up my mind that I've got the best of the hargain." The fact that articles have to be drawn at all proves that they cannot be drawn too strictly. When the Earl of Brown and Viscount Jones, Lord Smith and the Duke of Robinson, engage to run their horses for 1,000 sovs, h ft. R. M., or elsewhere, no articles are drawu; neither are they when Bottled Porter Esquire, matches himself to row or run Drug Store, Esquire, Measuring Stick, Esquire, or Cash Collector, Esquire. But then these are noblemeu and gentlemen, and have to behave "as sich." The case is altogether different with professionals who look with an oblique gaze upon the world and its business arrangements, and who consider it part of their hounden duty to wriggle and twist and go back ou themselves directly they find they have any the worst of an engagement.

Years ago, when a man deposited his money to make a match it was understood if he didn't go on he would have to forfeit. But a practice grew np of pretending to go on and of putting such obstacles in the way of the oppositon that the money had to be drawn ultimately. This is why no match is considered made until articles are signed, sealed and delivered—this is why articles have to he drawn so strictly. Would any man go to the post when 10 to 1 is on offer against him, and he knows he has made a bad match, unless compelled by the articles of agreement? And will either of the men in question, Hanlan or Kenuedy, agree to a given date, if between now and next summer one or the other of them discovers he is mistaken in his estimate, and that he has taken on the wrong customer? I fancy not, whatever other folk may fancy. If Hanlan and Kennedy find that sufficient money is subscribed to make their race pay both, no matter who wins or who loses, they will row; but if there is no such pleasant prospect, then we may depend that the want of a date will lead to the project fading out as so many other and similar projects have faded out already.

At a meeting of the Execntive Committee of the National Amateur Oarsmen's Association, at the Gilroy House, New York, on the 13th inst., Mr. Cattinac, of the Narragansett Boat Clnb, was by resolution disqualified as an amateur. A committee will be appointed to make arrangements as to where the next open regetta will be held, the preference heiug for the Passaic course at Norfolk, N. J., provided proper arrangements can be made.

YACHTING.

The following officers of the Lolita Yacht Clnb have heen elected for the ensuing term: President, Geo. Crawford; Vice-President, W. Carman; Treasurer, E. H. Haughton; Financial Secretary, C. Schelitz; Recording Secretary, W. Granhoff; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. Cohen.

The keel of Tevis' new yacht has heen laid, and, her timhers being ready, she will soon he in frame. This will probably be one of the best built yachts ever put up on this Coast. Everything is of first class and she will he as stroug as it is possible to make her.

There will be several changes made on the Aggie's rigging next snmmer. Her hooms are to be lowered so as to bring the sails lower down. It is thought that this will help her. The skylights will be cut down.

The cabin of the new forty-foot schooner heing built hy Stone is nearly done. Yonng Stone is doing the work on her, his father being engaged on Mr. Tevis' new yacht.

Ex-Commodore Ogden, of the S. F. Y. C., has gone to London from New York, hut will probahly he out on the Coast again in a few months.

Clem Uhler, well known among San Francisco yachtsmen, wishes he was back from New York again so as to have a cruise in our waters.

A new kind of paint has heeu tried on the Chispa's bottom which is said to keep off barnacles and grass very well.

Work is steadily going on with the Spreckles yacht and it will not be long now before it will be entirely finished.

The Mist has heen on the heach and been cleaned hut is again lying at moorings in Oakland Creek.

The sharpie Daisy has not had her sails unbent this winter but she has not been used much.

The Frolic has heen in commission all wiuter, her sails not having been unbent.

The Whitewing, Mollie and sloop Nellie all lie in Channel street near Turner's shipyard.

The Bessie has come down from the marshes to Oakland creek.

The Lolita will remain up river for another mouth.

The Ariel has heen up in fresh water for a while.

The schooner Nellie is np in Petaluma creek.

Farmer has a new plnnger nearly completed.

Local yachting matters are rather dull.

The Chispa has heen up river.

There will be some winter racing at Bakersfield course on Feb. 3, 22 and 23. On the first date a dash of a mile for saddle horses is the event. On the 22d a purse will be given to all two-year-olds owned in Kern county, heats of half a mile, and on the 23d a sweepstake open to all Kern county horses, heats of a mile.

THE STAGE.

This evening will be given the last presentation of "Michael Strogoff," that has beeu a success at the California, and on Monday next will be revived for one week only, the gergeous aud amusing spectacular play of "The Tour of the World in Eighty Days" with new scenery, gorgeous costumes and novel spectacular effects. It is safe to say that with such additional attractions this popular picce will regain the pristine favor with which it was received on its production in San Francisco.

At Emerson's the Minstrels, with constant iufusiou of novel acts and songs, continue to do a very satisfactory business. Johnson and Powers show considerahle talent in their song and dance specialties, and form a very valuable additiou to the troupe. Next week there will be an entire change of programme, that will serve to introduce six new claimants for public favor. William Courtright and J. Carroll Johnson are said to he extremely clever as eud men, as is Burton Stanley in burlesque, and D. R. Hawkins will act as interlocutor. The variety interludes will consist of Emerson and Reid in new sketches, Walsh and King in their clog dances, and the California quartet and other attractions and the performance concludes with a new burlesque entitled "Araminta's Wedding." Robert Eberlee, the manager, deserves credit for the complete manner in which the various productions are brought forward for the public approval.

Once again has the Grand Opera House come to grief, hut this time the misfortune must be attributed far more to reckless management and to improvident expenditure rather than to a lack of puhlic patronage. The short control held hy Messrs. Andrews and Stockwell, has proved conclusively that this house can be placed on a firm and paying hasis in a field of its own, when conducted on prudent but yet liheral principles. The production of "Youth" was so successful as to impart great confidence in the drawing powers of melodrama, the theater being thronged nightly in all parts, as the moderate prices drew great crowds of ladies and children who are seldom seen at the more expensive establishments. The drama was admirahly mounted, but the company was scarcely up to the requirements of the principal parts, but still it gave great satisfaction, and the result shows that, if conducted on the plan of the London Standard or the St. Martiu of Paris, with a set of artists who are well adapted to strong melodramatic work and not too exacting in regard to salaries, the Grand Opera House could yet be made a financial success. As it is, the theater will be closed again, the company giving three more performances of "Youth" ou their own account, they taking place this Saturday matinee and evening and tomorrow, Sunday. It is to be hoped that the public will be liberal in their patronage, so that the artists, musicians and other people may be paid up in full.

Dramatic Notes.

It is to be feared that the hrilliant dramatic career of Char. R. Thorne Jr., has heen hrought to a premature ending. For mouths past it was rumored that his health was failing and last week on the first presentation of "The Corsican Brothers" at Booth's Theater, New York, he got through the performance with the greatest difficulty and was prostrated the next day with a serious illness that is reported to be gout in the stomach. Charles Thorne may be said to have gained his dramatic spurs on this Coast, and this sad news will he received with regret by his many admirers.

John Stetson in this emergency telegraphed to James O'Neil asking him to assume the part of the twin brother and to name his own terms, but he was obliged to decline as he could uot cancel his engagements in "An American King" in which he is now starring with fair results, through the Eastern States. The part is now taken by F. C. Bangs, but as yet in it, he has failed to score a success.

Lester Wallack resumes the control of his old theater in New York and will prohahly devote it to combinations, filliug in vacant dates with attractions in which he cau utilize the services of those members of his stock company who are not in the bill of the up-town theater. This will give a chance to Miss Rose Coghlan, whose talents have been hidden under a series of hushels, during the past season, and it is to be hoped that she will be fitted with a part like "La Belle Russe" which will serve to enhance her reputation as one of the best actresses on the English stage. It is reported that this pleasing artiste will come here on a starring tour this summer and if such be the case, she may rest assured of meeting with a cordial reception from her host of admirers on this Coast.

The "Esmerelda" party had a narrow escape at the Milwaukee fire. Luckily, Charles Frohman, who was in charge, found accommodatious for most of the company at the Depot Hotel and there were but four members who were housed at the Newhall. Mr. Crompton rescued Miss Herbert by carrying her down the fire escape, and Mr. Lavelle piloted Miss Duulap successfully along the corridor, and dowu the main staircase through the smoke and flame. The gentlemen were somewhat bruised and scorched and the ladies were prostrated from the nervous effects arising from such a narrow escape from a fearful fate.

The experience of the past season shows that good female artists cannot star successfully with the well-worn, old time pieces. Thus Miss Katharine Rogers recently canceled the remainder of her dates for the season and returuod to New York, aud even Miss Ada Dyas with a company that numbered Mr. Hollaud of the Grover troupe, Barton Hill, and other good artists, played to losing husiness in such pieces as "An Unequal Match," "London Assurance," aud other by-gone successes. The management is said to be out ahout $3,000 on the season, hut the engagements in somo of the more profitahle cities will, it is hoped, reduce these losses. Miss Ada Dyas joins the Madison Square Theater next season, as does Mrs. Lingard, who is also tired of her starring career.

Miss Jefferys Lewis has been more successful with "La Belle Russe," and although the business has not been np to the expectations of the maugemeut, the foundation has been laid for a very promising returu next season. Mr. Goodwin has bought out John Stetson's interest for $1,000, and has thus acquired entire control of one of the best society dramas of the day, despite the unanimous condemnation of the dramatic scribes of New York, who are not always correct in presaging failure or success.

In German circles there is much interest felt in the approaching debut of Madame Ellmenreich at the California Theater, that takes place on next Monday week. From reports it appears that the lady has but a very slight foreign accent and with her undoubted dramatic talent she ought to assume a very prominent position on the American stage. For her own sake we hope that she will carefully eschew Shakespearean parts, although the critics in the East are loud in their praise of Madame Modjeska and Mademoiselle Rhea in such roles as "Juliet," "Rosalind," "Viola" and "Beatrice." To our mind it is time that the masterly creations of Shakespeare should ouce more he delincated by artists, who, at least, can seize the author's meaning and who will not mouth with foreign jargon the beautiful lines that are as familiar to us as "Household Words."

THE KENNEL.

Stanislaus Coursing Club.

The level plains of the San Joaquin valley in the neighborhood of Stanislaus county offer nnusnal facilities for the royal sport of coursing, and it has long been a matter of suprise that the men of Stanislaus did not take some steps to enjoy the sport in an organized manner. Messrs. J. Finnigan, T. Carmichael and V. B. Dale of Modesto are evidently of a similar mind, for last Satnrday they held a meeting and organized the Stanislans Conrsing Clnh, the first coursing club ever organized south of Livermore. When these gentlemen are at work they do it thoroughly and at once they set about arranging for a coursing match. It was agreed to run au open match on February 10 for a purse of $50, entrance open to all dogs in the State, with a fee of $5. First prize, $25; second, $15, and third, $10. Entries to be made with B. B. Garner, Modesto. National rules to govern. We wish the new club a long life and a prosperous one. There is room for many more clnhs in this State and we hope in time to see so many that coursing will take its proper place at the head of outdoor snorts for gentlemen. By next spring the clubs should he ahle to arrange for a joint Waterloo with at least sixty-four dogs on the card.

The Challenge Accepted.

Mr. J. F. Carroll's sweeping challenge to run his dog against any dog in the State or to match four against any other four for $100 a race did not long remain without an acceptor. Last Tuesday Mark Devlin made a trip up to the city from his home at Colusa station and called at this office with au acceptance of Mr. Carroll's challenge. Later in the eveniug Mr. Carroll and Mr. Devliu met aud arranged all the preliminaries of the match as follows:

J. F. Carroll matches his w d Monarch against Mark Devlin's w and bd d Chief of the Cauyon for $100 a side, best two courses in three. The match to he run off at Byron Station near Point of Timhers on the S. P. R. R. overland route, on February 27th. When it came to the selection of a judge Mr. Devlin named John Sellery and that gentleman proving agreeable to Mr. Carroll he was iustantly accepted. Mr. Devlin put up $100 to cover the challenge money put up by Mr. Carroll. The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN was agreed upon as final stakeholder and the $200 is uow in the hands of the editor.

This match will be very interesting. Monarch has twice taken first honors in the matches of the California Clnh and Chief of the Canyon is a double winner in the Pacific Cluh of which Mr. Devlin is President.

A Voice From Dixon.

TO THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In reply to the Coursing Challenge of Mr. J. F. Carroll, we will match Blue Jacket against either of Mr. Carroll's greyhounds, best two in three courses, for $100 a side, the match to he run off at Dixon, February 22, 1883, at the regular course, Mr. Chas. Gordon, of Modesto to judge the match. We will remit you $100 by express as soon as Mr. Carroll names his day. Yours Respectfully,

DIXON COURSING CLUB,
S. Briukerhoff, President.

Dixon, Cal., Jan. 24, 1883.

Mr. Carroll Replies.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In reply to Mr. S. Brinkerhoff (of Dixon) accepting my challenge to run his dog Blue Jacket against any of my greyhounds I must say his liberality is only exceeded hy his good looks, for he not only names the time of the race, but he names the judge and place of meeting. I thank him for allowing me the privilege of naming my dog but respectfully decline.

Now, as I have matched my dog Mouarch, against Mr. Devlin's Chief of the Canyon, for $100 a side, best two in three courses, race to come off at Byron, Feh. 27, 1883, I will match Paul Joues and Stonewall Jackson against any two greyhouuds in California for the same amount. Race to come off at the same time and place, the judge to be agreed on, this challenge to remain open for one week. Call at the Captain's office, gentlemen.

J. F. CARROLL.

DOG SHOW AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—At length Washingtou is to have a live dog show. Arrangemeuts have just beeu completed for an exhihition on a large scale at the building known sa the Skating Rink, commencing on February 20th, and to continue four days in all. Classes will be opeued for every hreed of dogs in America, with extra classcs for foreign animals. A special prize will he offered for the best dog exhibited hy the ladies of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washiugton.

A match for $100 a side has been made hetween A. Wolf's dog "Marks" and P. Monahan's dog "Spotty," two Stockton coursers, aud the race will come off to-morrow (Sunday), either at Ross Sargent's ranch or near Lathrop.

A large and handsome young mastiff hitch (Tiney, eleveu months old), weighing one hundred and thirty pounds, has been recently imported from Belfast, Ireland, by Mr. Wm. Wade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. W. A. Irvin, of El Paso, Texas, offers a liberal reward for the recovery of his Llewellin setter dog Dan, recently stolen hy some person.

Geo. Bement of Redwood City disposed of an Ayrshire bull, two years old, and one Ayrshire heifer to parties in Petaluma last week, for $200 each.

HERD AND SWINE.

Grasses and their Cultivation.

In the West pastures can not he permanently held as they are in the moist climate of England. This has long been known, and that acute observer, Prof. Turner, once stated that his blue-grass pasture, even, would cease to produce; that other grasses would take its place, though in the course of a few years the blue grass-would be produced again. The reason of this, as I have often seen with other grasses, and especially with white clover, is, a very dry season or series of them being unfavorable to growth, the grass is choked, and other varieties, already there in connection with it, take its place. A moist season returning (and blue-grass is a moisture-loving plant), the blue-grass quickly spreads by its roots, and soon again covers the ground. Hence we see the necessity of a variety of grasses in a pasture, and the same rule will hold good in meadows.

Another reason why a variety of grasses should be sown in meadows, as well as in pasutres, is that a greater burthen may be grown than with few. But in meadows, unlike permanent pastures, the varieties sown should ripen nearly together.

Timothy and clover fulfill these conditions only tolerably; clover and orchard grass more nearly. With these, or nearly so, will be found purple, smooth and sheep's fescue, Downey oat-grass, tall oat-grass, rough meadow grass and Kentucky blue-grass. Ripening with or nearly with timothy will be found tall fescue, fertile meadow grass, yellow oat-grass, meadow barley-grass and soft meadow grass. Red-top ripens later, but all the valuable *Agrostis* may be here included as ripening with or soon after timothy; but, unfortunately, the red-top family are mostly moist meadow and pasture grasses.

Many of those we have named have not been much tried in the United States, so that at last we must come back for meadow grasses to timothy, orchard grass, meadow foxtail, rye grass and clover for our drier meadow lands; and for the moister ones, to red-top in its varieties—fowl meadow grass, alsike clover, meadow foxtail, florin and meadow fesene.

In the United States, and especially in the West, one great mistake—and it is more general than is usually supposed by those who have learned the value of thick seeding—is that the seeding is too light. Another mistake and a more serious one—and this one almost unheeded by all—is the failure to put the land in proper condition for the seed. All grass seed is small; the most of them very minute. A large number of varieties are also quite light and chaffy. They are, for all these reasons, high in price. Yet fully one-half the farmers give their soil no better preparation when it is to be seeded to grass than for any coarse crop.

Is it strange that there is so much difference in the opinions of farmers as to the difficulty in getting a "catch of grass?" Do we not know that the germination of grass seed is by a majority of farmers considered more as a matter of luck than as a matter of certainty? Just as though there was anything in luck or chance! Given good seed and the proper conditions of soil, and the seed is sure to grow.

The proper condition for the soil to be in is one of disintegration and friability. Such a soil will be in perfect contact with the seed, however small; will contain and hold moisture without being wet, and will not be alternately highly heated and suddenly cooled. Hence, in such a soil, if grass seed is covered not more than half an inch (one-quarter is better), it will germinate promptly and grow vigorously whenever the season is sufficiently cool, from early autumn to winter, and from early spring until summer. Sown in the autumn, it must take its chances of being winter-killed the first season; sown early in the spring, it will usually get strength to resist the heat of summer, and by the succeeding autumn it will have attained root enough to successfully resist the winter. The difference between putting the soil in first-rate condition and ill condition is so little that the intelligent cultivator will easily see the necessity of so doing. It will pay with any crop, and with no crop better than for grass.

The best condition for the growth of grass is a soil firm, well disintegrated as a whole, but with a smooth and fine surface tilth. This condition also answers for the cereal grains, with which grass is usually sown. Winter wheat is the best crop with which to sow grass seed, spring wheat next, and oats the worst of all.

The chief disability of oats is that it so completely covers the soil and ripens so late that grass grows weak, and when given to the full light, after harvest, it is apt to be killed by the drought and heat. Hence, if grass must be seeded with oats, not more than one and a half bushels of the grain should be sown per acre. It is better to sacrifice a portion of the grain crop for the good of the grass. In fact many excellent farmers prefer to seed their meadows without other crop, and if seed enough is given—thirty or forty pounds per acre—the probability is that a good crop of hay may be taken in the August following. We have taken over two tons of timothy and clover thus sown, and the autumn found the field covered with a thick, smooth, compact sod. In fact, one of the greatest mistakes in the seeding of meadows is that too little seed is used. Hence before a uniform sward is reached, seed of ripened grass must have resodded the bare surfaces.

To insure a perfect tilth for grass seed, we know no better plan than to plow the soil in the autumn, leaving the surface rough for the winter. In the spring, whenever the land is so dry as to be quite friable, harrow it roughly, put on a leveler to bring the soil as smooth as possible, harrow again, sow the seed and cover it with a harrow turned upside down, or else with the teeth so filled with brush that they can only enter the ground slightly.

A better way is to cover with a smoother, a wide plank or series of planks lapped one on the other, and eight feet more, to which the team is so hitched that the forward [illegible] carried above the surface, the laps being so arranged that they will not catch the earth, but slip over it. Thus the soil is both ground as to the lumps, and the seed is duly pressed into the soil, the surface being left in much better condition than it can possibly be with a roller.

The earlier in the spring the soil can be put in proper condition the better, but in no case must it be touched until it does come into condition. When this takes place perfectly let nothing interfere with seeding, however early it may be.

If sown on spring wheat, drill the wheat first, then sow the grass seed and plank it in. The same rule will apply to seeding with fall wheat. Any of the grass seeds may be sown in the fall, but we prefer sowing early in the spring. Clover should always be so sown, since except on sandy lands it is almost sure to be heaved out if sown in the fall.

We do not favor permanent meadows. As a rule the first three hay crops will be the best taken from a field. After that the land may be pastured, if it retains a good sward. If, however, it gets bare in spots, it is better to turn it over, crop it, and at the proper time reseed. So no field intended for hay should be grazed in the spring. How closely it may he grazed in the late summer and autumn must depend upon the judgment of the owner. It must be apparent that no meadow in which timothy forms an important part should he grazed by horses or sheep. They bite too close, in fact, into the bulbs of the timothy, which lie just at or above the surface of the soil.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Starting a Pure-Bred Herd or Flock.

As we have often stated, the cheapest and quickest way in which a farmer of limited means can secure a supply of improved stock is to persistently use well-bred males on the best females of common cross-bred stock he can afford to purchase. The cost of a herd or flock of the more popular breeds is so much that the average farmer cannot afford to purchase such. It is fortunate that high grades—animals of seven-eighths or more "blood"—are often nearly or quite as good for all practical purposes as those technically pure bred. This being true, there is little room for arguing that a farmer may not secure good stock. The use of well-bred males for a few years will give him good stock, if he use good judgment in selection and give his stock good care.

But a herd or flock of pure-bred animals may be built up much sooner than is usually thought, given only a very small foundation. Of course there is an element of uncertainty in all breeding. A mare, a cow, ewe, or sow may fail to breed, or may persistently produce male offspring; but, with the average results, the progeny of even one female will soon become a large number. Surely, there is no good reason why a farmer may not have a herd of pure-bred hogs if he wish. Let him purchase a sow in pig now, and by the autumn of 1884 he may have as many young brood sows as most farmers care for. In five years the progeny of one ewe may become a good-sized flock.

With larger animals the rate of increase is slower; but from a cow in calf, purchased this spring, there may readily grow a herd of twenty females, old and young, in ten years. A good brood mare, in like time, may he the ancestor of at least all the horse stock needed on the average-sized farm.

This is not "mere theory." There are now large herds of fine stock entirely descended from one, two or three cows purchased not many years ago. Probably many readers may recall cases where a brood-mare belonging to a neighboring farmer "has made him as much money as all the rest of his farming," to quote a saying we have frequently heard.

To a young man ten or fifteen years seems a long time, and many of them neglect efforts to improve their stock because the process seems a slow one. We are laboring to hasten the time when "improved stock" shall be "common." The number of farmers who see that it pays them to use nothing but well-bred males is rapidly increasing. A large percentage of this number can well afford and would find it to their profit to also purchase at least a few well-bred females.

The successful fine stock breeders need not fear that such advice is calculated to destroy their business. There will always he room for choice in the best-bred stock. The skillful breeder will always find a demand for his superior animals; quite probably a better rather than a worse demand on account of the large number of farmers engaged in breeding "pure-bred" stock.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

By raising the temperature of cream high, white butter is the result. In summer the temperature is apt to be thus, especially in dog days, and hence there is white, frothy butter and less of it, and it takes longer to bring; so in winter, with hot water, butter is scalded, as it is called, all in temperature. This, when high, causes the sugar to ferment and produce acid—lactic—and the acid acting upon the salt liberates the casein or cheese principle, which then curdles and a white mass of cheese and butter is made—much of the butter remaining in the milk, while the butter has an undue quantity of cheese. The remedy is, take care of the temperature, not only in the churn, but the milk and cream before they get there. There will then he absolutely no difficulty. Fifty-five or sixty degrees is the point to aim at from the time the milk leaves the cow till the butter has come.

The United States have been creditably represented in the annual Christmas cattle markets of London for the last six years, and the present year is no exception. On the 29th ult. the steamer Greece of the National Line took out a noteworthy cargo of live cattle, and on the following day the steamer Stronaus sailed with upward of 300 fine steers. The cargo of the Greece was made up partly of premium steers at the late Chicago fat stock show. There were eighty three-year-olds whose average weight in this city was 1,950 pounds, and there were also eighty-one steers two years old averaging 1,660 pounds. A New York telegram says that as a whole this shipment of beef cattle was probably never before matched for quality, unless by a lot of 130 head sent to England about three years ago.

If the horn of a buck or other animal is found to be growing in a way not desired, it may be changed by scraping with a knife on the side to which it is wished to turn its growth. The scraping dries and hardens the horn, while on the opposite side growth continues without interruption.

Shorthorn Form and Value.

I don't think that I have ever seen Mr. Thornton better pleased, or in higher spirits, than he was at the recent Shorthorn sales of Lord Beauchamp and Mr. Homfray; and the reason was that he found his idea of cattle—intrinsically good in themselves, and not merely dependent for their value upon a long line of ancestry—making considerably over butchers' market price. It is what he has always gone for, and he is right. People have, of late years; run so madly after pedigree only, that some tribes, through their owners' anxiety to "keep them pure," have declined into absolute unhealthy wastrels. A reaction has consequently taken place, affecting the price even of the sound and strong. On the other hand, there are a large number of people who can not be persuaded of the undeniable superiority, for crossing purposes, of the "blue blood," but who are prepared to give for a shapely sort, bearing evidence of both milk and meat, sums of money considerably over ordinary trade value. They estimate them, when they have got them home, possibly as high, and find as much pleasure in their contemplation, on the pasture and in fold-yard, as does the owner of the rarest sorts his coveted possession. But when they come to sell again, they find ont their error in the fewness and backward spirit of the auction attendance. Such investments, in their day and turn, had Lord Beauchamp and Mr. Homfray made, and the executors of the last at least, were surprised that no more was made for them than was predicted by the *cognoscenti*, to a pound. The same story, with most certainly the same result in the future, is beginning with other native breeds—the Polled Scotch, the black Welsh, the Alderney, Ayrshire, etc. Whether this division of tastes affects all sorts, in preventing excess of competition for the one or not, any how it is very satisfactory to find pains being taken to rule out distinctively the various breeds within fixed lines of purity and value. How infinitely more satisfactory it is now to enter the show yards and view the various classes of beasts and fowl in studiously-distinct type, instead of the mongrel medley which exhibitors began with, but a few years ago. Railways have done much to bring about this change. What the limit of their improvement will be, it is impossible to predict. The end must be attained some time, although the opening of such countries as Japan may yet introduce new arts and elements of stock improvement.

But to return: Lord Beauchamp's cattle were of a grand sort, being bred a good deal with a view to winning prizes at the annual Birmingham show; where also had been selected for the most part, the sires wanted from time to time, and that mainly from the prize winners, without regard to their paper breeding. Amongst the herd sold, however, were a large number of females of R. Colling's Red Rose family at base. This lot I was especially anxious to see, and ascertain how far promiscuous crossing, on the old approved stock, had tended to influence and alter its type. The external dissimilarity of the various cattle was very striking. A red bull calf of the tribe was particularly good, and provoked strong competition, going ultimately to a gentleman who breeds eminently for milk. It showed remarkably the failing of R. Colling's original Red Rose stock, in a tendency to "high tail," and a certain slackness of build between rib and hip. The touch of deep-meat covering on hip point, so ever indicative of fattening aptitude, was also an old characteristic of the mellow tribe. The cows again were very diverse, and some ungainly enough. Either the crossing was crude or inapt. The older the animals, and so the nearer to the original sort, the more taking they were to the eye. I am, as your readers will be aware, a stickler for "old foundations." I believe in the power of the spring to throw off the scum which may have accumulated on the surface, but in the case of these cattle it would have required much faith to undertake the experiment. They sold well, however, and went into the hands of men who certainly may be expected to do their best for them. We may know more of the issue in the future. I attended the sale with the express purpose of seeing them, and positively ventured a bid or two for some lots, which at last a friend took, so that I shall, at least, see some day the value of my theory as to the strength of early blood. Mr. Homfray's sale was again a remarkable one. His father was a singularly good judge of the points of any animal, but, until lately, quite an infidel as to the superior qualities of the thoroughbred cow, at least. Gradually the fit grew on him though. Subtly the poison insinuated itself, as it ever will with those who tamper with it, into his inner soul, and he came to bid the tremendous sum, as he once thought it, of seventy or eighty guineas for a cow that pleased him by her lines, and was, moreover, red in color. This last was a *sine qua non*. Red he would have them from first to last.

He had consequently a miscellaneous collection, for he would anywhere buy the sort that suited his eye. Pity that, being very wealthy, he did not go at once for a higher flight. It would have made a vast difference in the competition at his son's sale. Of this, probably, he never thought; for the overflow of the herd always went to the butcher, and it was only the death of the owner that brought about the final dispersion. "About ten pounds apiece over the market value," was what they made, and this, of course, pays when the outlay has not been great. It is the calves with the gold upon their heads, and the yearlings, that run up a satisfactory total. But the oldest cow, first upon the list, having a capital frame and udder, bred by Rev. W. Holt Beever, was run up and secured by a veteran white-haired Welsh farmer, once devoted to the Glamorgan breed of cattle, but who persisted in his object this day owing to his success in breeding steers by a bull of kindred strain, purchased so long ago as 1864. Thus it is that conviction ultimately works its way into the heart of the most bigoted, and good sorts maintain their way. Of what real beauty is, in the case of cattle carefully bred on the strictest lines from old fashionable strains, I had ocular demonstration last week, in a couple of youngsters bought for service in the herd, numbering a hundred head, part of which will come to the hammer next spring, of Mr. Robert Blezard, a rich and very spirited buyer upon occasion at several of the fashionable sales. The one bull was a Wild Eyes, got by a Barrington sire, out of Lady Wild Eyes 7th, for whom Mr. Blezard gave 555 guineas, at the Berkeley Castle sale in 1876. This youngster is very short-legged and massive, especially about the rounds and quarters, yet touches most mellow all over. The other is a cherry Grand Duke, bred by Capt. Oliver, broad-backed, stylish, and carrying himself "like a gentleman," as Culshaw used to express himself in the palmy days of Towneley. How infinitely more safe to use such sires than the handsomest mongrel that ever was raised.—*Colonus, in Live Stock Journal.*

A hog sweats not like a horse or man but through a place in the skin of his fore legs, just below the knee, in the form of a sieve. Through this the sweat passes off, and it is necessary that this be kept open. If it gets closed, as is sometimes the case, the hog will get sick. To cure him, simply open the pores. This is done by rubbing and washing with warm water. There is not much danger, however, of a healthy hog ever being troubled in this way. Once in a while it will occur in the best regulated hog pens.

FISH.

The Black Fly.

Do you know the black fly of the woods? Here it might be a point of etiquette to await a reply before saying more, hut this will take weeks, and then bring in a variety of answers, mostly "yes," or "no," the variety being in the different ink used, so I will ask another question. Do you know all about him, her, or them? If you do, then tell me, so that I may also kuow; but, on the supposition that some one has answered my first question by asking "what are black flies?" I will proceed to tell him a few things that I have noticed about them, and a few theories that I have formed concerning them. These may be all wrong, and if so, the sooner they are discarded the better, and a new set framed that are warranted to stand the strain.

Are you listening? You man who don't know what a black fly is, I meau; for if yon don't know, and don't care to, then this ink might as well be saved. Now, here goes for it. A black fly is a small sort of thing, not bigger than two small pin-heads placed one behind the other. He, she, or it, has six legs and two or more wings; am not so sure about the number of wings, bnt yon'll find the legs all right. What particnlar Greek or Latin cognomens the bug sharps have seen fit to adorn him with is more than I know; but if these names do not translate into English to mean something with a chronic hunger for a fisherman's blood, then is science a delusion and a snare. When it is added that the legs of this fly are sometimes speckled, aud that the guides can tell by the spots how long they are likely to remain, then all the knowledge the guides have of them, and a little more beside, is given. Did you ask why such an insignificant being should play the leading character in the drama of wood-life, that it should become the leading question when to go to the woods? If you do ask this, then there is but one answer. It is not that the fly of himself is so pestilent, but because he makes himself so numerons. The mosquito may also become numerons, but his nnmeronsness is as naught to the multitudinons black fly. Swarms is the only word that gives one an idea of the numbers of the fly, and when you add that no amount of fighting or thrashing aronnd disturbs the flock in the least, each individual of which is as brave as a goat—which is my beau ideal of a courageous animal—then you get a fair idea of the little pest. A net is merely a hive for them to get nnder and to keep them from getting out, and the only protection is in some of those compounds of oil, tar, or other substauces, which are smeared on the face and hands. Even these do not prevent the insects from flyiug against your face and tickling it in a manner almost as bad as their bite; nor does it prevent an occasional one from exploring the region covered hy clothiug, and an itching, inflamed spot tells where one has penetrated to a region supposed to be perfectly protected. During the season of them the ouly time that they are quiet is during the night, or while a breeze is hlowing.

Why does this fly exist? That is what I tried to find ont. All thiugs have their nses in the economy of nature, and if you heard one black fly ask another why yon existed, the answer might be, "to feed the black fly." But this fly undoubtedly plays a more important part in life than taking an infinitessimal portion of blood from a man, a dog, a deer, or a panther, and leaving a smaller portion of poison in its place, which, while not worth as much to you as the hlood, is, without doubt, poison of the first quality, and might be nseful in materia medica if experimented with. While we know that it is only the female mosquito which carols her exquisite little song and takes the blood from your sleeping nose while her liege lord goes hungry for ever, I do not remember to have heard whether the husband of the black fly has an inclination to lunch at the same table with his partner, assuming that she bites also, or not. In fact you will have perceived before this that I do not know a great deal about the insect which we are discnssing together, but having told yon all that I think I know positively, we will go on to the theory of the benefits which accrue to mankind from the aforesaid little black fly.

The trout are thickest where the fly is most numerous, and yet few or no flies of the kind we are talking about are found in the stomachs of the trout. The further north we go, even into the Arctic circle, the more of both trout and black flies do the waters prodnce; and when the wild lands are cleared, both the trout and the black fly either disappear together, or the fly goes first and the trout lingers in dimiuished numbers. The food of the infant tront is gone. The little worm-like larva of the fly is the best possible food for a troutlet, and where the black fly abonnds, the waters dnring the fall, winter and spring, swarm with their larva. This insures life to the young fish during the first three months of its existence, when they die by thousands npon the least provocation.

Large insects, with their correspondingly large larva, are well enough for adnlt trout, but are of little nse to a fish that is smaller than they; and a trontling of an inch long has no nse for the grown larva of the May-fly. There are other small flies whose lives are partly passed in the water in the form of worms, such as the gnats, midges, etc., and, of course, these furnish more or less food for the baby trout as well as the black fly does, but when we add the millions of hlack fly larva to these, then the waters are rich in food. With the clearing of the original forest, the black fly leaves, and does not seem to return with its second growth, as we do not find it nnder such conditions except where this second growth is surrounded by primeval forest. The fly flourishes where lakes have been raised above their original level and a tract of marsh or woodland has been submerged, giving much forage of decaying vegetation as food for the fly larvæ.

There is one thing, however, which no one has attempted to explain. This is why the black fly appears in the spring and is usnally gone by the first half of July in the Adirondacks, while in Maine it stays all summer. Who knows?—*Fred Mather.*

An Ineffective Fish Way.—The Fresno *Expositor* complains on account of the dam thrown across the San Joaquin river, six miles above Firebaughs, by the San Joaqnin and Kings River Channel Company, the salmon and other fish that in times gone by fairly made the water of the upper San Joaqnin ripple with life, have been nearly exterminated in the river above the dam. The company claims that it has complied with the letter of the law in regard to fish ways, but it is evident that it has not fulfilled its spirit, or else the complaints would not be made. It seems that unless the water in the river is high enongh to go over the dam, the fish cannot ascend the water-way that is ostensibly prepared for that purpose. Perhaps a visit from one of the State Fish Commissioners might produce a change for the better in this regard. Something must be done that the people of Fresno may have their share of the bounties of the waters that were once, and which now ought to be, fairly alive with the finny tribe.

Florida White Sharks—A Big Jew Fish.

Cruising around the peninsula of Florida last winter, the middle of February found our schooner Rambler moored to the warf of Jupiter light, about a mile from Jupiter inlet. The lighthouse tower, a fine brick structure of a hundred feet in height, stands on a bluff some fifty feet above the water, at the confluence of Locohatchee and Indian rivers. The locality is well known to Northern tonrists as one of great beauty, and is quite celebrated for its fine fishing. Indeed, the fishing is excellent, so far as quality and variety of fishes are concerned, and is not snrpassed in this respect by any place on the east coast.

By trolling in the channels with squid, spoon, or even a bit of white rag affixed to the hook, the member of the hand-line committee can take crevalle, blue fish, sea trout, bone fish, snooks, etc., to his heart's content; while the rodster, with either fly or mullet bait, can be eqnally successful in taking red fish, grouper, gray snapper, mangrove snapper or small tarpum under the mangroves; or with fiddler bait, near the oyster beds, he can get his surfeit of sheepshead, porgies, grunts, toad fish, puffers, etc., etc.

It was a lovely star-lit night that, after a supper of hoiled pompano and raw oysters, I filled my pipe and reclined on the roof of the cabin, my back against the mainmast, to enjoy a brief season of rest, and to take my *otium cum dignitate* after a day's fishing and hunting. The stars peeped out and twinkled over the sea, from whence came the low moaning of the surf on the beach, and the loud roar of the breakers on the bar. The night was singularly still and beautiful; the only sound of animated nature to be heard was the vociferons call of the chnck-will's widow across the river. The revolving light at the snmmit of the town sent out, at intervals, a long ray of light like the tail of a comet, which flashed and gleamed over the phosphorescent waters.

The boys in the cabin were getting ready their shark tackle—300 feet of half-inch Manilla rope, with immense shark-hook, swivel, and two feet of small chain. Shark lishing was their nsual sport at night. My qniet was broken, for the boys were on deck.

"Now for the shark!" exclaimed the "'Squire," as he baited the hook with a three-pound red fish, stepped into the dingey and rowed out some hundred yards into the stream, "Jack" paying ont the meanwhile.

The oars struck drops of fire from the still surface, while a pathway of light was seen astern of the little boat as it rapidly moved along. Throwing over the baited hook, 'Sqnire soon returned, saying:

"The tide has jnst turned, and there will be sharks galore on the young flood."

It was but a few minntes ere Jack sang out:

"I've got one now!"

"Let him run a while!" said 'Squire. "Now yank him!"

Jack accordingly "yanked" him and then the tronble began. The line fairly whizzed as it ran out, its course being plainly marked by a long thread of phosphorescent fire, as it cut through the water. 'Sqnire had taken a turn of the line around the rudder-post and snubbed his sharkship, who instantly rolled out on the surface with a great flouncing and splashing, seeming to lash the water into flames with its great tail. But he was soon off on another tack when more line was given him. The 'Squire now took hold with Jack and they proceeded to "play" the immense fish.

"How he pulls!—See him go!—He's headed for the Bahamas!—Hold hard 'Squire!—Hang to him Jack! Now he's laying his course for the Everglades!—Here he comes; haul in the slack!" Such were some of the exclamations of the "Skipper" and myself, as Jack and 'Sqnire were tugging for dear life.

They soon had him alongside, however, when the skipper brought out a rifle and sent a bullet crashing throngh its skull. It was then hove on deck, and rolled out on the wharf.

It was not long nntil there were three hnge white sharks, from ten to twelve feet in length, ranged side by side on the wharf. Jack had been out again with a newly baited hook, which he carried out some hnndred and fifty yards, and was waiting for another "bite." Suddenly there was a loud "swish," as the line was jerked through his hands, and poor Jack was dimly seen in the darkness, dancing and capering around on the deck, wringing, rubbing and blowing upon his fingers, while the line went rattling overboard at a fearful rate. 'Squire seized a slack coil of the line and took a turn around the rudder-head. Soon there was a violent jerk that made the little schooner tremble from stem to stern, as the strain came suddenly on the rudder-post.

"Oh, he's a daisy!" sung ont 'Squire, with some excitement.

"Yon bet he is; he's taken all the skin off my hands," answered Jack, lugubriously.

"Lend ns a hand, Skipper, he's a whale!"

So the Skipper, 'Squire and Jack had their hands full for the next fifteen minutes. There had been nothing like it in all their previons experience of shark fishing. The surges and struggles of the fish were tremendous. Once he jumped clear out of the water, and fell back with a noise that was really frightful, while his outlines were dimly portrayed on the luminous surface.

"That's no shark," said the skipper; "it's a grampus!"

"We don't want any grampuses; let's ent the line," said Jack, with some trepidation.

"I'm bound to see what he is, anyhow; and will haul him out on this line if it takes till next summer!" resolutely replied the 'Squire.

But there is an end to all things, so in due time they had him alongside, and with a rifle ball through his brain the monster was quiet enough.

"He's as big round as a barrel," said the Skipper, as he slipped a noose around its body.

The boys soon had him on the wharf with the sharks. It proved to be an immense jew-fish, or hlack grouper, and reminded one at the first glance of a gigantic black hass. It measured aeven feet in length, and six and a half feet in girth at the pectoral fin. The spines of the dorsal fin were as long and thick as a man's fingers. The next morning Mr. Armour, the chief keeper of the lighthouse, brought down a large steel-yard, npon which it weighed three hundred and forty ponnds. Its huge proportions were then photographed by the assistant light-keeper, Mr. Spencer, with the deck and crew of the Rambler in the background.

Two months later we caught another one at Littlo Gnaparilla inlet, on the Gulf coast, nearly as large. It weighed, perhaps, three hundred pounds.—*Cor. Angler.*

New York State is the fourth in the list of fish-producing States, and the products are worth $4,380,565. Her oyster fisheries represent alone $1,577,050. She employs 7,266 persons, has 541 boats, with a capital of $1,659,585, and her total prodnct was worth $4,380,565.

The Salmon Canning Industry.

Total pack for the season of 1882, in round numbers, 535,000 cases.

An average price to cannery, say, $1 30 per doz. each case containing four dozen one-pound tins, $5 20 per case, $2,782,000.

To this should also he added the value of barreled salmon to show the actnal output of the thirty-six canneries located on the Columhia river.

The individual shipments direct from Astoria to foreign ports show a total of 344,328 cases, or more than double the shipments made to San Francisco for reshipment to Australia, the Eastern States and the islands of the Pacific ocean.

The capital invested in canneries and appliances is estimated at $2,000,000, and employment is given during the fishing season to over 7,000 men. Large quantities of tin plato are imported from England direct to the Columbia river, the canning industry having introduced our direct import trade with England by the large quantities of tin, sheet iron and chemicals required. Duty on tin plates, less ten per cent., is refnuded to canners ou their making proper entry at the custom honse at the time of making foreign shipment.

The continued run of salmon in the Columbia river is remarkable, considering our lax laws, and the destruction of fish by traps and wheels, which should he abolished by law. The law against fishing from Saturday nntil Monday should be strictly enforced to allow the fish to ascend to their spawning grounds, and a hatchery shonld immediately be established, either by the nnited action of the canneries, or the State. When one considers that with the very best appliances to take fish, our canneries have, year after year, packed from 400,000 to 500,000 cases depending simply on the fish that escape to their natural spawning grounds, it can easily be seen what a future awaits this industry when a hatchery has been established able to turn out millions of fish annually. It is safe to say that instead of 500,000 cases, one or two millions might be packed for the markets of the world; but even taking the lower figure, 1,000,000 cases at $5 to the canner, it shows $5,000,000 flowing into our State from this one indnstry, to say nothing of the shipping brought to onr river. A million cases of salmon would load over thirty ships of 1,000 tons carrying capacity. Each of these ships' disbursments n our State would reach a large snm; therefore, we should, in looking at the matter of a hatchery, look farther, and ask what the effect wonld be on Oregon's commerce in the futnre. Certainly the above remarks answer the question.—*North Pacific Rural Spirit.*

An Obstruction.—The dam in the Truckee, some five miles above its mouth, prevents fish from ascending the river, and they are now gathered in immense nnmbers below it, seeking a way up stream. A canal rnns round the dam, intended to afford passage for fish, but it is choked with ice, in fact frozen solid, so that they cannot pass, and no effort is made to open it. The result is that mauy female tront are losing their spawn and small fish being killed hy the larger ones in their efforts to get up stream to the spawning ground in the Trnckee. The dam has recently been put in by the Indian agent, to back np water for irrigation, and is therefore an experiment. It was thonght the canal would afford sufficient means of passage for the fish, and so it would, perhaps, if it could be kept clear. Just at this season tront want to go up river. They travel slowly, and would probably be two months going from the mouth of the river to Verdi. To keep the fish out of the river at this time will cause an immense depletion in their nnmber next year, and if followed up for a few years would render them nearly extinct, as they do not breed in the lake. There is a large draft made upon them, from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds being shipped daily. It is hoped that the agent at the reservation will notice the obstruction and remedy it, if possible. Fish ladders are out of the question at the present time, as they would become choked with ice at the top, and thus bar passage. The only remedy seems to be to keep the canal open, which may perhaps be a difficult matter.—*Reno Gazette.*

A qneer fish (?) was recently caught in the harbor of Honolnln. It is thus described by the *Saturday Press*, one of the local papers: "One of the missing links has been discovered. A queer 'beast' was caught in the harbor the other day and given to Mr. B. F. Dilliugham, who has had it preserved in alcohol. It is about five inches long and is shaped much like a fish. It has a flexible fin on the back and a smaller one just back of the head which is shaped much like that of a catfish. A soft horn protrndes from the base of the head, and hetween the eyes is a single short feeler. It has no gills and breathes like a frog. On each side, back of the head, is a short flipper like a seal's, and farther back are others having a joint, giving them the appearance of a kind of hind leg, and yet they resemble a fin somewhat. The tail is like that of any fish. The belly is an immense soft pouch as large as the remainder of the animal. It is jet black all over, has no scales, aud apparently is formed for either swimming or crawling in the mud. What is it?"

A gentleman in Honolulu is talking of procuring carp from California to introduce into island waters. We understand that the experiment has been tried on a small scale at Kukuihaele, Hawaii, with success.

The Sultana Grapes.—L. J. Rose, of San Gabriel Valley, in discussing the various varieties of grapes refers to the Sultana in the following manner: Perhaps the most valuable of all grapes is the Sultana, for it can be used for both wine and raisins. It makes the highest priced raisins; it will dry in half the time that it takes the Muscat of Alexandra, making it possible to make raisins in any locality which may now be too cold or moist for ordinary raisin drying. It makes, it ia said by those who should know, an excellent wine, and is believed hy experts to be the Sherry wine grape of the State. It will make good brandy. It has no offal in the way of seed, which may be reckoned at least ten per cent. advantage, for the seed will weigh that much in ordinary grapes. There being no seed in the Sultana works too as a great gain in another direction to the producer, for it is a well-known fact that nature expends more of its force and substance, that is it requires more plant food for developing its seed for reproducing its kind, than in any other effort. There being no seed to make, all this plant food and force will be expended in the making the useful part of the grape, its juice, and in consequence it can and does produce more grapes to the acre than perhaps any other grape.

The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, recently organized, has among its principal objects the saving and extending of Hawaiian forests and the encouragement of improvement in the breeding of cattle and horses in the islands. The society has quite a membership already and received an appropriation of $5,000 from the last Legislature. It is proposed to hold the first annual fair in Octo[illegible].

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Mr. M. J. Henley is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent for the "Breeder and Sportsman."

TIPS WILL ANSWER.

In the last number of the *Turf, Field and Farm* appeared the article which is given below. One of the points made is that we have trotted Antevolo barefooted, and a question is asked, the reply to which we take for the "head" of this article. In the case of Antevolo it was determined to see what could be done with an entirely natural foot, and for another reason which will be fully explained in a history that will soon appear, and in that the whole case will be presented. Staunch as our faith is in the use of tips in comparison with the whole shoe we are free to admit that it would be better if the feet could go without any metallic protection, and if there had been soft roads to work upon during the winter the experiment would have been prolonged. But when the rains came a great part of the work had to be done on the macadamized roads, and when these are wet they wear the horn away very rapidly. This entails "protection" when the chief wear comes, and two weeks ago tips of three ounces each were put on him for the first time. As he was doing reasonably well barefooted there was no urgent necessity for the application of tips, although we felt quite positive that his speed would be increased. It is too long a story to relate now, and so it will he passed for future exemplificatiou.

In our seven years' experience with tips there has been less soreness of feet and legs than ever before, in fact there has been no indication of soreness in the feet at all. Never a particle of abnormal heat, no inequality in the growth of the horn, and neither bruise, discoloration or sign of corns.

From this experience we are led to believe that the trainer of Algath was mistaken in ascribing even a "little soreness" to the use of tips, and that it arose from some other cause.

We are well aware that tips are of ancient origin, but we claim "novelty" in the manner of setting them, and this change from ancient practices obviates the troubles that come from faulty application. By cutting a square shoulder for the posterior part of the tip to rest against the proper bearing is retained, as the foot is given a natural position, and the weight of the body sustained without undue strain on the tendons. Until we inaugurated that method of setting there were grave difficulties in the way, and which, in our estimation, are obviated.

In the same number of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, in an article, "The Americans in England," is the following: "English critics think the feet of Foxhall too small for his body. They should have been expanded by some one who knew how to do that work without producing tenderness or soreness."

Any mechanical expansion—which is, doubtless, the meaning—in ninety-five cases in a hundred will work serious injury. Anyone who will give a little study to the mechanism of the foot will he convinced of this unless his judgment has been warped by wrong teachings. The only thing is to aid nature in her efforts to remedy existing evils, and that aid must lie in another direction than the use of screws and levers. One of the main apostles of coercive expansion claimed that the frog was only intended for a cushion for the tendon that passes under the navicular bone to rest upon, and that it must be raised above the ground as a hammock is swung between two trees.

To believers in this dogma we do not expect to favor the use of tips. Those, however, who have faith that the "good mother" rarely makes a mistake, and that the frog, bars and commissures were designed for a purpose, will see the propriety of giving them a chance to perform the labor assigned:

Mr. Simpson, of the California BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, advocates the use of tips. In copying our article on Algath, in which we referred to the fact that she wore tips when she trotted at Chicago, he says:

"On this side of the continent trainers who have seen tips tried are willing to admit that they are an advantage to the feet and legs, but they claim that they are a drawback to trotting speed."

We, too, claim that they are a drawback to trotting speed, inasmuch as they tend to "sore" every horse that wears them unless the animal has a diseased or malformed hoof. The trainer of Algath admitted to us that they made her a little sore, and on that account he took them off and put on ordinary shoes.

Tips were tried and abandoned in England a hundred years ago. Joseph Goodwin, Veterinary Surgeon to George the Fourth, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in his admirable work on shoeing, published in 1820, says, in a note on page 305:

"The author omitted in the chapter on grass shoes or tips, page 210, to mention that an attempt was made to bring them into general use for road-work and other purposes, but, as they were found not to answer, the practice was soon discontinued."

Mr. Simpson himself, in another article, in the number of his paper from which we have quoted, says, in speaking of Antevolo, his own colt:

"In the Embryo Stake for yearlings Antevolo, by Electioneer, was second to Dawn, by Nutwood. The winner made 2:59, the fastest time ever made by a yearling in an actual race, and the fastest record for a stallion colt. Antevolo is a late colt, having been foaled the 12th of May, and he was trotted barefooted. He was timed as the second horse in 3:02, which for a colt with only a little work and without shoes, tips, weights or boots, cannot be called a bad showing. Since the date of the Embryo, and still barefooted, he has shown quarters at a "fifty gait," and a half mile in 1:28."

From this it will be seen that notwithstanding his advocacy of tips, Mr. Simpson trotted his own colt on at least two occasions "barefooted" and "without shoes, tips or weights." Has he, too, found that tips "would not answer?" If not, why did he not use them on the occasions referred to?

DEATH OF DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.

On Monday morning last, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, the Duchess of Norfolk died from lockjaw, induced by an injury received when running in a small lot. She ran against a 2x3 scantling that penetrated the muscles some six inches above the stifle, rupturing the flesh fearfully, but it was hoped that as the injury was confined to the muscular tissues she would recover. When tetanus attacked her there was little hope, as there are few instances on record of recovery when it arose from a wound. The loss is a severe one to Mr. Winters, not so much from a money point of view, as there was a value placed on her beyond a question of dollars. That she was a great racehorse is beyond cavil. In our estimation, she was one of the very highest class, and Mr. Winters being well aware of how good she was, was doubly anxious that she should retrieve the defeats she met when in such poor condition that she was scarcely a shadow of her real form. The day she won the Pacific Cup we doubt if there was a horse in the United States that could have beaten her that distance. She was not only as fast as the speediest, but she was also stout and strong of heart, and with everything favorable there is scarcely a question that she could run from one mile to four in as fast time as there is on record. This, of course, can only be given as an opinion without a chance for verification.

The loss of the Duchess will probably change Mr. Winters' plans for making an Eastern tour this season. The two-year-olds, Prince of Norfolk and Callie Smart, are the only ones in his stable that could be sent, and the long and expensive trip will hardly justify relying on those of that age, however good. No matter how great a racehorse the Prince of Norfolk may prove to be, the loss of his sister leaves a gap which cannot be filled by a colt. She was as great a favorite with the family, greater even than with her owner, and we have no doubt that there were sad hearts and tearful eyes when the intelligence came of her death.

Mr. Winters has had a constant succession of ill-fortune in his racing stable for years, the best being invariably the ones which were fated. Ralston, Flood, Duke of Norfolk, Connor, a whole drove of promising colts that never "got to a race" were the victims, and a great majority of men would have given up, disheartened at the frowns of Fortune, and succumbed to such a perverse fate. He has persisted with a "gameness" which is admirable, and has been the mainstay of racing on this coast. Straightforward, honorable, untiring in his efforts to build and sustain the royal sport, he will have the sympathy of everyone who ever attended a race meeting or fair on the Pacific slope, and there will be a unanimous wish that the long lane of ill-luck has finally come to an end with this severe stroke, and that in the future there may not be a casualty befall him.

HORSES IN MOTION.

We have a series of figures copied from the instantaneous photographs of animals in motion, taken by Muybridge at Palo Alto, and which it took some three years to bring to a successful termination. Although it cost Ex-Governor Stanford a large amount of money, so much, indeed, that we do not believe there is another man in the world who would have expended a like sum for a like purpose, yet there is not a doubt but that the reward will be commensurate to the outlay. Not to the donor, however, who will receive no more advantage comparatively than the owner of a few horses, always provided that people will avail themselves of the teachings and put into practice the lessons acquired. These figures are on strips arranged for a Zoetrope, and not having one of these instruments we were forced to construct a machine that answers the purpose very well. A common sieve, twelve inches in diameter, was bought, cardboard obtained from letter envelope boxes, a piece of copper rod for the pivot to revolve it upon, a macaroni box gave the material for a bottom, and a couple of hours' work put them into shape.

We claim a decided improvement over those in the toy shops. The copper rod was attached to the center of the bottom, projecting ten inches, the end of it rounded and then a hole bored into the leg of the desk from the top to a depth of five inches. The instrument could thus be revolved with the thumb and forefinger grasping the rod, and twirling it at any desired rate of speed, whereas, in the other case, motion has to be given by striking the cylinder, or by a crank and friction wheel.

It requires rapid revolutions to give a faithful representation of a racehorse in a fast run, and with the right speed the illusion is perfect. But to study the action a slower motion gives a far better opportunity. The legs are then seen in the exact positions that are taken during the stride, and the changes from the time when the last impulse is given by the foreleg to hurl the body through the air until it takes the position again are distinct as can be. It throws additional light on the photographs, and transforms the grotesque figures into those having life and action.

On the photographic card are twelve representations of different portions of the stride; the slip in the revolving wheel gives the intermediate positions. The feet strike the ground in a measured cadence, which is very accurately represented by placing the hand on a table and bringing one finger down at a time, commencing with the little finger, and at regular intervals the others. There is a pause from the time the forefinger touches until the little one is brought down again corresponding to the bound of the horse. The photographs showed that the universally received opinion that the hind legs were the main driving power was fallacious, and that one foreleg gave the last grand impetus which sent the body fully seven feet when it was unsupported. They also taught that the first contact after the air-flight was with the hind foot, and established the position that it was the violent effort to raise the weight and send it along with the velocity a fast gallop entails, which "sprung" the tendons, and in some cases tore them from the ligaments or severed the sheathing.

The Zoetrope confirms the view and corroborates the testimony beyond impeachment. It shows the tremendous energy of the movements, if even the figures are small, and a short study of the figures in motion will convince anyone of the necessity for overcoming the strain as much as it is possible to effect. This little machine also explains why so little was known of the true action of the fast gallop before the camera disclosed it. When the wheel is made to revolve with sufficient rapidity to give a perfect representation, the feet and legs are moved so rapidly that the impression is indistinct. The bound is seen, but the legs doubled under the body are not apparent. While the body is moving at the rate of a mile in 1:40, or faster, the legs have a far swifter motion. They are performing a set of evolutions distinct from progression, and "opening and shutting" with incredible velocity.

What is called a stride in the racehorse is from where the foot leaves the ground until the same foot touches again. "Five tracks" is the guide or four spaces. This is correct, but the same system of measurement, although universally adopted, for the trotter is erroneous. The five tracks or corresponding four spaces in the trotter are virtually two strides, and the interval when the body is thrown through the air occurs in three tracks or two spaces. Thus, from where the foot of the trotter leaves the ground until it touches again there have been two air flights. The impetus, or rather the final impulse, is given with the hind leg, although deriving more assistance from the fore than the fast galloper gets from the hind, as there is a very short time between the movements of fore and hind. These two bounds in a shorter space than the stride of the racehorse explain why it was so difficult to convince many people that the fast trotter had all of his

feet off the ground during the stride. It was palpable in the racehorse, but extremely difficult for the eye to catch in the trotter, although it was patent that the ground covered in the stride was positive proof that such was the case. It can be seen when the zoetrope is made to revolve slowly, although it requires close scrutiny to detect it, though the various positions of the feet and legs are realized without any trouble.

Beside horses at their various paces there are representations of deer, greyhounds running and oxen running and trotting. There are also pictures of a horse in the various positions of a hurdle race, and all so lifelike that it is interesting to those who are not students of the action of horses. To the latter it is difficult to overrate the value of the lessons conveyed.

SPRING RACE MEETING, P. C. B. H. A.

The full programme for the spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will be found in the advertising columns, and we think that everyone having horses and colts to engage will be well pleased with the arrangemeuts. It is certainly the most comprehensive bill that has ever been offered in California, and is so varied that all ages and qualities will find a place. There is not the least question that it will attract the largest number of entries and nominations ever seen at one meeting in this country and as a natural consequence an increased attendance. It is unnecessary to repeat the stakes and purses on this page, as it is so easy to refer to the ad. Altogether there are twenty races to be decided, and very wisely the five days are fixed so as to take in three Saturdays and two Wednesdays. By this arrangement the animals engaged have plenty of time to recover from the previous runs, and the capacity is thereby increased. It virtually trebles the number of horses than if the meeting was held on consecutive days, and in the "fixed events" for two and three-year-olds there are two intervening weeks. This gives a good chance for the colts and fillies named in them to participate in those that come between. While this is a valuable concession to the owners, it is also an assurance of a better return at the gate. Not quite so convenient for those who come from a distance, though in the spring the country people are so busy that they are unable to leave their pursuits, and San Francisco, Oakland, and those places from which the trip and return can be made in one day, supply by far the largest proportion of the spectators. The city people, or at least ninety per cent. of those who attend, cannot afford to leave their business for a week at a time. All of them, however, can take Saturday afternoon and nearly all the Wednesday, too, for some recreation. By selecting the dates rather earlier than usual, the counter attractions of the picnics are avoided and this is a guarantee of several hundred dollars more than would be received when the days clash. We are also glad to see that there is a hurdle race on each of the regular days. By offering an adequate return, horses will be taught to jump, there will be plenty jockeys of ability, and with these there is scarcely any more danger than in the ordinary flat-racing. The public relish these contests and they add greatly to the interest of the meetings.

The main thing now is for the owners to respond liberally in the way of making entries, and though we have no hesitation in predicting the greatest number of starters ever known on this coast we earnestly urge every person who owns thoroughbreds to train and enter them. The distances and conditions are so varied that all will have a chance and every grade an opportunity to win something. Any questions directed to the assistant secretary, C. M. Chase, will meet with a prompt answer, and rules will be sent on application to this office free of charge.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

E. W. Piercy, manager of the Recreation grounds, objects to our report of the Haley-Masterson race last week, inasmuch as he thinks he discovers therein an inference that there was something questionable about the management. He says for himself that he had nothing whatever to do with the management, which was wholly in the hands of the Olympic Club, which we believe is in accordance with the facts, and we cheerfully give place to Mr. Piercy's disclaimer. The particular point made against the management in our report was that there was either gross ignorance or carelessness. The match was made to rule. The public were invited to pay gate money to see the race and also to bet their money on the result through the medium of pools sold on the grounds. People who paid gate money and staked their money in the match were entitled to protection in so far as a rigid adherence to rule could give it. The rule was ignored in the race and we let the cause hang between the two propositions: either the managers were ignorant of the existence of the rules or else careless in the application of them.

A Good Idea is the following editorial cut from the New York *Herald* of the 18th inst., especially that part of it that recommends a divergence from the old stereotyped "3 in 5" races. Were the race meetings limited in the same way the attractions would vanish, and in lieu of the large crowds that grace the Eastern fields the assemblages would be small It is far from being true that the modern trotter is only capable of going a mile at a time, and when trials at a longer distance have taken place the old long distance records are wiped out. Thus a California four-year-old trotted a second heat of two miles in 4:51, only half a second slower than that of Flora Temple that for so long held the first place.

The trotting interests of the country will be much benefitted and the race meetings will be more generally popular if those managers who are now arranging the summer programmes for the various circuits will make some needed changes in their general plan. The Chicago innovation of last year in the frequent substitution of stakes for purses was an excellent one, and should be imitated generally throughout the country this season. The purses look well on paper, but they are by no means so attractive when the winner finds that he has really paid twenty per cent. of his winnings in a ten per cent. entrance fee, getting but half the large purse, if, indeed, he is not compelled to accept a compromise with the associations owing to their bad success with expected entries. There should be also radical change in the monotonous mile heat racing, and ingenuity shown in varying the programme after the fashion which obtains on the running track.

The Stockton Stake for two-year-olds to be trotted at the San Joaquin Valley Fair in September next closes on the first of February (Thursday next) and there is not a doubt that the nominations will reach such a number as to make it one of the richest of the season. It is for all colts and fillies foaled in 1881, heats of a mile, $50 each, $25 of which must accompany the nomination, and the association adds $500. The stakes are divided into "four moneys"—fifty per cent. to the first, twenty-five per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the third and ten per cent to the fourth. The added money is divided in a novel manner. Each of the colts that win money in the race receives $100, and the sire of the winner $100. Address J. L. Phelps, Secretary, Stockton, California.

The "Breeder's Gazette" makes a mistake in the presumption that E. S. Stokes was not authorized to make the match on the part of Overman against Ewing. O. A. Hickok informs us that a telegram was sent to Mr. Stokes empowering him to act, and to make the match for $5,000 a side, one-third forfeit to be put up, and on the arrival of Overman at Salt Lake the balance to make good the usual half forfeit. It is also mistaken in thinking that the match is "around the stove" on the part of Overman, and if Col. Shaughnessy is really "willing," it can be consummated whenever he signifies that he is ready to post the amount.

In another column will be found an acceptance o Mr. Carroll's challenge from S. Brinkerhoff, president of the Dixon Coursing Club. Mr. Carroll has already found one acceptor, but there is no reason why he should not take the second one too, as he has plenty of dogs at his command. Of course Mr. Carroll has an equal say with Mr. Brinkerhoff in the matter of time, place, and especially judge, and we apprehend that Mr. Brinkerhoff, who is a gentleman of tact and a thorough courser, will waive his present demands should Mr. Carroll object. We would like to see Blue Jacket matched, and doubtless Mr. Gordon is an able judge, but we imagine that Mr. Carroll will not be likely to accept unless he has a voice in the selection of the judge.

BILLIARDS.

Progressive Billiards.

Much ink has been wasted and many tiradea of abuse have been indulged in to show which is and which is not the game of billiards to rivet the public attention. The authorities have been at loggerheads for some time on this subject, but no one has put forth a sensible suggestion to unravel the tangle, as they have all been too busy in putting forth their own schemes. Some have advocated cushion caroms, others have sought to prove that the champions' game with its corner-restricted table is the best, and a few—very few—have sworn allegiance to the straight game. When a new play is put upon the boards the manager is all anxiety to hear what the critics have to say regarding it, but so long as the public patronize his venture he cares little what the "free lance" has to say about the piece. This should be the case with billiards, and the best way to test the question as to which is the most interesting game played on the green cloth and with the cue should be left to the public. The carrying out of such a project is an easy one, and there are billiard enthusiasts enough in this city to put the scheme in practice at once. Let the players forget their differences for a time, and settle the mooted question as to which will be the best patronized game—the cushion carom, the champions' game, or continuous balk line. The all-rail contest is too monotonous, as the wizards of the present day can run thousands of points when they get the spheres bunched. There can be no doubt whatever that the cushion-carom game is the championship contest of the future. It is steadily advancing, but as the game is a very difficult one, it is comparatively slow. There is, however, a steady improvement going on all the time, despite what its enemies may say of it. The last match shows conclusively that it is advancing, and the time is not far distant when two hundred points will be run, and an average of a dozen or fifteen will be made in a five-hundred-point match. That this number of points will be made inside three hours is also a certainty, but we must have patience. The three-ball game was a slow one when first introduced, but its intricacies were soon overcome. So it will be with cushion caroms, but we must learn to wait. In the meantime, if there is any other game of billiards that will interest the public more than the disputed style let us have it by all means.—*New York Sportsman.*

Maurice Daly has refused to make a match with William Sexton to play a return game of billiards, cushion caroms, for $5,000 a side, until after the balk-line tournament, which is to take place in Chicago on March 26 next, as he says to prepare for such a match will interfere with his practice for the tournament.

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 49.)

Pilot, his dam Belle of Wabash by Bassinger, grandam by imported William IV.

The Moor died the fall of 1875, fifty-one colts being the total of his get. In this comparatively small lot he has four in the 2:30, list viz: Del Sur and Tommy Gates each with a record of 2:24, Sir Guy 2:28½ and Beautiful Bells 2:29½. These records were obtained when these animals were young. Sir Guy made his record when a four-year-old; at that age Del Sur trotted in 2:25; Tommy Gates was eight, and Beautiful Bells four years when the records were made. Good as this showing is the next generation exhibits a manifest improvement.

Sultan who took his sire's place in the stud at Sunny Slope was foaled in 1875, and served a few mares the spring of 1877. In 1880 his daughter Sweetheart, then two years old, got a record of 2:26½, and in the following year she trotted in an actual race 2:22½.

Her sister Eva, a year younger, in 1881 took the fraction off and marked 2:26, and it always seemed as though full credit was withheld from this wonderfully meritorious performance. That sisters two and three years old, and these from a sire which at the date was only six years, should make the mark of 2:22 and 2:26 on the same day are feats that may not be seen again for a long time. Nothing in previous annals can be compared to it, and had it not been for the glamourie which surrounded the youngsters from Palo Alto the whole country would have celebrated the performance. The 2:21 of Wildflower did not lessen the others, although it obscured the brilliancy, and meteor-like the brightest stars were paled by the intensity of the flood of light that followed the daughter of Electioneer. But the blood of The Moor was destined to play an important part before the curtain was rung down on this notable season of 1881, and when the yearling daughter of Beautiful Bells marked 2:36½ there was a parallel to the great doings of Wildflower.

Upwards of forty years before these startling performances were made William T. Porter, the editor of the old *Spirit of the Times*, wrote that "with the exception of Andrew Jackson Ahdallah was the most blood-like trotting stallion he ever saw." When he penned that sentence had anyone predicted that the union of the blood of these two stallions would produce a colt that in its yearling form would mark time that but few of the old trotters of that day could equal, the prediction would have elicited a contemptuous sneer. The gap between the patriarchs was not a very long one either. Ahdallah, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Electioneer, Hinda Rose, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Cassius M. Clay, Neave's Clay, Clay Pilot, The Moor, Beautiful Bells, Hinda Rose.

Then there came in other strains of the horses extolled by Mr. Porter, as the dam of Beautiful Bells, Minnehaha, united them in her pedigree. Her grandam, Nettie Clay, was by Strader's Cassius M. Clay, and the next dam by Ahdallah, and Strader's Clay was by Cassius M. Clay, and his dam by Ahdallah.

The subject of this sketch can also show a rich inheritance on the side of his dam and when Mr. Newland purchased him from Mr. Rose he was guided in his choice and made the selection on this account. He visited Sunny Slope with the intention of buying the best, the price being a secondary consideration, and the form of The Grand Moor being satisfactory, the blood of his dam Vashti settled the question, and he selected the son in preference to anything he saw. Her sire, Mambrino Patchen, a "full brother" to Lady Thorne, and combining Mambrino Chief, American Eclipse and Sir Archy blood was a token that the offspring must be all right in this important point. The get of Mambrino Patchen had achieved distinction on the tracks, and his daughters take high rank in the stud. He has several representatives in the 2:30 list and among others of his daughters there is Thornleaf, the dam of Cleora, who trotted last summer in 2:18¾, her first season in public.

The dam of Vashti was Kate Taher, by the Dunkin Horse, an animal that figured quite frequently in the trotting pedigrees of Kentucky.

In form The Grand Moor is a capital representation of the family. It is seldom that more "bloodlike" trotters are seen than are shown by the descendants of The Moor. Nearly all of them of fine size and highly finished. As the illustration exemplifies, this horse is of very fine shape; his color is a glossy black, in height sixteen hands, and of fine length of body. His legs are capital, thighs and arms muscular, and the lower portion showing plenty of bone and tendon. The hocks and knees are broad, and all the angles from the croup and withers to feet are right. That he would have trotted fast if given the opportunity is beyond question. We have seen him haul the heaviest kind of a breaking cart with a driver of 200 pounds in 2:50, and as there must have been over 500 pounds behind him it was a proof of speed and weight-pulling combined. Hitched to the same big cart but with a lighter driver, N. D. Pumyea, he trotted the mile in 2:42, and went through the backstretch in 37½ seconds.

Owing to the injury to Mr. Newland that left him totally blind, little was done with his trotters after the accident, and hence it cannot be said that The Grand Moor has had the opportunity in this line to show his family characteristics.

Had that chance been granted, there are good reasons for the belief that he, too, would have excelled and made a name which it must now rest with his offspring to perpetuate. As we have oftentimes stated California has a greater variety of trotting strains than any State in the Union. All of the Eastern blood that have obtained celebrity and others which have gained distinction in the land of their birth to add to the numbers. That the blood of The Moor will continue to figure prominently in the calendar is as certain as anything in the future can be foretold, and if we are not greatly mistaken this will be an addition to those who have achieved renown by the close of this year.

PAT LYMAN'S MERCED RACE.

The Merced Boys Unmercifully Taken in and Done for.

All the old sporting men in this State know Pat Lyman, the best runner, the best jumper, the best wrestler and the best all-round athlete generally of all the fat men in the country. Lyman, or Pat as he is commonly called, weighs about 250 pounds and is not less than fifty-five years old, but be is as active as many a younger and slighter man and at his own proposition to match any man who will come up to his weight can seldom or uever find a superior. Pat is as good-natured as he is fat and above all things enjoys a good joke even if the point of the joke and the laugh goes against him. Let a foot-race or a prize fight, or a wrestling match, or any kind of sport come off within twenty miles of Pat's residence and he is sure to be on hand with a few dollars in his pocket ready to bet on his favorite or if he can't find a match willing to take a trifle of odds and allow his opponent to make his own match.

But it is at a coursing match that Pat shines principally. He knows every dog in the State and pretty much what it can do, and has owned and bred more good greyhounds perhaps than any other man in California. Nearly all the first-class dogs around Sacramento are the produce of stock given to their owners by Pat, and he has several times found to his sorrow that dogs he has given away were a bit better than those he kept for himself and has had to accept defeat at the hands of his own stock.

When Pat was living in San Francisco he never missed a chance to go up with the crowd to the Merced coursing matches and generally had one or two of his own dogs on the card. Mission Girl was his favorite—a small, dark, brindled low running hitch, one of the best workers and the gamest runners ever seen and who would have won many a match but for a bad habit of pulling in slips and choking herself so badly that she ran blind at the start and lost most of her courses by being beaten out of the "first turn."

Whenever Pat went up to Merced to take part in a coming match he went there for fun and took good care that he had a hand in all the sport incident to the excursion. Very often he furnished a good deal of the sport himself, and he signaled his last trip to the City of the Plains by getting up a funny foot-race, that not only netted all his friends a considerable sum of money and gave them a heap of fun, but furnished an epoch in the history of Merced from which important incidents are dated to this day. "The year Pat Lyman beat Sam Ross," or "the next harvest after the fat man got away with the boys" is the current method of computing time according to the Merced calendar.

Merced, like nearly every other country town in California or in America, for that matter, possessed a champion foot-racer in the person of Sam Ross, a deputy sheriff of the county and a brother-in-law of A. J. Meany, the present popular sheriff. Ross was a fairly good sprinter for a country place; that is, he could run 100 yards in a trifle worse time than 10½ seconds, but the boys around Merced having timed him with an eight-day clock as running as fast as 9¾ seconds he naturally though he was a world-beater, and his friends shared his confidence in his ability to beat every sprinter in the country. After having defeated all the sprinters of the San Joaquin valley, Ross naturally enough sighed for other runners to conquer and eagerly seized the arrival of the Pioneer Coursing Club at Merced with a fairly good runner in the party as a chance to win fame and money.

The fast man among the coursers was Wilson Davidson, the secretary of the club, and while the members of the club were resting from the fatigues of their morning sport a match was made between Ross and Davidson, which Ross won pretty easily. This was the beginning of Ross' downfall and the match which was the indirect cause of the race that Pat Lyman won a year later.

When the Pioneer Club returned to San Francisco, they naturally enough talked about Davidson's defeat by a local man. The conversation was overheard by some persons who reported it to Archie McComb and Fred Davis, the well-known professional sprinters, who immediately started off for Merced to relieve Ross and his friends of their spare cash. Both men got a race with Ross and both beat him so easily that his estimate of his speed was brought down to a reasonable limit. But the victory of the professionals did not satisfy the Pioneer Club, and the next time a coursing match was held at Merced a gentleman accompanied the party who was able and willing to give Sam Ross four yards in one hundred and beat him a yard at the finish for as much money as the Merced sports could raise.

"Twice bit, once shy" remarked Sam when some one proposed to make a match. "I have had enough of San Francisco sprinters and don't want any more races."

At night after the first day's sport when the boys were all in the El Capitan bar room, Pat Lyman with an affectation of inebriety reeled up to the bar (he was nearly as sober as a judge) and remarked that he would run any man in Merced for $100.

"Oh you are fooling, Pat," said Sheriff Meany; "you know deuced well that Ross could beat a big fat man like you pretty near 50 yards in 100."

"All right," said Pat, "spozen he could I don't care, but he can't. Tell you what I'll do. I weigh 250 pounds and he weighs 150. Let him carry 100 pounds to come up to my weight and I'll run him 100 yards even or if you don't like that proposition I'll carry a man on my back weighing 140 pounds and bet $100 I'll run 50 yards sooner than he runs 100 yards."

The San Francisco boys all crowded around Pat and begged of him not to make such a foolish match, vowing and protesting that Ross could beat him easily. The more they begged of Pat not to make the match the more anxious the Merced boys got to take Lyman up believing that they had a soft thing and at last some of them began to chaff Lyman for backing down from his own proposition.

At this Pat grew indignant and swore he would make the match anyhow. He threw down $100 in gold, and the friends of Ross having staked an equal amount, it was agreed to run the race on a footpath to the west of the El Capitan Hotel at 5 p. m. the day following, after the coursing came off. The Merced boys thought they had a heap the best of the match as soon as it was made, and seemed so anxious to bet more money that out of sheer good nature the San Franciscans opened their wallets.

"Je wash!" roared a big granger from Plainsburg, as he booked a bet of $50 with old Captain Plaice, "this is a durned sight easier nor digging potatoes for a living. Why, man, it's just like finding the money. A man must be a blamed fool to think that such a big lump of fat as the 'Frisco man could carry 140 pounds and beat our little Sammy."

Before the crowd went to bed both parties had bet every available dollar on the match, and Old Bloss of the El Capitan wore a most unpleasant look, for he knew that no matter which side won he would have to file several board bills away in the archives of his office until their contractors should have recovered from pecuniary embarrassments.

It was decided that owing to the importance of the race and the large sum of money at stake Lyman should not be allowed to go out to the coursing grounds next day, but should stay in the city in charge of a couple of amateur trainers, who would see to it that he did not catch cold or eat of any food that might injure his wind. What the system of training was that these gentlemen adopted will never be known, but certain it is that it resulted in bringing Pat to the post next evening with a head bigger than than that of a sixty-gallon barrel and legs in a somewhat unsteady condition. Pat said that he had overtrained; his trainer said that he did not take to his work kindly, while on all sides the general opinion was that he would be beaten. Anyhow, when the men appeared on the track they were betting 2 to 1 on Sam Ross.

Now, the fact is that Pat Lyman, who is a smooth old boy if such a compound ever existed, had practiced this feat of packing a 140-pound man 50 yards a thousand times and knew that no matter what his condition he could cover the distance in from nine seconds to nine seconds and a half, fully a second or a second and a half faster than Ross could run 100 yards. Therefore he had taken pains to appear as poorly as possible to get the benefit of all the odds and had certainly succeeded admirably. He was dressed in a pair of carpet slippers, an undershirt and vest, rough pants and his huge bald head was enveloped in a big red bandana handkerchief. Ross on the other hand was the model of a sprinter; slight and clean of limb, he looked real speedy and his rig of tights, trunks, and spiked running shoes added to his looks one of compactness that made Lyman's attempt seem more ridiculous to the uninitiated. A man who weighed 140 pounds was soon procured for Lyman to carry on his back, Sheriff Meany was chosen starter and referee and the party then adjourned to the track on which the novel race was to be run.

It took some little time to measure off the track and place the men on their marks; Sam Ross at scratch and Pat Lyman at the 50 yard mark midway between start and finish. The match had not been extensively advertised in the Merced papers for the simple reason that Merced papers only come out once a week, but for all that the whole town of Merced, men, women, children, Indians and dogs had turned out to see the race. They formed in lines on both sides of the track leaving barely space enough for the runners.

Are you ready? asked Meany, and before he could get an answer Ross was flying down the track; Meany fired as soon as he could but Ross had covered full twenty feet before Pat Lyman got under weigh. The old man knew he had a little the worst of the start and did all he knew to stand off the advantage. Twenty yards from home he looked like an easy winner for he was running better than one-half a yard against Ross' yard but suddenly the man whom he was carrying on his back and who was a Merced youth tightened his grip around Pat's throat and came near choking him.

Pat suspected treachery in an instant, but could do nothing except yell out, "loosen your hold or I'll kill you when this race is over." The threat seemed to have the desired effect, for the young traitor let go his grip on Pat's windpipe, and freed from the incubus, Pat struggled up to the tape a bare winner just as Ross put his hand on his shoulder. From the flash of the pistol to the finish was just nine and three-fifths seconds, timed by myself and another timer of experience, so Lyman's performance can be understood as being a little faster than he expected to run.

Such a yell from the San Franciscans as greeted Lyman's victory I never heard before. Old Captain Plaice seemed nearly beside himself for joy, and Franklin, Tunstead, Carroll, Berry, and all the rest of the boys were equally pleased and vied with each other in doing honor to their champion. The Merced folks, especially Ross and his friends, were very much chagrined, for they thought for sure that they had the best of the match, but a few bottles of wine made all hands good-natured, though the lesson of defeat was taken so much to heart that it has been next to impossible to get any kind of a match in Merced since that day.

Where Fast Horses Come From.

It appears that the famous trotting horse Occident was in early life the locomotive of a grocery wagon, and the owner discovered his gait while the grocer's boy was delivering goods at his house, and bought the horse and trained him. And it also appears that the famous St. Julien was once employed in delivering milk—milk, that cheerful and nourishing beverage so much in vogue among infants, and whose good name has figured in so many scandals in connection with water and chalk. Shakespeare has said that honor and fame from no condition rise, and it is not strange that the fastest trotters in the country spring from milk and grocery wagons. The pace at which grocery wagons are driven, when the boy is out of sight of the old man, and on a good block pavement, is one that is calculated to develop all the latent talent a horse has got, and it is the same way with the drivers of milk wagons. Citizens who reside in the suburbs, on some level street, have noticed this many times and have remarked upon it. Away down the street an object appears, looking to the unsophisticated like a baby cart standing still; but the experienced mother knows better, and at once begins to gather her offspring off the streets. No sooner has she done so than a meteor in the shape of a grocery wagon driven by a red-headed boy flashes by, stops at the house on the corner, throws out a peck of potatoes, four or five brown paper parcels, a half dozen crook-necked squashes, a string of onions and a mess of cucumbers, and the next instant is gone from her gaze like a beautiful dream, and she fairly jumps as she turns and sees a milk wagon bearing down upon her like a runaway locomotive. Of course milk wagons use a bell, or a horn, but they drive so fast, the most of them, that the wagon keeps ahead of the sound. At least, a person very seldom hears the bell of a milk wagon, and goes out with the pitcher and milk ticket, without he finds the wagon has passed on to a house half a block away; so we judge that the wagon keeps ahead of the sound. It is not strange, in the view of these facts, that the fast stock of the country should come from the grocery wagons and the milk wagons. The only slow horse is the one driven by the peripatetic individual who goes about the streets yelling, "Apple, appels, pie appn-l-l-l-ls!" No horse who has listened to that for one day will ever be fast. Unless he is fast asleep. The fastest horse on the turf, if he was hitched to a pie apple cart and had that noise dinned into his ears for a week, would lie down and die. No; the man who peddles pie apples always drives a steady horse. He is obliged to have one of that kind in his business—*Peck's Sun.*

Pendragon on English Betting Laws.

An appeal case recently decided by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Stephen is bound to possess great interest for racing men, inasmuch as it in effect prohibits the card-playing which goes on—or has gone on until now—among them as a matter of course when traveling out or traveling home again. The decision also shows what a curious thing is English justice as administered in English law courts. Because it is necessary to convict two or three members of the "broad-working" fraternity who have occasionally exhibited their ingenuity in railway carriages, the whole body of racegoers who as constantly as proverbially play cards in railway carriages will in future have to do without their favorite game or be considered rogues and vagabonds, and punished as such in accordance with the statute. Personally, I have small sympathy with people who cannot travel for an hour without producing the devil's books and playing nap, or bluff, or blind hookey, or whatever else best pleases them; but I cannot help thinking that it is nonsensical as well as cruel to stop them, especially as the law itself professes to have no objection to card playing qua card-playing, and only does so because it has been decided that a railway carriage is a place within the meaning of the Act of parliament. I don't think I ever played a hand at cards in my life during a railway journey; but no number of lawyers, whether elevated to the bench or otherwise, would make me subscribe to the present contemptible condition of affairs. We are asked to believe that a thing is wrong, not because it is wrong of itself, but because two gentlemen of the long robe choose to interpret a word in an Act of Parliament according to their own lights and prejudices. Neither Mr. Justice Stephen nor Lord Chief Justice Coleridge offers any objection to card-playing as card-playing; and yet both of them ought to know, if they do not, that by deciding a railway carriage is a place within the meaning of the Act, they make everybody who plays cards in a railway carriage guilty of misdemeanor.

Repeatedly before now I have had occasion to point out the monstrosities developed by this way of defining what is and what is not a place so far as the Betting and Gaming Acts are concerned. This time the trouble arises out of what is known as the Vagrants Act. The extraordinary, not to say imbecile, part of the business is that the law does not profess to interfere with card-playing except when card-playing is carried on to the danger, moral and pecuniary, of the grandmotherly-governed and awfully-protected public. To protect the public and prevent its hurting its poor little self, the law condemns all sorts of fair and comparatively innocent recreations. Because now and again cards are used for fraudulent purposes, we must in the future have no more card-playing. It would have been just as logical, in the old thimble-rigging days, to abolish the use of thimbles by special ukase, and to have put a ban upon the growth and importation of the pulse which played a part in these wicked and deplorable, dangerous and desperate, exhibitions. Several eminent lawyers are of opinion that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Stephen did not think, when they gave their decision, that ordinary games at cards would in consequence of it have to be tabooed in railway carriages at the will of any obnoxious and non card-playing passenger. This shows how necessary it is that our Acts of Parliament should be drafted more in accordance with common sense and common fairness, So they are, when their drafters are in any way affected by them.

In all the Acts that touch upon the amusements and the recreations of the commoner classes we find this one dominant assumption, that whatever they do is wrong, and should be abolished. If that is not the intention it is the effect—and no man dare deny this sweeping assertion. Because one or two shopboys who had stolen their employers' money pleaded that they were tempted to do so by the love of betting, an Act was passed which made ready-money betting criminal among millions who never robbed or never thought of robbing anybody. Special exemption was made for such as do not belong to the commoner classes. In like manner, because one or two virtuous legislators discovered or thought they discovered, that some poor and misguided youth had gone wrong because of card-playing for beer or small silver, maybe copper, wagers, all England—that is, all lower-class England—was compelled to abandon card-playing except within the privacy of their own houses. Not only was card-playing made punishable, but dominoes, skittles, shove-halfpenny, and all other once-popular public-house amusements were put down by the iron hand of the law, or surrounded by difficulties which made their pursuit impossible, simply—so it appears—because they were the amusements of the lower classes only. All this while it must be borne in mind that the law never once assumed that these pursuits were wrong in themselves. The law simply asserted and still asserts that they give opportunity for the swindler, and thus must, in the interests of a confiding, an innocent, a hahylike, and pap-sucking public, be exterminated.

The yacht and boat racing on the King's birthday, Nov. 16th, was the most enjoyable day's sport of the kind ever known in Honolulu, but unfortunately the "cups" and "prizes" for the winners were only seen in the advertisements. They have not yet been presented to the winning crews and no one seems to know when they will be. One of the boat races on that day, in which a barge from the U. S. S. Alaska took part and won fairly by several hundred yards, caused some complaint. A race between the Alaska boys and a native crew was tried the day after, and although the native boat fouled twice with the Alaska boat the latter gained on the former and won the race, but the natives refused to give up the money they had staked. The officers and sailors on the Alaska concerned in the matter filed a protest with the U. S. Consul before that vessel sailed from Honolulu.

Preparations are being made in Honolulu for the approaching coronation of King Kalakaua, which is to take place February 12th. The festivities are to continue 12 days, and Thursday, February 22d, is to be given up to yacht and boat racing, etc. The programme comprises five events as follows: First—Coronation purse, prize $100, yacht race free to all. Second—Kalakaua purse, prize $125, barge race free to all. Third—Kapiolam purse, prize $100, six-oared gig race, free to all. Fourth—Lilinokalani purse prize $50, canoes using five paddles, free to all. Fifth—Diving contest, prize $25, free to all.

There is a real basis for the high prices of pedigree stock, whether sheep, cows or horses. It may seem absurd to pay $200 for a ram that weighs little more than 100 pounds, but if the progeny of this ram will shear eight to ten pounds of wool, while common sheep average five or six pounds, with the same cost of keeping, the use of the pedigree sheep as a breeder will pay heavy interest on much more than his increased price. It is not every farmer who can breed fancy stock with profit, but there is no one who cannot improve his herds by the use of the best male parentage.

To Save the Driving and Working Horse.

Not a few have learned that by putting the weight suddenly upon a small, round stone, or upon the edge of a plank on the sidewalk out of repair, lameness may follow that will cling to the person through life. Many horses are lamed in like manner from being recklessly driven where cobble stones are in the path, a step upon one of these, when the horse is moving a load or going at a rapid gait, being quite likely to strain the joint within the foot, or produce a like effect in some part of the limb. It is a wonder that so many horses go through life retaining a fair degree of soundness in body and limb to the last, when we consider the violent strains put upon them, the overheating, and exposure to inclement weather at the same time.

Neglect of the feet, permitting horses to be driven on ice at this season of the year without having the shoes sharpened, is the source of many a violent strain to joints, tendons, and muscles. Whether sharp or smooth shod, the driver can, if he will, always choose his ground. An ingenious, considerate driver, by looking a little ahead, may give his horse the most favorable footing, and at the same time keep his wheels out of ruts. It shows a great want of tact and judgment in men upon the road, when all follow the one beaten track, each one doing all he can to plow the rut deeper. If a halt is made, that the team may have a brief rest and regain wind, a prudent man will see that the team is brought to a stop on a descending grade, if he can avail himself of this advantage, as if heavily loaded the start causes unnecessary strain upon any other ground.

In an uneven country, whether a team is heavily loaded or not, great care is required both in ascending and in descending hills. A man may be, in a measure, pardoned for driving his team checked up on level ground, provided he occasionally loose the checks to give relief; but no one is excusable for driving up hill, whether loaded or not, without loosening the check rein. It will always be observed that a horse, while pulling at a load, unless he has a high, slanting shoulder, and has always done his work with his head checked up, will extend his nose, placing the air passages in as nearly a direct line as possible, as in that position his breathing—an important factor in his strength and endurance—is facilitated, while with his head checked up, the air passages are thrown into sharp curves, and free breathing rendered impossible. This is especially the case in ascending a hill.

Horse owners seldom reflect that the horse formed for going up hill easily to himself, may have a very faulty formation for going down hill and in performing the latter act is quite open to injury, unless great care be observed. Thus, a horse with a heavy hind quarter and loin, with wide hock and hind leg, may have this associated with a thick, upright shoulder and wide breast. This formation will enable the animal to ascend the hill quite easily; but that formation best calculated to stand the down-hill travel, namely, a high, slanting shoulder, being absent, such a horse is liable to injury in the shoulder and forelegs, unless driven down hill with great moderation. Such horses, if driven down hill upon a trot, are liable to injury at every step. A long hill, even though the load be light, should never be ascended without one or two stops being made, the strain upon the tugs taken off, if the load is heavy, by a block to the wheel, or, what is better, whether the load is heavy or not, turning the team and wagon diagonally across the road, which will render a start comparatively easy.

Anyone who has not tried this mode of refreshing a hard-working team while upon the road would be surprised at the invigorating effect of allowing a horse to eat a quart of oats during a stop of eight or ten minutes without unhitching, the head being released from the strain of the check rein in the meantime. A few minutes' access to grass, with the head at liberty, has a like effect. No sensible driver, let the wagon be ever so light, will keep his team upon a steady trot for a long distance, no moderation of gait being allowed. An occasional short distance upon a walk gives opportunity for regaining breath, and enables the horse to resume the trot without undue tax upon muscle and wind.

Discerning drivers say of some horses, that they have no judgment, they will go till they drop, and to be saved from being early stiffened and blemished, must be restrained and favored whenever put upon the road. Such horses should be held in the light of a luxury, that their spirited bearing and going qualities may stay to a good, old age. Horses of this class generally have good material in them—material that will wear well if not unduly abused. But in reckless hands, these high-mettled travelers, selling, when fresh from the country, up in the hundreds, soon find their way to the auction market for used-up horses, and are next seen crippling along at some menial service.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Boston *Globe* is authority for the statement that there is a fashionable craze just now in the best society of Boston for Jersey cattle. That these beautiful creatures should be made pets of by those who have time and money to spend on them is not surprising. Through their great worth as a dairy cow, combined with their surpassing beauty and gentleness, they are rapidly coming to supersede other cattle in the estimation of those who admire fine animals of this class. They are as pretty to look at as a fawn, and their milk, of wonderful richness, is from 33 to 40 per cent. cream, or even more. In some of the fashionable suburbs of the hub it is as much the thing for ladies to have their pet Jerseys as it is for London ladies to lavish their love on lapdogs—and surely the custom is one more creditable to them.

If you want to keep hogs from plowing up your fields, I can tell you a of a plan adopted with complete success by the late cattle king, Jacob Strawn, of Morgan county, Illinois, who was also a very extensive raiser and dealer in swine. Mr. Strawn's plan was to have what he termed "snouting day," when all hogs to be operated upon were collected in an inclosure. The hogs in turn were caught and brought to a block of wood, when a man with a sharp chisel sliced off the rooter on the top of the nose. They were then turned into a clover pasture and were perfectly harmless as far as plowing up the ground. I have seen hundreds of hogs in Mr. Strawn's fields, but never saw any damage done by them. The plan is simple and effective, and does away with the expense of buying rings.

Mr. Alvord, in his address on the factory system of butter making, delivered at Rutland, before the Vermont Dairymen's Association, stated that the farmers of Franklin county, Mass., sent off, during the year 1880, 400 tons of butter, which brought on the average about three cents per pound less than creamery butter from factories in the vicinity. This loss of three cents equaled in the aggregate the neat little sum of $25,148, which might have gone into the pockets of the farmers of Franklin county, and at the same time have saved their wives an unlimited amount of hard work and unceasing care and anxiety.

A large boathouse in the harbor of Honolulu has been completed for King Kalakaua, in which he will keep his new yacht. He has another house for his small boats. Both are set on piles on the edge of deep water.

Montreal's Carnival.

Montreal citizens are just now looking forward to much pleasure from the winter carnival of outdoor sports to take place during the last week of January. It is expected to be the inauguration of annual events of this kind, and preparations are being made on a large scale to insure its success. Winter sports in Canada a quarter of a century ago were confined chiefly to the boys of English and Scotch families, then resident in most of the large cities. In the young country the seniors had so much to do with earning the bread and butter that sports with them were looked upon as so much time thrown away. The French element seemed to find no time for outdoor amusements then, the dances of La Belle France and more comfortable fireside games claiming most of their attention. They have not entirely recovered from their apathy in this respect, for while there are many a score of snowshoe and skating clubs throughout Montreal and the suburban villages there are not more than one or two in which the French descendants, leaving the sports of the fireside, indulge in the more vigorous ones of the hillside, valley and ice-locked ponds. The boys of twenty-five years ago are the leading men of Canada to-day, and to their credit it may be said that their love for outdoor sports has grown with them. From the late Sir Hugh Allan down to the youngest member of the snowshoe clubs all have gone into the work of preparing to make the carnival a success. The result is the preparation of an excellent programme.

An ice palace is to be erected at some prominent point of view, its main turret to reach 150 feet, while its other dimensions will be in keeping. This will be illuminated at night with the electric light, and the effect is expected to be very fine, especially as colored glass is to be used in its construction.

Two days of trotting races are arranged for, these to take place on the frozen bosom of the St. Lawrence. Cutters, of course, will be attached to the trotters, and some excellent prizes have been provided for one day of gentlemen's roadsters and money prizes for the professional men.

There will also be a grand curling bonspiel, in which all the clubs under the jurisdiction of the Royal Caledonia Curling clubs are expected to compete. This game is not much played here,

A very attractive feature of the carnival will be the skating night at the Victoria rink. A grand historical procession in connection with this is on the programme, which, seen in the light of a thousand jets, will have a very fine appearance. An afternoon will be devoted to snowshoe races. The snowshoe has almost ceased to be utilized for anything except pleasure tramps across the country. At one time in the history of Canada the snowshoe was exceedingly useful. Her Majesty's troops were always instructed in its use. In fact, an army would be useless in this climate during the winter without it. But nowadays moonlight strolls with the ladies, whose feet it is the duty of the cavalier to fit with the snowshoe, are one of the attractions to make snowshoeing a sport. Then the rendezvous of each particular club in the country some three or four miles away, sometimes a dozen, makes a long tramp from town. The more stormy and dark the night the more jolly the company generally is. Sometimes nearly a hundred snowshoes are in Indian file, following their chief. Often in the racing competitions Indians are pitted against white men, whom they always outrun in the long distances, but are beaten in the short distances up to half a mile. On the evening of the snowshoe day there will be a procession of snowshoers by torchlight. The route will be taken up the side of Mount Royal, the snowshoers to disperse at the summit, each club seeking its own headquarters.

Tobogganing, or Indian sleigh coasting, will monopolize one evening, and the slides at Cote street, Antoine, will be illuminated with electric lights. As this sport is almost exclusively Canadian a word may not be amiss in description of it. The tobogan, or Indian sleigh, is made from long flat strips of hickory of a thickness of from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch and from eighteen inches to thirty inches wide, according to desire, while the length may vary from three to seven feet. The long strips that are fastened together to make the desired width are turned up at one end, after the manner of the old Dutch or "turn-up" skate of twenty years ago. Upon the tobogan may be placed a cushion or not, as to choice. Generally there is a very good cushion on each. The steering is done by the gentleman in charge of the tobogan, who sits in the stern of the craft, with his cargo of ladies fair in front of him. Some tobogans will hold five or six adults very comfortably. All who make the trip get upon the tobogan, just on the brow of the hill or slide. The steersman is the last to embark. He is supplied with a sharp pointed hickory stick, about four inches long, one held in each hand. He is gently pushed over the top of the slide with his freight of ladies. If he finds his craft veer to the right he strikes hard with the left hand stick into the snow to bring her straight again. All the time he and his tobogan are careering toward the foot of the hill like the wind, and he must be clever if he would miss an upset. His bevy of fair damsels do not like to be upset and rolled unceremoniously over the generally frozen surface of the hillside. Thus he exerts all his energies, and if he is strong and clever brings his craft safely to the hill bottom. Then there is a walk back in the moonlight or the torchlight to the summit of the hill and the ride is repeated. But while the steereman must know his business in regard to the safety of his craft he must also be accomplished in the knowledge of how to upset the tobogan into a soft snow bank. Some of the jolliest of the parties rather like to be suddenly hurled into each other's arms in that manner, and have their stout beaux pull them out again. The advantage of the tobogan over the bobsled is that on the former a spill means only a shake or two. As the tobogganer skims along with only an inch between his body and the snow he has not far to fall when the upset comes. Woe betide him, though, should he run into a tree. A few lives have been lost in this way by reckless and venturesome gentlemen.

But, leaving the outdoor sports, attention is drawn to the grand ball at the Windsor Hotel, which is to close the week of carnival. The Governor and all the provincial lieutenant-governors, members of the Cabinet of Canada, mayors of New York, Boston and other American cities, governors of States adjacent to Canada and mayors of Canadian cities are to be invited to this ball. This, it is hoped, will be the crowning event of the carnival. Arrangements are being made by railway companies for excursion rates during the week, and should the Committee of Management meet with the assistance of Jack Frost, and obtain fine weather, very much enjoyment will be had by those who love the Canadian winter sports.—*Montreal Cor. New York World.*

Northwest ducks, plover and other migratory game birds are quite plentiful at the Hawaiian Islands, and sportsmen are having fine times shooting them.

Christmas day was celebrated by rifle shooting at Wailuku, Maui, and by horse racing at Kapaa, Kauai.

THE GUN.

Indestructibility of Game Birds.

That every question has two sides is admitted, tacitly or overtly, by every one; and if it has not been already proved that the destruction of certain of our game birds is inevitable, in spite of existing laws, I would like to say a few words in support of the other side, and show, if possible, by advancing such theories as have seemed to me rational and consistent with the point in question, that the total extinction of our game birds is next to impossible.

In the first place, it is noticeable that the change of habits of birds ever tends toward a greater ability to escape their pursuers, and this change, therefore, ameliorates their instinct of self-preservation, which is paramount in all the animal kingdom. Witness the difference of habits of the ruffed grouse of the Maine and Canada woods and of those in the much-shot-over districts of Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut. I venture to say that of seven birds flushed in Eastern Massachusetts, not more than one is ever killed, day in and day out.

To what limit this change may reach, we know not; but it needs only to instance the increased development of this faculty to evade their enemies to show that it is sufficient to meet the dangers to which they are exposed.

Doubtless, too, this faculty is hereditary, and birds that have once associated the sound of a gun to proximate danger to themselves, and the voice of man to imminent peril, will in course of time hand down to their offspring a like association of perceptions.

Again, those who assert that certain quarters are shot over too much for a continuance of its game supply must, from the very terms of their assertion, admit also that in those same quarters the birds never die a natural death of old age, which entails the admission that none but the young, relatively, and healthy survive till succeeding spring to breed—i. e., only those that can and do reproduce their kind.

That, owing to an undue persistence in their destruction, quail and grouse make partial migrations from the localities where they were reared to others more remote and better suited to their peace and rest, none but the blindest will deny. This holds equally true of deer.

After being hunted and hounded for some time in the Plymouth Woods, Cape Cod, there appears to be a decrease in the number of deer, and at the same time a corresponding increase in the number of those at more southern parts of the Cape; from this fact it is fair to surmise that they were driven from their wonted retreat to others less frequented.

To revert to migratory birds, it is well known that wildfowl, when disturbed at night on their resting grounds (or more properly speaking, waters), will forsake those waters, and not, as is generally the case, return again in the same season at least; this, far from tending toward their destruction (the popular view), only increases their chance of life, rendering them, as it does, more shy, vigilant and suspicious for the future, which in turn puts them within reach only of the most accomplished sportsmen—a very small class of men.

Furthermore, when birds are shot in large numbers, the markets become glutted, and the price of the birds being lowered, offers less inducements to the market shooter, and ultimately the slaughter must cease.

Of the extinction of hay snipe little or no fear need be felt. These birds are so prolific, their breeding grounds for the most part so remote, the demand for them in the market, comparatively speaking, so small, and their season of appearing and reappearing on our shores so untimely for active exercise or even for sun-basking, that their total extermination, however great the increase of breech-loaders, is impossible. In an out-of-the-way corner somewhere in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, I have for the past three years shot these birds, but noticed no decrease in their numbers, except of the golden plover last season, which, however, I attribute to some freak in the weather when the birds were at sea migrating, and so perhaps altered their line of flight.

Other reasons, analogous to, but less salient than those already shown, might be given in support of this view of the question, but if I have added any hope to the despondent and complaining class of sportsmen, who are forever bewailing the dearth of game and its speedy extermination, of which I am heartily tired, I have won my point. To do more would but be needlessly trespassing on your space.—*H. W. A., in Forest and Stream.*

The New Oregon Game Law.

The revised game law went into effect in Oregon on the 1st inst. It is now a misdemeanor in Oregon to kill any buck deer between the 1st of November and the 1st of July of each year, doe or fawn for four years; or to kill elk, moose or mountain sheep from the 1st of January to the 1st of August; or to kill or have in possession between the 1st of April and the 1st of September any wild swan, mallard duck, wood duck, widgeon, teal, spoonbill, black or sprigtail duck; or, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of June of each year, for any purpose, take, kill, injure or destroy or offer for sale any prairie chicken or sage hen, or between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of July of each year, take, kill, injure or destroy or have in possession, sell or offer for sale any mountain or brook trout. It is also provided that "every person who shall within the State of Oregon at any time after the passage of this act destroy or remove from the nest of any mallard duck, widgeon, wood duck, spoon-bill, gray, black or sprigtail duck, prairie chicken or sage hen, grouse, pheasant, quail or partridge, or other wild fowls, any egg or eggs of such fowls or birds shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." The penalty for violating any provision of the law is "a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100, or imprisonment in the county jail of the county where the offense was committed, for not less than five days nor more than three months, or both such imprisonment and fine. One-half of all moneys collected for fines for violation of the provisions of this act shall be paid to informers and one-half to the district attorney in the county in which the case is prosecuted."

J. L. G. Smith has a sand-hill crane, which he winged some time ago. The injured wing healed rapidly, but not until the crane had been domesticated and used to following Mr. Smith over the hills and far away, and answering to his whistle. Yesterday the crane went walking, as usual, following Mr. Smith to the hills, but missing each other, Mr. Smith arrived home, and could see from the springs the crane walking up and down on the summit of the mountain, eagerly searching for him. He then gave a long blow upon his whistle, when instantly the crane rose half a mile in the air and circled around until it saw its master, and, gradually descending, it lit at his feet. The bird is a great curiosity at the Hot Springs, and is thoroughly trained.—*Wood River Times.*

Coots.

Some gentlemen who are pretty well up in gastronomic science have been experimenting with coots of late. The birds were skinned, soaked in saleratus water and, properly prepared, were said to be good eating. The skinning particularly is essential. It is said to be the skin which contains the fishy oil which renders the meat of the coot disagreeable to eat. Therefore when the skin is gone the flesh may be eaten. Most people, no doubt, will prefer the mallards and the canvasbacks; but coots are just now, and usually, more plentiful than these. The coot is somewhat easier to be killed also. He will scull away from you with a side glance from his red-rimmed eye as if "keeping an eye on you;" but he will keep on swimming and will defer the exertion of flying as long may be. This is when he is alone. When in flocks the coots will fly off together; but single ones are loth to fly, and are diligently hunted by the small boy of the period. In the creeks and marshes around this city, and more particularly around Oakland, the coot abounds. In the large bays they congregate in great flocks. The long pier at Oakland seems a favorite place for them and thousands may be seen swimming about in that region at all times. They evidently tear the mussels off the piles, for they are often seen with the mussels in their mouths.

Some people imagine the coot to be allied in some way to the cat. At all events it is to the bird family what the cat is to the quadruped. If a cat has nine lives a coot has nineteen. A boy will shoot a coot, 50 feet off, through the head nine or ten times and put several more charges of shot into the pope's nose portion of his anatomy as he repeatedly dives. Finally the coot will get so full of shot that—to speak nautically—he will hare less freeboard than his mates, sinking till only his tail feathers and head appear above the surface. Even then he will keep diving and turning and performing aquatic gymnastics until clubbed and mashed with an oar or stretcher, when he gasps and rolls over; as the boy grabs at him he rolls over several times more but is finally caught and thrown into the boat in a comatose condition. After about an hour the boys hear a splash and behold there is that blasted coot overboard and swimming away as lively as if he had never heard of gun, shot, boy or boat before. And he seems to be in a much better condition for swimming fast than before he was ballasted with lead like an English cutter, which may account in some way for that class of boats sailing fast. At all events away goes the coot and if there is any tule or grass or weeds about he will hide himself in such a way that it takes an hour or so to ferret him out. When finally killed he is not any good anyhow, unless treated as we have described in the first part of this screed.

Crack Shots.

Last Sunday at Birds Point, Alameda, a twenty-bird match was shot for $20 a side between Mr. J. S. Gregory and Mr. John Ferguson. It is true that the pigeons were not an extra lively lot, though there were a few hard birds among them, and take it all in all, as the following scores show, there was some excellent snap shooting done:

J. S. Gregory	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 1 0* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Total		19
John Ferguson	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Total		17

Before the above match was shot Mr. Merrian bet Mr. Ferguson $20 that Mr. Gregory would score five birds out of the twenty-five pigeons more than Mr. F. When the match of twenty birds was shot off, the string of five extra birds was counted on the twenty-bird score to make the twenty-five-bird match. In this Mr. Ferguson was the winner as the following shows:

Gregory	0	1	1	1	1—4
Ferguson	1	1	1	1	1—5

In the first match Mr. Gregory missed his thirteenth bird but as the * shows it died out of bounds. The shooting was from plunge traps, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards bounds.

Trap Shooting at the Islands.

On the afternoon of New Year's day a party of gentlemen at Honolulu engaged in a pigeon shooting tournament. Some of the shooters were amateurs, and as the sun was shining in their faces and a strong breeze blowing, the majority of them made poor records. Ground traps were used, rise of thirty yards, eighty yards limit. Following is the result:

	Total birds.	hit.	missed.	sweeps.
J. N. Hayley	16	11	5	3
A. N. Tripp	12	8	4	2
J. Smyth	16	9	7	2
C. N. Arnold	15	8	7	1
J. Arnold	9	3	6	1
W. Unger	13	6	7	0
D. Monsarrat	7	3	4	0
J. H. Black	13	4	9	0
J. M. Monsarrat	6	1	5	0
O. Wroughton	12	2	10	0
Totals	119	55	64	9

SHOTGUNS AT SCHOOL.—We are informed that up in Tilden School District shotguns are taken to school for the purpose of killing geese. When a thick flock passes near the schoolhouse, they sometimes fire from the windows. About a week ago the teacher sent two boys by the name of Jones and Laughlin, to bring a bucket of water. They took their shotguns along. On the way one of them was working with the hammer which seemed to be out of fix; the gun was accidently discharged and took away the right fore finger of Jones.—*Stanislaus News.*

A party of five men of the Cordelia Club were up the river on a hunting trip last Saturday; the hunters found plenty of sport sculling in the sloughs for ducks. The only way to bring down the toothsome can is to lie behind blinds and wait the flight as when these birds are feeding they keep in the open water where they see all who approach, whereas teal and small ducks feed along the banks of the sloughs. The ducks are in rather poor condition, especially the teal. One party brought down 150 ducks; of these Mr. Friander got 56 and Fred Butler came in with a fine bag of cans.

The Trap at Stockton.

On Monday last there was a bit of a pigeon match—or rather a series of matches—at the grounds of the O'Neil Gun Club, on Hohenshell's place, north of the city. The first match was at ten single birds and six double birds each, usual rise and bounds, entrance $10 each, one prize to be made of the entrance money, and the score was as follows:

C. J. Haas	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1-11	11	11—15
Cy. Hohenshell	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1-01	01w	
F. Leffler	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-01	01w	

Mr. Haas pocketed the $30.

The next match was at six birds each, $5 entrance, usual bounds, and Haas, Cy. Hohenshell and F. Leffler were handicapped by twenty-six yards rise to twenty-one yards for the other participants, the money to be divided into three prizes. The result was as follows:

C. J. Haas	1	1	1	0	1	1	—5
J. Smith	0	1	0	w			
B. Hohenshell	1	1	1	0	1	1	—5
F. Leffler	1	0	1	1	1	1	—5
H. Grattan	1	1	0	1	1	1	—5
E. Leffler	1	1	1	0	1	1	—5
Frank White	0	1	1	1	1	1	—5
W. E. Saunders	1	1	1	1	0	0	—4
Cy. Hohenshell	1	0	1	1	1	1	—5

There were not birds enough to shoot off the ties, hence the money was divided between those who killed five of the six birds. There were other matches, but the scores could not be obtained.—*Stockton Herald.*

At San Bruno the duck shooting is quite lively and interesting on windy days when it is too rough for birds to remain peacefully on the bay. There is no morning flight and but very few come in the evening, but let a strong, rough wind spring up, such as we had a week or so ago, and the marshes are alive with birds. Messrs. Precht and Brown were down on several windy afternoons lately, and had excellent luck.

The explosion of the Powder Works last Sunday caused thousands of waterfowl that were feeding in that vicinity to take wing and fly away to the north and south. No doubt the birds thought it was some sort of a new-fashioned market hunter coming among them. The hunter—Death—was abroad and his shots were, indeed, death-dealing, but he was after larger game.

Diver skins are now worth upwards of 75 cents each and any successful hunter can make quite a snug little sum of money by hunting on the bay. From now on, divers will commence to come in in large number to these waters. We understand that Mr. Jas. Payne is going to hunt these birds for their skins as soon as circumstances will permit.

There is no shooting done to speak of at the preserve ponds up in the marshes. A great many sportsmen go up regularly every week, but they all hunt in the sloughs, as all of the large water fowl stay around in water and along the banks. Canvasbacks and mallards are quite plentiful and the shooting lively and interesting.

The trains last Saturday evening and Sunday morning were actually packed with crowds of hunters bound for the lower bay marshes. On the return nearly all expressed themselves satisfied with their excursion and to judge from the size of the bags there was no cause for complaint.

Duck hunters are having considerable success in bagging canvasback ducks during the cold nights in the tules below town, says the Napa *Reporter*. Mr. George West shot thirteen one evening of last week, while others report good luck in bagging wary aquatic fowl.

A pigeon shooting match will take place at old Mountain View to-morrow. The contest will be at fifteen birds, twenty-one yards rise. First prize $100, second $60, third $40. Several of Redwood City's crack shots have signified their intention to compete.

Last Saturday evening Mr. Ed Ladd and Mr. Gould went down to Alvarado and spent several hours shooting by moonlight and had good luck. They also hunted on the day following. The result of their trip was 80 ducks, all of which were in good condition.

The recent cold weather has made duck hunting less attractive than usual. Rousing out at 4 a. m. with ice on the ponds is not as much fun when the time comes as it looks the night before. However, there are plenty of enthusiastic ones to do it.

There have been two matches arranged to take place at Adams Point next Sunday—one between Nick Williams and J. W. Scott, and the other between Nick Williams and Jos. Ghiradelli. Conditions of both, 50 clay pigeons each, 18 yards rise.

Small ducks are quite plentiful in the marshes up the river but while there are larger birds to shoot at, they are not disturbed very much even by market hunters. It is said that the San Rafael marshes are alive with teal and widgeon.

Last Sunday, Mr. Putzman and a party of nine gentlemen were down at the quail grounds at Mission San Jose. Mr. P. killed ten of these pretty game birds, making the largest bag of the day.

The Cordelia Club, instead of giving up their grounds for the season, as was expected, will hunt there another month, the "cans" having come in.

Capt. Chittenden with the yacht Lolita will remain with the Cordelia Club till the 15th of February.

The Alvarado marshes are very much frequented during these days.

The many prominent billiard experts in the East are hard at work practicing for the coming tournament. Shaefer seems at home with the continuous balk line and runs 100 points quite easily. Slosson does not like the game, but is getting along well with Randolph Heiser as a trial horse. The latter does not appear to as great advantage in the new game as at cushion caroms. Daly is devoting all his spare time to the new game and is improving rapidly. The game is much to his style of play, and already he is looked upon as the probable winner of the tourney. Sexton is playing the game well, but does not like it as well as the straight game, where he is so much at home. The other players all express themselves as pleased with the new departure, as they think it gives them a chance to win a championship.

Jay Beach, proprietor of the Cascade Stock Farm, Lake county, Oregon, recently sold to Joseph Buchtel of East Portland, b f Cesnola, 2, by Altamont, dam L. S. Dyar's Kate, by Mike, a son of Vermont. This filly is nominated for the three-year-old Breeders' Stake for 1883.

The palace car of the Fish Commission, stocked with carp for this Coast, left Washington on the 23d inst. for this city via. the southern route. Fish for Oregon will be sent up from here by steamer.

BICYCLING.

Bicycle racing between professional riders is fast becoming popular in this country and men who have become identified with other forms of athletic sport have taken to bicycle riding. Among these are George Gaisel, the oarsman, and Frank Hart, the colored pedestrian. Both have entered the twenty-six-hour race which will be held on January 26 and 27 at the American Institute Rink, New York. The entry list is made up of the following well-known riders: John S. Prince, of Boston, the champion of America; W. G. Morgan, who has the best record in this country for a six-day race (twelve hours a day); William M. Woodside, the ex-amateur, who also holds the amateur championship of Ireland; W. Smith; William Olliver, of England; Thomas and George Harrison; James Murphy; Thomas Mellon and Mlle. Armaindo, the champion female bicycle rider, who has the best outdoor record for fifty miles in America. The race will be for the championship and a trophy valued at $200. On the evening of the 26th inst., John S. Prince and William M. Woodside will race twenty-five miles for $200 a side. The London *Sportsman* says that John Keen, the famous bicycle rider, will leave England for this country the latter part of this month, his intention being to make a match with Prince.

A meeting of Los Angeleuos interested in bicycling was held last week, at which the Los Angeles Bicycle Club was organized, and the following officers elected: President, Geo. A. Hackstl; Captain, C. H. Wedgwood; First Lieutenant, Jas. W. Lancaster; Second Lieutenant, H. I. Millard; Secretary and Treasurer, L. E. Meyers.

THE RIFLE.

California Schuetzen Club.

The California Schuetzen Club inaugurated the shooting festivals of 1883 with one for the benefit of a landable purpose indeed, namely, in aid of the sufferers through the floods in Germany.

Sunday last, the shooting came off at Alameda Schuetzen Park and proved a grand success. As at the prize shooting instigated by the California Schuetzen Club for the benefit of the Veteran's Fund, last year, a handsome surplus ($177 50) was realized, the full amount of which (700 Reichsmark) was, Wednesday last, cabled to the President of the German Reichstag in Berlin for distribution among the sufferers.

Forty-one prizes were contested for at the match, and the shooting was remarkable for the highest as well as the lowest score in three shots (Wm. Ehrenfort with 74 out of 75, and John Horstman with three, the lowest score ever made in a match. Dr. Boyson offered a valuable silver fruit stand for most rings shot during the day which was won by Philo Jacoby with 2,635 rings, and the latter's prize, a silver medal, for second most rings was won by F. Boeckmann with 1,097 rings. Following is the correct list of prize winners:

First bullseye, forenoon, Philo Jacoby.
Last bullseye, forenoon, Chas. Sagehorn.
First bullseye, afternoon, Philo Jacoby.
Last bullseye, afternoon, Philo Jacoby.
Most rings, PhiloJacoby, 2,635.
Second most rings, Boeckman, 1,097.

For Charity.

Last Sunday the California Schuetzen Club held a shooting match at their range at Alameda. The intention of this match was to help raise money to aid the sufferers in Germany who are made destitute by the floods. The prizes offered to marksmen were both elegant and costly. The following are the scores made:

Wm. Ehrenpfort, 74 rings out of a possible 75; John Hortsman, 3 rings (lowest possible); A. Strecker, 91 rings. First bullseye in the forenoon, Philo Jacoby; last, C. Sagehorn. First and last in the afternoon, P. Jacoby. Jacoby made 2,635 rings, the highest during the day; F. Boeckman, 1,097.

On Monday evening last the prizes were distributed to the lucky winners at Turn Verein Hall on Post street.

RIFLE NOTES.—There will be considerable rifle shooting done at Shell Mound Park to-morrow. It was expected that four contestants would enter into a match for $20 a side, but we hear that only Messrs. Linville, Brown and McElhinny will enter and shoot for a purse of $60. The conditions are 100 shots at 200 yards. The regular monthly rifle practice of Company C, First Regiment, that usually takes place on the 1st of every month, will take place to-morrow. Owing to regimental and other business, the company have neglected practice for some time, but from now on the members will have to practice on the first Sunday of every month. Marksmen are looking forward to a lively season in rifle matters this year. Unusual interest is manifested in target and trigger, as may be seen by the several matches that are already on the tapis.

Mrs. Dr. Ruth, the rifle sharp, is now running a shooting gallery in Johnsonville, Plumas county.

COCKER SPANIELS.—The following entries are reported for the American Cocker Spaniel Club's Produce Stakes, to be competed for at the forthcoming bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York, May, 1883:

Beatrice, Hornell Spaniel Club.
Black Bess, Dr. J. S. Nivens.
Chloe II, Mr. F. F. Pitcher.
Curlew, Hornell Spaniel Club.
Dolly, Dr. J. S. Nivens.
Feather, Mr. F. F. Pitcher.
Flirt II, Hornell Spaniel Club.
Gypsey, Mr. W. M. Bowes.
Lady Bath, Hornell Spaniel Club.
Madge, Hornell Spaniel Club.
Mignon, Mr. Eugene Powers.
Nellie M., Hornell Spaniel Club.
Nina, Mr. E. C. Hale.
Prin, Hornell Spaniel Club.
Queen Vic, Dr. J. S. Cattanach.
Topsy, Hornell Spaniel Club.
Toronto Jet, Mr. S. F. Kirk.

Five boys belonging to the United States Ship Independence had a pedestrian match for a small purse at the Navy Yard last Monday. The winner, a Mr. Lawton, was timed 5⅝ miles in 46:45 and wants to challenge any one in the country. He is unduly excited.

POULTRY.

Questions Answered.

In reply to several who have written me concerniug the communicatiou from Mr. Griffith which was pnblished some weeks ago, I would say that I induced a friend to seud for some of the "dried vaccine blood" that Mr. Griffith offered to give away, aud in reply we received a copy of the *American Poultry Adviser* with a red haud stamped on the corner, and underneath the haud these words: "This red haud is stamped with vacciuating blood." The hand looked to me like red ink, and it struck me that that was a queer way to seud "vaccine fblood," and I didu't see what the *Adviser* had to do with the matter auyhow—so I set my wits to work to find ont the true inwardness of the affair. While I was thinking the matter over and getting madder and madder as light dawned upon my miud, one of the farm and fireside papers came to hand in which I found an editorial comment ou Mr. Griffith's communication and its connection with that precious sheet the *American Poultry Adviser*. The article concluded about as follows: "By means of the abundant gratuitous advertising thus obtained the *American Poultry Adviser* has probably obtained a respectable list of names of poultrymen, some of whom may be duped into paying $1 25 for the *Adviser* aud its secret recipes." I don't know as I have given the editor's exact words, for the paper containing the article has been mislaid, but I have given the substance of the paragraph referred to.

To those who have asked my opinion concerning the egg-preserving recipe, chicken cholera cures, etc., I say: Let everything that has not a square, houest look on the face of it severely alone. When anybody offers you a splendid chance to make a fortune for the modest sum or $1 25, ask him why he don't go ahead and make the fortune himself. Whеu somebody else offers you "one dollar's worth" of auything for "ten cents," ask them to deduct the ten cents from the dollar's worth and remit the other niuety cents by mail post-paid. Whеu another chap offers to seud to all who will send their addresses (and "two three cent stamps to pay postage,") "valuable information npou poultry matters," inform him that the leading poultry journals and agricultural papers contain all the "valuable information npon poultry matters" that anybody knows anything about. When any man, or any set of men calling themselves an "Association," offer you "pure-bred fowls and eggs, the best in the country" for less than half what the breeders who have a uatioual reputatiou ask for fowls aud eggs of the same breed, make up your mind that the "Association" eggs will be worth less thau half the price asked by first-class poultry breeders. Get your wife, or daughter, or sister, or somebody to work on card-board the legend, "the best is always the cheapest," and hang it up where you will see it every day of your life; and when you are tempted by delusive "ads" of the best stock in the couutry at rniuation prices, hang that motto around your neck and wear it until Satan aud the cheat ads cease to tempt you.

Now that I have cleared away the rubbish and got a pile of letters that have been ou my hands for a month out of the way, let us see what comes next. Here we have it; a letter from a man who wants a breed of fowls that will lay, ou au average, from 175 to 200 eggs a year.

My dear sir, I am iu the same predicament exactly! I want a breed that will lay from 175 to 200 eggs in a year, but after doing my level best with the majority of the standard breeds I have concluded that it will be some time before I get the desired breed. Hens that will lay from 175 to 200 eggs in twelve months are like angels' visits—"few and far betweeu." If you want hens that lay the greatest number of eggs regardless of size, get the Hamburgs; for winter layers, get the Asiatics, or Plymouth Rocks. I can assure you that any breed of fowls will prove profitable if well cared for.

Last ou the list comes the man who wants to know if it will pay to raise early spring chickens for the Chicago market. Pay? of course it will pay anybody who lives within a reasonable distance of auy city market to raise early chickens.—*Fanny Field in Prairie Farmer.*

The Ostrich Kick.

When a farmer goes iuto a savage bird's camp he takes with him a thorn pole, with a branch or two of the thorny bush left on the end. This is called a "tuck," and when the tuck is applied to the ostrich'e neck or head (his tender points) he is almost iuvariably eubdued, aud, after one or two efforts to escape, bolts furiously off to the other side of the camp, where he races up and down to vent his baffled rage. If, however, the bird gets near enongh to his oppoueut to give the so-called kick, he lifts his bouy leg as high as his body aud throws it forward with demoniac grotesqueness, and brings it down with terrible force. His object is to rip the euemy down with hie dangerous claw, but in most cases it is the flat bottom of his foot which strikes, aud the kick is daugerons as much from its sheer power as from its lacerating effects. It is a movement of terrible velocity and power, at all events. Several instauces may be meutioned of herd-boys being thus either wounded, maimed, or killed outright. One case occurred near Graaf Reiuet, in which a horse had hie back broken by a single blow. In this case the bird had eudeavored to kill the rider, but missed him and struck the horse.

Mauy persons have been set upon by birds when there was no shelter, not even a tree to ruu to. In such a case, if the pursued were acquainted with struthione tactics, he would lie down flat on the ground, where the birds find it impossible to strike him. But eveu this is no light matter, for some birds in their rage at beiug baffled of their kick, will roll over their prostrate enemy, bellowing with fury and trampling upon him in the most contemptuous fashion. One man who thus attempted the lying-dowu plau found that every time he attempted to rise the bird would return and stand sentry over him, till at last, after creepiug a distance, he got out only by swimmiug a pond that houuded one side of the camp.—*The Century.*

Mating Breeding Stock.

It is astonishing to us, as it is doubtless to anyoue who has beeu iu a position to observe, how many self-termed poultry fanciers there are who take no special pains in choosiug stock to mate.

If a cock is very alert, care shonld be taken to allow him hens enongh, so that he may not worry or injure them by too frequent attentions.

The male bird in very many cases exerts the most influence over the color of the plnmage and over the external points or marks iu geueral, while the heu governs most of the form, size and useful qualities of the progeny.

The poise of the body upon the feet should also be observed. If the habitual carriage appears as though the bird was balanced firmly but lightly in its tracks, then we will warrant that it is of symmetrical build all over.

Excessive leggiuess in the breeding stock is not to be tolerated, though in the cock it is not quite so objectionable as iu the hen, provided the mother of the cock was all right in this respect. And we remark, iu passing, that on all points too little is said or thought about the mother and the cock.

There is one feature in fowls, of uo matter what breed, always associated in our mind with general scragginess and coarseness, and that is a long back. We would not tolerate it either in cock or hen. Now, it often happens that in the breeds where great size is required a tall, elougated cock is chosen, simply because he pulls dowu the scales surprisingly. It is no wonder at all that he balances heavy weights, so long as bone is heavy stuff. Let us have squareness aud depth of body in all the heavy breeds, and width and rotundity of breast in most of the lighter ones. In this way there will be room afforded for the heart, lungs and other vital organs, which will insure vigor and stamina, and yet there need be no coarseness.

We cannot give full and detailed directions for mating, as different laws govern different varieties as to markings and the like. But the points we have noticed are important in the case of all breeds, and should be taken into acconnt when a breeding pen is made up.—*American Poultry World.*

Tested by Time. For Throat Diseases, Colds and Conghs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cts.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We qnote: Best City Extra, $5 80@$5 85; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Interior Extra, $4 75@$5 37½; Interior Superfine, $3 75@$4 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—There is a fair outside bnsiness being done. Shippers of large quantities are paying $1 82½ for No. 1 qualities, and this may be cousidered the top figure. Recent sales show the following figures: No. 1 white, August, $1 68; do. April, $1 86½; No. 2, white, April, $1 77 ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—The market is fairly steady. Recent sales, No. 1 feed, February, $1 12½@$1 12½; do. March, $1 14@$1 14½ ₱ ctl.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 70@$1 75; Good, $1 75@$1 82½; Choice, $1 85@$1 95 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Business dnll. Qnotable at $1 65@$1 75 for fair to good.

FEED—Gronnd Barley, $27@28 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $35 ₱ ton; Shorts, $17@$19 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ₱ ton, less the usual disconnt; Middlings, $23@$24 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $13 50@$15; Wheat, $15 50@$17 50 Wild Oat, $15@$17; Mixed, $11@$13 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 18½@19½c; California Hams, 15½@16c for plain, 15½@16c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 15½@17c; California Smoked Bacon 14½@15c for heavy and medium, and 15½@16½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 15@15½c; Pork, $20@$21 for Extra Prime, $23 50@24 for Prime Mess, $25 50@26 for Mess, $26 50 for clear and $27@27 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $15 for bbls and $8 50 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $17 for bbls and $8 75 for half bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₱ bbl; California smoked Beef, 13½@14c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 30@50c for common and 75c@$1 25 ₱ bx for good; Lemons, 8@$7 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $2 50 per box; Limes, $9@$10 per box for Mexican; Bananas, $1 50@$3 ₱ bunch; Mexican Oranges, $20@$30 ₱ thonsand; California, $2@$4 per box; Pineapples, $8@$8 ₱ doz. New crop Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ₱ bbl.

VEGETABLES—We qnote: Marrowfat Squash, $5@$8 ₱ ton; Carrots, 30@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, $1 50 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 2@c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Dried Okra, 20@30c; Dry Peppers, 10@12½c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 5@8c Green Peppers, 8c per lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 70@85c; Early Rose, 75c@95; Tomales and Petaluma, $1@$1 10 ₱ ctl; Humboldt Red, $1 25@$1 27½; Kidney and Peachblow, $1 37½@$1 50 per ctl; New, 3c per lb.

ONIONS—For fair to choice, 50c@$1 is the range of prices.

BEANS—Bayos $4@$4 25; Butter, $3@$3 25 for small and $3 20@$3 30 for large; Lima, $3 25@$3 50; Pea, $3@$3 20; Pink, $3 50@$3 60; Red, $3 50@$3 50; small White, $3@$3 20; large White, $2 75@$3 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 26½@27½c; choice, 25@25; fair to good, 23@24c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@19c; firkin, 23@25c for good to choice, and 20@22c for ordinary; pickled roll, 22½@24; Eastern, 18@22c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14@15c for choice: 11@13 for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 37½@40c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 16@17c; do Hens, 15@17c; do dressed, 17@19c; Roosters, $6@$7 for old and $7@$7 50 for young; Hens $6@$7; Broilers, $6@$6 50, according to size; Ducks $11@$12 50 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2@$2 75 ₱ pair.

GAME—Supply and demand well balanced. Quail, 87½c@$1 ₱ doz; Mallard Ducks, $2 50@$2 75; Sprigs, $1 37½@$1 50; Canvasback, $2 50@$2 75; Brandt, $1 25@1 50; Gray Geese $2 50@$3; White Geese, $1 25@$1 50; Honkers, $4@$4 50; Snipe, $1 75@$2 for English and 50@75c for common; Teal, 75c@$1; Widgeon, $1@$1 25; Hare, $1 75@$2 25; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 75.

WOOL—But little change in price. We qnote fall: San Joaquin and coast, 8@12c; San Joaquin and coast Lamb, good, 9@11c; Northern Fall, free, 15@20c; Northern Fall, defective, 11@14c; Northern fall, Lamb, 15@19c; free Mountain, 11@15c. Eastern Oregon, 16@23c; Valley Oregon, 22@26c. We quote spring California ₱ lb 14@20c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 18½@19c ₱ lb; culls one third less, and Mexican Hides 1c ₱ lb less. Dry Kip, 18½@19c; Dry Calf, 19@21c; Salted Steers, over 55 lbs, 11c ₱ lb; Steers and Cows, medium, 10c; light do, 9c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 11c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ₱ lb; Salted Veal, 12½@15c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings; 30@50c for short, 50@90c for medium, and $1@$1 35 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Qnotable at 8c@8½c ₱ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 9@10c; medium grade, 7½@8c; inferior, 5½@6½c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 8@9c; small ones, 9@10c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are qnotable at 5½@6c and Ewes at 5@5½c ₱ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Quotable at 5½@7c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 5½@6¼c for hard and 5¾c@6¼ for soft; dressed do 9@9½c ₱ lb for hard grain hogs.

HAVERLY'S CALIFORNIA THEATER.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor
FREDERICK W. BERT .....Manager
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
LAST PRESENTATION THIS EVENING OF the magnificent play
MICHAEL STROGOFF
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Monday Evening, Jan. 29, and
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS
THE
Tour of the World in 80 Days.
Secure Your Seats in Advance.

FOR SALE.

NUTWOOD FILLY, FOALED May 7, 1879.
First dam Belle, by Abdallah, by Ryadyk's Hambletonian.
Second dam Kate Crockett, by Langford.
Third dam by American Boy.
Will also sell the dam. Apply to
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Horse Lotion.
(Concentrated.)
For Sore Backs, Buckshins, Cuts, Wounds and Abrasions,
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For Cracked Heels and Angry Sores.
Full directions for use on labels. Price $1 00 per pot.

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Agents wanted in all large cities.
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MR. WILLIAM EASTON, of American Horse Exchange, New York, has tried, and highly recom-
22m6 mends, these remedies.

Spring Race Meeting.

PACIFIC COAST

Blood Horse Association

First Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 21.

No 1—California Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of half a mile; closed with thirty-two nominations.

No. 2—Hearst Stake; free for all; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added; second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 3—Winters' Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of a mile and a half; closed with twenty-eight nominations.

No. 4—Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; a dash of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maiden three-year-olds; dash of a mile and an eighth.

No. 7—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; free for all; dash of a mile.

No. 8—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; two lbs. allowed for each $100 under that valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three lbs. over entitled weight for each $100 above that valuation.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second horse; third to save stake; dash of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

No. 11—Pacific Cup; handicap of $50 each; $30 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; weights announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of one and a qnarter miles; weights to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.

No. 15—Selling race; Purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; conditions same as No. 8.

No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; second to save stake; three-qnarters of a mile and repeat; weights announced and declaration made same as No. 14.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; closed with thirty-two nominations.

No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of one and three-quarters miles; closed with twenty-eight nominations.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdles.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, will close March 1, 1883.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at annual meeting, 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 5 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro-rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before the first day of March next, 1883, directed to C. M. Chase, Assistant Secretary, Box 1961, P. O., San Francisco. To be valid they must be plainly postmarked on that day—March 1.

THEO. WINTERS, President,
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary,
C. M. CHASE, Assistant Secretary.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5TH, 1879; BRED BY JOSEPH Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By Electioneer.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond,		7th dam—By Imported Medley.	
2nd "	Columbia, by Imported Bonnie Scotland.	8th "	By Imported Centinel.
3rd "	Young Fashion, by Imported Monarch.	9th "	By Mark Anthony.
4th "	Fashion, by Imported Trustee.	10th "	By Imported Janus.
5th "	Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.	11th "	By Imported Monkey.
6th "	Reality, by Sir Archy.	12th "	By Imported Silvereye.
		13th "	By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON

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The most choice qualities,
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The latest Styles.

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The Horse's Friend

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LATE FROM BOSTON, CALLS THE ATTENtion of borsemen to the fact that there are hnndreds of horses in this city absolutely suffering from sore months and other complications directly caused by bad teeth, and they show this by the following bad habits:

Bit Lugging. Driving on one Rein, Balking. Bolting. Tossing the Head while Driving.

PULLING ON THE BIT,

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and other faults which can be corrected by dental manipulation. The Professor can be consulted at his office at the Fashion stables, 221 Ellis street. Office hours from 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2:30 and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m., Tuesdays excepted, when he will be at Thirteenth street stables in Oakland. Orders left at the Club stables, Taylor street, and the St. George, Bush street, or by mail, will receive prompt attention. Consultation and examination gratis.

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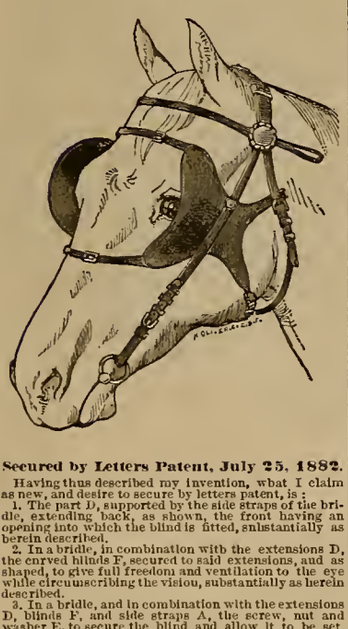

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back, as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to said extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

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No. 327 Sutter street, San Francisco.

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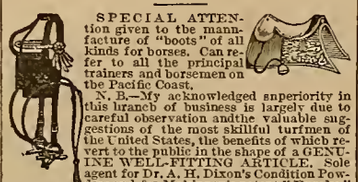

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N. B.—My acknowledged superiority in this branch of business is largely due to careful observation and the valuable suggestions of the most skillful turfmen of the United States, the benefits of which revert to the public in the shape of a GENUINE WELL-FITTING ARTICLE. Sole agent for Dr. A. H. Dixon's Condition Powders and for Makinney's patent "Eureka" and "Eclipse" Toe Weights. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Has always on band the finest assortment of English ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, whips, spurs, hits and 2½-lb race saddles.

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A VERY FINE HAMBLETOnian stallion, imported from Syracuse, N. Y.; nine years old; mahogany bay; sixteen hands high; perfectly sound; well broken; very stylish; cost over $1,500; property of a banker; full papers; got by Hambletonian Prince, be by Volunteer. Can be seen at Club Stables.

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BRACE OF THOROUGHbred setters, well broke, for sale. apply to

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The undermentioned Prize, to be competed for on a day to be named in March next:

PRIZE OF 2,500 DOLLARS,

With Entrance Fees and Sweepstakes of $50 each from Starters added.

Mile heats; best three in five.

Open to all comers, bar geldings.

Winner to receive $2,500; second, two-thirds of Sweep and Entrance Fees, and third, one-third. Entrance 5 per cent.

The Victorian Trotting Club holds membership in the National Trotting Association of the United States, under which Rules the races will be governed.

Any further information desired can be obtained by addressing R. J. GIBNEY, Secretary,
Kirk Bazaar, Melbourne.

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COLLAR, SADDLE AND
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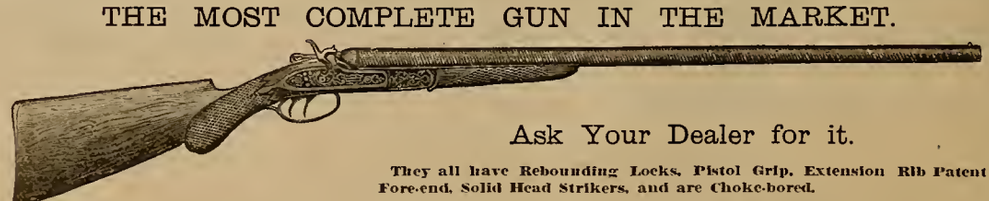

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TOE AND SIDE-WEIGHTS.

BY

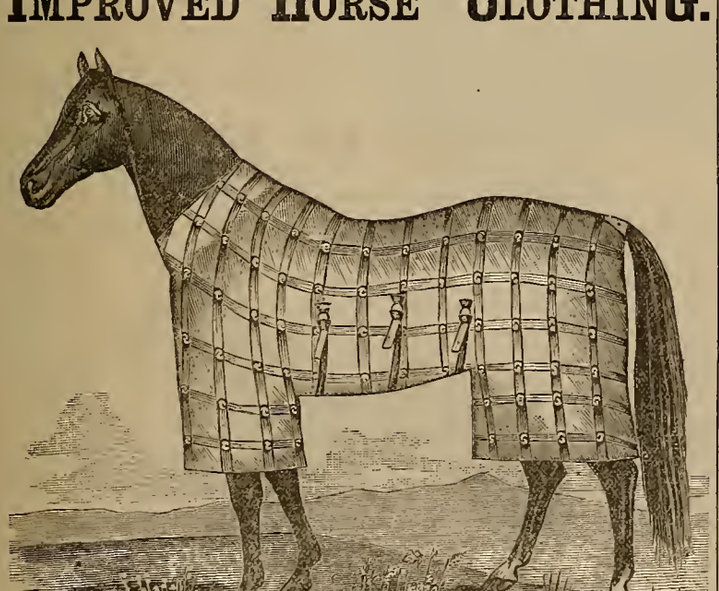
JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

(AUTHOR OF "HORSE PORTRAITURE.")

"Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."—*Shakespeare.*

☞ **In Press, and will be Published about the first of February, 1883.** ☜

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MAR. 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions H, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J, in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Monday, November 27th, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
A	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso } Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East } Emigrant	7:10 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and } via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Stockton } via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
† 8:00 A M	" " †Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and } Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East } Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento } via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Colfax } via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	} via Benicia	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" †Sundays only	†11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:30—8:30—9:30—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:30—5:30—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*†6:30—7:00—*†7:30—8:00—*†8:30—9:00—*†9:30—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—*†3:30—4:00—*†4:30—5:00—*†5:30—6:00—*†6:30—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*8:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—7:51—8:51—9:51—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—4:51—5:51—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—7:10—*7:35—8:10—*8:35—9:10—*9:35—10:10—*10:35—11:10—12:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—*†4:35—5:10—*†5:35—8:10—*†6:35—7:15—*7:35—9:15—10:45.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—*9:35—9:45—10:15—10:45—11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—8:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:1[illegible]—7:15—8:45—9:45—10:45—1:15—2:45—3:45—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*8:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:1

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted. †Trains marked thus (†) run via East Oakland. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass & Tkt Agt.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:10 A M
8:30 A M		9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:01 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:05 A M
10:40 A M		* 10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

IS UNSURPASSED.

A SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANK

(150 x 50 feet)

FOR WARM SALT WATER, PLUNGE AND SWIMMING BATHS.

ELEGANT ROOMS

For Individual Baths with DOUCHE and SHOWER facilities.

MAGNIFICENT BEACH

Of pure white sand for SURF BATHING, Etc., Etc.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge), and the

SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞ At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets o any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace H[illegible]

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and [illegible]t.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via L[illegible] Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Ferry, foot of Market Street, at 9:30 A. M.

(Self-Adjusting) 1yl
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.
Lecture on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON.
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

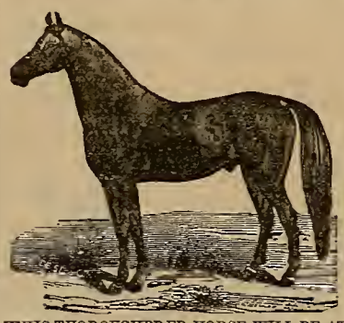
A. WALDSTEIN,

17dt 320 SANSOME ST SAN FRANCISCO.

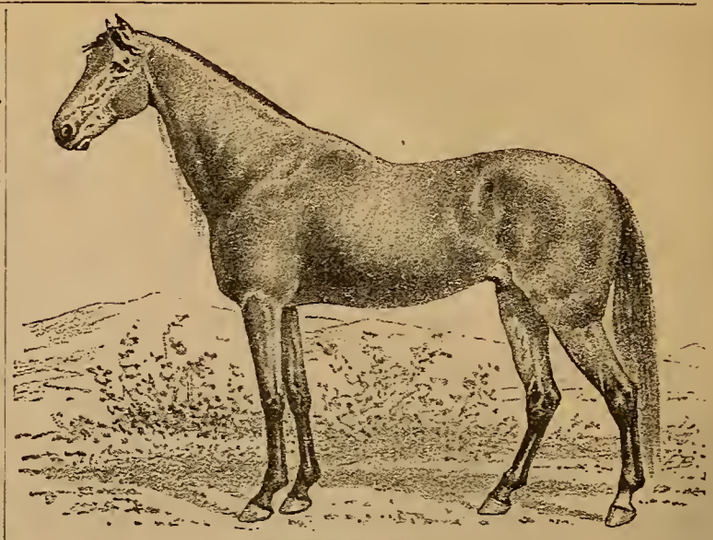
MORRISON'S
GENUINE PILLS & POWDERS.
GENUINE PILLS & POWDERS.
GENUINE PILLS & POWDERS.
Fresh from the British College of Health, London.

THE GREATEST CURE OF THE AGE, AND the only certain vital restorative. Never fails, no matter what the complaint, nor how long its duration, if properly persevered in. No need of being sick or ailing with these wonderful and new-life-giving remedies in your possession. This medicine is not a patent humbug, but old, tried, reliable and world-wide in its reputation, and thousands of people on the Pacific Coast can testify to its great healing power and curative qualities.
Sold only by the duly-authorized agent,
MRS. A. E. HENLEY.
Room 13, Russ House, 1009 J street, Sacramento, Cal
Send for circulars.

THAD STEVENS.



THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT Agricultural Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address
W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.



ALBERT W.

By Electioneer. His Dam Sister to Aurora by John Nelson.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, COMMENCING THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1883, AND ending the 1st of July, 1883, at the Oakland Trotting Park.,

TERMS, $200 THE SEASON.

MONEY PAYABLE BEFORE THE MARE IS TAKEN AWAY. GOOD PASTURAGE AT $5 PER month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.
No. 320 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. A. WALDSTEIN.

TROTTING STALLIONS
Singleton and La Harpe.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM MARCH 1ST TO JULY 15TH, 1883, AT the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received by me on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH,
CHICO, CAL.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION
BOB MASON

By Echo. His Dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY MARES, COMMENCING FEBruary 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

Description.

BOB MASON is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
Los Angeles.
Post Office Box 55.

MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF GEORGE WILKES (WEIGHING at this date 1,287 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883,

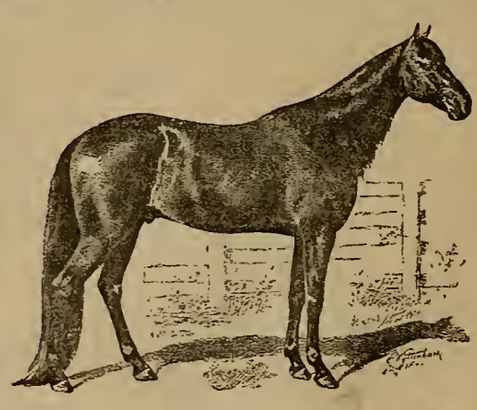
AT STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

Record at Six Years Old, 2:21½.



Record at Six Years Old, 2:21½.

ABBOTSFORD.

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG COLUMBUS, WOODFORD Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.
Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21½, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21½; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:21½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; George A. Ayer, 2:30.
Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Maretta and Maltce. Maretta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27½, and Maltce trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15½ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

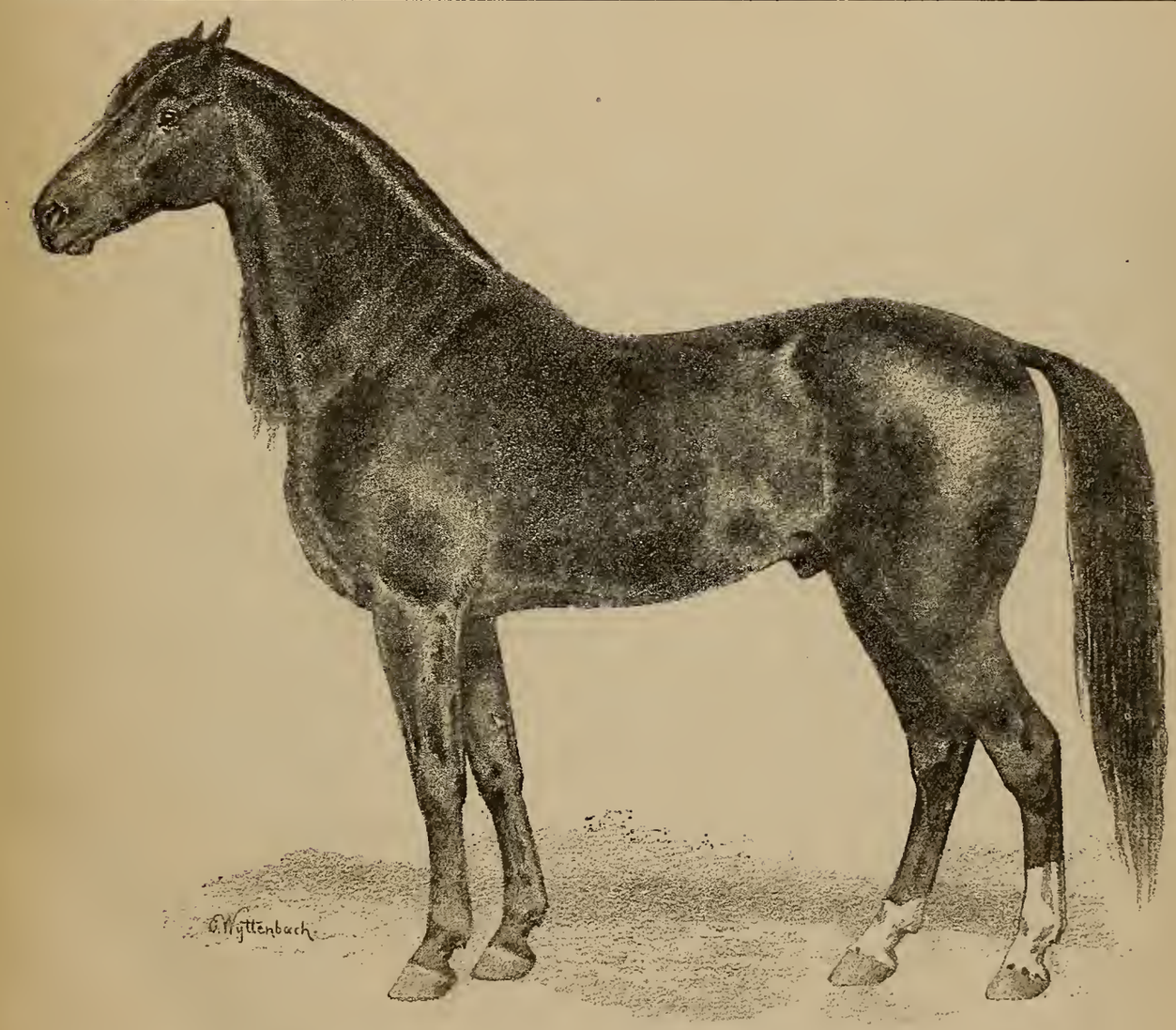
LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 5.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ALTOONA—By Almont, his dam Theresa B By Prophet Jr. Owned by A. H. HECOX, San Luis Obispo.

Again we present a son of the great sire of Fairlawn, and it is almost unnecesesary to state that the likeness is a faithful representation, as all that have heen puhlished in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN are recognized as true to nature as it is possible to make them. There are points that cannot he reprodnced in a picture, and an engraving does not give the color. But we will only state that Altoona is a dark hay, stands over 15¾ hands, "lengthy," with the hest of legs, fine mane and tail, and more than usnally muscular. His disposition is as good as can he desired. Docile and yet spirited, an admirable road horse, and with a flight of speed that insnres him making a faet trotter whenever the opportnnity is given him to practice. He hae the action of the Almonts, which is praise enough to those who are acqnainted with this justly celebrated hreed of horses.

Altoona was hred hy General W. T. Withers at Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., and was sold hy him when a yearling. He was taken to the lower conntry soon after his arrival in California, where there wae no chance to develop his speed. He was hrought to Oakland, the intention of his owner heing to have him trained, hnt upon reconsideration he resolved to postpone the echooling for a time, and shipped him home a couple of weeks ago. When ehown at the faire he has heen euccessfnl, taking the first preminm for roadster stallione and also the sweepstakee at Salinas.

In order to give a compreheneive statement of the Almonts, we copy from General Wm. T. Withere' annnal catalogue for 1883 a full acconnt to date. In thie connection it is proper to say that althongh General Withers ie the owner of Almont, and an euthnsiastic advocate, he ie also candid in his statements; a little prone, perhaps, to arrange the "tablee" to snstain his viewe, he can be depended npon for the accuracy of what he promulgates as facts. A person who could own such a horse as Almont and not be enthusiastic has no right to he engaged in the husiness of hreeding horses. An individual of that stamp wonld regard the colts as repreeenting so many dollars, jnst the same ae if he were huildiug wheelbarrows which he could eell at a round profit.

It is a waste of space to add anything to Geueral Withers' complete description, and graphically written, though Altoona has other claime to distinction than that ohtained from the paternal line. His dam is also owned at Fairview, and the following is her pedigree:

THERESA B, chestnut mare, with some white on all her feet, and white mark in face, 15½ hands high, foaled in 1867. Bred hy James Blackburn, Esq., of Woodford county, Ky. By Prophet Jr., son of Prophet, eon of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

First dam Mollie Floyd (dam of Bolly Lewis, record 2:29½; Princess and Gazelle), by Mohawk.

Second dam hy Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer.

Third dam Pues, a fine road mare imported from Canada.

The Vermont Black Hawke are a potent force on the trotting tracks, and so well known that there is little necessity

(CONCLUDED OF PAGE 68.)

THE STABLE.

The Perfect Foot.

The history of Anteeo was carried in the preceding chapter until February 23, 1882, when within seventy days of three years old, and a resume to the present date, February 1, 1883, will show how the tips have answered in his case. It will be tiresome to enter into the history as minutely as I could give it, as everything in relation to his showing and work has been noted in the daily journal.

His case has probably elicited more discussion, or rather more adverse comments on the method he was shod, than will ever occur again. He was brought prominently before the public from being engaged in some important stakes, and all his shortcomings charged to the tips. Had it been otherwise than that I was thoroughly imbued, and obstinately confident of the correctness of the principle, I would have surrendered to the universal clamor. Having the "courage of conviction" I was not to be moved by arguments, ridicule or the conjectures of people, many of them being as ignorant of what they talked so learnedly about as if they had never seen a horse. Others had strong arguments, that is when the guide is previous opinions. Not one of them had tested the difference between shoes and tips, and, consequently, their reasoning was purely theoretical. It is also true that on my part I could not say authoritatively that Anteeo would not trot faster with full shoes, as that was something he had never worn on his fore feet, but from all those that I had tried the change upon trotting faster with tips than when wearing shoes, the inference was that he would not be an exception. The objectors who presented the most logical reasoning based their arguments upon his action.

He has very little "action," when that term is used to express bending of the knee and hock. He is rather a "short strider," and when going at 3:30 gait is prone to hitch, sidle about, swing from one side to another, and to a person who only saw him when jogging he would convey the impression that he was of no earthly account as a fast trotter. When going fast he moves as squarely as it is possible for a horse to trot; and the only thing I would care to remedy is the shortness of stride. It certainly appeared reasonable to expect that more weight on the front feet would remedy this, and it also seemed that a toe-weight would be beneficial. I tried weights on different occasions, and he would not trot so well, excepting in one instance which will be given hereafter. In order to fully understand his case it will be necessary for me to recite other peculiarities. He was foaled where I reside in Oakland, and I have the use of about an acre lot. He and his dam occupied the lot without other company. The colored boy alluded to before was continually petting him, and so much did he think of the colt, that he would permit him to bite and play without correction. Before he was weaned it was unsafe to go into the lot without a whip or stick to keep him off.

It was not much trouble to break him to harness, though from the first he was stubborn, and severe punishment made him more determined in his obstinacy.

This was partly inherited, partly the result of familiarity between him and the boy when a foal. The inheritance came from Bonnie Scotland who the English writers say was the most sluggish horse in his exercise ever trained in England. I owned two colts by Bonnie Scotland which had the same disposition. They were brothers, and the elder was completely spoiled by severity; the younger, who was treated with invariable kindness, outgrew the obstinacy and became free and pleasant. The elder was one of the fastest horses I ever saw, running a quarter of a mile in twenty-three seconds in his training shoes and with his weight up, and apparently could go any distance. Severe punishment resulted in utter worthlessness either to run or drive, as when broken to harness it was impossible to drive him away from home at any other pace than a slow walk, although when turned to come back he would trot at a three-minute clip. If whipped going away from home he would stop. If given a sharp blow as he was coming back he would kick with terrific vengeance. From that experience I knew that it would not answer to punish Anteeo, and though there was a perfect deluge of advice, the general purport of which was severity to the pitch of cruelty, I treated it the same as that to replace the tips with shoes, and kept my own course. That this has been correct is apparent, as in the last few weeks he has taken an inclination to go, and I have the fullest confidence that hereafter there will be no more trouble with him on that score.

It is necessary to be made acquainted with this peculiarity of temperament in order to understand fully why he would show at times a flight of speed, and then in his races and at other periods not trot within ten seconds as fast. That presented in so brief a manner, I will take up the discourse from the time Mr. J. watched the setting of the tips. He was not driven from early in November, 1881, to January 28, 1882, and then only occasionally to a heavy breaking cart, generally on the road. Until May 25th he was driven to a lighter cart, part of the time on the track, with fast work once in a while. The lighter cart will probably weigh 130 pounds or more, having elliptic springs and being strong enough to carry two men. On the 25th of May he was hitched to a sulky the first time since he trotted in the Embryo the November before. The tips had varied in weight from three ounces, those that were worn, to seven ounces, the heaviest I had made; usually five ounces or six were the weight of those used.

In the mean time I tried a different shoe on the hind foot, a description of which will be given in the appendix.

On the 31st of May I commenced galloping X X with him, in order to encourage him to go along without so much urging, and from that time his fast work was in company with the galloper. June 7th commenced working him "two and two," finding that he was more inclined to trot the second mile than the first. This kind of work was kept up, and on June 15th, "on the repeat," he trotted the two miles in 5:20—the last mile in 2:38. On June 27th gave him three heats of two miles, the last mile of each being 2:40, 2:39½, 2:38½. The first mile of each heat I drove him as fast as I could, but 2:41 was the fastest, and that in the third heat. Being so busy on account of the work incidental to the start of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, I did not drive him again until the 17th of July, his only work being jogging to the cart by the man who took care of him. July 27th I put new tips on him weighing six ounces each, and on the 29th is the following entry in the journal: "Jogged Anteeo three miles to cart, hitched him to sulky and then gave him three miles at a good pace, moving in places fast. Scraped and repeated him two miles in 5:25, moving through two stretches in 37 seconds each. After the work he played coming home." On the 1st of August he finished a strong drive of three miles by trotting the home stretch in 37 seconds, which proved that the work three days before had not been detrimental. On the 3d of August he was attacked with the "pinkeye." This disease practically laid him up until Sept. 16, although he worked occasionally, which I am satisfied was an error. The sickness prevented him trotting in the Occident Stake at the State Fair. On the 26th of September we resumed the two-mile work endeavoring to prepare him for the Stanford Stake. The swelling between his jaws suppurated and broke a few days before that race was trotted.

In the race when "warming up," after going at a good pace, he trotted half a mile in 1:16½ and a quarter in 36½ seconds, and yet he was beaten in 2:34½ 2:36½, 2:40 2:38. The cause of this I will endeavor to explain after a few more illustrations. The Stanford Stake was trotted the 21st of October on the Bay District Course; on the 25th he was brought home, and on the Oakland track I gave him three heats of two miles in the last of which he trotted the second mile in 2:36½.

On the 30th I drove him three heats of a mile as fast as I could, scraping him between the heats. After this I gave him a heat of two miles and he trotted the last mile in 2:30½. The fastest first mile I could drive him up to this time was 2:39½. He made a poor showing in the Embryo Stake, but on Nov. 26 the following is the record in the journal: "In the afternoon I drove Anteeo. Jogged to track and two miles on it to the cart. Hitched him to the sulky, X X galloping to another. Went two rounds of the track the reverse way, the last at a good rate, then turned and gave him a mile in 2:45. Slight scrape and repeated him in 2:41. Again scraped lightly, and after scoring a few times, drove him a mile, with a break soon after starting, in 2:35. Keeping on, the timers, James Garland, Geo. Palmer and Johnson, timed from the quarter pole, the last three-quarters in 1:54, and as the first quarter was as fast as the others that mile was probably made in 2:32." On December 5 he trotted the last mile of the third heat in 2:34½. One more illustration will be sufficient. After strong work from the 4th until the 12th I determined to again try him with toe-weights; though on previous occasions he did not trot as well. November 21st three-quarter shoes were put on his hind feet, at that time weighing seven ounces, and on the 4th of December I put on tips of five ounces each. By the 12th the hind three-quarter shoes would not weigh over five ounces, as when pulled off a short time afterwards they were reduced to three and a half ounces. He was thus rigged: Ordinary walking or ankle boots all around. Quarter boots weighing 4¾ ounces each on his fore feet and toe-weights of 3¾ ounces each. Thus there were about thirteen ounces on each forefoot, allowing for the eight-days' wear in the tip. Contrary to the previous custom he was driven alone. Walked to the track, nearly one mile, harnessed to the sulky, jogged two miles, the reverse way, moved up the homestretch, around the turn and half way down the homestretch. When turned he seemed to want to trot; none of his usual stubbornness or mean actions. He made the first quarter in 38½ seconds, went to the half mile in 1:15¾ and the mile in 2:31½. I never drove him a mile so easily, never touching him with the whip or moving the bit in his mouth. On the 8th I drove him three heats, the slowest in 2:42, and on the 9th he was worked sharply for three miles, and trotted a heat against Bonnie and Fred Arnold.

The opponents of tips have laid great stress on the trotting of Anteeo, and I have given this long, and, it may be considered, tedious account, in order that there may be a proper understanding of the case. In the first place for a colt foaled May 5, 1879, and with so disjointed a schooling as the record shows, it may be considered a very fair rate of speed. To take the maximum, 2:30½, and it is more than a fair showing for a three-year-old if even the education had been better managed. Had the tips been so detrimental as is claimed, so diametrically opposed to speed, there never would have been a display, and slow time would have been shown at every trial.

There could not be soreness, as the harder Anteeo worked the faster he trotted. Intervals of rest invariably added many seconds to the mile, and fast quarters, halves and miles were made at the finish of long heats. And now for the explanation of the erratic exhibition, and the causes why the second mile would be faster than the first, and the greater the number of the heats the greater the increase in the speed. When fresh he wanted to rebel. In that situation he was determined to resist the attempts to urge him to more rapid movements, and anything like severe castigation resulted in a still stronger will to thwart the driver. When he became wearied, not so tired as to prevent him from trotting, the obstinacy gave way, and then he was willing to go along. When he trotted the half-mile in 1:16½ at the Bay District he had been driven two miles as fast as I could work him along, and if it had been permissible to move once around the track, and then get the word, he would have made a good performance. The mile in 2:31½ on the 12th of December, so contrary to all his previous actions, I ascribe to the weights distracting his attention at that time, when in the prior failures the same effect did not follow. Then there is a manifest improvement in his disposition of which that may have been the forerunner. He has become more docile in the stable, or more properly not so mischievous. Heretofore he seemed to have an idea that men were playmates; that it was all right to jump on them, give them a nip or run against them just as a colt is likely to play with another. Until the last few months he could not be led in hand without constant threatening him with a whip, and so I fixed a strong piece of bamboo with a snap in the end of it to keep him off. When in his box he had the same inclination, not a particle vicious, as his countenance would indicate good nature, but ready for a frolic at every opportunity. The bamboo had to be used to snap into his halter ring, and the halter I fixed so that the bridle could be put on and the halter could be removed afterwards. This was effected by a buckle on the nose-band, and it also gave the opportunity to replace it before the bridle was removed. Without this precaution he would try to catch the person bridling him by the foreleg exactly similar to the action of a colt when playing with another. This mischievousness doubtless came from the plays with the boy when a suckling, and the endeavor to remedy it by such severity as people advised would have resulted in confirmed vice.

At the present time he is as sedate as need be. Comes to the call of his attendant in the stable, and will walk as decorously as a quiet mare. That there is a change as well in his disposition as in other respects is apparent, and I feel quite confident that he is a different animal in still more important respects. I drove him December 15, and from that time he has been exercised on the road by his groom. On the 18th of this month, January, 1883, I put tips on him weighing three ounces each, his hind feet bare. On the 21st, 22d and 23d I drove him to the track in the light cart, having put the 3¾ ounce toe-weights and quarter boots on him, and for the first time in his history I could move him through the stretch after jogging him a couple of miles. He not only would go through the stretch, but after being stopped and turned around, he would strike a fast gait in a few strides, and I feel confident that he never trotted faster. Should this favorable conduct be a permanent regeneration I have the utmost confidence in Anteeo proving that tips can be carried fast at a trotting gait. Everyone who sees him admits that his legs and feet could not be in better condition, and that this is owing to his foot never having been hampered with a shoe I implicitly believe.

While the history of Antevolo, brother to Anteeo, has not so direct a bearing on the question of shoeing as that of the older, there is still a lesson that is proper to repeat in connection with the other illustrations. Antevolo was foaled on May 12, 1881, his birth-place being the celebrated breeding farm, Palo Alto. He came all right, and the first time I saw him, May 29th, I considered that he was as good-looking and as well-formed colt as I had ever seen in a trotting-bred one. He ran with his dam on the foothills, and was so full of life and play that he was continually galloping.

There being a good deal of gravel and hard ground he wore his feet away, the near one being so badly broken that the toe and part of the sole were worn entirely away. The foot was so sore that he could not touch it to the ground, and he either went on three legs, or walked on the front part of the ankle joint. It appeared as though it would be an act of mercy to kill him, but Frank Covey, knowing how highly he was valued, gave him every attention.

There was quite an improvement though when he was brought home, December 21, 1881, it was the opinion of every one who saw him that he would be entirely worthless for anything but a stock horse.

The foot had certainly a bad appearance. The horse in place of having a natural angle at the toe from the coronet inclined in the wrong direction, so that the toe was nearly on a straight line with the cannon bone. Though the heel was very high it did not touch the ground, and there was an enlargement above the coronet like a ringbone, excepting that it was restricted to the front. The day after he came home I cut the horn away at the heel until it was no higher than the frog, and when clearing away the horn at the toe which was turned under, overlapping the sole, the blood poured out in a stream, and I then discovered that for a space of at least two inches there was a gap half an inch in width between the sole and the wall. In outward appearance there was very little resemblance to a natural foot. The toe was straight across without any curvature and the wall on each side where it came to the ground was also straight. At the coronet the heel was abnormally wide.

When the foot was pared I drew the outline of it by holding a piece of pasteboard against the sole as he could not stand on it, and when returned to his stall he limped back on the other legs, holding that one up.

My intention was to make a tip that would project as much at the toe as would make the bearing the same as if the foot were natural, but after seeing the state of his foot, I came to the conclusion that it would not do to attempt putting anything on it that required nailing. I made a boot something like a "soaking boot," but I did not use it, restricting the attention to keeping the foot clean. On the 5th of January I applied the biniodide of mercury preparation to the coronet. The 14th

of January I again cut away the horn at the bed, and turned him in the small lot for an hour or two, and this was continued daily until the 26th when I repeated the blister. This treatment was continued, and it was apparent that the blister was not only reducing the enlargement but also stimulating the growth of the horn. By the 29th of March there was such a decided improvement that I concluded to commence his education and led him by the side of X X, and the entry in the journal at that date is: "He astonished me at his readiness, the first time he was ever led by the side of a horse, and at the trotting gait he exhibited. He is a trotter surely." I led him three times, but fearing that it was too soon to take chances of the foot becoming sore again he ran in the lot part of the time until the 15th of May, when the harness was put on him, and after becoming accustomed to it, by wearing in his stable for some days, he was driven about without any vehicle. On the 24th of May he was hitched to the breaking cart, and on June 5 he was driven to the track for the first time, and on the 8th he trotted quarters in 59 and 59½ seconds. On the 11th of June he was fourteen hands and half an inch high; on the 14th he trotted a quarter in 54 seconds; the 26th he made the same distance in 50 seconds. There is no necessity for giving his work and performances in detail, further than to state that he also had the pinkeye, which threw him out for a time, and owing to the same causes as prevented me from driving Anteeo, he was still more neglected. At the Golden Gate Fair he won the purse for yearlings, trotting in 3:07, and in the Embryo he was second to Dawn, trotting in 3:02, the time of the winner 2:59. Since then I have driven him quarters in 42½ and 43 seconds, a half mile in 1:28, and in all these instances he was barefooted. I felt that he might trot faster with tips on his front feet, and at one time thought that I would be compelled to put on three-quarter shoes behind as he was inclined to strike the coronet and needed the protection of "scalping boots." I found a method, however, of fastening these, at times, necessary adjuncts, and I was loth to change the treatment which had proved to be so beneficial. The ailing foot is now nearly as perfect as the other, and I have the utmost confidence that in another year it will be entirely right. All that it lacks is a trifle of the roundness of its mate, and few who are not aware of the previous ailment notice the difference.

But the rainy weather compelled driving on the macadamized streets, and there being some wear at the toe two weeks ago, January 13, I put tips on weighing three ounces each. The next day I drove him on the track and I thought he showed a forty gait, though the sharp edge of the tips wounded the hind pastern above where the scalping boot came, and after that he was inclined to hitch. A "speedy cut" attachment remedied that, but again the rain came, and I have not driven him since. The *Turf, Field and Farm*, commenting on the use of tips, and referring to me driving Antevolo barefooted, asked the questions which follow:

"From this (a statement of the trotting of Antevolo) it will be seen that notwithstanding his advocacy of tips, Mr. Simpson trotted his own colt on at least two occasions 'barefooted' and 'without shoes, tips or weights.' Has he, too, found that tips will not answer? If not, why did he not use them on the occasions referred to?"

These questions are answered by the short history, though if nothing had been the matter with the feet the experiment was worth trying, and if there had been soft roads to drive upon I would have carried it further. I have not the least doubt that Antevolo would have been capable of beating 2:40 in his two-year-old form if still kept barefooted, and with a very good chance to trot a good deal faster than that. While I claim a decided superiority for tips over the full shoe, I am not prepared to say that the foot can be kept as perfect as when without anything upon it. Still, however, as tips are the nearest approach to a barefooted condition, the benefits of the latter can be rendered available as nearly as the duties of domestication will permit. Therefore, the success of this barefooted colt is additional proof that "tips will answer?"

Before leaving the history of these two colts I may be pardoned for diverging from the subject under consideration to call attention to the "glorious uncertainty" attending the breeding of horses. These two brothers are in many respects entirely different. In form the elder is immensely powerful all over. Quarters, gaskins, loins, shoulders and arms are covered with masses of muscle, and bone and tendons are in proportion. His legs are short, and he stands squarely upon them at all times. He is almost a fac simile of his sire, though his head and neck are larger, and he has rather more length. He is a trifle over 15½ hands, still growing, and when mature will probably be an inch taller. The younger has more quality, "rangier," head and neck as fine as a thoroughbred, lighter limbs and smaller feet. He is 15½ hands now, at least two inches taller than his brother at the same age, and he has grown 4½ inches since the 11th of June, and is likely to be 16 hands before the 1st of January next, and while he still ranks as a two-year-old. This growth also proves that the work was not a drawback. The younger has more knee action and a longer stride. But the greatest difference is in the disposition. That of Antevolo could not be improved. There is not a point I would care to change; he is as "level-headed" as an old campaigner, and nothing throws him off his balance. The Berkeley railway runs within a few feet of the Northern turn of the Oakland track. In the Embryo trot the train was met when at the nearest point. Dawn made a few jumps and I must acknowledge that I was in hopes he would act badly so that I could pass him. Antevolo looked at it for a second and kept trotting his best, never leaving his feet for the whole mile. He is free and full of spirit, a chirrup sending him along while a word will restrain. He is a model roadhorse, never shies, and goes with the vim of an old horse. He reminds me of his grandsire, A. W. Richmond, and still more of his great grandsire, old Blackhird. The mischievousness of Anteeo undoubtedly resulted from the petting when a colt, and this may have led to his stubbornness as well. Still as it was a trait of Bonnie Scotland, and, as I have shown, of some of his colts, it is likely that there was an inherited tendency in that direction which might have remained latent under better management. The maternal grandam of these colts was Columbia by Bonnie Scotland and she was a granddaughter of Fashion. Thus the thorough predominates on that side of the house, and their action is that of the thoroughbred. As one has done fairly well with tips, the other still better barefooted, the inference is just that weight is not necessary for that kind of a gait, notwithstanding that such is the general opinion of experts.—*Advance Sheets "Tips and Toe-Weights."*

TURF AND TRACK.

Horses and Horse-Racing in Olden Times.

The earliest allusion to the horse is where Anah, a contemporary of Isaac (about 1590 B. C.) is said to have found mules in the wilderness, the progeny of the ass and the horse. Later on, about 1500 B. C., horses were used for purposes of war, and it is only natural to imagine that the domestication of this animal was coeval with the establishment of civilization, and more than likely Egypt was the first country in which this occurred. We read that on Cæsar's landing in Britain, the Roman troops were opposed by immense bodies of horsemen—a strong proof that civilization had made greater advances among the ancient Britons than some historians would have us suppose. The date at which the improvement in the breed of horses began to be systematically pursued in Great Britain may, however, be written as the year 1616, when James I gave 500 guineas for an Arabian entire horse, which was named "The Markham Arabian," having been purchsed from a Mr. Markham, a merchant trading with Arabia. A prejudice set in against this Arabian, as he was not successful as a racer; but this eventually disappeared, for in the next century, during the reign of Queen Anne, we find "The Darley Arabian," imported by a Mr. Darley from Aleppo. This horse was bred in the desert of Palmyra, and it is said that his progeny were unequaled for beauty, speed and strength. The Darley Arabian is often termed the Father of the Turf, and, indeed, the history of the turf may be said to begin from his time. Next we have the Godolphin Arabian, which was imported by Lord Godolphin. It is said, however, that this horse was wrongly described as an Arabian, and that he was really a Barb, imported from Barbary. He lived to be 29 years old, and died in 1753. Previous to the time when special care began to be taken in the selection of sire and dam, it was the custom to turn horses out to graze over the commons of England, and it was made law (32 Henry VIII, c. 13), "That no person shall put on any forest, chase, moor, heath, common, or waste any stoned horse above the age of two years not being fifteen hands high;" thus showing that height was thought an essential requisite for sires in those days. During the last two hundred years the pursuit of horse-racing has been more attractive to the leading families of England than any other outdoor pastime. Horse-racing as a public sport may be said to have commenced in the reign of James I, the races then run being purely for amusement; but it is recorded that so early as the time of Henry II races were run in Smithfield for the purpose of selling the horse that got the best of the struggle. In some parts of England horse-racing was commonly practiced at Easter time, and at the end of the seventeenth century it was prohibited, as being "contrary to the holiness of the season." In 1740 horse-racing had become so prevalent throughout the country that a law was passed by Parliament to restrain it, and it was enacted that after the 24th of June, 1740, no plate should be run for of less value than £50, the penalty for transgression of the law being £200. Parliament further settled the weights to be carried in all races, as follows:—5 years old, 10 stone; 6 years old, 11 stone; 7 years old and aged, 12 stone.

It is possible to obtain but few of the performances of the horses during the early part of the 18th century. The published records date from 1718, and the races were generally matches, and in long courses varying from four to twelve miles in length. In the year just mentioned 23 matches were decided on Newmarket heath, in all but one of which the distance was four miles. In 1719 the Duke of Wharton made two matches of six miles each, and in the same year a "Royal Cup," value 100 guineas, was given by George I for five-year-old mares, 10st. each, distance four miles, which was won by the Duke of Rutland's Bonny Black, by Black Hearty, son of Byerly Turk. In this race 31 started, and no less than 16 were placed by the judge. In the next year the "Royal Cup" was again given; 18 started, and Bonny Black again won. In 1720, 26 matches were run, and in the month of October in that year the Duke of Wharton's Coneyskins, 11st. 10 lb., beat Lord Hillsborough's Speedwell, 12st., the best of three heats, 12 miles, for 1,000 guineas, thus showing that racing in those days was more for endurance and staying powers than for speed. For a few years only about that time are there any records of the racing that took place, and not until the latter part of the last century do we find any regular record kept. In those early days of racing "Give and Take Plates" were both common and popular, with conditions as follows: The horses entered carried weight for age and weight for inches, each horse being measured under a standard before starting. Aged horses and mares, 13 hands high, carried 7st., and for every additional one-eighth of an inch 14 ounces extra. Six-year-olds carried 4lbs. and five-year-olds 12lbs. less; thus, if a horse stood 14 hands high, he carried 9st.; 15 hands, 11st.; and so on in the same proportion. The following is a correct return of a Give and Take Plate, run over the Knavesmire, at York, on August 21, 1753:

A plate of £50 for horses, etc., "Give and Take," 14 hands, aged, 9st., 4 mile heats.

Mr. Hudson's br m Pickering Molly, by a son of Smiling Ball, 13 hands 2 inches, 8st	1 1
Lord Rockingham's ch h Silverleg, by Young Cartouch, 13 hands 3¾ inches, 8st. 8lb. 12oz	3 2
Sir J. L. Kaye's b g Adam, by Young Cartouch, 13 hands 3 inches, 8 st. 7lb	2 drawn

From about the end of the last century dates the flourishing period of horse racing, which has been annually increased by the ever-growing interest taken in it by all classes of society. In 1752 there were 60 thoroughbred stallions standing in various parts of England. The fees were then very moderate. Oronootes headed the list at 20 guineas, Bolton Starling was next at eight guineas, while others varied at from one to three guineas. Eight of these horses were reputed imported Arabians, and it is owing to these well-selected Arabian and Barbary horses, crossed with the best British mares, that England now reigns supreme in the production of the best breed of horses in the world.—*Federal Australian.*

A Trainer Obtains a Verdict for False Imprisonment.—During last summer Dugald J. Bannatyne, who owns several racehorses, made two or three complaints before Justice Edwards, of Eatontown, N. J., and Squire Childs, of Red Bank, N. J., charging William Pryor, a well-known trainer, with embezzling large sums of money from him. Pryor was held on one charge and discharged by Squire Childs upon the other, when he demanded a hearing. At the hearing Bannatyne said he was a Scotch lawyer, and asked to be allowed to act as his own counsel. He failed to prove embezzlement or any offense, and Pryor was not indicted by the Grand Jury upon the first charge. Lately Pryor brought suit for damages against Bannatyne, charging him with malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. The defense consisted of an effort to show that Pryor, while employed as trainer for Bannatyne, had misappropriated funds given him to pay bills with. The jury gave a verdict in favor of Pryor for $1,000.

Oregon Horses.

Dear Breeder and Sportsman: Having more leisure than anything else at the present time in this rainy country, I will jot down a few items under the above head, and anything else that may occur to me as I go along that I think will be of interest to some of the readers of the Breeder and Sportsman. I will first speak of a dead horse, that has left a great many of his offspring in this part of the State; and I predict that some of them will one of these days score a mark on the "black board," that will be a credit to their illustrious sire. I refer to Kisber, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Fallis. He died in your city last year soon after being landed from the Oregon steamer. He died, as I understand, of pneumonia, occasioned by exposure on board of the ship. As I have some experience in shipping horses on board of those ships, I want to call attention of other parties that may do so to the fact that they cannot be too careful of valuable stock under their charge on the trip between San Francisco and any of the ports up this way. It is important that they should have the constant attention night and day of a good careful person of experience, and one who does not get seasick; ready at anytime to make any changes of clothing, etc., that may be indicated. If these precautions had been observed, I think one of the greatest trotting stallions that ever lived would have been alive to-day. I think I know what I am talking about when I speak in such high praise of this horse. I trained him and drove him in the last race that he trotted, and I feel positive that he had but few peers and no superiors as a fast, game and level headed-trotter. I trained him just six weeks on a very poor track, just after closing a season in the stud, and he had covered sixty mares. In his race he made a record of 2:27½ under greater disadvantage of a poor track, and other things too tedious to explain here, than any other horse ever did, making as good a showing in time; and I as much believe as I do that I am writing these lines that he could have trotted that day on one of your good California tracks in 2:18 or better, and I believe that if he had lived, and kept in good health another season, he would have wiped out the best record ever made by a stallion; nor would it have surprised me if he had made the best trotting record ever made. I had no pecuniary interest in Kisber, nor do I own any of his colts, but I never heard of a horse's death that I was as sorry of as his.

While speaking of the great dead, I can't pass by that wonderful horse Milliman's Bellfounder, that died a few years ago in the adjoining territory of Washington, without calling attention to his great prepotency as a trotting sire. I have handled a good many of his colts, and was acquainted with most all of his get that appeared on the turf in this part of the country, and I think them wonderful, considering their opportunities and their breeding on the dam's side. I don't think he ever covered a mare that could trot in three minutes, or one of any pretentious to being fairly well trotting bred, but still all of his colts were trotters. I don't think there was ever one, that had the least bit of handling for speed, but could trot in three minutes or better, and the most of them that had any kind of a show would get below 2:40 in a very short time. He only has, I believe, four in the 2:30 list, but I know of ten or twelve others that have records between 2:30 and 2:35 that if they had been trotted on good tracks would have records of 2:30 and below it. So I think if his useful life in the stud had fallen among a better class of mares he would have ranked as one of the best stallions in the United States.

After considering the good blood by the two above departed ones, and several that are living that we know to be good, we conclude that we are on the high road to success in the breeding of the fast trotter. But before we can compete with California, we have got to in some way overcome our long, rainy winters; and I think of no way to do it except by having covered tracks, something I consider perfectly practicable, and not nearly so expensive as one would think, unless they had made an estimate of the cost, something I have taken the trouble to do thoroughly. The cost to cover a half-mile track, thirty feet wide, will not exceed $2,500, which is a mere nothing when we consider the great benefit to be derived from it. Our most wideawake citizens here seem to see it when their attention is called to it, and I don't think there is any doubt but there will be at least one track of that kind somewhere near Portland before another winter sets in.

This letter I am afraid is already getting too long for you to give space to in your valuable paper, so I will only refer to one of our living stallions in this letter—that one is Hambletonian Mambrino, sold at the dispersion sale of the Reedville trotting stock last fall, and bought by the Hon. Wm. Galloway of Yamhill county, in this State; and as I have had an intimate acquaintance with this horse from his colthood to the present time, I am prepared to say that I think he is one of the greatest horses in this or any other country; he is one of the most perfectly formed and absolutely sound horses in every way that I have ever been acquainted with. He is a beautiful dark bay in color with black points, and judging from what others tell me and from pictures I have seen, he is more like his paternal grandsire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, than any horse in the country. He is now eight years old, sired by Menelaus, a noted son of the Hero of Chester; his first dam Olean, by Border Chief, by Mambrino Chief; after that he runs into the thoroughbred lines that have nicked the best with the trotter. Border Chief's dam was by Hunt's Brown Highlander that often appears in the blood of some of our best performers on the turf. The first dam of Menelaus was by Long Island Black Hawk, second dam by Duroc, third dam by Coffin's Messenger, by imported Messenger.

Hambletonian Mambrino is the sire of Jane L, a three-year-old filly that was not broken until late in the spring, and had two or three attacks of the pinkeye, but still in the latter part of July, over the worst track that horses ever trotted over, at Vancouver, W. T., beat the get of such deservedly good sires as Kisber, Rockwood and Altamont in a hard-contested race of five heats; although she was, so wild she could hardly be got on the track, owing to fear of the crowd, still she trotted steadily, taking the whip when hard pressed and never made but one break during the race. The track was a bed of dust and gravel five or six inches deep; did not look as though any trotter would keep his feet on it. Again, at the State fair, in September, she beat the same field, with the addition of another good colt by Rockwood, one of the finest contested races of seven heats ever trotted by three-year-olds. Jane L is one of the most level-[illegible]

and game fillies I ever saw. She wes bonght et the Reedville sale for the low price of $650 by a perty, for road purposes, and prohehly will never appear again on the track, which is unfortunate for I think there is hardly eny donht, if she was trained and trotted the coming season, she would get a record of 30 or better. There was another colt of the same age as she sold at the sele, hy the same horse, that I think as well of for making e fast and reliable trotter as I do of her. He was driven on the track hut e few times, hnt could show e three-miunte lick almost at the start. He was knocked down at $350, and resold a dey or two after for $600. Major Magoon of Grant county is his present owner. He bonght him for breeding purposes, and I think he hes secnred a treasure for the purpose. His pedigree traces twenty-three times to imported Messenger.

I met Mr. G. H. Tongue yesterdey, the principal hreeder of fine stock in Washington county, and he tells me he has e colt coming two years old that he is very sweet on, by Hambletonian Mamhrino, out of Springfield Maid, hy Lakeland Ahdallah, her dam hy Alexander's Ahdallah. Mr. Tongue says this colt does not seem to know any other gait hut the trot, and he says the colt that heats him next fall will do to go to California and trot against the hest in the world. I think the stakes for two end three-year-old trotters the coming season will fill well here, as there ere a greet meny gentlemen of means here that have well-hred colts they will put in training as soon as the weether will admit of it. A great drawhack here to the development of our young trotters is the scarcity of reliahle and competent trainers; and there is e good opening for one or two good men here thet thoroughly nnderstand the husiness.

Everyone here that has seen the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN speaks in high praise of it, and I am in hopes it is meeting with the petronage that it deserves. Yonrs truly,

L. B. LINDSEY..

Reedville, Or., Jan. 18, 1883.

Foreign Turf Notes.

At the sale of the thoronghbreds helonging to the late Mr. H. Jones, held at Tattersall's on the 8th nlt., the famons Prince Charlie, hy Blair Athol, foaled 1869, and winner of the Two Thousand Guineas in 1872, was sold for 680 guineas. At the same sale several blood mares, the property of the late Mr. F. Getton, were sold. Of these the *Sportsman* said: "I am efreid that several of them are destined to he sent to America, the gentleman who not infrequently purchases for the Yankees heing pretty husy at work." The only huyer at the sale who hes heretofore ected for American hnyers was Mr. Weatherhy, who hought four lots, viz.: Gaudalope (1869), hy Neptunus, dam Curacoa by The Cure, covered hy Pero Gomez, 39 guineas; Sorcerer (1873), hy Rosicrucien, dam Bas Bleu, covered hy Isonomy, 480 guineas: Amherwitch (1878), hy Nuneham, dam Sorceress, covered hy Isonomy, 170 guineas, end Choppe (1875), hy Restitution, dam Chopette, covered hy Isonomy, 200 guineas.

In noticing the work done hy horses nnder "training intelligence" on the 8th inst., Marsh is reported as having a long string out at Newmerket, hnt no mention is made of Mr. Keene's horses. The report from Stockhridge, where Mr. Lorillard's horses are located, seys: "Cannon had thirty horses trotting ahont on the flat previous to centering them np Bush Hill. Sachem and Iroquois covered five fnrlongs hriskly."

The entries for the Lincoln Hendicap, to he run on Tuesdey, March 27, number seventy, or four less then last year. As e whole, they are an excellent lot, end incluńe Wallenstein, Sechem, Pinafore, Iroquois and several of last year's fevorites, together with Buchanan, the winner in 1881. The Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase, to he run on Fridey, March 30, received forty-one entries as against forty-three last year, the Irish division heing as nsual very strong, their lot including such veterans as Regal (winner in 1876), Liberator (winner in 1879), and Downpatrick. Among the English lot ere Empress, the winner in 1880, and Woodhrook, the winner in 1881, and the Americen-hred Jolly Sir John, hy Glenelg.

The New Orleans Races Off.

Owing to the continued unfavorahle weather end other causes the winter meeting of the newly organized New Orleans Jockey Clnh has heen indefimitely postponed. There were nearly 100 horses there, and hed the weather been feir an excellent meeting would without donht heve taken plece. The constant rains since before Christmas rendered the track unfit for use, end the outlook thet the weather wonld remain hed decided Messrs. Engeman & Co. to abendon the enterprise until next season. The following card from Mr. Engeman eppeared in the New Orleans papers of the 23d ult.:

"I have found it edvisahle to postpone nntil another season the project of winter reces at New Orleens. Our horse men have heen here, some of them, six weeks. They have had no opportunity to prepare their horses for racing on account of extremely had weether. The stables have heen snrronnded hy weter. The track hes heen flooded and it has heen impossihle for them to get ready to race. Even with fine weather for the next month the horses could scarcely he prepared to start with satisfaction to ourselves and the puhlic. This is unfortunate and to he regretted, hut was unavoidable. The seeson is so far advanced that postponement is edvisahle. Next seasoa, hy the 25th of Novemher, we shall hring here eighty or more horses in training and ready to start early in December and to race whenever the weather permits."

SANTA ANITA FOAL.—On Jan. 24th, at E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita ranch, Los Angeles county, Athola, hy Glen Athol—Annette, dropped a filly foal by Lexingtor hy Lexington. The foal is hay, right fore foot white and both hind feet half way np to the hocks.

CHICAGO.—This old-time trotter, whose romentic history we outlined e few weeks ago, has heen redeemed from the menial service of a junk wagon, having heen purchased hy Jeck Cottrell. The price peid wes $190.

By a postal from D. Z. Hall, Secretary of the Chicago Driving Park, we are informed that at a meeting of the Directors held on Jan. 19th, J. F. Caldwell, G. S. Caldwell and Wm. O'Brien, who were expelled on June 29, 1881, were fully reinstated.

Duval's Pilot and Lee's Crah, two well-known horses, will trot a mile and repeat race at the Park, Saturday, Feh. 10th, for $500. Pilot will go to a Petalnma cart and Crab to buggy. It is said the race is "for hlood" and no foolishness.—*Reno Gazette.*

Little Brown Jug will, it is expected, be all right again this year. The pacer's lameness last season is said to have been the result of improper shoeing.

Entries at Coney Island.

The Coney Islend Jockey Clnh has made public the entries received for the stakes which closed on the 1st inst. In view of the active rivalry between associetions East and West the entry is larger then expected. end the felling off in the total for 1873 from the total entry for the same events mede in 1882 is mnch smaller than expected in view of the large entry made for other ettractive stakes opened for the first time this year. The totals for the several events are es follows:

JUNE MEETING.

	1882.	1883.
Coney Island Stakes	47	39
Coney Island Cup	28	22
Selling stakes	69	53
Seaboard Stakes	—	51
Two-year-old selling stakes	—	45
Two-year-old post stakes	—	5

SEPTEMBER MEETING.

Autumn Stakes	74	76
September Stakes	45	55
Autumn Cup	34	37

Among the subscrihers appeer the names of nearly all the Eastern owners, inclnding Messrs. Pierre end Geo. L. Lorillard, D. D. Withers, Oden Bowie, Dwyer Brothers, N. W. Kittson, Mr. Kelso, J. A. Grinstead, Fred. Gehherdt, Snedeker & Co., J. E. Kelly, Appleby & Johnson, C. Reed, Cridge & Co., Graham Bros., Burnham & Sons, Blohm & Co., R. W. Walden, Davis & Hall, Fred. Rohinson, R. McClellend, W. R. Bahcock, W. C. Daly, W. Jennings, J. McMehon, L. A. Ehlers, Jeter Walden and the Preakness, Yonkers, Bedford, Magenta end Clyde stables. Among the entries for the two-year-old stakes are representatives of the prominent racing families of the country, while hoth the three-year-old and all-aged stakes present the names of many popnlar favorites. Bnt perheps the most gratifying feeture, especially to the older admirers of racing, is the excellent names found among the entries both for the Coney Island and Antumn Cups, the former at two miles and a qnarter and the latter three miles, which warrents a helief thet hoth will prodnce well-contested races. The entries for eech are:

Coney Island Cup.—P. Lorillard's Herhert and Wyoming. G. L. Lorillard's Greenland and Monitor, Snedeker & Co.'s Girofle and Miss Lumley, F. Gehhardt's Eole, C. Reed's Thora, Graham's Brunswick, Reilly & Co.'s General Scott, Clyde Stahle's Ventriloquist, F. Carter's Secret, J. R. Graham's Halledon, Appleby & Johnson's Forester end Turco, Yonkers Stahle's General Monroe, O. Bowie's Compensation, Davis & Hall's Elle Warfield, G. B. Bryson's Bushwhacker, J. McMahon's Frankie B. and Venture, Mr. Kelso's Rica.

Autumn Cup.—P. Lorillard's Herhert, Hiewasse end Wyoming, Geo. L. Lorillard's Aella, Greenlend and Monitor, Dwyer Bros.' Carley B, Snedeker & Co.'s Girofle and Miss Lumley, F. Gehhardt's Eole, Graham Bros.' Brunswick, F. Carter's Secret, Yonkers Stahle's General Monroe, Applehy & Johnson's Turco, O. Bowie's Compensation, M. J. Daly's Hilarity, C. Littlefield's Free Gold, Reilly & Co.'s General Scott, W. Donahue's Strathspey, Davis & Hall's Ella Warfield, C. W. Medinger's Bonnie Kate, W. Jenning's Infanta and Blarney, W. L. Cassidy's Blazes, L. Hart's Rebellion, Lonisiana Stahle's Warrington, Burnham and Son's Barntop, G. B. Bryson's Bushwhacker, J. T. Williams' Checkmate, G. Coot's Ferg Kyle, J. W. Loud's Lida Stanhope, Morris & Petton's Apollo and Creosote, E. Corrigan's Long Mete, M. M. Allen's Jocko, Mr. Kelso's Bend Or.

Another feeture of the autumn meeting will be the race for the Greet Long Island Stakes, which, eccording to the notice of the Coney Island Jockey Clnh made a year ago, is now a dash of four miles. Conseqnently, the entry at once donhled, and as entries can be made up to September 1st the prohahilities are that the total entry will he larger then for any previons four-mile race within the recollection of race goers of the present day. The horses nominated on the 1st inst. are: Hiawasse, Eole, Thora, Ventriloquist, General Monroe, Compensation, Elle Warfield, Ferg Kyle, Apollo, Creosote end Jocko.

Racing Prospects in Oregon.

The board of managers of the State Agricultural Society heve put out their programme for the next fair, and it includes six deys of as diversified sport as was ever offered in Oregon. The five fnrlongs race for two-year-olds is revived, hut it should have heen mede a fixed event and named the Neyella Stake, after Judge Bybee's flying filly that won it with such ease and in the fastest time ever run at that distance—1:00½. She was a great filly that day; one of the grandest two-yeer-olds ever stripped in America, and recalled old Skedaddle, winner of the greet six-heet rece at St. Louis in 1864. She was pitted against the heautiful Lady Foster and Ballot Box filly, the former heing the very perfection of equine symmetry. Neyella's owner stood hy end saw his mare selling for $8 in pools of $18 end $20, hut she hed run so nnluckily all through the seeson that he lacked confidence to hack her. To our eye, she was the perfection of a finely ordered two-year-old, end we honght her for every dollar we could screpe. At last the flag fell with Neyella far in the rear. "Jnst my luck—whet did I tell you?" seid Bybee, as Lady Foster dashed to the front, followed by the Lulu Riggs filly, while Neyella was let off sidewise in a sort of slinking center. Two fnrlongs were done in this way, and Neyella wes to all appearances out of the race, whensuddenly a hright thought struck her end she appeered to have pressing business at the judge's stand. Quick as an "arrow from the Tarter's how" she took up the running, and in e dozen strokes her long, insidious strides hed laid her alongside the leader, elthough they were still rounding the hend, and Neyella wes on the outside. There wes yet life in the Chewecan filly, and her rider kept her gamely at work, hut the struggle was too nnequal. They entered the homestretch on equal terms, bnt the severity of the pece was beginning to tell npon Lady Foster, end the Lulu Riggs filly was already ont of the race. Half way down the stretch Neyella had the contest won to a certainty, and her rider took a strong pull, with which he won hy five lengths. A claim of foul riding, the most preposterous thing we ever heard, wes mede by the rider of the Lulu Riggs filly, hut the judges very properly refused to entertain it. So Oregon went to the front with the fastest time on record at that distance. In receiving the new "hill of fare," as an old friend of ours used to call it, we greatly regret that there is no stake reserved expressly for three-year-old fillies, as the great want of Oregon at present is a fresh snpply of thoroughhred mares, and the offering of a prize or two in that class would perhaps he the means of hringing more mares to this State. The mare that comes here and heats Neyella next summer can lug off quite a neat little sum of money. Last spring, at Hillsboro and East Portland, she was a hig raw-looking filly with no knowledge of what was required of her, and hence it was not much of a trick for Lou Spencer to heat her; hut we wonld have liked to seeLou Spencer tackle her et Salem. There are no three-year-old fillies east of the mountains, save two at Baker City, and neither of them is fit to he classed with such animals as Ordinance or Sunbeam.—*Oregonian.*

THE GUN.

Marsh Notes.

Last Snnday's dnck shooting wes anything bnt setisfectory to sportsmen. Many went to the fevorite hnnting gronnds on Seturdey evening's trains, for the purpose of shooting by moonlight, hnt they were disappointed on account of the heevy fog that lay like e great white mentle on marsh and hey, end which also kept the qneen of the night from lessening the gloom with her rays of silvery light. On Sunday morning hnndreds more of these enthusiests jumped ont of their "warm, werm cots," and calling their dogs, were awey on the several hoats and trains that leave onr city for the hnnting grounds; nor were they a little disgusted es they groped around for their hoats or stumhled over the marshes in search of their hlinds. Many of those who went to the lower hay mershes returned on the first train without firing e shot. Those who found their hlinds and hed the plnck to wait said thet there is no place like an open marsh in a fog for meditating on the nncertainties of life, end one has an excellent opportunity, too, to call himself a fool for getting out of a comfortable bed, and with no one to dispnte him. Of the many who went to Alviso there were but few who mede good hags, excepting the hags mede hy Messrs. Stack, Hoefling and Spencer. On the Alviso and Alvarado marshes the shooting is es good es it has heen at eny time this year. There are more canvashacks in these localities than has been known for years, and they are in very good condition. From the np-river marshes, islands end ponds the report is not so enconraging, for the hirds are less plentifnl, and as they ere quite poor in flesh there is no sport or profit in killing. The poor condition of the hirds is no donht due to the fect that the frost killed all the natural food, and. they have heen for some time living on short rations. As the Teal Station Clnb is heiting its ponds it is understood that there is plenty of good game on that preserve yet. It will not he long before the dnck shooting will he over, and then the snipe with its uncertain flight will attract the ettention of sportsmen.

BEAR VS. SHEEP.—For quite a period of lete, the sheepmen of Wooden valley, seys the Napa reporter, heve heen trouhled hy the depredations of a colony of hears, known from the tracks to consist of two old ones and three cnhs. They mede hevoc with the flocks of A. J. Raney, and lately killed eight sheep for Mr. Chapman, a near neighbor. Traps have heen set, poisoned meet put out, and other devices employed without avail to destroy the animals. Hunters are not timorous to take a shot at the enimals, who have been hnnted into the hush and inaccessible wilds, hut none of them so far have heen come up with. Nevertheless, the loss of sheep becoming so great, some method to rid the country of these predatory animals hecomes no longer a qnestion of good policy merely, hut one of dollars and cents.

The shooting on the Sen Bruno marshes last Sunday wes very poor, there being no flight during the dey. The fog was so dense thet the hnnters conld not see over twenty yards in any direction. As there wes no windand the lower hay wes es calm as a mill-pond the hirds ley far ont from the lend. Quite a number of sportsmen were down hut many returned without firing a shot. In these marshes is a curiosity in the shape of a Chinese hnnter. This sport (?) says that he frequently kills thirty or forty ducks in a day; he shoots on the wing as well as on the weter.

Last Sunday Messrs. Spencer, Hoefling and Stack were, as usual, at their hunting gronnds at Alviso and hed, as nsually they have, their share of good luck in the pursuit of sport and dncks. Mr. Hoefling and Mr. Spencer shot together and killed upwards of sixty dncks, sixteen of which were cans. Mr. Stack showed np a string of thirty hirds, of which eleven were the mnch-sought-for canvasbecks.

Last Snnday Mr. H. Briggs, Mr. Bogart, Gen. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Higgins and Mr. R. Wilson were up at Sherman Island for a day's shooting; they found thet there was hut little sport, as the flight was rather poor end the hirds poorer still. The party hagged upwards of 80 hirds, hnt they were very thin in flesh and hardly worth the powder that it took to kill them.

According to the *Vanity Fair* the largest individnel hag ever made, or et least officially recorded, wes made hy the present Lord Walsingham on the 28th of August, 1872, when he killed 842 grouse to his own gun. Sir Frederick Milbenk and Lord De Grey have slanghtered vast numbers of gronse in one day, hut their scores ere inferior to Lord Walsingham's.

It will be a pleasnre to his many friends to hear that Mr. R. Brooks, who has heen so long and even dengerously ill, is now on the road to the recovery of his health, and it will not he long ere his hrother hnntsmen will have the pleasure of his company again in the marshes and foothills.

J. D. Enas treed a wildcat near Sunnyside Apiery, Sunday, northwest of town, says the Nape *Register*, and brought him down et the fire of his trusty gun. The animal measured two feet end nine inches in length end weighed eighteen ponnds.

Commodore R. L. Ogden, well known among the shooting men here, and orgenizer of the Tule Belle shooting club, the first of its kind in this part of the world, has gone to Europe from New York. He will he out here in April.

Capt. A. H. Bogerdus hes accepted a chellenge from Dr. Carver to shoot et one hnndred pigeons, "for from $1,000 to $10,000 a side," the contest to take place et Louisville, Ky., nnder English rules.

The Cordelia clnh did not succeed in convicting the men they had arrested for stealing the decoys end the boats.

History of a recent hunt: Scene, Marin County. Two wagons; four men; four guns; nine hounds; one lark.

The cold weether of the last of the week, and the northerly winds, will drive the birds out of the ponds again.

Some of the small sloops which have heen used as "hunting boxes" up river have come hack to the lower hay.

Hunters, with hounds, ahound on Mount Tamalpais, and are strongly suspected of violating the deer law.

Delegetes from the hose companies of Hollister, Watsonville and Santa Cruz, interested in the diamond helt, will meet soon to decide the date and locality in which the next contest for that prize is to take place. Watsonville and Hollister have each had it once.

(Concluded from page 65.)

for recountiug here. The Mohawks are coming prominently to the front. The great young horse Overman, 2:20, is hy a son of Mohawk, Elmo, and Yellow Dock, that trotted in 2:11 with running mate and in harness in 2:20¾, is hy another son, Clark's Mohawk Jr., the descendants of Davy Crockett, among them Red Cloud, 2:18, and Etta Jones, 2:20. Long Island Black Hawk was the sire of Mohawk, so that there is again the blending of the lines of Abdallah and Andrew Jackson.

There are so many Almonts on the Pacific coast that very many of our readers will he interested in the following hietory:

Almont made his first season in the stud in 1869, and the first of his produce started in 1873 at two and three years old. Four of his get started and all were winners. In 1874 five of his get started and four of them won, among them the four-year-old Allie West, who made a record of 2:29½, the fastest ever made by a four-year-old to that date. In 1875 eleven started and six were winners, among them Piedmont, who made a fonr-year-old record of 2:30¼ in third heat, the fastest ever made to that dats by a four-year-old in third heat; and Allie West, after a full season in the stud, reduced his record to 2:25. Up to an d including 1876, Almont had thirteen winners. That year they started in twenty-four races; won first money in eight, second money in eight, and third money in two, winning money in over two-thirds of the races in which they started. In 1877 four new winners came out, among them Katie Jackson, four-year-old record of 2:25¾ in third heat, and Alice West; four-year-old record of 2:29¾ in fourth heat. Eighteen hnndred and seventy-eight brought out nine new winners, among them Aldine, with five-year-old record of 2:28¾ in seventh heat. Easter Maid this year reduced her record to 2:29, and Alice West reduced hers to 2:27. In 1879 fonrteen new winners came out. Ella Earle made a record of 2:25; Fanny Witherspoon (five years old), 2:26; Mnsette, 2:30, and Clermont 2:30, and Alice West reduced her record to 2:26. In 1880 thirteen new winners were added to the list, and four new ones entered the 2:30 class, viz: Piedmont, record 2:21¼ (public trial of 2:18¼); Alta (six years old), 2:25½ in sixth heat; Sannie G, 2:27, and Una, 2:29 in third heat. Musette reduced her previous record of 2:30 to 2:29¼, in third heat, winning the second, third and seventh heats. Fanny Witherspoon reduced her record to 2:25 in sixth heat, winniug fifth, sixth and seventh heats.

The results of the trotting season of 1881 added more to the reputation of the Almonts than any previous year. A number of his produce won. Two new ones made records of 2:26, or hetter, aud two others made records below 2:20. Early Rose made a record of 2:25½ in third heat, winning fourth heat and race in 2:26½. Hamlin's Almont Jr. made a record of 2:26 in second heat, winning the third heat and race in 2:27¾. Piedmont reduced his record to 2:17¼, made in fourth heat, the fastest record ever made hy any stallion in fourth heat, and only then excelled by Smuggler who in first, second and third heats has a faster record, hut was beaten by Goldsmith Maid in 2:17¼ in fourth heat of the race in which he made 2:15½ in first heat. In 1882 Jerome Eddy made a stallion record of 2:16½ in first heat, hut the fourth heat was a dead one in 2:20, and he was heaten in the race by Black Clond. Piedmont won his race, making a record of 2:19½ in fifth heat, and 2:21 in sixth heat. Fanny Witherspoon made a record of 2:19¾ in third heat, and won the fonrth heat in 2:20. Aldine won a six heat race, reducing her record to 2:26¼ in third heat, and winning sixth heat in 2:27½. King Almont won a six-heat race, making record of 2:30½ in fifth heat, and Una made a two-mile record of 4:54¼.

In 1882 the Almonts grew rapidly in favor with horsemen and the general public, and greatly increased their reputation as game and fast and reliahle trotters.

Aldine, early in the season, won a hotly contested race of aeven heats, winning the third, aixth and seventh heats, and closed the season hy winning at Hartford, Conn., on August 29th, the 2:26 race, heating a field of eight in 2:20, 2:20, 2:22; and with only one day intervening, won the 2:23 race in 2:20½, 2:19¼, 2:19¼. She was then sold for a large price to Wm. H. Vanderbilt, af New York city, who had previously purchased the Almont mare, Early Rose. Early Rose, in 1882, won a number of hotly contested races, and as early as June 21st, at Hartford, Conn, reduced her record to 2:20¼, made in fourth heat of the 2:26 race, winning the first, second and fourth heats in 2:22, 2:22½, 2:20¼. On the 27th of June, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Early Rose won the 2:23 race, winning the first, third and fifth heats in 2:22¼, 2:22, 2:23; the second being a dead heat with Tariff in 2:20¾, and the fourth won by Pickard in 2:22¾.

After thia she was sold to Wm. H. Vanderbilt. He had Aldine and Early Rose harnessed as a douhle team, and the firet time they were speeded together they trotted the mile out in 2:25½, and within two weeks trotted the Charter Oak Park track in 2:16½, the fastest time ever made by a donhle team.

Fanny Witherspoon won the 2:19 race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Angust 25th, in straight heats, in 2:19, 2:18½, 2:18¼, beating the noted trotters, Pickard, 2:18¼; William H, 2:18½; Driver, 2:19½; Capt. Emmons, 2:20 and Humboldt, 2:20.

Westmont, a seven-year-old aon of Almont, out of a pacing mare, made his first appearance on the turf in 1882, and early in the season made a pacing record of 2:26, and has heen campaigned all through the snmmer and fall, and into the winter, pacing prohably more races in 1882 than any horse on the turf, thus ahowing wonderfnl game and endurance. At Lawrence, Kan., Sept. 23d, over a half mile, he won the 2:18 pacing race, taking eecond, third and fourth heats in 2:21¾, 2:22¾, 2:23¾, the first heing a dead heat with Lone Jack in 2:22.

Lillian started the season with a record of 2:40¼, which, on the 19th of May, she reduced to 2:26 in fourth heat; and on September 16th she won the free-for-all trot at Lonisville, Ky., winning second, third and fonrth heats in 2:23, 2:26½, 2:25, beating France's Alexander, winuer of the great stallion race at Rochester, N. Y., in 1881, making a record of 2:19, and Deck Wright record of 2:19¾. She was then sold for a fancy price.

King Almont entered the 2:30 class on the 29th of September at Alhany, N. Y., winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:26¾, 2:29, 2:26½. At Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 4th, King Almont wou the second, third and fourth heats in 2:26¼, 2:28¼, 2:26¼, and at Boston, Mass., won the 2:26 race, winning the second, fourth and fifth heats in 2:27, 2:28½, 2:26½.

Starlette, bred at Fairlawn, sold, and name changed by owner to Annie S, after ahout six weeks' handliug, started in her first race at Louisville, Ky., September 12th, and made a record of 2:28¾ in second heat. She afterwards won at Chicago. At Lexington, Ky., October 16th, Annie S won one of the most hotly contested races ever trotted by a green five-year-old, winning the fourth, fifth and seventh heats in 2:26¾, 2:31¾, 2:32.

It is not intended to refer to all the Almonts that trotted in 1882, but it is deemed proper to mention a few of them.

Atlantic, sold from Fairlawn to R. W. Davis, of West Williamsfield, Ohio, started in his first race as a four-year-old at Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 22d, after having served forty mares, and won the four-year-old stakes at his eese, making a record of 2:39¼. It is published that he trotted a qnarter in his race in 36 seconds and trotted a mlle in 2:29¾, the last quarter in 35 seconds—a 2:20 gait. While this is no record, I have full faith in the performance, as Mr. Davis has settled with me the extra price to he paid when the colt trotted in 2:30 or better.

Harhinger, a three-year-old Almont, won the three-year-old stakes at the Maine State Fair, Sept. 26th, distancing the field the first heat, and Venetia won the two-year-old stakes at the State Fair held at Salem, Oregon, in September, 1882. At Yreka, California, Altamont won the free-for-all trot, making a record of 2:37¾ in third heat. The mnd was deep and stiff, and the owner of Altamont writes that but for this, there would be another Almont in the 2:30 list.

In 1882 the grandsons and granddaughters of Almont made a very remarkable showing, winning the colt stakes and other races, from Oregon and California across the continent to Maine. For want of space, only a brief reference can be made to their performances. Maggie Arnold, hy Almont Mamhrino, won in Oregon hotly contested races, and closed the season by winning at Yreka, California, the free-for-all race for horses in the district, taking second, third and fonrth heats in 2:36¼, 2:35,? 2:37½ over a slow track. Zilophone, by Altamont, won at the same place the three-year-old etakee, distancing his competitor in eecond heat in 2:57, and was sold for $1,000. At Union, Oregon, Au Revoir, by Alwood, won the two-year-old stakes. At Chico, California, Telegraph, by Tilton Almont, won the three-year-old stakes, winning second, third and fourth heats; and Almoone, by Algona, son of Almont, was second in last heat, and made so good a showing for a green colt, that had bnt little handliug, that a number of mares were engaged to his sire at $150 stud fee for 1883.

At Manhattan, Kansas, Harrop's Tom, by Almont Prince, won the three-minute race, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats; and Mable H, hy Col. West, son of Almont, won in Missouri, and afterwards ahowed a trial of 2:27 over the Milwaukee track, and was sold for $3,000.

In Iowa and Illinois, the four-year-old filly, Lorelle, by Almont Rattler, won the four-year-old stakes and other races, among them a free for all trot. Zingara won the three-year-old stakes at Clinton, Iowa, winning first, fourth and fifth heats, and also won at Alhany, Ill., and De Witt, Iowa. Theta also won the three-year-old stakes at Muscatine, Iowa, and Oprhia won as a two-year-old. All these were sired hy Almont Rattler, one of the finest sons of Almont. His get had previously won the two and three-year-old stakes in 1880 and 1881. At Bloomington, Ill., Almont M, by Almont, Jr., won the fifth, sixth and seventh heats of the 3:30 race, the seventh heat being trotted in 2:48. Alcaid, by Alroy, son of Almont, won a five heat race in Illinois. Victor Almont won the three-year-old stakes at Norwalk, Ohio, winning first, second and fourth heats. At Wyauwega, Wis., Alar Clay, Jr., hy Alar Clay, son of Almont, won the three-year-old purse. At Portland, Maine, Glenarm, hy Constellation, won the four-year-old stakes, making the fastest time ever made hy a Maine-bred fonr-year-old; and also won the four-year-old stakes at the Maine State Fair at Lewiston, and Gallant, also by Constellation, won second money, the other four starters being distanced. The get of Constellation had won the two and three-year-old atakes in 1880 and 1881.

Maud T, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., came out this season without any record, and on the 18th of May, at Mayaville, Ky., made a record of 2:26 in second heat, and 2:29 in third heat; aud on June 9, at Detroit, Mich., won a seven-heat race, taking first, fourth and aeventh heats, heating Walnut and Florence M. At Toledo, Ohio, shc won the fourth, fifth and aixth heats, heating Doct. Norman, Commander, Barret, and other fast horses.

Annie W, by Bostick's Almont Jr., began the aeaaon on the 16th of May, at Mayaville, Ky., winning the 2:20 race in straight heats. She afterwards won the 2:20 trots at Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Jackson, East Saginaw, and Grand Rapids, Mich., beating such noted horses as William H, record 2:18¾; Croxie, 2:19¼; Driver, 2:19½; Dick Wright, 2:19¾; Fanny Robinson, 2:20¼; Voltaire, 2:20¼, and Red Cross, 2:21½.

Catchfly, out of a mare by Almont, won the 2:30 trot at Lexington, Ky., October 14, making a record of 2:27¼ in third heat.

Attention is called to the very important fact that these winners in 1882 were sired by thirteen different sons of Almont, which shows that Almont not only sires fast trotters himself, hut transmits with great nniformity to his sons the ahility to sire fast and game trotters. This demonstrates his wonderful prepotency as a trottiug sire. The chief glory of a sire is that his descendants shall he an improvement on himself, and from present indications the probability is that some of his sons will prove to be more successful sires of fast trotters than Almont himself.

Twenty of the sons and daughters of Almont now have records of 2:30, or better; and three of them have records below 2:20. This ie about double as many as any trotting stallion now living, or that ever lived, had at same age. He already has more of his get with records helow 2:20 than his distinguished grandsire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and more than any stallion of any age has, except Volunteer, who is now old enough to be his grandsire. Four of Almont's sons have already sired five trotters with records of 2:28¼, and under, viz.: Annie W, 2:20; Jewett, three years old, record of 2:23½, since ıednced to 2:22½; Lizzie 2nd, 2:23½; Maud T, 2:26, and Rachel B, 2:28¼, and a daughter of his produced Catchfly, that made a record of 2:27¼ in 1882.

The following is a list of the get of Almont that have records of 2:30, or better, with year and heat in which they made their fastest record:

1. Piedmont	2:17¼.	4th heat.	1881.
2. Fanny Witherspoon	2:18¼.	3d "	1882.
3. Aldine	2:19¼.	3d "	1882.
4. Early Rose	2:20¼.	4th "	1882.
5. Westmount (pacer)	2:21¼.	2d "	1882.
6. Lillian	2:23.	2d "	1882.
7. Ella Earl	2:25.	3d "	1879.
8. Allie West (5 years)	2:25.	1st "	1875.
9. Alta	2:25½.	6th "	1880.
10. Katie Jackson (4 years old)	2:25¼.	3d "	1877.
11. Alice West	2:26.	2d "	1879.
12. Almont Jr. (Hamlin's)	2:26.	2d "	1881.
13. King Almont	2:26½.	4th "	1882.
14. Annie S (5 years)	2:26¾.	4th "	1882.
15. Sannie G	2:27.	1st "	1880.
16. Almont Jr. (Bostick's)	2:29.	1st "	1875.
17. Dolly Davis	2:29.	1st "	1875.
18. Musette	2:29¼.	3d "	1880.
19. Una	2:29½.	3d "	1880.
Una (2 miles)	5:54¼.	1st "	1880.
20. Clermont	2:30.	4th "	1879.

The pecnliar excellence of Almont as a sire is the uniformity with which he stamps his image and impresses his own remarkable qnalities on his offspring. All of his foals, out of all classes of mares, are horn with a disposition to trot. As a uniform sire of fast trotters he stands without an equal. This might be expected from the great amount of speed-producing hlood that is concentrated in his veins. He comes hy his great prepotency honestly—by right of inheritance.

The special attention of hreeders is called to the remarkable fact that three of Almont's get with records of 2:30, or better, one with two-mile record of 4:54¼, are ont of strictly thoroughbred running mares, and that two others of his get with records respectively of 2:25 and 2:25½ are out of maree whose dams were thoroughbred running mares; and another with a record of 2:18¼ is out of a mare hy a running bred horse, and with no other known crosses. No other trotting stallion has ever accomplished such results.

At it Again.

Tbe point of superiority as marksmen between Police Officer P. D. Linville and George H. Brown has not as yet been decided to the satisfaction of the first named. Three weeks ago Linville was beaten one point in a fifty-shot match by Mr. Brown, and again last Sunday tbeso two came together and Linville was again beaten four points in 100 shots, but still undaunted by his past experience he steps up to tbe mark and cballenges Brown to shoot anotber match. Like thc bull tbat charged on tbe locomotive, "his pluck is to be admired, but d—n his judgment." We have seen barn-yard fowls of no particular breed kick and pick at eacb other for hours at a time and bccause some passerby stopped and looked at tbe ridiculous contest imagine that they were of game cock blood and crow all tbe louder. And it is witb buman beings as with dumb creaturcs: The loud crowing about $200 gold medals, $100 purses, etc., etc., bas attracted the attention of tbc public and brougbt forth an amused smile at tbe ridiculousness of sccond-class shots shooting for first-class stakes. Gentlcmen, tho public eye can sce througb the mantle of deccption that was thrown ovei them—'tis a little too tbin, just a little too thin. It would be better not to shoot for stakes at all than to have a $200 gold mcdal every timc. As abovo alludcd to, another matcb will come off on the 11tb of February between Mr. Brown and Linville at Shell Mound Park. The conditions are 100 shots at 200 yards for a $200 gold medal (?).

The Fusileers.

Last Sunday the San Francisco Fusileers, Company C, First Artillery Regimeut, N. G. C., held their first quarterly class shooting at Shell Mound Park. Iu the first class Lieut. H. J. Mangels won the prize gold mcdal with the following score: 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4—44.

In this class L. Haake shot second hest, making a total score of 43; third, Sergt. O. Lemke, 43; fourth, Capt. Johu Bruer, 40; fifth, F. Kuhls, 39 points.

In the second class Lieut. A. Hieber won the gold medal with the followiug score: 4, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4—42.

Second, Corp. C. F. Repenn, 41; third, W. Fischer, 39; fourth, Sergt. D. Welhern, 39; fifth, J. C. Nobmann, 36.

The third class, the silver medal, was won by F. Koch. Score: 3, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 3—35.

Second, Corp. H. Schultzen, 35; third, J. Schn . fourth, H. Dietrich, 31; fifth, S. Morcue, 25 points

HERD AND SWINE.

"An Extensive Dairyman"—A Tale of To-day.

Once npon a time, oh, so very long ago that none hnt the "oldest inhabitant" recalleth the time, even nnto the month of September, in tbe year of onr Lord MDCCCLXXXII, there came to the State called California certain wise men from the East, full of cunning desires wherewith to enable them to extract blood from a turnip, or to perform the equally marvelous feat of converting the fat of bulls and goats into the fragrant flavored butter of the creamery. These men reveled in wealtb and fared sumptnously every day; but alas, that every rose must have its thoru; tbat with the highest bliss there is tbe alloy of paiu. Wherefore should these men have a "soft thing" and die in oblivion, and let their secret perish with them; yea, verily, their hearts were pained within them that no man knew of their "discovery" (?) or bonght shares in their company. Burdened with this grief, they sougbt solace in travel, and wended their way nigh nnto the town called Santa Cruz. Here they found two fellow citizens whose hearts swelled with sympathy. One was "an extensive dairyman," Mr. Less, and tbe other his friend, Mr. Laffey. These gentlemen were then engaged with a demijohn and a deck of cards in conducting a campaign for "reform" in connty offices, hut being persuaded, they consented to confer upon these strangers a degree of notoriety in exchange for a share in their wealth. The "extensive dairyman" commenced at once, and Mr. Laffey associated his brother in the scheme, who became the most active partner. From this time the fame of oleomargarine began to spread abroad in the land. The impending ruin of the dairy interests was vociferonsly hewailed by the "extensive dairyman" and Brother Laffey. Calls, correspondence and conventions qnickly succeeded. Brother Laffey fled not from the pen of the reporter, hnt loudly lamented the manifold trausgressions of the "hull butter" men. But lo! a light shone round about him; a light, as it were, reflected from the shining faces of douhle eagles, and he looked and saw, and behold, the "vile compound" called "bull butter" was a delicions table delicacy. Saul of Tarsus, transformed to Paul the preacher, was not a more changed man than Laffey the oleomargarineist. He frequented the Palace Hotel, smoked fine cigars, drank choice champagne, and went up and down the streets of the great city proclaiming the virtnes of oleomargarine, and was the hero of an advertising interview in the *Chronicle*. Whereupon Mr. Less, the "extensive dairyman" suffered so from surprise that he "drove to the ranch, twenty miles off," and then came to the great city of San Francisco to hear Laffey relate his wonderfnl experieuce. He was told to take the "same path of bonest investigation," and behold the same light shone round abont him which had been so dimly seen a few weeks before, and he heheld that "oleomargarine will have a good effect on the dairymen." In the full tide of his joy and when he was "very favorably impressed" with oleomargarine and its manager, Mr. James W. Wilson, tbis "extensive dairyman," hy a remarkahle coincidence stnmhled "naturally" upou a *Chronicle* reporter, to whom he spoke in the diction of a Macanlay of his great prejudice against oleomargarine, and his remarkable conversion, all of which duly appeared in the "paid" colnmns of that paper. Henceforth oleomargarine and its makers are famous, and Messrs. Less and Laffey return to the obscnrity from which they were temporarily lifted hy the coin of the oleomargarinc meu.

O. OF THE B. D.,

[Which is One of the Bulldozed Dairymen.]

—*Santa Cruz Courier-Item.*

Shepherd Dogs.

As the industry of sheep husbandry has increased within the past few years, these most useful auimals have come into greater demand. In consequeuce, many breeders, partly to advertise their dogs, and partly to exhibit their skill in training them, have inaugurated field trials for shepherd dogs. At these a certain nnmher of strange sheep are procured, a course is staked off, and at its end hurdles are erected with a gateway, and still further ou an inclosure, in which is left a narrow opening, through both of which the dogs, after driving three or more of the sheep around the staked course, must make them go within a given time.

When taking into consideration the facts that the sheep and the course over which they are to be driven are hoth nnknowu to the dogs, the difficulties of the task are readily seen. Bnt, naturally sagacious as they are, and thoroughly trained to obey their masters' commands, what would seem an impossibility is accomplished with comparative ease.

These trials are of inestimable henefit, as they stimulate careful breeding and thorongh handling of the dogs, and place them within the reach of farmers at more reasonable prices than they would fetch were the number of trained dogs less. The pnre bred "collie," when raised amoug sheep, learns to care for tbem instinctively, and some of these untrained animals have been known to perform acts almost denoting reason; though, to have the dog display his latent intelligence, he requires education, and then his performances are at times wonderful.

A case is recorded of a sheep thief, who carried on his nefarious trade through the medium of a collie dog. This villain had only to desiguate a particular sheep to his dog as they would pass a flock, and in the dead of night the faithful animal would go and drive the identical sheep from among his companions to a secluded place, where the master, unobserved, would butcher it, and take it off to some neighboring mart for sale.

Another one of these dogs would drive an entire flock of sheep from one town to anotber, unattended by any one, and no matter how rough the eountry or inclement the weather, the same dog could be depended on to assemhle his flock, and such was the confideuce the sheep had in him, that they obeyed his occasional bark as though it was a comprehensihle language.

We might illustrate the collie's sagacity in hundreds of instances were it necessary, and the temptation is so great to expatiate upon so nohle and valuable an animal, hut we mnst stop somewhere; at any rate, we can confidently urge upon every farmer to become the possessor of one of them. Destroy all other hreds, if necessary, and the end of sheep killing will have been reached, and a trusty, faithful guardian for tbem, the cattle, and home substituted.

INTERESTING TO SHEEP-RAISERS.—Senator Spencer of Napa has introduced a hill for the protection of sheep, providing that the owner, possessor or harhorer of dogs or other animals that kill, wonnd or worry sheep or goats shall he liahle to the owner thereof for damages and costs of suit, to he recovered before any Court of competent jurisdiction. It shall not be necessary to prove that the owner or harborer of the dog had knowledge that the dog was dangerous to sheep. Any person finding any dog wounding or killing a sheep or goat on the premises of its owner may kill tbe same at the time, and the owuer of tbe dog has no redress at law.

Great Milking Shorthorn Cows.

Stirred up at length by the constant reports of the large yields of milk of Holstein cows, and of butter of the Guernseys and Jerseys, the breeders of Shorthorns are just beginning to tell what their cows are capable of doing in the dairy line, and we hope they will continne tbis exhibition for the henefit of the country, Formerly the Shorthorns were universally bred for a combination of great milk yields, and, when dried off and fattened, for making quickly and cheaply an excellent carcass of beef. Bnt latterly, among perbaps a majority of their breeders, their beef points have been more generally cultivated than those of the dairy, the former being more profitable than the latter in the Western States where they are much more extensively hred than in the Easteru.

In the *Breeder's Gazette* we find recently reported the milking of a Shortborn cow belongiug to J. F. Jones, of Clark county, Ky. On March 16th her owner began weighing her milk with tbe following results:

	Days.	Pounds.
March	15	576
April	30	1,236½
May	31	1,395½
June	30	1,535
July	31	1,516
August	31	1,398½
September	30	1,219
October	31	889½
November	15	392
In 244 days		10,068

Her greatest yield in any one day was 63¼ ponnds. "For the first moutb this cow was fed on hay and grass with the rest of the herd, having no grain whatever."

Considering the above feed for the cow, we think her milking extraordinary, as it must be recollected that the cows of other breeds, wbose great records of milk are given, have been stimnlated during the trial with all tbe best food for tbe production of milk, which they could digest. This is a great extra advantage to them, for we know as a general rule that the way a cow is fed adds largely to or diminishes tbe quantity of milk she will give. Hereafter we will report some butter products of Shorthoru cows approaching those of the best of the Channel Island breeds.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Fattening Sheep for Market.

The hest plan of fattening sheep depends upon many considerations: First, npon the hreed of sheep, aud secondly, upou the age and condition of the sheep. The hest plan requires the feeder to hreed tbe sheep he fattens, and to keep them always in a thriving condition, so that when they reach the fattening stage they are ready to appropriate the food given to lay on fat at once, and do not require a preparatory stage, which always costs much food before they begiu to lay on fat. When sheep are properly bred and fed till two years old, if wethers, tbey may he fed np rapidly for market at any time of year and will feed profitably in winter. Bnt if sheep are thin—have heen kept in an nnthrifty habit—ninety days is likely to be thrown away in giving them a start. Such nnthrifty sheep should he fed in warm weather with grain, upon pasture. Here they may he started in less than half the time required in winter, and on one-fourth of the food. Young sheep, or under three years old, require a more nitrogeuous ration than old sheep, for the young sheep have the muscles to grow, and older thin sheep have already much more muscle than fat. This may be an explanation why we succeed in fattening an old cow upon good pumpkins, and the English, old sheep upon turnips, both of which foods are too poor in nitrogen to fatten or grow young animals. Yet English farmers have hecome so accnstomed to feed turnips to all stock, that they feed weanling lambs all the turnips they can eat, aud report feeding six-month lambs eighteen pounds per day. This is a douhle error, hecanse the turnip is too poor in nitrogen, or mnscle-forming matter, and phosphate of lime to grow the bones, and also contains too much water in proportion to dry matter. Young grass is the typical food for growing young animals, and the average of pasture grass contains seventy-five per cent. of water, whilst ruta-hagas contain eighty-seven per cent., and common turnips ninety-two per cent. water. And these turnip rations are given in cool or cold weather, which makes the excess of water the more objectionahle.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Improvement in Meat.

The tardiuess which has attended improvements npou onr meats, especially heef, has come largely from want of proper association hetween the steer upon the hoof and the steer npon the hlock. Prodncers have not exacted a better prodnct hecause they have been totally ignorant of the great differences in this, aud upon what these differences depended. Even in onr day, the variation in the interior quality of the meat of animals whose outside formation and appearance is quite alike, is only partially understood, and is scarcely estimated when the price is fixed. It is donhtful whether tbe same degree of ignorance exists among consumers in any other line, as all other products are closely analyzed and classified, prices varying materially upon slight differences.

This comes, as stated, largely from the single-handed natnre of the industry, every farm having its own standard, which, in too many cases, amounts to no standard at all. Our fat-stock shows come in opportunely to change former ideas, and will prove to he an edncator of the highest valne. These exhibitious draw the lines closely, and these lines are so distinct as to he readily seen hy all. An important lesson, that all learn from these exhihitions, comes from the simple fact that no animal other than those well graded up are entered for prizes.

As a rule, those that are the deepest in improved blood are the most conspicuous as possessing rare merit. This was notably the fact at the last show in the case of certain purely-bred steers helonging to prominent families in the herd hooks, and the growth aud development of these animals, and the manner in which they prove upon the block, will naturally be looked to in the future with interest. If any one questions that the development of the meat question is a matter of slow growth, let him consider that it is only as we near the close of the nineteenth century it has dawned upon feeders that the hest aud most profitable heef is produced hy feeding till two years, in the place of till the age of four or five, as heretofore.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

If ranchmen expect to keep their improved bulls, of whatsoever breed, alive and in good working condition, they must take the same care of them as they were accustomed to where roared. Their cows must he brought to them for service. In this way a bull will beget more calves annually, and these will be better in every respect, than where a bull is allowed to run at large.

Live Stock Insurance.

The henefit of mutnal insurance of live stock is heing practiced by the Scandinavian residents of all the colonies aud the town of Fresno. This is a close corporation, none but Scaudiuavians being admitted to its benefits. They have the usual officers helonging to such associations, and besides which they have what they term an Investigating Committee, consisting of three members, and a Finance Committee consisting of two members. The object of their association, say tbeir by-laws, is to secure the members against loss in their horses, mules or cattle by sickness or accident. Tbe admission fee is fifty cents. Tbe association meets once a month and seven members constitute a quorum. A monthly assessment of one-qnarter of one per cent. is collected on all the assessed stock owned hy tbe members until the full sum of $50 is in the treasnry. Upon the loss of any animal insured, the owner receives two-thirds of the value thereof. No horse is valned at over $75, and no cow is valued at over $45. The association provides no beuefits for lost or stolen animals. The objects of this institution are highly laudahle to its members, as many a poor man can thus at small expense save himself from ruin through the loss of his horses or cattle by disease or accident. This excellent protection from snch losses can be adopted at little tronble or expense by other residents than the Scandinavians, and no douht will he to their great advantage and safety from a financial point of view. Two-tbirds of the value of a dead animal will enable a poor man to obtain another cow or horse where, had he nothing to make payment ou another, he might he compelled to relinquish all hope of obtaiuiug more stock to serve his purposes. As the Scandinavian society does not admit outsiders into fellowship, would it not be a good plau to organize a similar society with headquarters in Fresno, taking in as a member any stockraiser of good moral character, providing he is au American citizen? We helieve such a society wonld inure to the good of the wbole community.—*Fresno Expositor.*

Pig-Feeding in Winter.

If hogs are to be fed through tbe whole winter, corn alone will not he found most profitahle for growth and healtb. We bave no doubt that an exclusive corn diet tends to disease; tbat it soon creates a feverish condition of the system, and often lays the foundation for that most dreaded, cholera. Hogs lean in flesh will get along very well for a few months on clear corn, but there is great danger in continuing it too long. Tbe hog being natnrally a grass-eating animal, cannot be healthy on snch concentrated food as corn.

Early cut and nicely cnred clover hay will be eaten with a good relish by bogs in winter, in small quantity. If hogs are in a pen so warm that it does not freeze, then the best way is to cut the clover in a feed cutter, moisten this bay, and mix the meal for each hog with two quarts of cut hay, and let it lie in mass, and warm up for twelve hours before feeding. The hay will all be eaten with the meal, and this will prevent any fever in the stomach and keep the bogs healthy. This is not a fancy ration, bnt a practical one we have tried with mnch satisfaction.

Never had a better gain than with clover hay, cnt, moistened and mixed with corn meal in this way. The hogs gained ten pounds to each bushel of meal fed through a cold winter. When two or three-month pigs are fed, there is still greater reason for feeding other food with corn. We have had uniform success with an equal mixtnre by weight of corn, oats and hran. Pigs grind their grain very well, and this mixture will he well digested. Where linseed meal is easily obtained, this might profitably be substituted for the oats, or a part of them. This meal contains so large a proportion of muscle-forming matter and phosphate of lime for the bones, and in so digestible a form, that one-half to one pound will produce a rapid growth in the pig.—*Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

Milking Unruly Cows.

Messrs Haggin & Carr have a novel way of manaaging unruly cows at their dairy near Bakersfield, Kern Co. A corral is made triangular in shape, and in one corner is an opeuing which leads into a long passageway, about one hnndred and twelve feet in length, two and a balf feet wide, and bigh enough to admit the tallest animal. The passageway, or hall, has a gate at either end, and is divided off into sixteeu stalls, of seven feet each hy inserting hars across it. The cows are driven from the triangular corral into this hall, tbe bars having of course first heen removed, and when full the hars are inserted in their proper places, each cow heing confined in a separate stall. Each stall has a separate gate, about two feet square, directly under the animal's udder. The milker opens this gate, seats himself, and milks; after which he closes the gate and proceeds to the next, nntil all have been milked. The front gate leading into the pastnre is theu opened, the hars removed and the cows allowed to pass on into the pasture; after which the gate is closed and the stalls again filled from the corral, and so on until all have heen milked. Mr. Brown, who is in charge of the dairy, says the plan works to perfection. Every cow on coming in must first pass through this lane. After hecoming docile, they are turned iuto the larger corral with the gentler stock. Bnt if they prove intractable, they are giveu two calves to snpport, and coutinned in the stalls until they accept them, and are then turned into the pastnre. Heifers, Mr. Brown says, are broken here without the slightest trouble. They learu to stand from the first, aud beiug subject to no ill treatment, soon lose all fear of mau.

LIVE AND DRESSED WEIGHT OF CATTLE.—Messrs. Swan of Ediuburgh, the well-knowu cattle dealers, write as follows regarding the proportion of heef netted to tbe live weight of cattle: We should say that well finished two-year-old cattle will yield sixty to sixty-two pouuds of heef per 100 pounds live weight. The primer the quality and the younger the animal the more heef is given. For a finished tbree-year-old hullock we should say from fifty-eight to sixty-one ponnds of beef per 100 ponnds live weight. We calculate that fat cattle generally yield fifty-five to fifty-eight pounds, according to quality. In weighing them alive, in order to get at the dead weight, they should he fasted twelve hours, or, if weighed full, or after heing fed and watered, a reductiou of five per cent. ou this account should be takeu from the gross live weight.

Stock cattle are reported to be exceediugly scarce in Arizona and very high priced. Cows without calves average in price from twenty-three to twenty-six dollars per head; with calves ten dollars additional is demanded.

The people of Oregon are applying heroic treatment to horse and cattle thieves. They have substituted a rope and a tree for courts, jurors and attorneys. This method saves expense, aud will be salutary in its effects.

A Glorious Scrimmage at Foot-Ball.—A yonng candidate for the honor of bearing Her Majesty's commissiou writes as follows to his sister: "Before the match was begun the other side was supposed to be best, but when half-time was called neither had scored anything. However, they soon got a try, but failed to kick a goal, and then we went on again pretty evenly till five minntes before time, and then I made a pretty good run and dropped a goal. They made a desperate effort and got very close to our goal. A fearful scrimmage followed; the hall came out, I collared it, made a last rush into four or five tellows, a huge crash and time was called. I fell awkwardly on a fellow's kuee and it racked a suspensory ligament near my thigh, hnt I had my left elbow well jammed into his mouth and on withdrawing it two teeth had gone, his lips were cnt and his mouth full of blood. There was a fellow partly underneath both of us who smashed his collar hone, while a fourth got up with a bleeding nose. It was a terrible finish, but can be accounted for by the closeness of the game (there was a little jealousy between the two clubs) and the hardness of the ground from frost."—*London Post.*

Whatever they undertake to do on the Pacific Slope, as California is generally called, they like to do thoroughly. They have given the biggest prizes for trotting races, and either bred or brought out some of the fastest trotters iu America; in fact they are good at sport all round. Bnt such sport requires a proper record, and this has been furnished hy a paper called the *Breeder and Sportsman*, which, from some nnmbers sent to us, seems likely to become to the West what the *New York Spirit of The Times* is to the East. Each paper contains a likeness of some celebrated horse of California, with a full history of the animal, and there are the usual reports of racing and other sporting matters interspersed with sporting stories and correspondence. Both the printing and paper are good, and altogether it is very cheap at the price—five dollars a year.—*The Asian, Calcutta, India.*

F. W. Moore, the "butter critic," denies that he said that oleomargarine was fully as good as first-class dairy butter, hut claims that it is equal to second and third-class dairy butter.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Last Sunday the rifle match between P. D. Linville, P. H. McElhinney and Geo. H. Browu was shot at Shell Mound Park. In the earlier part of the day the fog was so deuse that the bullseyes ou the 200-yard targets could hardly be seen from the stand. Though the atmosphere became clearer and warmer as the day advanced, it was not at any time what could he called even passable, the light varying with every fog drift that rolled in over the range. Bnt notwithstanding all the drawhacks the marksmen banged away through thick and thin, for they were shooting for a purse of $60, as well as for glory. The following shows who won the money and who did not:

Geo. H. Brown	4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4—44 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5—43 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4—43 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4—45 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—41 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—42 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4—45 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—42 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—43 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—41	
Total		428
P. H. McElhinney	4 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5—46 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4—39 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5—44 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—42 5 4 3 5 4 4 3 4 4 4—40 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5—42 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5—45 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5—43 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—43	
Total		425
P. D. Linville	4 8 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4—37 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—39 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4—42 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—42 4 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—45 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5—44 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5—43 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5—46 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5—43 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5—43	
Total		424

There was no second money, aud so Mr. Browu's score of 428 won the purse.

Two and Two.

Last Sunday a shooting match came off at Shell Mound Park among four of the members of Company C, Second Artillery Regiment, for a little purse large euough to make it interesting. Two men shot together as partners against the other two. As elsewhere mentioned in this number, the day was not of the best for rifle shooting, owing to the heavy fog and varying light. Mr Kuhls and Mr. Mangels shot against Mr. Haake and Mr. Lemke, resulting in the first two wiuning by nine points. Following are the scores:

Fred Kuhls	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5—45 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4—45 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 4 4—40 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42	172
Lieut. H. J. Mangels	4 3 5 3 4 4 5 4 4 4—40 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4—43 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5—40	163
Total		335
L. Haake	3 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 5—41 3 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5—42 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 3—39	162
Sergt. O. Lemke	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—39 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—42 5 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—41 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3—42	164
Total		326

There will be a rifle and pistol match to-day at the Shell Monnd range in which Col. H. S. Beaver, P. D. Linville and H. Carr will try to decide who of the three is the best shot with the two above named firearms. Fifty shots with each weapon, the rifle at 200 and the pistol at 33⅓ yards, will be shot. These mixed matches are becoming quite popular.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

On the Turn of the Rifling and the Influence of the Caliber on the Twist.

BY DR. E. H. PARDEE.

(Continued from page 43.)

Every part of the surface of a projectile, in motion, it matters not what it may he, a comet, the planets on their perpetual march, a Chinese torpedo, or rocket, javelin, arrow, ship or bullet, the laws of dynamics or bodies in motion will describe the eud of a lever, the fulcrum of which is situated in the projectile's center of gravity.

The atmospheric resistance is constantly at work; like the water, always trying to find its level, the heavy end of the hullet is trying to travel on the point, which gives it an unsteady flight, and this unsteadiness is constantly augmeuted until the projectile is in a vertical position, or at right angles to the line of flight. The time uecessary for the accomplishment of upset or summersault of the bullet must depend npon the length of the levers at the end of which it acts, and upon the angles at which it presses agaiust such levers as determined by the positions of the points, and by the general contour aud shape of the projectile.

Thus it will be clearly seen that when the velocity of projection is small, the trajectory of the shot must become more iucnrvated, and consequently high elevations necessarily follow low velocities, in which case, as a naturalj result, the time of flight must be extended, both of which circumstances call for an increase of the turn of the rifling in the gun.

The more clearly to illustrate the application of the above: Let us take rifled projectiles fired from mortars, which to make them practicable would, as a rule, require moderate and even low velocities; hut to accomplish this principle in dyuamics, a rapid turn will he called for, because of the high elevation at which they must be fired to enable them to hold an equilihrinm and maintain the steadiness of flight to the full extent of their range; for it must be an admitted fact that the projectile has lost its greatest velocity soon after passing the vertex of the curve of flight, and as it slows up the attraction of gravity will have a longer space of time to pull the shot to a vertical line of its flight, and whicb will be accelerated in a philosophical ratio of all falling hodies when nearly assuming a vertical position, while as a natural result, the rotary movement will continually decrease.

With guns of large caliber, the greatest range at low elevations, with the force of impact being duly considered, it seems necessary to make one of the greatest possible projectile velocities, for this reasou: As the attraction of gravity is equal on bodies whether in a state of inertia or moving, it must follow, as a parity of reasoning, that the sooner the shot is sent to its point of destination, the less time has the gravitating force to act on the shot dnring its flight. But if fired from high elevations the flight of the bullet will not by any means be so accurate as that of a long shot fired with a greater turn and greater velocity; nor can we expect that the high clevation will he so good.

This results both from the better sustained velocity of the longer projectile, aud from the fact that when the turn is snfficient to keep the shot steady throughout its flight, the surface exposed to the direct impediment of the air becomes greater in proportion as its flight becomes unsteady; and this not only results in unsteady flight of the shot, but as a natnral consequence uses the projectile velocity with useless expenditure of means.

This brings me facing the important question, that appeared to me for years almost metaphysical, (and I havo the candor to say that there appears to be a little dnst on tbe object glass of my telescope at the present writing,) on the manner in which a diffcrence in the caliber infinences the turn of the rifling, and I flonnder around in the treatment of this subject, like an old plunger, at sea without compass or rudder, and, like the watchful captain, who patiently waited for the first pause in the storm, the first glance of the sun wherehy he could take bis reckouing and ascertain how far the boisterous waves had driven him from his true course, bnt still the lowering clouds came thick and fast and every timber in his old ship manifested signs of weakness, and at last, like Cæsar when ahont to sink in the debris of a turbulent stream, he imploringly lifted his hands above his head and exclaimed, "Help me; help me, Cassins, or I sink." If after an attempt to solve this caliber problem and I hccome stuck in the mnd, I shall in the uame of mercy beseech the hright stars, not of heaven, hut of earth, to come to my rescne and take a pull at the oar. I call on Col. Kellogg of East Oakland, a geutleman who is as familiar with all the nomenclature of modern gunnery as he is with the teu commandments God gave to man, a man who by long experience in the manipulation of the rifle, must necessarily have a head well stored with theory; as theory and practice are bound hy immutahle laws, the former acting as precepter for the latter until a state of appreciating perfection is estahlished. And a more systematic man than the Col. never placed his finger on the trigger of a gun, a fact conceded by all who know him. Como out, Col., and do not keep your light that ought to be disseminated over the whole earth, longer nnder a measure. The next star is Col. Burns of San Francisco, a man who has mannfactured more leadeu hullets without system or theory than any other man in the whole world, who is always willing to take chances solely for the excitement there is in it.

So, my dear Burns, come to my relief and tell what you can from scribe rule, a rule that you must understand after two score of years practicing it.

The next star is Col. Frank G. Edwards, a man who will leave his dinner or his business anytime to joiu a few friends in target practice.

So, my dear Frank, the Breeder and Sportsman will be glad to typo your experience, "on the manner in which a difference in the caliber influences the turn of the rifling."

Tho text of this snbject is one that our best commentators disagree upon and I am forced to rely much on theory in establishing tbe few remarks that I will offer, which are borne out by experiments as far as I havo had the time and opportunity to establish my deductions. Capt. Beauford, a French mathematician, says in rifling cannon two methods appear to have heen favorably received, one consisting in giving the grooves a length of turn of ahont the same nnmber of calibers as in a rifle carrying an ounce ball, the other in giving them a turn of scarcely greater length than that nsed for small arms. But I have looked in vain for any philosophical reason in either proposition and I must confess that my comprehension is too hlunt to see the analogy as laid down in the proposition.

The advocates of these methods appear to overlook the fact of the circumstances attending the projection of the shot; the resistance of the air, the time of flight, range, velocity, etc., must all be in a different ratio to each other, with a gun of large caliber from what they are in one of small caliber, and the difference therefore must be recognized and duly considered. There are those whose authority is recognized, who assert that the length of the turn should depend, in some measure, npon the length of the gun; that a more rapid turn of the rifling is required in a short than in a long gun, a proposition that has as little sense as theory, and I am at a loss to think how so unfounded a method could have heen so long in circulation without being refnted, for I have heard it ever since I was a boy, and for two score years looked npon it as a fixed principle in the laws of gunnery; probably from the fact that a lie often repeated would answer as well as the truth.

It is plainly to he seen that if tho shot would acquire a sufficient rotary velocity when fired from a long gun, with a less turn, it would not require a greater when fired from a short gun, therefore the length of turn must depend alone upon the rotary velocity required for the shot, and the comparative turn of the shots which differ in size only, will depend entirely upon the comparative influence of the air upon them. It is a principle in gunnery which none will deny, that the velocity of projection heing the same, large shots have a longer range than small ones, *coeteres paribus.*

Robins in his "Facts on Gunnery," written more than a century ago, can be republished for to-day, and to-morrow, and like the Gordian knot, the longer it remains the more fixed it will become, hecauso the principle is correct. Mr. Robins says: "A 24-pounder loaded in the cnstomary way, aud elevated to eight degrees, ranges its hullet at a medinm to about a mile and a half; whereas a 3-pounder, which is half the diameter, will, in the same circumstances, range hnt little more than a mile; and the same holds true in the other angles of elevation, though indeed, the more considerable the angle of elevation, the greater is the inequality of the ranges. Now this diversity in the range of unequal bullets cannot be imputed to any difference in their velocity, since, when loaded alike, they are all of them discharged with nearly the same celerity; hut it is to be altogether ascribed to the different resistance they undergo during their flight through the air, for, though a shot eight times the weight of another has four time the resistance, yet, as it has eight times the solidity, the whole retarding force which arises from the comparison of the resistance with the matter to be moved will he bnt half as much in the large shot, and thus it will always happen (whatever be the size of the shot) that the retarding force of the air on the lesser shot will be greater thau the retarding force on the larger, in the same proportion as tho diameter of the larger shot is greater than the diameter of the lesser."

Therefore if Mr. Rohins' theory is correct, and who can doubt it, all we have to do is to consider in rifling guns of large caliber in what manner the relativo increase in the weight and size of shot will affect the turn, this being really the only point on which those projectiles of the same form and density will differ. And as the resistance of the air is the main cause wbich renders tbe rifling necessary, whatever tends to lessen this resistance, or its effect on the shot, will allow a corresponding diminution to be made in the velocity of the shot's rotation.

There would be no necessity for a long projectile to have a rotary motion in a perfect, or as near perfect as possible, vacuum; still, the shot might turn over in its projectile velocity, but even that wonld only he atteuded with injurious effect, both in its velocity and direction.

The performance of the gun would be equally as accurate, whether it was rifled or a smoothhore; the rifling would be called for in order that the shot might have a security of keeping one end foremost, but as thero wonld be no resistance from atmospheric pressnre a very slight rotation imparted to the shot would suffice. But if the shot was ronnd it would not require any rotation at all, for it is only the resistance of the air affecting the shot in an oblique direction, in consequence of the rotation of such shot about an nncertain axis, whicb causes the deflection, most snrely to be observed hy the experienced marksman.

In making the estimate of the amonnt of the resistance of the air acting on the shots of different diameters, I find it is a common mistake by many, who take into consideration tho action of the air's resistance upon the projectile at the time, or about the time of its initial velocity; or, to state the proposition in this light, which is advocated by able writers, that a shot double the diameter of another, therefore only possessing half the area of surface, when compared with its weight, will, hy a source of reasoning, only meet with half the atmospheric resistance. While, at first thought, thero appears to he an analogy in tho above proposition, in tracing the snbject to a final result the facts will not hear out any such conclnsion. We will take two shots similar in form and density, the diameter of one being double that of the other, and fired from a gun, under similar circumstances, with tho same initial velocity. Thus it will bo seen that at the very start of projection the atmospheric resistance on the larger shot will he four times that on the smaller. From this finding it will readily he seen that the velocity of the larger shot will be maintained for a longer time, so that its flight will be constantly augmented beyond that of tbe smaller, and necessarily tbe resistance of the air will be more than four times as great; or, in other words, the total resistance of the air will relatively he more thau one-half greater than what it is on the smaller, and consequently not in pro rata to the difference of their densities, weights and snrfaces, so tbat, if the angular velocity or turn of the rifling were reduced one-half in a shot twice the diameter of another it would not be snfficient to meet the additional resistance arising from tho greater mean velocity of tbo larger shot, for tho *vis viva* of rotation would not be in the same proportion to the *vis viva* of translation, or to tho resistance of the air, in the larger as in the smaller shot. Should we make tho turn of the ratio of the diameter of the bore, or of the same length in caliber, tbe rotary impetus is in proportion neither to the quantities of motion nor to the quantities of resistance to the shots of different sizes; nor does it secure an equal stability to each.

I can conceive of no theory by which this problem can be settled, or approximately settled, only by a series of experiments and mathematical deductions; and I now believe tbat tho proper degree of rotary velocity which should be given to shots of different sizes, but of tho same form and density, comes near a mathematical deduction resulting as the squaro roots of their diameters.

Nearly 3,000 patents havo been issued on improvements in go-carts.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, February 3, 1883.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe, or advertise in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1009 J street.

POULTRY.

The queries of G. S. B. were referred to a gentleman of whom it is safe to say that no one excels him in the breeding and rearing of poultry, and we are not only pleased to give his answers to the questions propounded, but still more so by being able to announce that hereafter he will be a contributor to this department.

He is as enthusiastic in regard to his gallinaceous pets, as we are in whatever pertains to the horse, especially those of high breeding. And by this we mean all classes of horses. There is high breeding in one sense in the cart horse, viz., a scientific endeavor to improve the race for the purpose intended.

There must be enthusiasm to excel in any department of stock or poultry breeding. An enthusiasm that will not cool over many failures and numberless "set-backs." There may be twenty experiments all, perhaps, entailing comparative failures, the twenty-first may make amends for all losses previously incurred.

We have quite a fancy for chickens though the "game" is the especial favorite.

The head of this department at home is quite actively engaged in the pursuit, and in addition to all the chickens and eggs required in a family of never less than six adults, she gives away quite a number, in order to keep the supply within bounds. We have a game-cock that was sent us with a couple of pullets from Palo Alto. Previous to his arrival we had a pair from El Arroyo of the strain that Captain Moore brought here. These have been mixed with the various breeds and advantageously, too, judging from the greater success than our neighbors have.

The Palo Alto bird is the handsomest fowl we ever saw. A black-red but with a sheen in his plumage we never saw equaled, and his form the perfection of beauty. He is as graceful as was Taglioni, and whether it was the boyish enthusiasm that pictures things of that kind in such gorgeous hues, the remembrance of forty years is still as vivid as when we saw her. It may be thought a queer comparison but the fowl has much of the same kind of airy grace, a demeanor which is also as stately as a Grand Duchess, and at the same time a look which carries the import of the motto "Wha dar Meddle wi' me." Another present was not so fortunate. That was one of these frizzled fellows with the feathers not only sticking the wrong way, but bent forward in a curve. When the moulting season came he lost his covering completly, excepting a few stubbed quills on the ends of the wings. The sun burned his skin to a dull red, and his comb was as fiery as a glowing iron just drawn from the forge. When anyone looked at him he would stand as erect as a dandy, apparently conscious that he was more than an ordinary attraction. The queerest-looking biped ever seen, and sure to evoke laughter in those who saw him. He was as impudent as grotesque. But a few pullets donning the peculiar garb led to his doom, and when away from home the chief of the coops and roosts sent him into exile.

THE AGRICULTURAL PAVILION.

Speaker La Rue called Campbell to the chair this morning, when the bill appropriating $40,000 for a state agricultural pavilion in the Capitol grounds came up for consideration. This bill is Mr. La Rue's pet, and the young members just for the fun of the thing, apparently—Leverson out of earnest honesty, and Johnston out of—well La Rue beat Johnston for the speakership—turned in and worried the old gentleman considerably. The pavilion will be built back of the Capitol, but the persons I have designated intend that La Rue shall get down from the chair and show how well he can fight every time the bill is mentioned in the Assembly.

Johnston offered an amendment this morning striking out the words "in the state Capitol grounds" (as the place where the pavilion shall be built) and inserting "Golden Gate Park." Campbell decided the amendment out of order, and Weaver moved to amend by striking out the same and inserting "Agricultural Park" (Sacramento), which was also declared out of order by Campbell. The decision was appealed from and the chair was sustained, though manifestly in wrong. Leverson spoke against the principle of the bill, and opposed it as establishing a bad precedent. All this and much more kept La Rue busy and anxious, and thus accomplished what most of the opposition appeared good-natredly satisfied with. Of course, Mr. La Rue knows as well as, if not better than any one else in the Senate that if Sacramento wants a pavilion to show goods and produce in to attract people to the city during the fair time, she will build it, and has no more right to expect $40,000 state aid than the Mechanics' Institute. Still, it's only $40,000, and the grangers want it, and it will be nice for the orators of the day to come to deliver fat-hog-and-proddy-pumpkin addresses in to admiring throngs. With this good-natured view the bill will go through, and the fair expanse of lawns, pretty patches of bright flowers, graveled walks, shaded drives and grassy terraces, which were to be in the grounds back of the Capitol, will give way in the picture to a big pavilion with its inevitable fringe of greasy machinery, patent quartz-crushers and brick-red farm-wagons—all of which will be as satisfactory, if not more so, to the average beholder.

After recess the bill was debated another hour, and at three o'clock was passed to its third reading and engrossment by a vote of thirty-nine to twenty-seven.

The above is copied from a daily morning paper, being a portion of the report of the doings of the Legislature on Tuesday last. Whoever wrote it is certainly ignorant of the question, and his criticisms have not the semblance of foundation to build upon. It is not the purpose of the bill to grant a pavilion "to show goods and produce in to attract people to the city (Sacramento) during fair time," but a benefit to the whole State, which in a few years will ten times repay the appropriation. Neither is it the same as voting that amount to the Mechanics' Institute. That is a partnership concern, where the profits go to the stockholders, while the State Agricultural Society is a part of the commonwealth, as well worthy of State aid as anything which is assisted by the donation of public funds. Few of them, indeed, make such a handsome return as results from the yearly exhibitions. The benefit is not restricted to one class, as the strictures imply. There is not an inhabitant of California, save, perhaps, those who are domiciled in San Quentin, Folsom or kindred institutions, who is not a gainer, either directly, as the agriculturist, stock breeder, mechanic, merchant, etc., or indirectly, through the greater prosperity that follows the practical teachings. As an educator, there is nothing so potent. The week of the fair presents lessons that could not be obtained in months if the pupil had to seek the information through other sources than the State and District fairs afford. These give the opportunity for comparison, for becoming acquainted with the management, the systems and the way the successful farmer, mechanic and artisan have followed to make the improvements that are manifest. They incite a feeling of emulation, a determination to pursue the improved methods, so palpable to their understanding, and return from the visit with a fund of acquired knowledge to put into practice. It may do for a pert reporter who wields a handy pen to sneer at that which is beyond his understanding, and to rail at "greasy machinery, patent quartz crushers and brick-red farm wagons," though it may be well for him to remember that in these, and the other articles on exhibition, lie the wealth of the State. Those who have lived years enough to see what the fairs of the country have accomplished are well aware, however, of the great results that have followed, and fortunately there is a majority of this kind to sustain their representatives in voting for this bill. Apart from the exhibition of domestic animals there are immense interests that are fostered by the fairs. These demand a building which will furnish a proper display, and enable this display be located where the greatest number can witness it. The daytime is occupied with the sight-seeing at the park, and the amendment to erect the proposed structure there would be a serious detriment. It must be within a convenient distance of the centers where the visitors are housed, accessible, of sufficient size for proper arrangement and to give the throngs who will visit it the chance to see without over-crowding. Should the sight of an utterly-inclined æsthete be shocked by a "brick-red wagon," he can turn aside and restrict the vision of his eyeglass to the departments where the greasy machinery does not find a place. It will be an ornament to the capitol grounds, for doubtless architectural skill will be invoked to give it harmony of proportion and beauty in detail. The "fat-hog-and-proddy-pumpkin addresses" are beyond our comprehension, as we cannot imagine what sort are thus named. But the lives of the intelligent farmer, the skilful mechanic, the busy artisan are replete with material for a true orator to enchain his auditors, and it is eminently proper that there be a temple worthy of the theme.

The State Fair of California surpasses any exhibition of annual occurrence in the United States. It is the most complete in all of its departments, and could it be transported to any of the Eastern cities a million spectators would congregate to witness it. It is not only an educator of our own people. It brings before the visitor from other states the manifold and rich resources of this wonderful country in a way that compels admiration, and the truth of the stories, which were regarded as freaks of a feverish imagination, is too positive to be denied, carrying conviction that volumes of statistics would fail to accomplish. Wipe out the State and District fairs, abrogate the aid that is given to the vineyardist and fruitgrower, cut off the expenditure for the Agricultural College, and it will not be many years before there is a retrogression that will lessen the revenues of each year more than ten times as much as the annual appropriation for these objects. They are so essential to the continued prosperity of the people of California that the loss would be calamitous, involving every interest in the downfall.

Doubtless a good deal of the opposition to the passage of the bill arises from a desire to annoy the citizens of Sacramento. The mover of the amendment to locate the pavilion in Golden Gate Park may have been influenced by such a feeling. We sincerely hope he has better grounds than the motive the reporter ascribes. In either case he has given proof that the selection of the present speaker was a wise choice. It would be worse than folly to remove the State fair from the present location—a blunder that would be a severe blow to the interests depending. Next to the unrivaled resources of this country the success of the State fair is due to its being permanently established at one point. In those States where it is a peripatetic institution, (and this is the general plan in the East) there is comparative failure. Places enter into violent competition to secure the location, and offers are made, the acceptance of which leads to extortion. Being temporary all the adjuncts are frail. The accommodations for visitors, unless some large city is the site selected, are miserable, and there is a repellant force that drives away those who have not pressing business to attend to or do not live in the neighborhood. Every move to add to the permanent localization of the State fair is a direct aid to the fairs of the different districts. This is so manifestly true that there is no necessity for occupying space in presenting arguments. It has flourished, and the district fairs have kept pace with it, and now there are several which are scarcely behind it in attractions. At Stockton, Oakland, Petaluma, San Jose, Los Angeles, Chico and other places, are yearly exhibitions of great excellence, far beyond those of the East. In fact there are only a few of the State institutions of the Orient that will compare with our district exhibitions, and in many respects they are far inferior.

This is a political question that comes within the legitimate sphere of this journal. It is not a party issue, nor a question that has a limited bearing. Those who are badgering Mr. La Rue "for the fun of the thing," are not taking a course that will add to their credit though this view may also be incorrect. We have no fear that Mr. La Rue will shirk the fight, and have the utmost confidence that the vote on the final passage will show an increased majority. The more discussion there is the clearer will be the appreciation of the benefits that will follow.

Notwithstanding the "Granger" interest is the most prominent, the support of the farmers is evidence that it is proper to make it a law. When this interest is also in harmony with others of great magnitude there cannot be a question that it is the duty of legislators to vote in accordance with the wishes of so large a majority of their constituents.

GREAT SALE OF TROTTING STOCK.

On the 28th of February there will be offered for sale at the Oakland Trotting Park by Killip & Co. a lot of high bred trotting broodmares, stallions and other horse stock, the property of the estate of Daniel Cook. The advertisement came in just in time for this week's issue, so that an appropriate notice will have to be deferred until next week.

GOODWIN'S TURF GUIDE.

This very neatly gotten up calendar has come to hand, but at too late a date to notice this week. In the next issue we will give it attention.

THE 2:25 HORSES.

A list of the horses which have trotted in 2:25 or better was published in the New York *Spirit of the Times* of January 6th.

There are thirty-seven which were hred in California, and this must be acknowledged to be a very good exhibition for a state that has so recently engaged in the business of breeding trotters. Although there were a great many sires and dams of the most popular strains hrought here in the early days there were no pains taken to educate them until the last decade, and though the hlood is of great benefit the grand showing is of recent date. At the head of the column is Occident, and he is not only the fastest but has more of the California blood than any of the others. His sire Doc was bred here, and on the side of the dam there is scarcely a question that they were natives for many generations, and date back to the founding of the Missions. His record of 2:16¾ was made at Sacramento, September 13, 1873, and at that time was the fastest in the calendar. Col. Lewis by Rifleman comes next with 2:18½, and then Graves by Whipple's Hambletonian 2:19, Romero by A. W. Richmond, five years old, 2:19½, Nelly R by General McLellan Jr. 2:20, Overman by Elmo 2:20, Sam Purdy by Geo. M. Patchen Jr. 2:20½, Doty hy Challenge 2:21, Wildflower—two years old—by Electioneer 2:21, Ewing by Primus 2:21½, Albert W, four years, by Electioneer 2:22, Oakland Maid hy Speculation 2:22, Starr King by Geo. M. Patchen Jr. 2:22, Vanderlynn by Geo. M. Patchen Jr. 2:22, Gibraltar hy Echo 2:22¼, Reliance hy Alexander 2:22½, Sweetheart, three years, by Sultan 2:22½, Belle Echo, four years, by Echo 2:23¼, Echora by Echo 2:23¼, Dan Voorhies by General McLellan 2:23¼, Nerea by John Nelson 2:23¼, Abe Edington hy Stockbridge Chief Jr. 2:23¾, Ashley hy Plumas 2:23¾, Crown Point by Speculation 2:24, Defiance hy Chieftain 2:24, Del Sur by The Moor 2:24, Empress by Whipple's Hambletonian 2:24, Magdallah by Primus 2:24, Manon, five years, by Nutwood 2:24, May Howard by Paddy McGee 2:24, Tommy Dodd by Alexander 2:24, Tommy Gates by The Moor 2:24, Bonita, two years, hy Electioneer 2:24¼, Louis D by King William 2:24¾, Gold Note hy Contraband 2:25, Pat Hunt by Tecumseh 2:25 and Poscora Hayward by Billy Hayward 2:25. There are many others which have come very close to 2:25, and to include those who have trotted in 2:30 or faster the list will present an array fully commensurate with the records of any other state when due allowance is made for the difference in the conditions. To take the supreme test of 2:20 or better, the ground for satisfaction is still on a good basis. Four in the teens, and these by horses which are still alive, with the exception of Doc, although the trio of sires cannot he expected to live many more years. Rifleman is twenty-eight, Whipple's Hamhletonian twenty-two and A. W. Richmond twenty-one. In the 2:25 Electioneer, Echo and Geo. M. Patchen Jr., have each three, Speculation, Whipple's Hambletonian, Alexander, The Moor and Primus each two and the eighteen others single representatives. We have the utmost confidence that in the future there will he a still grander display, and the decade which will end in '92, put a large number of California-bred trotters well down in the teens. More than that, as we anticipate by that time, or, at least, within the present century, that the "top-notch" will be to the credit of the Golden Coast. This may appear an over-sanguine prediction, so super-extra optimistical as to be only thought worthy of ridicule. It was held the height of folly to make a similar prediction in regard to the prophecy that augured the place the California colts have taken, and this has the same good foundation for the vaticination. We also believe that the "top-notch" will he occupied by a colt that has been educated from the time it is weaned, and that the animal which will he on the summit of the pyramid when the twentieth century is reached, will be full of the blood of the thoroughhred. A granddaughter of a blue-blood now holds the fort, and the horse that many think is destined to dethrone her is the grandson of a thoroughbred mare.

"KRIK'S GUIDE."

Again this capital synopsis of turf events makes its annual appearance and again it is complete and indispensable to those who have a fondness for the sport. Turf associations, hreeders, those who attend the races, are under obligations to the author, an obligation that appears not to be properly valued and the merits of the work appreciated as it should.

Next to Col. S. D. Bruce H. G. Crickmore occupies a position beyond all other men in this country. The former has pnt the pedigrees of blood stock into shape, rescued from loss lines of hlood and families which were fast fading into oblivion, brought order out of chaos, and in many instances quadrupled the value of animals which, without his aid would have rested under the imputation of being "cocktails." The "American Stud Book" placed the breeding of American thoroughbreds on a sound and substantial foundation. But in order that the breeder should keep up with the march of events it was nearly as necessary that there should be a comprehensive compilation of the results. The "Stud Book" furnished the lines in the genealogy, the "Guide" established what had followed from the union. With its aid it became an easy task to make comparisons; without it, the only source of information would be files of papers covering years, and the labor so great that no one would undertake to unravel the skein. Turf journalists are well aware of the difficulty there is to give the performances of any other than those of the first celebrity which figured in the contests before the date of the "Turf Guides." At that time, too, there were a few running in comparison with the racehorses of the present, and the race meetings were still more meager. Even in the old halcyon days of the turf, a first-class meeting at the furthest was five days with two races on each day, and it was a "big stable" that coutained six animals in training. Now there are a hundred days' racing at one course, weeks at another, and hundreds of racers assemble at the various courses. The calendar of Mr. Crickmore has been as complete as it was possible to make it, and this required an amount of labor that would astonish those who look at the volumes. It reqnires a peculiar faculty, or rather a rare combination of faculties, to accomplish it with any degree of accuracy. Untiring industry, system, perspicuity, and above all a fondness for the racehorse, and an enthusiastic temperament that surmounts every obstacle. All these qualities Mr. Crickmore has in an eminent degree, and had it been otherwise the "Guide" would not have survived. As the case stands there must be a more liheral support than has been awarded in the past or even the "game" of the author will not endure the strain, and with no better encouragement than heretofore has heen given the grand work will come to a close. We sincerely hope that the turfmen of the Pacific Coast will take more interest than they have heretofore and send in their orders to Mr. Crickmore.

A few extra copies will give them the opportunity of increasing the knowledge of their trainers, grooms and jockeys. A present of this little volume to a stable lad will he an incentive to increased usefulness, and their spare time will be hetter employed in hecoming acquainted with the pedigrees and performances of the winners, than in loafing around.

Send orders to H. G. Crickmore, the *World*, No. 31 and 32 Park Row, N. Y. Price per copy, $2 50.

It is unnecessary to tell in detail what the work is—Racing in the United States, Canada, and the performances of American-hred horses in foreign countries, all so admirably arranged that a few minutes' search will give the information desired. We have not the least hesitation in saying that once aware of the merits of "The Guide" it would not be relinquished for ten times the cost.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Henry G. Langley, Secretary of the Pacific Yacht Club, died at his residence in this city this week, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. By the death of Mr. Langley, the club loses its most valuable member. To his energy and persistence the clnb owes its standing more than to any other man. After leaving the San Francisco Yacht Club, of which he was Secretary for several years, he, with several others who withdrew at the same time, proceeded to organze the Pacific Yacht Clnb. He was the prime mover in the matter and it was chiefly dne to his execntive ability that snch rapid progress was made in the collection of moneys, bailding of yacht club houses, obtaining of members, etc. Mr. Langley was enthusiastic on yachtiug matters and has always been prominently identified with them here. Strange to say, however, he was no sailor, could not handle a yacht nnder sail and knew nothing of the technicalities, neither did he preteud to, as many do. Of an eminently social disposition, however, and willing to nse his best efforts to bnild np his clnb, he did a deal of hard work for the yachting interests. He was self-sacrificing in this, doing work for others' pleasnre. In organizing a reception or any festive occasion at the club house, Mr. Langley was at his best, mastering all the details in a very successful manner. As he was always willing to forego his own pleasure for the amusement of others, a great deal fell on his shonlders that others might have done. A jovial companion, of genial nature and pleasant manners, Mr. Langley will be greatly missed by his associates. In the club his place can never be filled for his enthusiasm was unbounded and his energy only ceased with his death.

Messrs. Hill & Gries of Ventura county, who lately added A. W. Richmond to their trotting stnd, have some thoroughbreds in training for the spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association. The string consists of Wildidler by Wildidle—Eva Coombs; Phœbe Hall, three years, by Joe Dauiels—Mary Wade by Woodbnrn; Nettie Hill, two years, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade; and Bachelor, two years, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist by Norfolk. The horses are in charge of Dan Sheehan.

ATHLETICS.

Jakie Howell Defended.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: I was much amnsed in reading in yonr paper of the 27th inst. the story entitled "Pat Lyman's Merced Foot Race." This was the first foot race I had ever witnessed, and although I stood at a distance of several hnndred yards from the scene of action I enjoyed the novel sight and laughed heartily. It was too funny, and I langhed for many weeks afterwards whenever I though of the ridiculous sight of that fat man with Jakie Howell npon his hroad shonlders skinning over the grond like a feather. But really Mr. Lyman does the young man a great injustice when he accuses him of treachery. Jakie is the sonl of houor, depend upon it. There was no treachery in that hng. There is uot money enough in Merced to hire that young man to do a dishonest or treacherons act. Neither are there knives, pistols or hulldogs enoagh to frighten him into throwiag off on a race. No; that embrace he gave Lyman only meant: "Be careful; I'm a sort of a pet in the family."

Merced, Jan. 28, 1883. Nat.

A Challenge.

The parties anthorized by John Meagher to make a match for him in England being too slow in attending to the matter, he has forwarded the following challenge to the *Sporting Life:*

Dear Sir: As it will be impossible for me to visit England as contemplated nnless I am assnred of making a match with the principal English pedestrians, I hereby challenge any man in the world to walk me from 10 to 50 miles for $1,000 to $2,500 a side, preferring Thatcher, Griffin, Hancock or Hibberd. I will allow either of them $150 expenses if they will make a match to meet me in America.

John Meagher.

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 11, 1883.

George Mason was the winner of Sir John Ashley's challenge belt and $300 in a six-day (twelve honrs per day) go-as-yon-please race at Drill Hall, Sheffield, England, closing Dec. 30. He completed the greatest distance (73 miles 12 laps) ever run on the fonrth day of snch an event, and his total distance for the fifth day beat the previons best record. George Littlewood was among the beaten lot, which inclnded Corbett, Day, Jones, McCarthy, Cartwright and Pierce (colored). The distance completed hy the leader at the close of the fifth day was 359 miles 3 laps, which was nearly fonr miles in advance of Littlewood's record. The final scores were: Mason, 398 miles 3 laps; Littlewood, 370 miles 2 laps; Corbett, 340 miles 4 laps; Day, 323 miles 5 laps; Jones, 314 miles 7 laps; McCarthy, 306 miles 1 lap; Pierce, 298 miles 8 laps.

The Pacific Coast is threatened with an invasion. Jim Elliott, pugilist, Fred Plaested, oarsman, Ed Johuson, athlete, announce their intention of starting on a starring tonr across the continent to San Francisco nnder the management of Charles E. Davis.

It is said that the National Association of Amatenr Athletes intend to publish a sporting weekly paper, to be the official organ of that association, and that Mr. L. E. Myers, the amatenr champion runner, will be editor in chief.

Homer Lane, the veteran wrestler, was in Colorado at last accounts.

POULTRY.

Poultry in California.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Please answer the followiug qnestions:

1. Are chickens easily reared in California, or is there something in the climate that makes their cultivation hazardous?

2. Can corn be raised in any portion of the State? If so, please state the locality?

3. Is the demand for prime ponltry equal, at all times, to the supply? G. S. B.

Tiskilwa, Ill., Jan. 20, 1883.

Having referred these qneries to a gentleman of great experience in poultry raising he has indited the following replies:

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: It is evident that your correspoudent has already received information regarding poultry in California which has raised donbts (aud possibly uone too grave) as to the profitable production of chickens here, as a general propositiou. California-raised chickeus are, as a rule, certaiuly less vigorous than Eastern-raised, and they are also snbject to troubles scarcely heard of east of the Mississippi, some of which are difficult to uame eveu. Yet there is a wide range in the degrees of success amoug poultry raisers here, and remarkably fine specimens of table birds and prolific layers are not ancommon even in considerable numbers at a yard, proving, in our estimation, that with proper devotion to the business a reasouable degree of success may be attained at some seasons at least. Bat no man should hope to succeed here offhand upon the strength of an Easteru experieuce alone; the business, like the fowls, is quite a different thing. Our chickeus are at their worst at the end of the long, dry season, at which time they can scarcely be deemed profitable, either as layers or for the market. I believe that this particular seasou, and not onr general climate, is responsible in most part for the difficnlties onr poaltry people encounter, both as regards young chicks and older fowls; and I also believe that poultry in Califoraia could be much improved in vigor aud geueral excellence were we to keep our stock no more than oue year, breeding ouly in the very early spring months (uot later than March), and artificial iucubators are now advantageously used for this purpose, before the hens become "broody." Considerable atteution has of late been given to artificial hatching and rearing for market.

The demand for poultry is as capricioas, of course, as the greatly varying seasons. In the summer of each year, for a season of, say, five months, the market is liherally, I may almost say too well supplied with most varieties, to maintaiu prices that would leave a remunerative margin on an exclusive poultry-growiag husiness. At all other times fair prices cau be obtaiued.

California cannot he said to be a good corn-prodncing State, as compared with the section of country your correspondent writes from, yet much is raised here iu many localities. G. E. D.

East Oakland, Cal., Feb. 1, 1883.

The Pool Buyer.

To even an inexperienced and not over-zealous student of human nature the crowd that surges around the pool stand during the exciting times of a trotting meeting furnishes an unlimited amount of food for reflection, and of a variety so extensive that the menu of thoughts that crowd themselves upon the mind of a reflective man, who is an interested spectator of pool-box betting, is at once exhaustive and exhausting.

Of pool buyers there are many classes, first among which may, perhaps, be mentioned the "insider," so-called because, in the minds of the lesser lights who seek from him illumination on dark problems of the turf, he is religiously believed to be the custodian of some prominent driver's secrets and that by means of this knowledge he is enabled to put his money on a "dead certainty," whenever he puts it on at all. There are not a great many of this class, but every driver is popularly supposed to have some one friend or backer to whom, first of all, the secrets of the stable must go, and when the tactics under which a certain race is to be driven are decided upon he is the one to whom is intrusted the fateful task of carrying out at the pool box the campaign which, in company with his *fidus achates* in the sulky, has been the subject of much consultation for perhaps a month before the race is trotted. These men do not stand openly in front of the pool box, as others do, and bet their money in such a way that anyone who takes the trouble to stand within sound of their voices for a few minutes may know just what those particular men are doing. Not at all. On the contrary, they are very seldom seen in the betting stands, but in lieu of their presence there is an "order in the box"—that phrase one hears employed so often among those who follow the fortunes of the trotters. An "order in the box" simply means that some person who wishes to bet more than an ordinary sum of money on the result of the race, and does not care to have his intentions heralded to all the world, has told one of the firm which has charge of the pool selling to put a certain amount of money on a certain horse for him. When the man who desires to "place" a sum of money is not so well known to the pool seller that the latter has every confidence in his customer's financial standing and general integrity, the currency to fill the order given is handed over when the conversation takes place, but in most instances a simple memorandum of the transaction is made, and both parties go their respective ways. Then, a short time before the pool selling begins, the member of the firm who has received the order tells his auctioneer to "put on so much for Mr. ——," or if the better does not desire that even the clerks in the pool box shall know how his hand is being played, a purely fictitious name or title is given, to appear later on the pool tickets, such as, "Cash B.," "Double X.," "Chicago John," etc. In cases of this kind, whenever a pool is sold to the individual thus designated, the auctioneer repeats the title in a low voice to the book-writer at his back; but where no concealment is necessary the auctioneer sells the first choice in every pool very rapidly, indeed, and (apparently) to so many different men that the ordinary speculator in pools is rather bewildered at the rapidity of the job. Perhaps one of this class is trying to bet $100 or so on a horse that is first choice in the pools. He bids every time, but invariably finds that some mysterious person in the crowd, whom he can not, for the life of him, identify, has secured the prize he is after. Now the auctioneer nods his head in one direction and announces in clarion tones, "Sold to Mr. Smith," and the next time he will be gazing earnestly in an entirely different direction, and suddenly shout, "Sold to Mr. Jones for $100."

This is how the "men on the inside" bet their money. After the race is ended—that evening at some down-town hotel, most likely—a settlement takes place. The pool seller tells the customer that his money was put in at such and such odds, and should the better wish to verify this statement, the pool books are there for his inspection. But in the long run the "insiders," or "high-rollers," as they are variously known, fare no better than the ill-paid clerk of speculative tendencies, who invests, perhaps, his last five-dollar bill in a French mutual ticket on some horse that he fancies ought to win. They are all eaten up by the fortunes of war and the three or five per cent. commission which keeps grinding away with fearful certainty. Every little while during the trotting season, some "high-roller is 'knocked out,'" as the vulgar parlance has it, and is seen no more until the following season, if at all. Sometimes the "knocking out" is attended with disastrous results to the pool seller, for in betting on horse races, as in every other form of gambling, the unsuccessful man is certain to overplay himself if allowed to do so. A case of this kind, which attracted considerable attention among the turfmen at the time, occurred at Cleveland in the summer of 1879. The gelding Alley, owned by Mr. Alden Goldsmith, had won a very sensational race at Chicago, beating Rose of Washington, Deck Wright, Monroe Chief, Russ Ellis and others, trotting the first heat easily in 2:19. Before the start for this race Alley was absolutely unnoticed in the betting, bringing only two and three dollars in pools of a hundred dollars and over, Rose of Washington being the favorite. Splan was driving the gray mare that season, and three days before the race he had taken her over to the Central Park track at a very early hour in the morning and given her a trial in 2:19¾. As she was known to be a game mare, and one that would act well in a race, this trial was supposed to settle the claims of all the other horses in the race for first money. But the secret leaked out, and by the time the horses were on the track and scoring for the first heat, all the smart men in town knew that Rose was booked to win, and played their money accordingly. The Russ Ellis party were also very confident. They knew their horse could go a mile in 2:20, sure, and were content to put up their currency liberally on that fact. The first heat practically ended the race, as Alley won very easily in 2:19, Russ Ellis right on his wheel, however, showing that the Michigan men had not overrated their horse, while the Rose of Washington was a not very good third.

It was the winning of this race by Alley that led to the catastrophe at Cleveland, alluded to above. There Alley met an entirely fresh lot of horses, Charlie Ford and Lida Bassett being among the number. Ford had won two good races at Chicago, and the delegation that accompanied the horse to Cleveland were very confident there was nothing in his class capable of beating him. With this thought foremost in their minds they backed the grey gelding freely, but all the time Alley was an immense favorite, all the shrewd betting men believing it impossible for him to lose. Foremost among those who backed Mr. Goldsmith's horse was a "high-roller" from Boston, who "plunged" as if the race was over. In every pool Lida Bassett would bring but two or three dollars, and those who took the tickets on her were members of the class euphoniously and correctly known as "suckers." For once the lamb killed the butcher—several butchers, in fact. Charlie Ford made a dead heat in 2:20¾—fast enough to inspire his backers with renewed confidence—but when the sun went down that night Lida Bassett had won the big race of the meeting and the "high-roller" from Boston owed the pool-box $2,000 more than he was able to pay.

But while the big men at the game are sure to go under if they will only play it long enough, it is the little fish, comparatively speaking, that furnish food for the net. Of course moralists will say that a system which works so disastrously to its patrons should be suppressed, but those who have agitated for the suppression of pool selling are, almost without exception, persons whose knowledge concerning the subject is entirely of a second-hand character, and, like most goods of that description, not remarkably serviceable. Every man who has had aught to do with the management of a trotting track knows that without pool selling no meeting can be made a success. Americans are essentially a speculative people, and nowhere is this feeling more strongly demonstrated than on a race-track. Racing without pool selling has been tried, and found a flat failure, and the results of legislative enactment against public betting are aptly demonstrated at Monmouth Park, that, three years ago, was the most popular race-track in the country, and is now almost deserted when a race-day is announced.

Oregon Notes.

For a long time there has been considerable rivalry in Eastern Oregon between the owners of Gen. Sprague, Black Stranger, Dead Shot and Anvil. Lon Remillard, proprietor of the Union track, in order to get the trotters together, offered to add $5,000 to a stake race for these stallions and advertised the conditions that each owner pay $500, of which amount $50 was to be paid Jan. 1, 1883. It now appears that Mr. D. A. McAlister, owner of Dead Shot, was the only man who had the nerve to back the ability of his horse. Of course the race did not fill.

The Oregon State Agricultural Society has recognized the demand for Breeders' Stake races, and has in the programme for this fall announced two trotting stake races, one for two and one for three-year-olds. It is now believed that each race will fill handsomely, so much so that the society will probably get in percentage about all they give in purses or add to stake races.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* reports Capt. Sorenson, the owner of Bellfounder Girl (dead), as being a resident of San Francisco. He is a citizen of Portland and the mare died there. Bellfounder Girl was not sired by old California Bellfounder, but by Milliman's Bellfounder.

The Oregon short-horse men seem to be enjoying themselves this winter. A match race has been made between Horace Dunlap's Little Pilot and Ed Hanley's Billy, which will come off at Phœnix Feb. 10. The race will be for $100 a side, distance 440 yards.

Wm. Galloway, of Bellevue, has sold to Thos. Richmond, of Dallas, dark bay filly Hollybock, 3, by Hambletonian Mambrino; dam Monntain Girl, by the Bear Horse; 2d dam the mother of Leouard's Mac; $250.

Among the late importations is a trotting stallion by Bona Fide, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam by Volunteer; 2d dam by Alexander's Abdallah; 3d dam by the sire of Ethan Allen.

There was not a single second payment made in the three-year-old Breeders' Stake, which should have been made Jan. 1, 1883. Consequently the first payment is forfeited.

Stockmen on the Malheur rejoice in having plenty of grass and a mild winter. Stock of all kinds are fat and will probably winter without loss.

Neil Hogohoom, of Mt. Vernon, Grant county, will have in training the coming season over a dozen horses.

Reasoning Animals.—We confess that the two points which have always struck our mind as distinguishing the nature of brutes from that of men have been their inability to worship God and to kindle a fire. It would be folly to deny that brutes could reason. A sheep dog who wants to head a flock in a narrow lane will jump over a wall and run along the other side until he has reached the exact point occupied by the sheep at the head of the flock, and then jump back in order to drive them home. A colley, who was fond of going out with a carriage, would go and hide himself as soon as he heard the order for the carriage given, so that he might not be tied up. If we analyze these and many other instances of sagacity, we cannot help admitting that a brute's mind is capable of two or three steps of reasoning. On the other hand, no animal ever manufactured a tool or weapon, even of the simplest kind; and it is doubtful whether a gorilla himself, supposed to be our nearest neighbor, uses a walking cane.—*London Spectator.*

The horse is required to show life and willingness to travel when out of the stall, hence there are certain attentions required in the feeding that his body may be supple and his spirits lively. The horse fed freely on corn will not be in fit condition for active driving. In popular language, corn is said to be heating, and it has a tendency to produce indigestion. As the horse with confined bowels is necessarily spiritless, the stable should be at all times provided with bran and oil cake, that by judicious use of these the bowels may be kept in just the right state—not loose, for this is debilitating. If the horse is expected to go fast for a short distance, to pull a heavy load, or make a day's drive with comfort and safety to himself, no large amount of hay should be given. The same rule of keeping down the size of the abdomen—always practiced with the speed-horse—should be the rule for service of any kind, whether the animal be kept for light driving, or equally if he weigh a ton and works upon a four-ton truck.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Tobogganning.—Tobogganing has been introduced into Boston from Canada. The sport originated with the northern Indians, and resembles double-runner coasting, only the bottom of the toboggan is a flat surface, carved upward and inward at the front end. Some of them are what are termed double-decked, so as to keep the riders above the snow, and make the toboggan easier to ride. It is steered without any great effort, and is used "sliding down hill" on snow that is soft and deep, and in which sleds and double-runners would sink out of sight. On the upper deck cleats are placed, against which the feet of the occupants rest on the journey down the snow-capped hills.

The Breeder and Sportsman, edited by Jos. Cairn Simpson, and published at San Francisco, California, at $5 per annum, is one of the best breeding and sporting papers published in America. It deserves the support of every breeder, and of every lover of rural sports on the Pacific Coast, and any one this side of the Rocky Mountains would get much more than the worth of his money by subscribing for it. It gives us pleasure to speak a good word for so excellent a journal—*Colman's Rural World.*

Random Sketches.

No. 3. The Waiter.

[Written for the Breeder and Sportsman.]

The average San Francisco man of business who is not married, and many of the married ones too, find the most convenient way to live is to reside in apartments and eat at a restaurant. Some visit the same restaurant day by day, while others have a large number of favorite houses, which they visit when they happen to fancy the special dish for which each restaurant is famous. The man who eats habitually at restaurants is in the habit of boasting of his independence. He laughingly says that there is no unalterable dinner or lunch hour to interfere with his business, and talks in a pitying manner of the poor fellows who have to be at home by six p. m. or put up with cold fish and no soup. This is a delusion and a snare, a miserable fraud, as hollow a pretence as that of the man who goes off and gets full, and then brags about what a good time he had. The regular restaurant feeder is not a happy man; he is the slave of the hash provider and a mark for the malignant despotism of the waiters. Man, as a waiter, is a failure. No matter whether black or white, French, American, Irish, German, Pole or Russian, all waiters possess the art of making a customer miserable, though nearly all go about their work in a different manner. The waiter who insists upon giving his customers what they did not order is of so common a type, and has been warned of the evil of his ways so often, that it is not now necessary to speak of him as a distinct type of the annoying waiter.

A common well-known type of waiter is the high-toned, supercilious garcon, who under cover of the most effusive politeness can make himself as insulting and offensive as a drunken man in a ball room. The instant a guest enters he hands a chair and with a lofty wave of his hand and a whisk of his greasy napkin motions to the guest to sit down. When that maneuver is completed he calmly throws the napkin over his left arm, turns his back to the guest and assumes a contemplative mood, gazing steadily at the ceiling. To a cough, "ahem" or a quietly spoken "waiter" he pays no attention and to get his notice one has either to pull his arm or yell "w-a-i-t-e-r" in a tone loud enough to call a crowd up to an auction. In answer to an inquiry as to what he has got for dinner he replies that he will get the bill of fare and in ten minutes, more or less, returns with a greasy document only to discover that it was made out the day before. This is his usual course with gentlemen in a hurry. If he chances across a quiet easy-going old fellow who wants to spend an hour in dining he will pile soup, fish, entrees, joints, vegetables, dessert, cheese and black coffee on the table as rapidly as a smart bricklayer could stand up bricks. His great delight is to detect a guest mispronouncing the name of some dish on the bill of fare. The style in which he remarks "oh, you mean on trays" in reply to a request for "entrays" makes a guest feel that he has committed one of the seven deadly sins. He makes the correction loud enough for every one to hear and all the other waiters assist in crushing the customer by snickering loudly. Ask him for more bread or butter, and he will bring enough to feed a regiment and dump it on the table with the air of an overseer of the poor bestowing municipal charity. The best way to treat a waiter of this kind is to call one of the other waiters for some trifling article and slip a coin in his hand, making sure that the supercilious waiter sees you hand over the fee. He will act like a Christian during the balance of the meal, and one can have a quiet revenge by simply saying thank you, as he hands down hat, coat and cane at the end of the meal.

Another kind of waiter nearly as offensive as this one, is the fussy, over-attentive waiter who hovers around one's chair, snatches plates before they are empty and brings a dozen things that are not asked for, and not wanted. He always puts garlic in the salad and apologizes effusively when informed that the customer does not like garlic and winds up the sum of his guilt by bringing Limburger cheese to the man whose stomach is upset by the merest smell of the odorous compound. He means well, but does too much. One hates to reprove him for fear of really hurting his feelings and so from day to day the customer goes on accumulating a stock of dyspepsia and ill nature from eating things he did not want and abstaining from the food for which his stomach craves.

Then there is the uncleanly waiter. He always puts his thumb inside the bowl of soup, and brings bread in his hands, which have just been toying with a clove of garlic or a bunch of onions. He occasionally forgets that a napkin is not a pocket handkerchief, and then in an absent-minded fashion wipes out a plate, cup or glass with the soiled linen. Having thus effectively removed the customer's appetite, he brings on the dinner, but not before he has flavored the shrimp salad with soup and the meats with a dash of apple or cranberry sauce intended for the game. Occasionally he has been known to breathe on a glass before wiping it, and he frequently polishes a plate with his gravy-bespattered coat sleeve.

The loud-voiced waiter, the deaf waiter, the waiter with a powerful breath and who always bends low to catch an order, the waiter whose nose is constantly receiving attention from his fingers, the soup-spilling waiter, the waiter who drops sugar on the meat, and the saucy waiter, who wants to know if you want the meat before it is cooked, are all common types of the fiends who make the lives of restaurant customers miserable.

There is one really good waiter in San Francisco. He works in a small restaurant in a rather out-of-the-way part of town, but is so great an attraction that the place is always crowded. Men fight for a seat at one of the tables he attends to and will wait half an hour to secure his services. The salary he commands is enormous and in the matter of fees he is better off than the porter of a sleeping car. His splendid example has done much to soften the natures of his fellow waiters and if he would only establish a training school for waiters he would confer an unequaled boon on the restaurant-frequenting people of San Francisco. To mention his name would be sure to spoil him so the public will have to hunt him up for themselves. He will probably die before he has attained the zenith of his usefulness, for such phenomena are seldom long-lived.

Tombstone *Republican:* George Hearst is said to have bought up all the principal water between Silver City and the Mexican line. It is reported in New Mexico that he has paid out nearly $100,000 for ranches that control the water, and that he will stock them with 20,000 head of cattle this year.

A Boom in Chess.

During the last three months chess in New York has received an impulse that recalls the days of 1857 when Paul Morphy's victory over Paulsen in the tournament of that year was swiftly followed by victory after victory in match games with the best individual players of Europe, and the New World learned with surprise and satisfaction that it was not behind but ahead of the old. Morphy's triumphs were the common topic of conversation. Foreign mails were eagerly watched for news of fresh laurels, the games reported were eagerly studied, and the worship of Caissa became both the masculine and the feminine fashion. From the meeting of the first American Chess Congress and the opening of the Morphy chess room on the southeastern corner of Broadway and Fourth streets, with its mammoth free tourneys attracting players from all quarters and reported by telegraph from New York to New Orleans, the game was firmly established and became one of the attractions of the metropolis. Here players from other States were sure to find hospitable reception, and foreign players were not only certain of a welcome but found their time well spent in meeting across the board such players as Stanley, Marache, Brenzinger, Ballantine, Leonard, Barnett, McLean, Doolittle, and a host of others who a few years after changed the checkered for the tented field and the mimic warfare for barbed steeds.

The death of many devotees of the game and the closing of the old rooms which were so long the recognized headquarters gave chess a severe blow. Several clubs were founded at various times, but all vanished or died except the Manhattan, which, after leaving the university, for many years had its headquarters near Chatham square, on the Bowery. Individual interest in chess has meanwhile steadily increased, as the score or more chess columns in the weekly newspapers and one of the best chess monthlies in the world testify, but several attempts in the past two years to organize a club in the central part of this city have failed.

The removal of the old Manhattan Club—the offspring of "The Morphy," to which nearly all the surviving members of that temple to Caissa have proved faithful in its languishing fortunes for many years—to its new rooms and central location at No. 110 East Fourteenth street has trebled its membership in a few months, showing that the failures were not through lack of material. "There is a regular chess boom on the Stock Exchange," said a member to a *World* reporter yesterday. "We have added more than one hundred members lately, and over one-half are from the Stock and Produce exchanges. With our present low initiation fee—only $5—and only 75 cents a month dues we expect a membership of over five hundred before the year is out. And it may be a thousand."

Mr. Wilhelm Steinitz has been engaged by the club for ten afternoons and evenings upon his return from New Orleans in February for exhibition play. The programme includes six games with Captain George H. Mackenzie, the local champion, for $20 a game ($15 to winner and $5 to loser); blindfold (simultaneous) games with four members of the club; simultaneous games with twenty-five members, and individual games with players. At the Whist and Chess Club in New Orleans last week Mr. Steinitz played a game of whist and four games of chess, without seeing the boards, at the same time; but whether a similar exhibition of skill will be given in New York has not been decided. Captain Mackenzie stands at the very head of American players, and at one time during the late tournament at Vienna it was thought that he and Mason (the two Americans) would carry off all the honors, an expectation that would probably have been verified but for unfortunate circumstances and illness; so that the match with Steinitz will be watched with the greatest interest by chess players the world over. Additional interest is also given to it by Mr. Steinitz refusing to accept Mr. Mason's repeated challenges last fall in London.

Captain Mackenzie visits the club afternoons and evenings to play with the older members or to give instructions to those who desire to benefit by his experience. Monday evenings he plays twenty games simultaneously with as many members. The next exhibition, on the 22d, will be well worth witnessing, as nearly all the players in the present tourney may be pitted against him. Chess-players visiting the city will be cordially welcomed at the club and may be sure of a game with Captain Mackenzie, if they so desire.—*New York World.*

Reclaiming Waste Land.—C. G. Dorris, who was the originator of a scheme of bringing a ditch from Pine creek to the sagebrush lands north of Alturas, says the Modoc *Independent*, is hard at work and has the ditch well under way. He is now engaged in hauling timbers for a flume to carry the waters across Pit river. The ditch will be seven miles long and will carry water enough to irrigate several thousand acres of land. Should this scheme prove a success it will be of great value to owners of land north of the river and will bring into use a large body of land that is now lying idle.

The Chico *Enterprise* says that Leland Stanford, having purchased from the Trustees the entire Gridley land along Butte creek, and adjacent to the town of Nelson, and the sale having been confirmed because of recent decisions involving the title of the Trustees to it, Mr. Stanford now proposes to protect the entire tract by a levee. Arrangements have been made with farmers owning lands about this tract for the right of way, and the work will begin immediately.

A 40 acre orchard on the river six miles above Oroville has just been leased to Chinese for the next year at $2,700, or $67 50 an acre. A local journal asks the pertinent questions: If forty acres of orchard will yield an annual rental of $2,700, why don't people who have lands along the river, well adapted to those kinds of fruit, plant more trees?

Hop poles are in such demand that they are manufactured out of sawed lumber. As millions of poles can be cut in the willow forests of the Yuba, Bear and Feather river bottoms, this may become quite an extensive field of industry. These poles grow straight and slender and when dry will be light and easy to handle.

Henry Lawrence, of Petaluma has on his ranch, on Bodega bay, 100 acres of mesquit grass. He does not plow or cultivate it, but cuts every year about a ton and a half of hay to the acre. His cattle and stock do well on it. Mr. Lawrence thinks the mesquit a good grass for worn-out lands along the coast.

The Lake County Agricultural Society will shortly begin the construction of a wide track on the Water Company's ranch two and a half miles below Lakeport.

They are gathering oranges in Los Angeles county. In Bodie the people are picking icicles from their noses. California possesses a varied climate.

The Oregon State Agricultural Society intends to make application to become a member of the National Trotting Association.

Reasoning Dogs.

A gentleman of Nashville, Tenn., talking to a reporter about animal intelligence the other day, said: "About a year ago one of my dogs suddenly died. The rest of them gathered mournfully around it, howling dismally. Finally the strongest one of them picked up the body of the dead dog and headed for an open lot, being followed by the rest of the pack in solemn procession. Arrived at the spot selected, they all set to work and dug a hole, in which the corpse was placed and covered up, after which the mourners came back looking as solemn as could be. Now, in order to have arrived at the fact that their comrade was dead, which they did by carefully smelling and stepping on it before taking it away to bury it, they must necessarily, speaking from a psychological standpoint, have had the faculty of comparison, reflection and experiment.

"That they know it is wrong to steal is a self-evident fact. I bought a very intelligent dog once from a man who had all his life been engaged in smuggling between France and Spain. Of this dog it was authentically related that it had for years been engaged in the service of smuggling, his owner strapping the contraband goods on his back and starting him across the line. The dog, of course, knew his destination, which he would reach by the quickest route. While on his way across the mountains, should he meet a peasant, he would proceed quietly on his way taking no heed of him. Should a guard or official of any kind heave in sight, however, the wild criminal would either conceal himself until all danger was past, or else make a circuitous route in order to avoid him.

"Two years ago I owned a magnificent spaniel, that only a very few times in my life had I ever spoken a harsh word to. One day that I chanced to be in a very ill humor the poor thing brushed up against my legs and looked me in the face, as if craving a kind word. Instead of this I harshly ordered it away. It immediately set up a dismal howl and ran out of the house we were in toward a creek a few yards off. When about half way towards the stream it looked back to me, I having walked to the door, and again gave a plaintive howl. I paid no particular attention to it, not realizing what his last demonstration meant. Seeing that I disregarded its mute appeal, the animal ran to the bank of the creek, jumped in, disappeared beneath the surface and never came up again. He had deliberately committed suicide through misery caused by my unjust treatment. Shame! don't talk to me about a dog being nothing more than a brute. A man is a brute to say so. The most intelligent of the canine race," continued the professor, "know it is wrong to murder. One of my dogs became very jealous of a cat that I took up and petted a good deal. One day I noticed, as I thought at the time, the two playing together some distance off. After a short while the dog took the cat in his mouth and started off with it. I followed, and when a secluded spot had been reached the dog dug a hole, in which he dropped, as I found out later, the body of the cat. He then commenced to cover it up with dirt. Suspicioning the actions of the dog I started towards the spot, when, seeing me, he flew, with a howl, and never from that time on showed his face to me. Through jealousy he had killed the cat, and intended to bury it so as never to be detected.

"Another one of my dogs was a very heavy and gluttonous eater, for which one day I rebuked him. It had a very salutary effect, and for a week afterward, when he was fed, he would eat very sparingly, taking up the remainder in his mouth, and carrying it into the kennel of some other dog, where he would deposit it, and then come back to me barking loudly, as if to say, 'Am I not a more gentlemanly dog now?'"

Box Stalls.

But the greatest blessing, because it brings to the horse the greatest number of benefits, is the capacious box stall. In densely crowded cities, wherein land is exceedingly valuable, the box may be impracticable. But in very many cities even this comfort could be introduced with pecuniary profit. Private stables should never be built without a box stall, if for no further use than hospital purposes; and public stables, even when the ground is valuable, should be provided with these great blessings. If the stall is not larger than ten feet long and eight feet wide, the horse can move around freely in it; and rest very frequently consists as much in changing position as in unconsciousness. When he is tired, or leg weary, or foot-sore, he can lie down at full length and enjoy the indescribable luxury of stretching out all four limbs to their utmost capacity. Then he can eat his food from the ground without any danger of the seeds flying into his eyes, or of dragging the hay under his feet, or making it unfit for anything else than bedding. Then he can secure free ventilation without being exposed to drafts either at the head or rear of the stall. Then, in sickness he has a commodious chamber, and in health a place where he can take an abundance of natural exercise, which is so necessary for his general health, as well as the general preservation of his muscles and feet. The horse is a much more restless animal than man. If penal punishment consisted in tying up the guilty man by the head in a narrow confinement, for twenty-four hours without intermission, it would be denounced as unnecessary cruelty; and yet horses are universally so treated with no apparent consciousness of the cruelty thereby practiced. In the box stall all this is avoided. The horse eats naturally, lies down and sleeps naturally, and roams about to take his necessary exercise naturally. The only objection that has ever been urged against the box stall, aside from its expensiveness, is the complaint that the horse is liable to rub his tail against the sides, to the serious loss of hair. Of course, this can be prevented by placing boards, like mantel shelves, around the sides of the stalls, just high enough to prevent his rubbing the dock of the tail. This is an effectual remedy where the horse is restive and mischievous enough to form this bad habit; but, frequently, the rubbing is a direct reproach to the laziness of the groom. If the tail, from the dock to the floating ends of the hairs, is kept clean by washing and judicious brushing, no irritation annoys the horse, and no rubbing against the side of the stall may be feared, as a general rule. Comfort, cleanliness, prolonged usefulness, and continued health and soundness, therefore, plead for the general introduction of box stalls for horses. In the stable economy of the near future they may become universally popular.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

It is a good time now to poison gophers, and every farmer and fruit grower should actively engage in the work. By leaving these pests to breed and multiply many a fine tree and shrub will be ruined, and a few days' labor in this line now will be worth many dollars to the owners of orchards in the future.

A Modesto firm shipped twenty-five sacks of jack rabbits to San Francisco in one day recently.

Eight tons of oysters are exported from Olympia, W. T., every week.

The Farmer's Horse—How to Breed Him.

How shall we breed the farmer's horse is a question which may well begin to agitate the minds of farmers, especially throughout the States west of Pennsylvania. The tendency for years past on the part of farmers has been to breed for special uses, but none of these their own. One has been breeding for the running course, another has looked solely for speed at the trotting gait, and still others (and perhaps the wisest of them all, because the more uniformly certain and profitable have been the results), have been breeding for heavy draft.

But none of these types constitute the farmer's horse *par excellence*. His horses must be strong enough to draw the plow, the farm wagon, the reaping and mowing machine, and active enough to draw him and his family comfortably on the road at the rate of six or eight miles an hour without banging themselves up. The farm horse must be pre-eminently one of courage and endurance; and the mythical legs of ivory, sinews of steel and hoofs of iron are none too good for his necessities. He must be hardy, energetic and docile. The lazy, dull, sluggish horse is a nuisance on the farm; if he has a fitting place anywhere in the economy of nature it is in the cities, harnessed to the ponderous drays and truck wagons, where a gait faster than two miles an hour would be unorthodox. One instinctively associates this gait with ponderous weight in the horse, a ponderous load behind him, and a smooth, level street for his work. But on the farm, where rows of corn are to be plowed, and the team must about face, or wheel to the left every five, ten or fifteen minutes, one does not care to have his patience tried with a horse that can not turn around more than three or four times between breakfast and dinner-time, or that can not step off briskly over the soft, plowed ground, or up and down the hillside. Neither does he want one so light of body and of limb that the constant draft of the plow or the reaping machine will soon break him down through sheer weight, or so mettlesome that he will tug on the bit and fret and prance all day until he and the driver are both worn out.

But there is a happy mean—a horse that will weigh from 1,100 pounds to 1,200 pounds, and about 15½ to 16 hands high; good-tempered, active, docile, intelligent, quick of motion, sure of foot and easily taught. Such is the horse best adapted to the varied use of the farm. Not so high-priced on the market as the 2:20 trotter, or the handsome, stylish carriage horse; not reared with anything like the certainty as where 1,600 to 1,800 pounds weight is the sole end and aim of the breeder's effort; but much better and worth much more money to the farmer than either of these, if he wants him for his own use.

How can he breed such horses? With such mares as are now owned by a large proportion of the farmers throughout the Western States, he need not concern himself much about the size; they will be big enough to fill the requirements, because the thousands of Percheron-Normans, and Clydesdales, and English cart horses that have been imported within the past twenty years have graded up the stock, so far as size is concerned, until the size best adapted to the farmer's use is quite as easily exceeded as otherwise. If we are to continue to use stallions of these imported strains, let our choice rest upon the smaller, more compact, quick, active, spirited ones among them; because, as a rule, they are too sluggish, too coarse, too dull and too heavy for the farmer's own use, however well they may sell and however well they may be adapted to some other purposes. But, in our opinion, more certain results will be attained from the use of our own highly bred strains of roadster and thoroughbred stallions upon these large, half and three-quarter draft mares. A strong, sound, well-muscled, intelligent, quick-gaited horse, with two or three good trotting crosses, such as Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, Vermont Black Hawk, or Clay, built upon a genuine thoroughbred foundation—not a "said-to-be," but good, old Lexington, or Glencoe, or Sir Archy, or Gray Eagle, or Medly, or American Eclipse stock, and you have something that, for the farmer's use, is as good as gold. And we are not sure that with our coarse, cold-blooded draft-mares it will not, in most cases, be quite as well, or even better, to let the top trotting crosses go, and take a large, strong, compact, sensible, business-like thoroughbred sire to begin with. The great trouble with the majority of thoroughbreds is temper; they are, as a rule, too high-strung and mettlesome for good work-horses. But our draft-mares, on the other hand, are too idiotic, and dull, and sluggish, and soft, and flat-footed, and coarse-grained to be well adapted to farm work; and so, by blending the two types together for a few generations, we may succeed in eliminating the bad and retaining the valuable features of both, and so produce the model farmer's horse.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Wool Sorting.—It would often be advantageous to pay more attention to the sorting of pieces than is generally done. By keeping broken fleece or first pieces very good a price greater in proportion according to quality than is given for fleece wool would be obtained. At the same time the fleece wool, by being carefully skirted, would command a much higher figure in the market. Growers who have only about fifty bales need not be at very great trouble in skirting at all, if they sell their wool in the grease, as it might not pay so well as to roll up the fleece without skirting, simply making a bale or two of locks, so as to keep the remainder clean. When fleece wool is very full of burrs or seeds it is often better to make a separate sort for such, and in some cases the whole fleece might be thrown into this lot. One burry fleece spoils a whole bale. Some wool pressers, anxious to keep unsatisfactory fleeces out of sight, throw them into the bottom of a bale, and it is decidedly damaging when that particular bale happens to be opened at the bottom for inspection.

The Sunset Route.—The following rates of passage have been adopted over the Southern Pacific Railroad from San Francisco, via El Paso, San Antonio and Houston, to New Orleans: For first-class tickets with stop-over privileges, $98 50; second-class tickets for a continuous trip, $80; third-class tickets for a continuous trip, $55. The following named rates are now in effect for passage by rail from New Orleans, La., to New York city, N. Y.: For first-class tickets, limited, according to route, $53 50 to $45 35; first-class tickets, limited and for continuous trip, all routes, $38; second-class tickets, limited and for continuous trips, all routes, $24 50

We have to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed San Francisco contemporary, The Breeder and Sportsman, for the four weeks ending October 21. Three excellently executed equine portraits adorn the pages, including the imported English draft stallion Black Prince, the French-bred carriage stallion Admirable, possessing several lines of English thoroughbred blood, and the beautiful Algona, a trotting stallion by Almont, out of Emma Kinkead, by Conscript. This journal bids fair to be the best sporting journal in America, as in every issue advancement is made. *Australian, Melbourne.*

THE STAGE.

Continued Success of "Esmeralda"—The Minstrels Still Drawing Well—Etc.

The success of "Esmeralda" has surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of the management, and it appears as if the pretty domestic play will score another four-weeks' run in the annals of the Baldwin Theater. It is pleasant to chronicle such a fact, as it demonstrates that our public can fully appreciate the merits of a simple drama, admirably delineated in all its phases, and that the management can command sympathy and patronage in its efforts to instill a more healthy tone to our histrionic literature. Both the play and players appear to improve on better acquaintance, and although slight flaws can be detected in the evolution of the plot, as well as in the treatment of the characters, still it is not to be gainsaid that "Esmeralda" is worthy of being placed on a par with "Hazel Kirke," that unparalleled success of the modern drama. Let it, however, be at once conceded that the success of the piece must mainly be attributed to the artistic manner in which all the parts are given, for in medium or incompetent hands it would be impossible to enlist that sympathy and interest which, as the case now stands, are unflagging from the rise of the curtain until it falls. The parts of Elbert Rogers and his wife are wonderful foils in the hands of such artists as Leslie Allen and Mrs. Whiffen, and although the former role greatly enlists the audience, it is perfectly understood that the latter character is even more ably and consistently worked up to the requirements of the partly somber effects of this pastoral production. Miss Viola Allen as the heroine is somewhat lacking in dramatic force, but a more charming "Esmeralda" could scarcely be found in both the Carolinas. Ed Buckley has wonderfully improved since his last engagement in this city, and at once regained the favor of his audience by his quiet yet effective delineation of Dave Hardy. As Estabrook, Mr. Whiffen has but little opportunity to display that eccentric humor for which he is credited, but still in his scenes he brings out the author's ideas with a clearness and descision that shows his capacity for far more important characters when he gets the chance. Miss Cowell and Miss Leslie as the Desmond sisters assist materially in giving the lighter shading to the pleasant picture, and H. Rich as the Marquis and T. Oakes Rosse as Jack Desmond, are quite acceptable in their minor parts. The scenery is somewhat uneven, but the change from the farm house to the artist's studio is a marvel of dexterous effect that is highly creditable to Dave Belasco and his assistants. It is needles to add that every requirement that can tend to the comfort of its patrons is amply provided for by the management and the new regime has been inaugurated with pronounced success. Bronson-Howard's drama, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," is in preparation, but it would appear as if it would not be wanted for still two weeks, so strong is the attraction of "Esmeralda."

"Pop" continues to be the talk of the town, and it is generally conceded that a brighter whimsical comical production has not been seen here in a long period. There is no pretension to a plot in the piece, but in its incoherence there is a jollity and effervescence that is highly conducive to mirthful enjoyment. Miss Kate Castleton is bright and charming, with perhaps a tendency to a superabundance of vivacity. The clever French criticism on Madame Theo in a somewhat similar role may, in a measure, be applied to Miss Castleton: "*C'est risque mais quel diable de chic*," a phrase scarcely to be translated into the English language. Very pleasing indeed is Miss Irene Perry, who at once stepped into popular favor, and Miss May Stemhler and Miss Lillie Gruh are both winsome and attractive. The star in the piece, however, is John A. Mackay who, in the delineation of the leading character, has developed an amount of pure eccentricity and humor that, if improved on in other parts, will place him at once on a par with the leading comedians of the age, unless he is spoiled by the adulation of flattering friends. His efforts are very creditably aided by G. K. Fortescue (who is really a host in himself), by C. Dungan and those old favorites, Messrs. Doyle and Murdock. The songs and incidents show variety and versatility by the entire troupe, and "Pop" is just the entertainment to drive dull care away, and to afford pleasure to the most *blase* of our theater goers. With new songs and scenes it will probably run another week to the same thronged houses.

"The Tour of the World" was revived at the California theater, probably with a view of utilizing to the best advantage the final week's engagement of M'lle Cornalba, the graceful Ariel and the grotesque Girards. The attendance has been fair throughout the week, which shows that the eccentric story, with its spectacular effects, has not entirely lost its hold on popular favor. Under such conditions the production calls for no extended criticism, save that Mr. Fred Bert showed a keen appreciation of the possibilities in the delineation of Phineas Fogg, and that Miss Phœbe Davis made her reappearance as Ayouda, a part that requires a pretty face and figure rather than extended histrionic talent, so that the young lady was much more at home than were some of the other artists in the rendition of the principal characters of the piece. Next week Miss Ellmenreich makes her debut on the English stage in the ever-attractive drama "Camille" and great interest is taken in the event, especially among the German population, with whom this young artiste is a great favorite. Endowded as she is with a handsome, intelligent face, a graceful figure, and dramatic power of the first order, she will, in all probability, score a great success, if, as is said, she has surmounted the difficulties of English accent and idioms. "Marie Stuart" and "Adrienne Lecouvreur" will complete her repertoire for this engagement, but Madam Ellmenreich will propably appear at the East in some new piece, if she can find one fully adequate to her requirements. We shall be pleased to record her brilliant reception.

The new season has been inaugurated at the Standard Theater with a great rush and the attendance during the past week has been so large as to justify the management in its attempt at any cost to keep alive the public interest in the Minstrels' entertainment. The six new stars are all well in their respective lines, but the greatest meed of praise must be given to William Courtright and J. Carroll Johnson, not only in regard to their versatility but also for their infusing wit and fun in their delineation of the end men in the introductory part, with D. R. Hawkins as a very efficient interlocutor. The programme is full of amusing sketches. songs and dances, many of which are novel in their way, and they excite great laughter and applause. Burton Stanley and W. B. Blaisedell are important acquisitions to the troupe and combined with such artists as Johnson and Powers and Charley Reed and Billy Emerson, a better company cannot be found in the whole country. If any fault can be found with the entertainment, it is the same as that of the plum pudding; it is too full of rich things, but in this case laughter aids digestion.

The Tivoli has made a prosperous run with "La Traviata," the management overcoming the difficulty of presenting so exacting a score by the doubling of almost all the principal parts. Such liberality merits success, and in the search for novelty, the Kreling Brothers have secured the libretto of one of Offenbach's earlier works that met with a brilliant reception in France, and served to establish his reputation. It is entitled "The Bridge of Sighs" and combined with a pleasing plot it is said to contain many bright and catching melodies in the true Offenbachian style. This will be its first production in America, and the work will doubtless be a pleasing change in the repertoire of the establishment.

Dramatic Notes.

A. C. Gunther has overhauled his play "Cuba" that was a failure some two years since and, introducing new scenes and treating the drama more in a spectacular point of view, he has now achieved a fair success at Boston, where it will have at least a two-weeks run. The part of the heroine is taken by Miss Rose Osbourne, who for some time was leading lady at the Baldwin, and she appears to have made an agreeable impression at the Hub. Miss Osbourne is an artist of undoubted talent, but in this city she had but scant opportunity of creating parts that were suited to her line. At the East she will have a better chance of establishing a repute, and we hope that she will fully avail herself of the advantage.

One of the pleasing announcements of the week is the engagement of the Wyndham company at the Bush Street Theater. Mr. Wyndham enjoys the reputation of being the best light comedian of the age, and it is said that in "Brighton" (an English adaptation of Saratoga) his impersonation of Bob Sackett was so bright, whimsical and entertaining as to be the talk of London for an entire season. Mr. Wyndham brings with him his own company from England and judging from the general encominms with which they have been recieved at the East, the members are all admirably suited to the requirements of their parts. The Wyndham engagement should net a fortune to the Bush Street Theater management.

Charles E. Locke has arrived here with a view of organizing a series of popular concerts, in which the well-known orchestra of Theodore Thomas will form the main attraction. Considering the great expense attending the transportation of so large a personnel, such an undertaking is of a risky character, especially if singers of the first class are not engaged as the special attraction. Then it is doubtful if the acoustic properties of the Mechanics' Pavilion are favorable for the production of oratorios on a grand scale. At the Crystal Palace in London it took a year's experiments before the acoustic faults could be remedied; but then, of course, the space was much larger than at the Mechanics' Pavilion. In any case, if a guarantee fund is to be raised for these concerts, there is no one more likely to achieve the end in view than Charles E. Locke.

Neill Burgess has dropped the Widow Bedott and now appears in another female part in a comedy farce taken from one of the humorous novels of Mariette Holly. The dramatization is said to be of a commonplace order and not at all likely to prove a good starring piece.

Miss Ellie Wilton now supports John A. Stevens in his own drama, "A Passion's Slave," that was the attraction that mainly caused the collapse of the Standard theater under Amory Sullivan's management. A lithograph of the King Henry the Fifth kiss that occurs in the play between the hero and heroine is of a suggestive character, and ought to draw crowded houses. Whether this engagement may be judged as an advance in her profession for Miss Wilton remains to be seen.

THE KENNEL.

Another Answer.

In answer to Mr. Carroll's reply to his challenge S. Brinkerhoff writes to the local Dixon paper the note appended below. Mr. Carroll in further answer says that he is willing enough to run the proposed matches and considers Mr. Brinkerhoff's proposition about judges perfectly fair but he does not feel disposed to run the Dixon dogs on Dixon ground.

Dixon he says is a long way from San Francisco and the trip is an expensive one for himself and his many friends who would like to see his dogs run. If Mr. Brinkerhoff will name any other place outside of his own home Mr. Carroll will disregard the distance and accept the proposition.

The fact that a challenge originally emanated from Carroll is hardly sufficient he thinks to give the acceptor the right to name the place of coursing. In the case of Mark Devlin, the first acceptor of the challenge, Carroll waived that point and allowed him to select the ground, but he does not feel called on to make so great a concession to all subsequent acceptors.

A gentleman from Red Bluff also sent an acceptance of Carroll's challenge on the condition that the match he run off at Red Bluff. While Mr. Carroll does not desire to name the ground himself he suggests that at the spring meetings of one of the San Francisco clubs he will be at Merced with his dogs and open to make matches against all comers. It is also probable that a match will be run at Sacramento this spring; and that would be a good place for both Carroll and the Red Bluff and Dixon acceptors:

ED. TRIBUNE: I will match Blue Jacket against Paul Jones, best two in three courses, or I will match Blue Jacket and Dakota against Paul Jones and Stonewall Jackson, for $100 a side, the match to be run off at Dixon at any time after the 1st of March, 1883. If Mr. Carroll and myself cannot agree upon a judge, each of us to select a gentleman and they to select a third, who will judge the match. As Mr. Carroll issues the challenge, I claim the right to name the place. Respectfully, S. BRINKERHOFF.

Dixon, January 29, 1883.

Coursing at Red Bluff.

Last week the Red Bluff and Tehama conrsers ran a match midway between the two places for various stakes. The judges were A. Leach of Red Bluff and Buchanan Kelly of Willows. Brooks of Tehama slipped the dogs. The first race was for $20, between Dr. De Puy's Gip and Gregg's Boh, in which the latter proved the victor. Then came a $25 stake between Dr. De Puy's Blanche, J. W. Clark's Spring, Lovett's Blucher and Lovett's Beauty. After two undecided conrses Blucher beat Spring, and after one undecided course Blauche beat Beanty. In the final course between Blanche and Beauty a bad slip was given, and as soon as Blanche got in the hare went to cover. The course was undecided and the match declared off. We were not present at the match and have only the report in the local paper to go by, but if that be correct the judges erred in not giving the last race to Blanche. The rule says that in no case shall speed without subsequent work decide a course, except in case of a long lead to cover, where one dog shows a decided superiority over the other. If, as was reported, Blanche got 40 yards the worst of the start and succeeded in making a go bye before Blucher made a point Blanche should have had the race.

In the case of the first race, between Blanche and Beauty, when a third dog joined in the course, the judges had a right, if they saw fit, to decide the course on the work done prior to the third dog getting in. Of course, if that work was equal the judges could not do otherwise than give it an undecided course, or a "no course," according to circumstances.

Modesto Coursing.

A Modesto newspaper asks why the San Francisco Coursing Clubs prefer Merced to Modesto as a coursing ground. The question is easy to answer and the answer is simply that the accommodations at Merced are the best. The clubs would much prefer to go to Modesto if all things were equal, as the distance to be traveled by rail is so much less than to Merced. The Pacific Coast Club went to Modesto once and reported that the teams provided were insufficient, that no saddle horses could be got fit for the judges, that the gentleman who had volunteered to act as guide lost his way, and finally that the hotel accommodations were not first-class. We presume the latter complaint could not be made now as Modesto is a live and growing town, but if there are not good grounds within ten miles of the town sufficient to run off two dozen courses a day it is of no use to talk about holding a club match of any size there. Doubtless some member of the Modesto Coursing Club can enlighten the BREEDER on that point. As to saddle horses, at least six first-class animals are needed when three judges are used. In case of one judge two good horses are enough, but they must be good ones. The clubs are always willing to pay $3 a day for the hire of every saddle horse they use, and in case only one judge was employed would gladly pay as high as $5 for the use of a first-class horse. The case of animals that have recently been provided for the judges at Merced are a disgrace to civilization and a positive danger to the rider. If Merced does not attend to this matter in the near future the clubs will have to try Modesto or some other place.

Mr. Carroll's Challenge.

Mr. Carroll informs us that he has accepted all the reasonable matches that have been sent in so far and that his challenge is now withdrawn and in future he will pay no attention to other challenges. As Mr. Brinkerhoff has already taken steps to make a match, Mr. Carroll will make an exception in his favor and will make a match with him provided he will agree on a fair ground mutually convenient. If this gentleman will select some place outside of his own home and about equidistant between his home and San Francisco he can have a race. If that does not meet his views further correspondence will be useless. From the amount of talk we heard from gentlemen claiming to each possess the best dog in the State, we expected that a dozen acceptances at least would be sent in from this city alone, but it seems there is some difference between talking in front of a bar about running against any dog in the State and putting up a little money to make a match. Perhaps the talkers are now saving their dogs for the public meetings.

CALIFORNIA COURSING CLUB.—Next Wednesday night the members of the California Coursing Club will meet at 509 California street for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the next two years, and the transaction of other important business. All the members are expected to be present.

Frank Flynn claims the title and reputation of being the champion pin-pool player of Chicago. He made both Carter and Lou Morris quit, has been barred from all open games, and stands ready to meet anybody who thinks he can play the game.

Mr. John Taylor, of Comptou, who has gone into carp culture on his place, is now constructing a third reservoir, or pond, to cover about two acres, thus making four acres of water devoted to the raising of fish. His stock is increasing at an almost marvelous rate, and the older fish have attained quite a large size.

The Fish Commissioners have recently deposited 500,000 whitefish eggs from Northfield, Mich, in the lake near San Leandro, for hatching.

Catfish have made their appearance in the Mokelumne river above Lancha Plana, having climbed the ladders at the dam of the Mokelumne Irrigation Company.

J. R. Keene's horses in this country will be trained by Robert Clare.

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Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $5 80@$5 85; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Interior Extra, $4 75@$5 37½; Interior Superfine, $3 75@$4 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—The market is steady, if not strong. There is a good inquiry for shipping and milling of the better grades. Choice milling is readily sold at $1 85 and No. 1 shipping grades at $1 82½.

BARLEY—In this grain, business is rather slow of late and but few transactions. Recent sales are No. 1 Feed, March, $1 17 do April, $1 17½@$1 17½; Spot Feed, $1 18⅝ asked against $1 15 bid; Brewing, $1 30 @$1 35 per ctl.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 70@$1 75; Good, $1 75@ $1 82½; Choice, $1 85@$1 95 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Business dull. Quotable at $1 65@$1 75 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $27@$28 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $35 ₱ ton; Shorts, $17@$19 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ₱ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $23@$24 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $13 50@$15; Wheat, $15 50@$17 50 Wild Oat, $15@$17; Mixed, $11@$15 ₱ ton.

STRAW—80c@$1 per bale.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@15¾c; California Hams, 15¾@16c for plain, 15½@16c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16½@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 14@14½c for heavy and medium, and 15@15½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 14½@14½c; Pork, $20@$21 for Extra Prime, $23 50 @24 for Prime Mess, $25 50@25 for Mess, $26 50 for clear and $27@27 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $15@ $18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $16 for bbls and $8 50 for bf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $17 for bbls and $8 75 for half bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13½@14c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 30@50c for common and 75c@$1 25 ₱ bx for good; Lemons, $5@$6 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $2 50 per box; Limes, $7@$8 per box for Mexican; Bananas, $1 50@$3 ₱ bunch; Mexican Oranges, $20@ $30 ₱ thousand; California, $2@$3 per box; Pineapples, $6@$8 ₱ doz. New crop Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ₱ bbl.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $5 @$8 ₱ ton; Carrots, 30@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, $1 50 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 2½c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Dried Okra, 20@30c; Dry Peppers, 10@12½c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 5@8c Green Peppers, 6c@8c per lb; Tomatoes, 6c@8c ₱ lb, Mushrooms, 8c@10c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 70@85c; Early Rose, 75 @95; Tomales and Petaluma, $1 10@$1 20 ₱ ctl Humboldt Red, $1 25@$1 27½; Kidney and Peachblow $1 37½@$1 50 per ctl; New, 3@3½c per lb.

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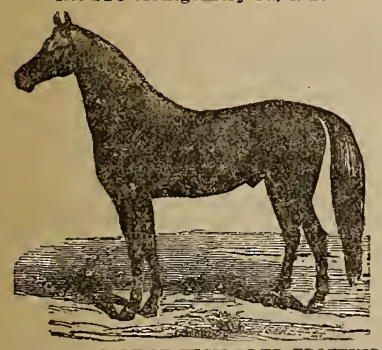

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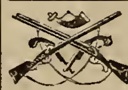

H. H. WILSON & SON

Importers of and dealers in

GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, FISHING TACKLE, AMMUNITION, ETC.

513 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Stallion Wanted.

ABOUT FOUR YEARS OLD; DARK COLOR; fine mane and tail; half or three-quarters thoroughbred. Prefer him unbroken. Must be stylish and handsome. Give full description and lowest price.

R. P. SAXE, 218 California St.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

BRACE OF THOROUGHbred setters, well broke, for sale. apply to

E. LEAVESLEY. Gilroy.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL-KNOWN TROTting mare Nellie Grant, by Fred Low, from old Lady Grant, of Whip, Morgan and Copperbottom stock. Nellie Grant is black without white, sixteen hands one inch high, of fine form, and free from hereditary defects. She was a very fast trotter but incapacitated from track work owing to an accident. From her breeding, form and speed she should prove a very valuable broodmare. Apply to

JOHN HOWES.
504 and 506 Sansome street, San Francisco.

P. POTTER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Harness, Saddles,

WHIPS, SPURS, ETC. NEW work made to order and repairing done. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All goods sold for cash at bottom prices. 202 K St., bet. 2d and 3d,
20y1 **Sacramento.**

FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE HAMBLETOnian stallion, imported from Syracuse, N. Y.; nine years old; mahogany bay; sixteen hands high; perfectly sound; well broken; very stylish; cost over $1,500; property of a banker; full papers; got by Hambletonian Prince, he by Volunteer. Can be seen at Club Stables.

FOR SALE.

NUTWOOD FILLY, FOALED May 7, 1879.

First dam Belle, by Abdallah, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Second dam Kate Crockett, by Langford.

Third dam by American Boy.

Will also sell the dam. Apply to
4t3 **R. SYER,** San Jose.

Berkshire Pigs

FOR SALE.

A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

APPLY TO

CAPT. FOSTER,

2tf At Cliff House.

ADVERTISE NOW IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Pacific Coast Turf and Sporting Authority

FACTORIES:
WOONSOCKET, R. I. NAUGATUCK, CONN.

EASTERN OFFICES:
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JOS. BANIGAN, General Agent.

Woonsocket Rubber Co.'s Agency.

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ALWAYS ON HAND, A FULL SUPPLY OF THE

Celebrated Woonsocket Farming and Mining Boots,

ALSO, THE

Celebrated "Wales Goodyear Arctics," Rubber Shoes, etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled at the Very Lowest Market Rates.

JAMES W. DOLAN,

AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

414 AND 416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

"Tips and Toe-Weights."

A NATURAL AND PLAIN METHOD OF HORSE-SHOEING:

WITH

AN APPENDIX TREATING OF THE ACTION OF THE RACE-HORSE AND TROTTER AS SHOWN BY INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

TOE AND SIDE-WEIGHTS.

BY

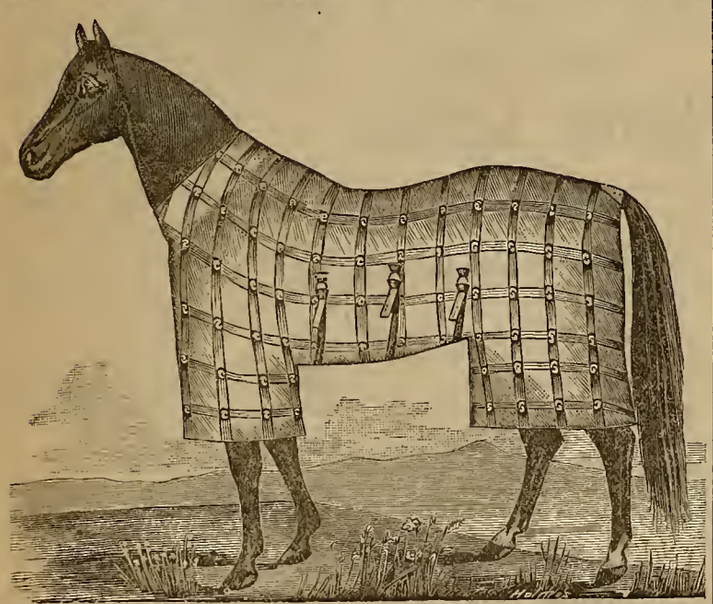
JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

(AUTHOR OF "HORSE PORTRAITURE.")

"Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."—*Shakespeare.*

☞ In Press, and will be Published about the first of February, 1883. ☜

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MAR. 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, forced or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J, in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Monday, November 27th, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
A	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	{ Deming, El Paso } Express.	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	{ and East } Emigrant	7:10 A M
8:00 A M	{ Galt and } via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	{ Stockton } via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	" †Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
5:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	{ Ogden and } Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	{ East } Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	{ Sacramento } via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	{ and Colfax } via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	{ and Colfax } via Benicia	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" †Sundays only	†11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:30—8:30—9:30—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:30—5:30—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30 9:00—*9:30—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—*3:30—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*1:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—7:51—8:51—9:51—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—4:51—5:51—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—7:10—*7:35—8:10—*8:35—9:10—*9:35—10:10—*10:35—11:10—12:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—*4:35—5:10—*5:35—6:10—*6:35—7:15—*7:35—9:15—10:45.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:15—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:15—9:15—*10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6: [illegible] —7:15—8:15—9:45—10:45—1:15—2:45—3:15—4:15—*5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:1

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted. †Trains marked thus (†)run via East Oakland. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & CO, Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass & Tkt Agt.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
8:30 A M		9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:00 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

IS UNSURPASSED.

A SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANK

(150 x 50 feet)

FOR WARM SALT WATER, PLUNGE AND SWIMMING BATHS.

ELEGANT ROOMS

For Individual Baths with DOUCHE and SHOWER facilities.

MAGNIFICENT BEACH

Of pure white sand for SURF BATHING, Etc., Etc.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge), and the

SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞ At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets o any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt,

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street at 9:30 A. M.

Spring Race Meeting.

PACIFIC COAST

Blood Horse Association

First Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 21.

No 1—California Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of half a mile; closed with thirty-two nominations.
No. 2—Hearst Stake; free for all; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added; second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.
No. 3—Winters' Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of a mile and a half; closed with twenty-eight nominations.
No. 4—Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; a dash of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dash of five-eighths of a mile.
No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maiden three-year-olds; dash of a mile and an eighth.
No. 7—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; free for all; dash of a mile.
No. 8—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; two lbs. allowed for each $100 under that valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three lbs. over entitled weight for each $100 above that valuation.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dash of five-eighths of a mile.
No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second horse; third to save stake; dash of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.
No. 11—Pacific Cup; handicap of $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; weights announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.
No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dash of five-eighths of a mile.
No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of one and a quarter miles; weights to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.
No. 15—Selling race; Purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; conditions same as No. 8.
No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; weights announced and declaration made same as No. 14.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

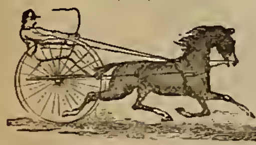
No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; closed with thirty-two nominations.
No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of one and three-quarters miles; closed with twenty-eight nominations.
No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.
No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdles.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, will close March 1, 1883.
Races to close will be run under weights adopted at annual meeting, 1881.
Starters in all races must be named at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.
Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro-rata division.
Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.
All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before the first day of March next, 1883, directed to C. M. Chase, Assistant Secretary, Box 1961, P. O., San Francisco. To be valid they must be plainly postmarked on that day—March 1.

THEO. WINTERS, President,
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.
C. M. CHASE, Assistant Secretary.

THE VICTORIAN TROTTING CLUB, (L'd)

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.



MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

—OFFER—

The undermentioned Prize, to be competed for on a day to be named in March next:

PRIZE OF 2,500 DOLLARS,

With Entrance Fees and Sweepstakes of $50 each from Starters added.
Mile heats; best three in five.
Open to all comers, bar geldings.
Winner to receive $2,500; second, two-thirds of Sweep and Entrance Fees, and third, one-third. Entrance 5 per cent.
The Victorian Trotting Club holds membership in the National Trotting Association of the United States, under which Rules the races will be governed.
Any further information desired can be obtained by addressing R. J. GIBNEY, Secretary, Kirk Bazaar, Melbourne.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.

ANYTHING. GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. EVERYTHING.

PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS**, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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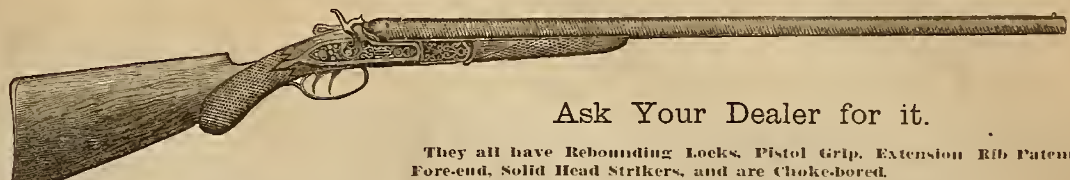
R E M I N G T O N'S

New Model Breech-Loading Double Gun.

THE MOST COMPLETE GUN IN THE MARKET.



Ask Your Dealer for it.

They all have Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip, Extension Rib Patent Fore-end, Solid Head Strikers, and are Choke-bored.

The Cheapest and Best Gun Yet Produced.

Plain Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Decarbonized Steel Barrels	$45 00
Selected Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Twist Barrels	55 00
Selected Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Laminated Steel Barrels, Engraved	65 00
English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved	75 00
English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved, Superior Rubber But and Tip	85 00

4m6 **E. REMINGTON & SONS, 281 and 283 Broadway. New York. P. O. Box 2987.**

WM. E. CHAMBERLAIN JR. THOS. A. ROBINSON.

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

Life Scholarship................$70
Paid in Installments..........$75
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:
1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back, as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to said extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.
It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.
For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
Nos. 230 and 232 Ellis street, San Francisco.

THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT Agricultural Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Heunie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED BREEDING. GOOD PASTURAGE for mares from a distance at $1 per mouth. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

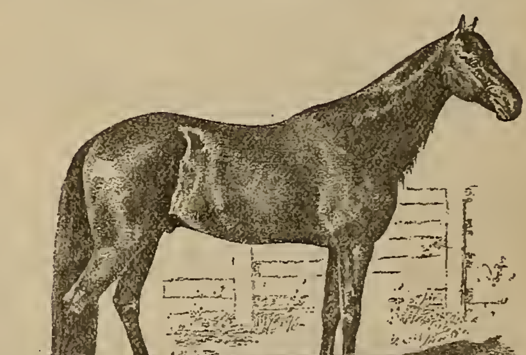
My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

Record at Six Years Old, 2:21½.



Record at Six Years Old, 2:21¼.

ABBOTSFORD.

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG COLUMBUS. WOODFORD Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.
Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21½; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; George A. Ayer, 2:30.
Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 1:27¾, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

The Breeder and Sportsman.

VOLUME 1 COMPLETE.

July 1st to December 31st, 1882.

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A. WALDSTEIN,

320 SANSOME ST SAN FRANCISCO.

TROTTING STALLIONS
Singleton and La Harpe.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM MARCH 1ST TO JULY 15TH, 1883, AT the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little tonch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

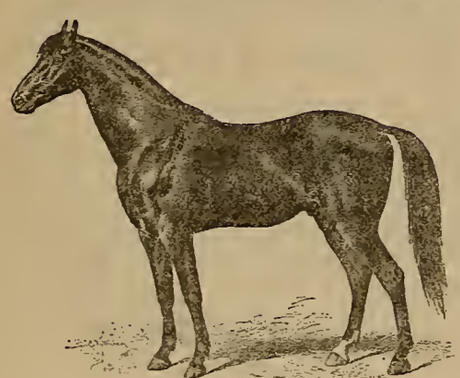
Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH,
CHICO, CAL.

MAMBRINO WILKES



Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Toddhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

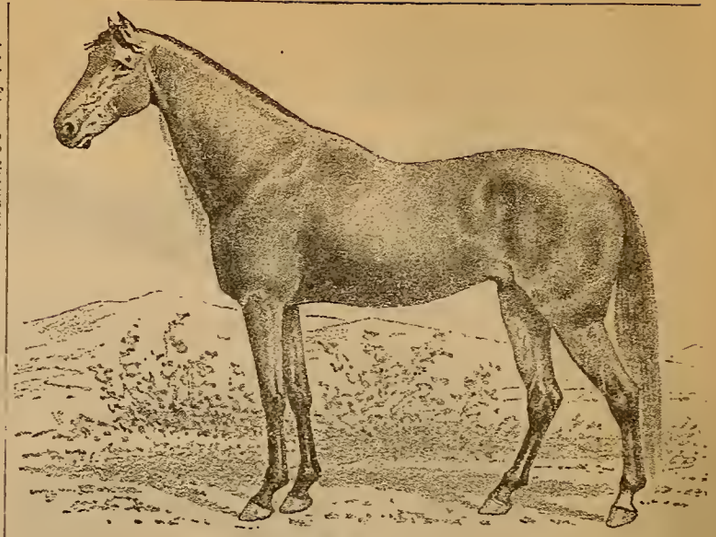
THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF GEORGE WILKES (WEIGHING at this date 1,270 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883,

AT STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.



ALBERT W.

By Electioneer. His Dam Sister to Aurora by John Nelson.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, COMMENCING THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1883, AND ending the 1st of July, 1883, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $200 THE SEASON.

MONEY PAYABLE BEFORE THE MARE IS TAKEN AWAY. GOOD PASTURAGE AT $5 PER month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.
No. 320 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. A. WALDSTEIN.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5TH, 1879; BRED BY JOSEPH Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By Electioneer.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.		7th dam—By imported Medley.	
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.		8th " By imported Centinel.	
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.		9th " By Mark Anthony.	
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.		10th " By imported Janus.	
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.		11th " By imported Monkey.	
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.		12th " By imported Silvereye.	
		13th " By Spanker.	

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON

Oakland or 508 Montgomery St., S. F.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION
BOB MASON

By Echo. His Dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY MARES, COMMENCING FEBruary 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

Description.

BOB MASON is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
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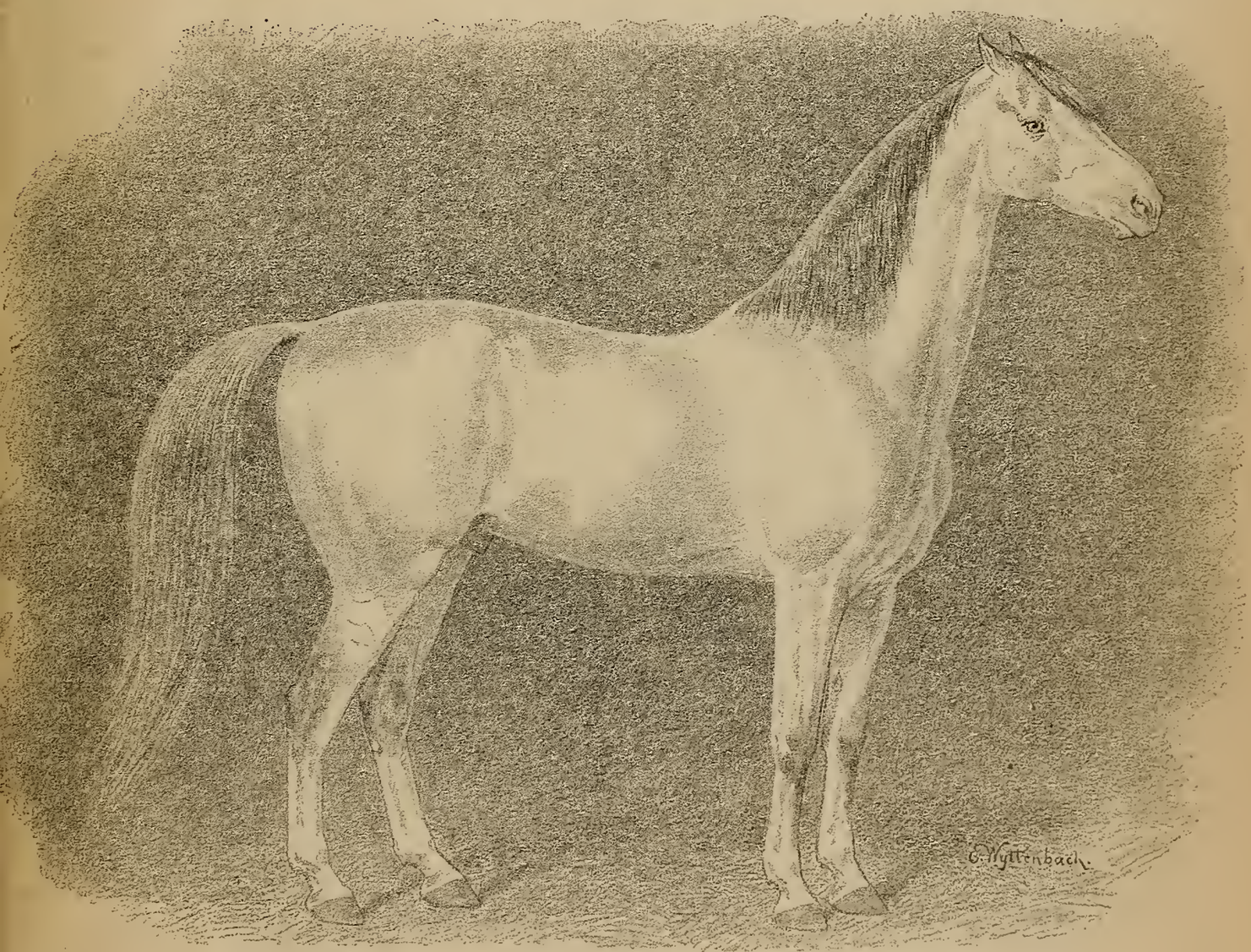
Post Office Box 55.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 6.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



POSCORA HAYWARD. Owned by Newland & Pumyea, Oakland, Cal.

We mnst acknowledge great pride in the portrait gallery of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

The twenty-three illustratione are not only works of art, they are as nearly exact representations of the horses portrayed as can be, and then it is something of which the whole people of the State may he proud when the evidence is so direct of there being so many horses of high form in the pro creative ranks. Not hy any means that the illustrations exhaust the "notahilitiee" of the Coast, as there are a large nnmher still awaiting to he enshrined, and when the joh is fairly, nnder way (it never can be completed) this conntry will preeent the most convincing proofs of the euperiority it has so firmly eetablished of its advantagee for the hreeding and rearing of fast horsee, and fine ones, too, of every description.

The enbject of the present sketch has always been a prime favorite of onrs.

From the firet time we eaw him move when a colt the assurance was felt that he wonld make a very fast one, and this estimate he has corrohorated, notwithstanding anf amount of bad luck and qnite a long chapter of accidents.

Ae has heen the practice heretofore in writing these sketches, the family from which the animal sprung has been given a due ehare of attention. This is manifestly proper, as all breeders are aware that the ancestry has a great deal to do in marking the character of the offspring—even the remote ancestry, as the cases of reversion for several generations are so well eatahlished as to be accepted without further argument.

People err when they think that the merits of sire or grandsire will make amends for ehortcomings in the animal which it is the intention to use, hut when there is individnal merit "hacked" hy sterling qualities in the progenitors, the risk attending the first stages of hreeding is reduced to a minimnm.

In the case of Poscora Hayward there is no neccssity for recapitulating the origin of the great families of trotters that have sprung from the imported Barh Grand Bashaw, as that has heen given in the preceding chapters.

The lines of Bashaw and Messenger incorporated in the eon, Young Bashaw, and these again reinforced by some of the stontest hlood of the racecourse, could not fail to produce excellence. Throngh the snccessive etages of Andrew Jackeon, Henry Clay and Cassins M. Clay there was a joint inheritance for the Moors and Patchens. Long Island Black Hawk, and throngh him the Green's Bashaws, the Mohawks, the Elmos, Buccaneers, etc., diverged a generation sooner, thongh they are of the trihe, and it wonld he an extra-hidebonnd stickler who did not acknowledge the high

occupied by the members of the clan. In this instance it will be sufficient to commence with the son of Cassius M. Clay, Geo. M. Patcben. His right to the stallion championship of the United States was unquestioned. He was not only the fastest, but was also endowed with other qualities that added to tbe luster of his name. Grand size, high form, splendid actiou, endnrance, stylish, etc., he united nearly all the desirable characteristics for a harness horse. His record of 2:23½ made August 2, 1860, is equivalent to much faster time at tbe present day, aud when his daugbter Lucy made 2:18¼ at Buffalo iu 1872, there is scarcely a question of her ability to bave gone several seconds faster.

Through the sou of George M. Patcben, best known by the title of Califoruia Patchen, Poscora ohtains a strain of blood which has mixed very kindly with that of Ahdallah. This was imported Bellfouuder, and we never could understand why the pedigree of that horse as given by Mr. Boots, at one time an owner of Bellfounder, and a geutleman of intelligence, should not be received, only under the assumption that the viruleut hostility in relation to the blood of the thoroughbred in the trotter bliuded tbe vision. At all events Rysdyk's Hambletonian has so completely overshadowed any other son of Ahdallah tbat credit must he given the daughter of Bellfonnder for having a sou of such high renown, and the blood of her sire a potent factor in the result.

In the "Breeder's Trotting Stud Book," tbe dam of Geo. M. Patchen Jr. (California Patchen) is giveu as by Top Bellfounder, second dam unknown. Wheu he was bronght here in 1862 by Wm. M. Heudrickson, the pedigree was extended in the advertisement to "grandam hy Messenger Eclipse," and the statement was also made that sworn certificates "to prove the correctness of his pedigree can he seeu at tbe stahle."

This horse judged by the usual standard has been more successful than his sire. Six of his get are iu tbe 2:30 list, viz.: Sam Purdy (2:20½), Vanderlynn (2:22), Starr King (2:22), San Brnno (2:25¼), Susie (2:26½) and James D. McMann (2:28¾). Starr King aud Vanderlyun are likely to reduce their records, last season being Vanderlynn's first trotting, aud hoth he and Starr King having shown a flight of speed that will warrant an expectation that the teens will he conquered.

As Poscora has always heen a prime favorite with us, his sire Billy Hayward has not been without claims to consideration. An honest, game horse, willing to do his best under all circumstances, and to exceed expectatious in nearly every instance. He could rattle as many heats "close to thirty" as the daylight would give opportunity for, and when the heats were lengthened to twice the distance he was still hetter snited. Of higher quality than a majority of his sire's get, with a magnificent set of legs, and a general wiriness of frame which Poscora has fallen heir to. Tbough the pedigree of the dam of Billy Hayward, Peauuts, is unkuown, there is not a doubt of there being plenty of racing blood. Her form, that of her son, and still more palpably that of her grandson show the inheritance.

Now, cattle do not have a striking resemblance to some well-known and long-estahlished strain without they possess some of the blood, and it is not likely that there is a marked resemblance to the thoroughbred without auy of the lineage.

The whole of the family of Peauut show the resemblance. Sweetbriar from a sister of Billy Hayward is a mare of a deal of quality and the brothers of Poscora are of the same class. Dr. E. H. Pardee has a "full brother" that is one of the finest roadhorses in the State. He is the largest of the lot, being sixteen hands, and very rangy. He is a dark chestnnt, the color of weather-stained bronze, and ae he has hauled the Doctor, who is on the heavy weight order, and his not very light roadwagon in thirty-seven seconds through the stretcb, it is beyond dispute that proper training would result iu a very fast animal.

There is another promising brother of Poscora, hut the the "talent" in the Billy Haywards is not limited to this one family. Alonzo Hayward ohtained a record of 2:30 and Hayward Chief 2:31, and both have shown a much faster rate. There are other valuable qualities hesides speed and endnrance, as we never saw one that had not a good temper, and Poscora is one of the "hest disposed" horses in the world.

He commenced his trotting career when young, winning several stakes, and gaiuing a four-year-old record of 2:30. Since that age there has been a cbapter of accidents. The serious accident to his then owner, A. Newland, by which he was rendered totally blind, threw him out of training or, at least, so disarranged matters that this strong stable of trotters was rendered of little avail. The season of 1881 opened auspiciously for him. After he was brought to the Oakland Trotting Park ho improved very rapidly, showing trials in 2:23, and making tbat fast time with such appareut ease and trotting so steadily that it was thought noue stood a better show in the classes he was engaged in.

Tbcn came the bano of fast borses. He etruck or straiued his leg so badly tbat he becamo lame, and, although he was entered throughout tbe circuit, he could not he started. Last year was ouly different in tbe disahility happeuing after he had trotted in a few races. His first race was on the Bay District Course, August 12, aud a description of that, which we wrote at the time, will give some idea of what sort of a trotter be was, though palpably lacking condition:

The 2:30 race was called after two of tbe heats in tbe 2:25 had been decided, hut owing to tho delay in scoring, the horses were sent to the barn until tbe tbird beat of that was decided. Tbis was regarded so sure a thing for Sweetness that sho was an immonso favorite; and tbe injury to Albert W, wbich necessitated bis withdrawal, was thought to take away the only cbance of defeating her. Poscora Hayward was not supposed to be in proper condition, and that it would require a race or two hefore he could show his capacity; and Blackmore was not credited with the speed he exhibited iu tbe latter part of tbe race. Sweetuess sold for $100 in the pools to $25 on hoth the others, aud after the first heat there were none to venture at even these odds; and when the second was scored to her credit, it appeared that it was a "tau-yard to a ehoe-string" that she would prove the victor.

For the first heat a very good start was effected at the third score; Blsckmore had the pole, Poscora second, Sweetness on the outside. Poscora went off rapidly, and though he made a hreak soou after the word was given, he led at the quarter in 0:36¾; Sweetness second, Blackmore several lengths in the rear. Going down the back stretch Poscora again broke, and tbe mare passed him and opened a wide gap at the half-mile in 1:12½. From that point home she had it all her own way, for, though tbe two greys closed the gap somewbat ou the bomestretcb, they could never reach her, and she won in 2:26; Poscora second.

The secoud heat, another good start was given them, on the fifth score, the mare going away with the lead, reacbing the quarter in 37½ seconds. Poscora drew np a llttle closer on the hackstretch, and his nose was on her wheel as the half-mile was made in 1:13, but he hroke on the further turn, fell hack, aud the mare came in a "handy winner" in 2:26, Poscora ahout as far hehind her as Blackmore was in tbe rear of him, a little more than an open length markiug the difference between each of tbem.

The third beat was one of those startling episodes which add so much to the pleasure and excitement of turf and track sports. There was scarcely a man who had any knowledge of trotting affairs who did not think tbe race was over, unless the driver of Poscora Hayward cherished the hope. The owner certainly considered it the most forlorn kind of an expectation, as he knew that his horse was uot in the proper condition, aud though he showed a fair degree of speed at times, he could not hold without hreaking. There were numerous false starts. Thirteen times they came up for the word withont avail. Blackmore on tbe outside would break into a mad run despite the efforts of his driver to restrain him. Then Poscora would follow, tbough his tantrums were more after the dancing order, while Sweetness, acting as though tbe trot were her fastest gait, came steadily and last every time, and, when all were trotting, generally in the lead. For this the judges fiued Goldsmith $10, and at the fourteenth effort the gong sounded, Sweetness having rather the hest of the start. It was evident that Goldsmith was determined to "go for a record." The mare has a had leg which may incapacitate her at any time, and she is the dam of a fine colt by Santa Claus, which will be greatly increased in value hy his mother's record being very fast. She bas speed enough to trot in the teens, and with sire and dam below 2:20, the youngster would fall heir to an estate well worthy of a severe trial to obtain. Laudahle as the intention was, there is scarcely a doubt that it was the cause of the loss of the heat, and, worse than that, led to a bitter end, as the sequel will show. Sweetness was first at the quarter in 37 secouds, and after leaving that point and when the curve merged into the straight, she was showing a grand flight of speed. Thirty-fonr seconds was the time for the second quarter, and the half-mile in 1:11, left the others far in the rear. Poscora had broken about midway of the first turn, though after that he trotted steadily and without a mistake until a short distance beyond the three-quarter pole. Some of the space between him aud the leader had been closed, and wheu he recovered he came again with great resolution, while the fast work had told on the mare. He was surely gaining very rapidly when the seven-furlong pole was passed, and at the long distance he was almost level with her. There was excitement among the spectators, aud the ringing cheers appeared to animate him, while the mare, who had gamely struggled until the brain could not endure further strain, and the muscles were without elasticity, could not respond to the punishment—fagged, dispirited, beaten—as the successfnl horse passed uuder the wire iu 2:25, Blackmore a fair third.

The tiring of the mare was so evideut that there was a rush for the pool-stand to "get out." The first pool sold it was $70 on Poscora to $20 on tbe other two; the next it was $60 to $27, and after there was time to cousider that her driver would not again make the mistake he had in tbis heat, and the desire to hedge by those who stood to win on the horse from the start, the odds were reduced to $60 on Poscora to $40 on the others. There was a large amount of money went into the pool-box between the close of the third heat and the start for the fourth. Had the scoring been prolonged the pools and bar would have shown a hetter dividend. But as it was, the signal was given the first time the horses came up, and a capital start it was. Blackmore broke at the farther end of the stables, Poscora trotted fast, and when within one hundred yards of the quarter-pole had obtained a good lead of Sweetness. He broke and she closed some of the intervening distance. About the same uumber of yards heyond the quarter-pole he broke again, and she rauged alongside. A hundred yards farther there was another break, and she passed him, and there was open daylight between them. He regained some of the lost ground, though she still led at the half-mile. His nose was on her wheel as he steadily gained, when half way round the upper tnrn he broke again. She drew away; Blackmore gained on him. The fractional timers had left the reporters' staud, and the time at qnarter, half and three-quarters was Jackiug. Soon after getting into the homestretch the whip of Goldsmith could be heard, and the whish through the air and the thud as it struck was evidcnce that Sweetness was again succumhing. At the ⅞ mark they were abreast. At the two-mile distauce Poscora was three lengths in the lead and his driver apparently more intent to keep him from hreaking than desirous of increasing the gap. He was on the outward side of tbe track nearly as far away as he could get to escape the irritating sound of the lash, hut just before coming to the score Poscora hroke, lost at least a length, recovered and came in two leugths in the lead; the time 2:29½.

There were complaints entered hy Green, the driver of Poscora, that Goldsmith had placed the hut of his whip iu the spokes of the wheel so as to canse Poscora to hreak when they were going down the backstretch. This was corroborated by McConn, the driver of Blackmore, aud Green was confident that the sulky spokes would show the abrasure. Goldsmith denied the charge, and countered tbat Poscora bad run. There was some consultation betweeu the judges, the bell was rung, Sweetness declared the winner of the heat and race and Poscora given second place. The announcement was received with tbe applause of those who had unexpectedly won, the groans and hisses of others. The reporter's stand on the Bay District Course is not favorable for an uninterrupted view as if it were on the outside of the course, hut this disadvantage is also shared hy the judges. When the horses first come ou the homestretcb it is troublesome to tell their positions or to notice a skip, and the going around the tunnel which incloses the stairs which lead to the upper story is a serioue obstruction. It is one of the hardest jobs, however, to get the people out of the old-time ruts when horses or race tracks are the questions at issne, and it will prohahly he another generation which will see the judges' staud universally on the right side of the course. Tbe followiug is the

SUMMARY.

Same Day—Two-thirty class; purse $500; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness; $350 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third horse.

J. A. Goldsmith names s m Sweetness	1	1	2	1
W. D. Hammond names g h Poscora Hayward	2	2	1	2
Hy. McConn names g g Blackmore	3	3	3	3
A. Waldstein names b s Alhert W	drawn			

Time—2:26, 2:26, 2:25, 2:29½.

After this race he was taken to Santa Cruz where he beat Frank Moscow and Blackmore, and then went to Santa Rosa. Pinkeye sized him, and still he trotted a game race, making a dead heat with Alhert W in the fourth, secoud to that great colt in the fifth and sixth heats. He was second to Alhert W at Petaluma, beating Inca and Blackmore, and the next week at the Golden Gate Fair iu the first heat of the 2:30 his leg gave way, an d be had to he pulled up.

The supreme test for a stallion is the colts which he shows. And though the oldest of the get of Poscora in trainiug are foals of 1881, they already show so well as to give promise of high excellence. Alcazar, hy him and from A. Rosl, by The Moor, is said to have trotted quarters when a yearling in forty seconds, and as be has been selected from among all of the fine colts at Rancho del Paso to represent that great hreeding farm in the Stockton Stake, nothing more is required to fix the standing. We saw this colt a few months ago, and can unqualifiedly give bim the credit of fine form and good size. This is a characteristic of his progeny, so we hear from reliahle sonrces.

There is little to add in the way of description as the engraving produces his form with almost exact fidelity. It even gives his color, which is nearly white, and the "pose" is lifelike, though those who are not acquainted with the horse thiuk that the artist has drawn him ratber too airily.

He is very much after Arab Model, excepting that he is a hand higher than a majority of Arabs, heing 15¾ hands.

He was bred hy H. A. Mayhew, Washington Corners, California, foaled in the spring of 1874. By Billy Hayward, his dam Poscora Maid, hy Learned's Poscora, grandam hy Homer's Black Hawk.

YACHTING.

Death of a Famous Yachtsman.

Captain Robert Fish, the well-known yacht designer, died on Jannary 17th at his residence in Pamrapo, N. J., at th age of seventy years. Captain Fish was born in New York city, and served his time as an apprentice with Mr. Francis, who was the inveutor of the metallic life-boat. He hegan husiness for himself as a boat-huilder in Front, near Chambers street, and in 1840 removed to No. 104 Water street. The firm was successively Fish & Clark, Fish & Morton and Fish & Fletcher. Captain Fish's great success in the way of modeling of small open race-hoats induced Mr. Pierre Lorillard and other well-known yachtsmen to employ him in designing larger vessels, and, dissolving his firm in New York, he estahlished himself at Pamrapo, N. J. The sloop Eva, which he designed for Mr. George Lorillard, was a great success. She was afterwards altered to a schooner and won many races. In 1867 the Messrs. Poillon, of Brooklyn, built the schooner-yacht Sappho aud seut her to England, where she raced and was beaten. On her return she was purchased hy Mr. W. C. Douglass, and was placed in the hands of Captain Fish for alteration. He recommended "hipping" her—that is, adding to her beam at the water-line. The plan was opposed by her original builders, and there was much newspaper controversy at the time in relation to the matter, Captain Fish staking his reputation on the plan which he proposed. The alteration was made under his supervision, and the resnlt is well known. Captain Fish went in the yacht to England, where she won three successive races around the Isle of Wight. On her return she was one of the four schooners chosen by the New York Yacht Clnb to compete with Mr. Ashbury's schooner the Livonia for the America's Cup, the other three being the Palmer, Columbia and Dauntless. In the one race which she sailed with that schooner she was successful, and won the reputation of being the fastest schooner-yacht in the world. Captain Fish also designed the schooner-yacht Meteor for Mr. George Lorillard and the schooners Wanderer and Enchantress for Messrs. Pierre and George Lorillard, which were built side by side at Greenpoint hy Mr. Samuel Pine. All three of these yachts proved very fast. The number of open race-boats designed by Captain Fish is very great aud all of them have been successful. Captain Fish was social and genial in his habits and was liked and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

The amateur who huilt the yawl Chiquita last year has nearly completed a very handsome little yawl 10 feet long, on a model which has been tried. She will he used to row or sail.

Farmer of Oakland has jnst finished a 24-foot plunger for Carquinez straits. She draws very little water and has great deck room forward. She is of haudsome model.

The new 40-foot yacht being built up by Stoue is planked up and the cabin nearly completed. The cabin arrangements are similar to those ou the Rambler.

This wiuter we have had good weather for catamarans. There has been no wind at all and consequently very smooth water.

On Mr. Tevis' new yacht there will be 107 blocks, all of which are being made of fancy wood iu Boston.

Commodore Harrison is talking of taking the Frolic up to Puget sound next summer.

Mr. Bowie, formerly owner of the Nellie, has gone East for a while.

The Spreckels yacht is very nearly completed.

Mist is at moorings in Oakland creek.

Tbe Clara is still iu commission.

Bessie is now on Oakland beach.

Lolita is still up river.

BASE BALL.

Pitching.

Tha delivery of tha ball to the bat—technically termed "pitchiug"—dnring tha season of 1SS2 was characterized by a greater degree of strategic skill than ever before kuown in the annals of professional play. Tbe pitchers of tbe professional teams hava heen taught by experience that, whila mere speed and the curve may ba effective against weak batsmen, tbesa featnres of pitchiug are of secondary importance to strategic play, or "headwork," in tbe dalivary of tha ball. Tha old plan of sendiug in swift curved balls, without any idea in tbeir delivery sava tbat of pitching as swiftly as possible, and as near tbe plata as tba strictness of tha umpira may require, has seen its best day, and now mere speed in pitching bas been replaced by effectiva strategic combinations, bymeans of whicb a competent "beadwork" pitcber contrives to out-manenver the most axperienced batsman. Tbe pitchers of 1SS2, in a majority of instances, were materially obstructed in their strategic plans in pitchiug by the want of catcbers to suit tbeir special method of delivery. Pitching by signal has come to be a brauch of the art, and unless the catcher is in perfect *rapport* with tbe pitcher in this respect tha fnll advantage of the latter's strategic play cannot be obtained. It is almost impossible for a catcher to back up his pitcher with the best effect unless he is thoroughly posted in the signaling, so as to know what kind of ball to be prepared for; whethar an in-curve or an out-curve, a swift hall or one dropped short, or for a ball to throw to bases, or one to be qnickly returned. In fact, the catcber should be perfectly familiar with all the poiuts of play of the pitcber, or it is next to impossible for the latter to deliver the ball with his best effect. Team-work for pitchers and catchers has come to be a necessity of tha game in a thoroughly well-managed professional nine; and by "team-work" we mean that combination of all tha elements of successful play embraced in a nine which is worked so harmoniously together as to be run almost with the perfection of well-constructed machinery. In such a team playing for tbe side is a special featnre, while working solely for a record is not permitted for a moment. Pitchars play for their record whenever they pitch without due regard for their catchers. That is, in their striving to strika out batsmen by great speed, without due regard to the work the catcher is able to do in supporting their swift delivery, they are looking not to the success of tbeir team; but to ruuning up a high ratio of assistanca on etrikes. A pitcher who trusts mostly to making a record of this kind to achieve notoriety is not of mnch accouut as a team-worker, the cost of his record-style of pitchiug in nsed-up catchers mora than offsetting all ha may gain in striking ont batsman. Basides which, this striking-ont method in pitching has a damaging effect in lessening the attractive features of tbe gama. Of what interest is it to a general crowd of spectators to see two opposing pitchers hard at work sending in balls of "lightning force," with the result of striking ont eighteen or twenty players of the twenty-seven in a game, while seven of tha nine players stand in their respectiva positions almost as idle lookers-on, and while the beauties of baseball as exhibited in splendid pick-ups and hard-hit balls, fly-balls finely taken on the run, swift and accurate throwing to bases, plncky base-play, and the strategic points shown in the infield in the endeavors made to frustrate the efforts of daring base-runners, are all sacrificed to the monopoly of work hy the pitcher and catcher. To strike out batsmen by the mere forca of the speed of the ball is merely machina work in pitching, requiring no real skill or judgment, such as is needed in ordinary strategic play in the position. All tha pitcher and catcher have to do in snch a method of delivering the ball as to strika batsmen out by speed is for oue to throw in tba ball as swift and straight as he can, and the other to pass it back to the pitcher as it rebounds from the fence. Such work as this yields tha dullest kind of a game, wbile a style of pitching which brings into play all tha fielding skill of the whole team imparts an interest to tha match which makes a baseball contest the most attractive of all field-sports.

A featnre of the pitching of 1SS2 which we witnessed was the strategic point of a qnick return of the ball, by which batsmen were canght nnprepared for an effective hit. This was the stroug poiut of Lynch's pitching in the Metropolitan Clnb team. To work it with effect it is necessary that the catcher shonld be very prompt in his return of tbe ball, especially when he notices that tha batsman is temporarily out of form for hitting. In snch quick returns the ball sent in mnst inavariably be over the plate and at the right height, or the retnrn will not be of use. Clapp was very strong in his support of Lynch's play in making prompt retnrns of the ball to the pitcher. Considerable nerve was showu by some pitchers of 1SS2 in bearing pnnishment well. A pitcher who cannot stand tha punishment of a few extra base-hits made on him in an inning's play, without losing confidence in himself and becoming demoralized, is not au effectiva player in tbe positiou. Tha most effective pitching ever known will, at times, be badly punished, and as batsmen learn more of the real art of batting this punishment mnst be more frequantly administered. There was one thing wa greatly enjoyed in tha season's play at the Polo Gronnds in 1SS2, and that was to see the heavy hitters of a team outmanenvered by skillful, strategic pitcbers. Yonr heavy hitter, as a rule, is always one of the easiest victims to a well-trained pitcher. He never loses sight of his record, and, in his eagerness to make his favorite "three-bagger" or home run hit, he does not see any of the little traps the strategic pitcher sets for him.—*N. Y. Clipper.*

More college players will enter the professional arena in 1SS3 than ever before. The latest acqnisitiou is Humphreys, the catcher of the Cornell College nine of '82, who will become one of the New York League Clnb's team after he gradnates, next June. He excels in throwing to bases, and is a fine catcher in othcr respects. He is over six feet in height and ie powerfully bnilt.

Sportsmen's Club.—Pursuant to notice a meating was held at the City Hall last evening, to organize a aportsmen's club, having for its object the enforcement of the game and fish laws. Warren Jones was callad to tbe chair and J. M. Malendy chosen secretary. On motion a committee on by-lawa was appointad, consisting of E. W. Wilson, Warren Jonea and J. T. Kellehar. On organization, Peter Belcher, J. E. Barnard, W. S. Kapple, W. L. Mercer and C. Schroedar. Adjourned to meet Wedneaday evening.—*Eureka (N. B.) Times-Telephone.*

The Reno *Gazette* notes the shipment by Wm. Smiley, of Daeth, of fifteen car loads of baaf cattle for San Francisco and adds: "This closes out the last lot of baef cattle on the Humboldt above Elko and above Winnemncca except Dunphy's at Battle Mountain."

TURF AND TRACK.

Horses in Arizona.

Six years ago a pleasant turn in tha wbeel of fortuna carried me into tbe valleys and monntains of that rich mineral and graziug country, where my field of observation has been wide aud my experiences in breeding considerahle. From my early boyhood the horse has been my almost constant companion and my truest friend, aud it is with pleasure that my thoughts turn upon him in whatever field ha is fcund.

A few months of carefnl observation and the statements of raliabla men, residents of the Territory from its earliest settlemeut, fully convinced me tbat tbere was not anotber such a favorable country under tba sun (not even excepting the wonderful blue-grass region of Kentucky) for pleasant and profitabla breeding of the horse. Arabia, from whence came tba hot blood tbat now courses through tbe veins of tbe wonderfnl and unequaled trotting and running horses of America, witb her dry and arid plains and clear electric atmosphere, in those and otber respects is so much like the Arizona country as to jnstify me in speaking of my adopted home in the horse-breeding sense as tbe Arabia of America.

Tbe elevation being several thousand feet above tbe level of the sea, it gives ns a clear, dry and electric atmosphere, at once giving health of body and strangth of spirit to tbe borse. Tha soil is dry and sandy in general, and in many places covered with gravel and broken ledges of rock, tbe grazing and running upon which by the young and growing colt, gives him a hoof at maturity so firm and solid as to withstand the wear and tear of the rough aud rapid road and turf nses to a wonderful degree. Our horses raised, as they are, from the first day of their colthood ruuning in bands or herds with other horses, gathering their own provender from mouth to month and year to year, unhaudled and unfed by the hand of mau, acqnire a stoutness of bone and muscle, a soundness aud security of hoof, a strength of will and courage that make them stroug competitiva horses in tha market of tha world when bred with care from the better strains of blood. Tha native horses of Arizona are a small and almost useless Indian pony. At different times and placas, crosses have been made upon the native mares by better stock and thns a race of animals has been produced quite snitable for ordinary use in handling herds of cattle. From time to tima, from the earlier days of settlement, mares of better breeding in harness aud in herds have beeu driven into the territory from the Easten States, and the Pacific Coast. These mares and their produce, having beeu crossed with selected stallions from year to yaar by a few judicious breeders, have laid the foundation for grand and profitable results in the problem of advanced breeding. Speaking more to the point and specifically, I will proceed to state a few facts of a local and general bearing npon this snbject. About three years ago, Henry Herbert, of Prescott, Arizona, purchased in California a band of well-bred mares, with two stallions of approved breediug, which he drove into the territory, and placed on a ranch in the vicinity of Prescott. These mares bave produced some exceedingly promisiug colts, from the stallions accompauying them. One of the stallions is knowu as George Patchen and was sired by George M. Patchen Jr., commonly called California Patcheu, and he by old Geo. M. Patchen.

The dam of Herbert's George Patchen was a very fast and game trotting mare taken from the State of California for tha pnrpose of being used on the turf. The other stallion brought in with this band of mares was a yonng thoroughbred who reached an untimely death, the result of a fearfnl struggle for mastery with the Patchen stallion, from an accidental getting together, dnring the night, when no one was around to separate them.

Col. C. P. Head, a wealthy merchant of Prescott, interesting himself with Dr. O. Lincoln of the same city in the Herbert band of mares, purchased within the past year in tha California market a magnificent and royally bred two-year-old stnd colt, sired by A. W. Richmond, the sire of Romero. I think this half brother to that wonderfnl young horse Romero has been given tha name of Ben Bolt. This fina colt of Col. Head's ie large and stontly bnilt, and will grow into a grand and popular horse. Already he has shown his owner, who bas broken him to harness, evidances of speed akin to that already exhibited by his brother, Romero. The Colonel also has a large and fine looking thoronghbred stallion with Bolt and Patcben in tha above stud of mares. Jerry Snllivan and other breeders in tha vicinity of Prescott have cansed to be taken into that section of the country other expensive and well bred stallions with the names and breeding of which I am not familiar.

It will not be immodest in this connection for your subscriber to say that ha has himself gotten together a goodly number of the choicest bred mares he could find in the Territory, from most of which ha has beeu raising colts sired by a well-bred stallion which ha pnrchased in Nebraska at a high price when it was hut a colt. When this colt was but fiva years of aga he was riddeu from the Missouri river country over prairie, plain aud desert, into the monntains of Arizona, a distance of over 1,500 miles. The colts from the loius of this horsa are attracting a good daal of attention aud command high prices. They ara universally large aud spirited, and in a very marked degree show the style, color, poiuts and trotting action of their sire. This stallion is a large, bright bay, with dark points, 16½ hands high. When two and threa years of age, he was awarded first premium at the State fair in Nebraska, as being the best in his class of roadster stallions. He is registered in the "American Trotting Stud Book" as Hambletonian (Gosper's), b h, foaled 1873, bred by William Montgomery, Marshalltown, Iowa, owned by Johu J. Gosper, Prescott, Arizona; by New York Boy (son of the Barber Horse, by Milliman's Bell Founder), dam Beauty, by Jackson's Black Hawk Messenger (son of Hill's Black Hawk), second dam a fast road mare, said to be of Messenger's descent. Traced to tbeir legitimate sources, we find two strong currents of blood running in the veins of this borse, known as the Meseenger and Morgan. Something over a year ago, tha writer purcbased of Gaueral Withers of Lexingtou, Keutucky, a choicely bred young stallion, aud had him shipped to Arizona to ba usad in the stnd, in connection with and to cross upon tha produce of Hambletonian. This colt will ba threa yaars of age naxt Jnna, and is registered in the "Standard Trotting Stnd Books" as Exemplar, b h, foaled 1SS0, brad by William T. Withers of Laxington, Kentucky; by Almout, son of Alexander Abdallah; dam Viella, by Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr, son of Cassius M. Clay; second dam by Alexander Abdallah, sou of Rysdyk'a Hambletonian. Iu Arizona Exemplar is known as Gosper's Almont, and we desire to bave the last name given to him in the trotting stud books of the country. Gosper's Almont is a bay, and wbeu matured will make a horse full aixtean hands higb. Lika the royal family of Almont trottars he ia fnll of promisa as a sire of trotters, and of becoming a very fast trotter himself. To thosa familiar with tba present popular familiea of trotting borses, it is a well-known fact that Gen. Withers' Almont is the sire of some of tha fastest and higbest-priced trotting borses in tba country, prominent amoug them being Piedmout with stallion record of 2:17¼, recently purchased by ex-Governor Stanford, of California, at the euormous price of $30,000; Early Rose and Aldine, owned by W. H. Vanderhilt, tbe great railroad man of New York City, and for wbich it is understood ba paid $35,000. These mares each of them have a public record in the select and charmed circle under 2:20. During tbe past summer they were driven togetber in doubla harness on a mile track in tbe nnequaled double team time of 2:16¼. Fanny Witherspoon, also, with a public record under 2:20, owned by Commodore Kittsou, of Minnesota. With such strains of blood as are herein indicated, judiciously bred upou and crossed witb the best mares of the country, and the get of one of eitber of the above stallions bred upon by the other, will not fail to prodnce favorable and startling results in tbe field of breeding. I think I can predict with almost the certainty of ancient prophecies that the conutry about Prescott, Arizoua, will become in tbe near future a center from which will be shipped richly bred colts and fillies for the road and turf, and for the pnrpose of improviug tba cold strains of horse blood throughout tha western country. Certain enterprising citizens of Prescott bave organized into a propar association and bave within tbe past six months completed a good mila track, and provided other conveniences for training and testing the running aud trottiug qualities of the high bred horses of that section, and dnring the fall a series of spirited races was had upon tha track. Other facts of interest to the horse breeding world centering in the abova named locality might be added hereto, but presuming thesa lines hava already reached a number greater than you will care to publish, I will bolt the track and possibly start again.—*J. J. Gosper in Dunton's Spirit of the Turf.*

The Logic of the Turf.

An interesting bit of tnrf law was pnblished in ona of the Chicago sporting papers last week. As tbe construction of the law emanates from the clear-headed secretary of the National Trotting Association, for preventing fraudnlent practices and purifying the turf, the article possessed nnusual interest.

In answer to the qnestion if Kittie Fisher was suspended for trotting under a false nama (Nettie C,) last season, tbe secretary replies that, as sha trotted over the tracks of non-members, the National Association has no jurisdiction over her frandnlent performances. He also informs her owner, or owners, that if they wish to trot Kittie Fisher, Nellie C, or what other name she may be known by, over tracks of the National Association hereafter, all they have to do is to walk up to the Captain's office, pay their littla fifty dollars for a change of name, aud trot wben and whera they please as long as they please and find it profitable. When, however, tbey see more money in a Jessie James raid, all thay have to do is to change the name of the little joker and fleece the countrymau. "We will take you into full communion again as soon as you will send in your littla fifty for chauge of name, and you can once more grace tha qnarter-stretch of the Circuit tracks."

Such is the status of the ringer when trottiug over non-Association tracks, but the same fraudulent practice over a member's track brands the perpetrator as an outlaw forever "over onr tracks."

We also fiud it stated as good turf law that Mr. Brown, who is an extensive breeder and honest citizen, by permitting his colt to make an exhibition at his conuty fair, where no time is giveu from the judges' staud, makes an outlaw of himself and his colt is debarred the privileges of National Association tracks, while the Artfnl Dodger, in full communion, is "one of ns," and he can enter his nag over tha Natioual Associatiou tracks and pnll her to his heart's content.

If tnrning a lot of ringers loose upon the countrymen at their conntry fairs wonld have the effect (which is undoutedly intended) of making the rural brothers take ont membership in the National Association, I should be deligbtad, for "it is a consummation devontly to be wished," bnt I fear no such good results will obtain.

The rule applying to "no time" races, I also heartily indorse; but hera is the point I would make: If the National Association has no jurisdiction over outlaws ou non-member tracks, what control has it over "no time" races? I thiuk it has the same jurisdictiou over the one as the other, aud regret tbat it does not assume the same powers in one instance as in the other. I know full well that there is a specific rule of the National Association that applies to "no time" races "on auy track." A broad and libersl construction of tha fraudulent entry rula night also be construed to cover "auy track." If not; why not? Tbe turf code is very elastic and seeme to bend to meet all emergencies.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Pen Portrait of Fred Archer.—Tima is np, however, and hera comes "Freddy," the pilot of Dutch Oven. Tall in stature, and supple as a whip, with a good tempered smile on his faca when accosted by Matthew Dawson, who has so well grouuded him in his calling and conduct that it is well knowu ha has long ago acqnired a comfortabla iudependence by uever deviating from a straight course in tha exercise of his profession. Ha is, I think, tha tallest jockey of his weight uow in practice, and while he is cast in the mold of a horseman, his leugth of leg gives him an extraordinary grip on the saddle. Active as a monkey, with an eye like a hawk, he steps up to his splendid-lookiug mount and takes up his reins in the style of a cavalry soldier rather thau in tbe orthodox fashion of an ordinary jockey. When the ribbons are secured, he rests the bridle-hand on tbe withers of tbe mare, and with his right placed on the cantle of the saddle he qnickly raises his left foot, and Matthew Dawson placing his hand under the instep as a purchase, the jockey springs into the tiny saddle like a flash of lightning, while his feet are mechanically passed into the stirrups. All these motions, though distinct in thamsalves, are, as in the case of our cavalry soldiers, so qnickly performad that they daceive even the aya of tba initiatad, aud appaar as one effort. Steadily and stately tha bonny brown mare walks from the paddock, and, when she bas cleared tha crowd at the Turu of the Lands, canters gracafully to the starting-post for the Great Foal Stakes, near to the far-famed embankment, better known as the "Ditch."—*London Sportsman.*

Daniel Lambert has twenty-two of his get in the 2:30 list and although twenty-fiva years old is still vigorous. He is owned by Daniel Snow of Boston and is kept at North Andover, Mass.

Foals.—At Santa Anita on January 30, E. J. [illegible] mare Jennie D dropped a colt foal, bay with black [illegible] a few wbite hairs in forcbead, by Rutherford.

Louisville Jockey Club.

After a delay somewhat longer than customary the Louisville Jockey Club last week made public the entries to the stakes which closed on the 1st inst. Considering the large number of stakes announced, the total entry is not as large as was expected, yet on a whole it is a magnificent showing, the nineteen stakes obtaining 575 entries, as against 566 made for thirteen stakes opened for the spring meeting in 1882. The most interesting features of the publication are, of course, the two-year-old stakes, showing as, they do, the average class of youngsters that may be expected to come up during the current year. Nearly all the prominent Southwestern stables made entries. Mr. Pate who, it will be remembered, purchased Milton Young's stable last September, makes the largest entry, he putting six in the Alexander and three in the Louisville Ladies, while the average of the other nominators is about two. For some of the other two-year-old stakes Megibben shows up strong as also do Charley Reed, Bowen & Co., Captain Cottrill and W. Preston. For the three-year-old stakes there are a number of familiar names, including the promising Lord Raglan, Henlopen, Ascender and Bondholder. Among the Eastern-bred three-year-olds are Mr. Cassidy's Campanini, bred by Mr. Belmont, and the Canadian-bred Rody Pringle, by Helmbold. For the all-aged stakes there are a number that have time and time again reached the winning post first, including Monarch, Harry Gilmore, Ada Glen, Sannterer, Pearl Jennings, Fellowplay, Mediator, Freeland, Boatman, Monogram and many others. But perhaps a fair representation of the all-aged lot is shown by the entries for the Cup at two miles and a quarter, which is the fixture for the fourth day of the meeting. They are as follows:

C. Bell's Harry Gilmore (4), by Buckden.
C. Bell's Dave Tandell (4), by Buckden.
W. L. Cassidy's Blazes (5), by Leamington.
F. B. Harper's Freeland (4), by Longfellow.
C. L. Hunt's John Davis (aged), by Harry O'Fallon.
J. W. Lond's Lida Stanhope (5), by Waverley.
D. La Masney's Wildmoor (5), by Longfellow.
Morris & Co.'s Creosote (5), by Creedmoor.
Morris & Co.'s Apollo (4), by Ashstead.
McGavock & Co.'s Boulevard, (6), by Bonnie Scotland.
C. Reed's Thora (5), by Longfellow.
Stevens & Co.'s Farragut (5), by Wanderer.
Stemple & Co.'s Highflyer (4), by Hiawatha.
Stockland Farm's Mistral (4), by Virgil.
J. T. Williams' Checkmate (aged), by Glen Athol.
R. C. Pate's Boatman (4), by Bonnie Scotland.

The above is certainly a very representative lot, and they promise an excellent race, and if Mr. Reed's Thora should come out in anything like the form she did last spring, the race ought to be one of the betting events of the meeting. The total entry for the several stakes opened both in 1882 and 1883 are as follows:

	1882.	1883.
For two-year-olds:		
Louisville Ladies—five furlongs	45	40
Alexander—five furlongs	36	40
Tennessee—three-quarters of a mile	41	30
Runnymede—three-quarters of a mile	—	49
McGrathiana—five furlongs	—	40
For three-year-olds:		
Tobacco—mile heats	51	25
Fleetwood—mile heats	46	21
Richards Memorial—mile and a quarter	—	24
Woodburn—mile and a furlong	—	31
For all ages:		
Dixiana—mile and half a furlong	51	36
Cup—two miles and a quarter	26	16
Merchants—mile and a furlong	48	35
Magnolia—three-quarters heats	30	20
Swigert—one mile	42	34
Turf—mile and a quarter	60	39
Kennesaw—one mile	—	28
Nantura—mile and a furlong	—	25
Minnehaha—one mile	—	20
Macauley—steeplechase	—	22

—*New York World.*

Entries to the Stockton Stake.

Nominations for the two-year-old trotting stake of the San Joaquin Valley Association closed on the 1st inst. The subjoined list of the entries we clip from a Stockton paper but feel assured that it is incomplete. In the absence of any report from the secretary we give it as being to the "best of our knowledge and belief."

John Mackey of Sacramento, Alcazar; L. M. Morse of Lodi, Ida; J. C. Simpson of San Francisco, Antevolo; J. F. McIntosh of Chico, Sallie M; G. W. Trahern, Stockton, Voucher and Bracelet; A. A. Yeager of Vallejo, Nona Y; J. A. McCloud of Stockton, Monnt Veruon; L. J. Rose of San Gabriel, Bedonin and an unnamed colt; J. E. Dunham of Pacheco, Oscar Steinway; D. E. Knight of Marysville, Nighthawk; Charles Sherman of Chico, Chevalier; J. B. Tennent of Pinole, Pinole Jr.; E. Giddings, of Lemoore, Bay Rose; J. P. Burns of Pinole, Alert; F. L. Smith of Sacramento, Cora; A. L. Frost of Sacramento, Roscoe; Sargeant Brothers of Woodbridge, unnamed colt by Priam; Charles David of San Francisco, Mambrino Belmont; L. U. Shippee of Stockton, a sister to Honesty; also a colt by Nutwood; Palo Alto stock farm of San Francisco, Argo, Gypsum, Chiquita, Edos and Alban.

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.—The grand Prix de Paris had a very narrow escape of not being run for the next season, as the Municipal Council of Paris has only by a very small majority agreed to vote the sum of £2,000 hitherto contributed each year toward the endowment of this race, and the other £2,000 being given by the great railway companies. The vote, which came before the Council on Wednesday, was strongly opposed by the extreme Radicals, who declared that racing was only an amusement for aristocrats and idle people, and that race courses were hotbeds of debauch; one member launching into a long discussion upon the doctrines of the late Mr. Darwin, whose name one would scarcely expect to find mixed up with racing questions. "Racing," the representative of Belleville observed, "was all very well during the Empire; but the Republic should not give any encouragement to one of the worst survivals of Roman corruption." Some of the most practical members of the Council, however, were of the opinion that the race for the Grand Prix attracted many strangers to Paris whose expenditure more than counterbalanced the grant of £2,000; after the exchange of some complimentary epithets between the two sections of Republican opinions represented in the Council, the vote was carried, though by a majority so small that the next is very likely to be the last contest for the race founded in 1864 at the instance of Duc de Morny.—*St. James Gazette.*

SIMPSON'S BLACKBIRD.—It is said on apparently good authority Simpson's Blackbird had at least a dozen colts with records, and well authenticated trials, of better than 2:40, one having a record of 2:22. This in his day and generation, with his surroundings, was certainly a remarkable showing, and the fact that he has had two grandsons, Romero and Little Fred, with records respectively of 2:19½ and 2:20, indicates that his blood breeds on well. While he was not strictly thoroughbred, he was substantially so, and we know of no running blood that we would as soon risk as a trotting cross. The advocates of running blood in the trotter might well experiment with and utilize this cross. It could hardly fail to impart good qualities and actual results indicate that it may be a factor in even great qualities. There is considerable activity in Iowa at present in picking up mares with Blackbird crosses.—*Davenport (Ia.) Democrat.*

ADIRONDACK.—This trotting stallion lately imported from the East to Portland, Oregon, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Kisber, is black with tan flanks, white strip in his face, and both hind ankles white. He is by Bona Fide (son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian from Kate, by Belaire). First dam, Madge by Volunteer; second dam, Nelly by Alexander's Abdallah; third dam by Sherman Morgan. He was never trained and has a strong disposition to pace, but trots with a fine, open stride. He will be a valuable addition to the stock of Oregon and Washington.

James D. Snowden's gray mare Blue Bonnet by Tom Atchison—Hattie Bay, by Billy Cheatham, died at the ranch of J. T. McIntosh, near Chico, last Monday, of virulent pink-eye. She was successfully bred to Joe Hooker last spring and was due to foal about March 1.

BICYCLING.

An important meeting of the racing board of the League of American Wheelmen took place Jan. 10, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York. The following members were present: S. A. Marsden, New Haven; Geo. E. Gideon, Philadelphia; and Fred Jenkins, New York. After an informal discussion of the prominent questions, the meeting was called to order at 8 p. m., and Mr. S. A. Marsden was chosen chairman, and Mr. Fred Jenkins elected secretary. The rules of the racing board were taken up one by one, and the following changes were suggested, and will be presented at the next meeting of the board of officers for approval:

Rule 1. The word "not," was stricken out from the sentence "whose games have not received the written sanction and indorsement of the League Racing Committee," as it destroys the sence of the rule. It now reads as follows:

1. Entries and awards will be confined strictly to amateurs; and persons entering for these races, who are not members of bicycle or other athletic clubs whose rules of membership exclude professionals, must satisfy the judges that they are not professionals, either by their own statements in writing, or otherwise. Any wheelman competing in races other than those held under the auspices of the league, or of a league club in good standing, or of an organization whose games have received the written sanction and indorsement of the League Racing Committee, will be disqualified from competition in future league races, unless this disqualification shall be subsequently removed by the Board of Officers of the League.

Rule 14 was amended to read as follows:

All championship races shall be held under the immediate supervision of the League or its constituent clubs, or the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America in conjunction with the league. No trotting, athletic, or other non-league organizations shall be allowed to hold State bicycle championships in which league members shall compete, without the special sanction of the Racing Board.

By this amendment it will be seen that championships must be given by the League, or the National Association of Amateur Athletics in conjunction with it. Privilege to hold State championships may be granted by League Clubs or authorized associations, when the importance of the meetings is sufficient to warrant the Racing Board's special sanction, although it is recommended that not more than one race be offered as a State championship during the year, and that meetings must be announced at least one month in advance, in order to give intending contestants ample time for preparation.

In accordance with the rules, an official handicapper remained to be appointed, whose duty it would be to frame handicaps for such clubs and associations as desired his services. Mr. Fred. Jenkins was then elected "Official Handicapper of the League," and the following fees were fixed as compensation for the service to be rendered:

A fee of one dollar for each race for which five or less contestants were entered and fifty cents for each additional five names. Employment of the Official Handicapper is, of course, not compulsory, but nevertheless recommended. After a short discussion, the following rules were adopted for those who desired the sanction of the League to their games:

Application for the sanction of the Racing Board, L. A. W., must be made to any member of the Racing Board, indorsed by a League officer or at least two League members, and a full statement of the character of the proposed races must accompany the application, which must be filed at least ten days previous to the date of the proposed meeting, in order to allow time for investigation. As it is not within the power of representatives and consuls or other League officers to sanction races, it is recommended that the *Bicycling World* and he *Wheel* publish regularly the names and addresses of the members of the Racing Board under the L. A. W. standing notice.

Should the application recieve the approval of the Board, a blank will be forwarded to the parties to whom the same is granted, which report must be filled out and returned to the secretary, accompanied by a list of field officers, or better still, a printed programme to be filed for reference. The Board is required to appoint a League member in the immediate vicinity of the races to see that the rules of the League are properly carried out.

At all race meetings, it is desired that the following officers be selected: A referee, two judges, clerk of the course, starter, and three time-keepers, who shall also act as scorers. At small race meetings, the number may be reduced according to circumstances, and it is not necessary that they be League members. But the Board requires that at least three time-keepers be on hand, one of which shall be a members of the League.

The secretary was directed to have copies of the racing rules and instructions printed and supplied to the members of the Board for distribution to any one making application for the same. Ignorance is no excuse for the violation of the League rules, and racing men are warned that if found competing in unauthorized games, they will be debarred from entering any approved races or the championship games of the League and National Association of Amateur Athletes of America.

The Racing Board recommend that the official measurement of racing tracks be the same as the English and American athletic standard, which is as follows: "The measurement of tracks shall be made eighteen inches from the inner edge, which edge shall be a solid curb raised three inches above the level of the tracks." In connection with this subject, the board wishes to state that it is their intention to recommend this standard to the Bicycle Union of England and the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, so that the standard will be the same all over the world, and comparison of records rendered intelligent and comprehensive.

The Board recognizes all records made in the past on tracks exceeding this standard, and up to three feet, until the above amendment is adopted by the L. A. W. Board of Officers, but from what information at hand from reliable English and American authorities, they strongly recommend the eighteen inches measurement.

As the subject has met with some discussion, the matter was carefully looked into, and its advantages and disadvantages fully discussed. The board feels, however, that the appointing of an official handicapper will tend to make future handicap races satisfactory and do away with the necessary evils of the class system.

As the present rules provide that a start shall be made from a standstill (the competitor mounted on his machine, and pushed off by an attendant), they see no reason for recommending any change at present.

The Racing Board declines to sanction any race between an amateur and a professional, as tending to establish a bad precedent, and one not in accord with the N. A. A. A. A. The action of the board in the recent Prince-Frye matter was indorsed unanimously by the meeting.

In view of the fact that the two annual race meetings of the League have resulted in financial failure, it was decided to ask the Board of Officers, at the next meeting, to amend Rule 11 of the Constitution, to read, "Once a year, preferably in autumn, there shall be held a race meeting, under the anspices of the League and the National Association of Amateur Athletes, for which suitable championship medals shall be provided. These races open to all amateurs. There will also be a prize offered for the League Championship (distance, one mile), which shall remain the property of the League, until it shall be won three times by the same competitor."

There being no further business before the board, the meeting adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

FRED. JENKINS, Secretary.

BICYCLING IN BOSTON.—Three fairly interesting bicycle events occurred at the Institute Fair building, Boston, on the 20th ult. The first event was a five-mile straightaway race for the championship of the Bay State Wheel Club. There were three contestants, Frank R. Miller being an easy winner in 19:49½. The second race was five miles straight away, open to all amateurs; a gold medal to the first and silver medal to the second. E. Burnham won the gold medal; time, 16:26½; and E. A. Thompson the silver medal; time 16:26¾. The race which excited the most interest was the ten-mile straightaway professional race between John L. Prince, of Boston, and Lewis T. Frye, of Marlborough, for $600. It was won by Prince in 32:49. Frye did not complete the last lap.

The weather this winter has been exceptionally fine for bicycling, and most of the riders, especially those in Oakland, have taken advantage of it. Excursions are made by twos and threes to all the neighboring towns, extending the run to Haywards, Centerville and in some cases to San Jose.

One of the members of the Oakland Bicycle Club who was down at San Lorenzo last Sunday says the roads are in as fine condition as in Golden Gate Park. Several bicyclists will take a run down to San Leandro to-morrow.

It is thought there will be more "runs" and fewer races among the bicyclists next season. There is nothing in the racing and the boys enjoy the excursions exceedingly.

ATHLETICS.

The New York *Spirit of the Times* says that an Eastern gymnast performed the feat technically known as "chinning the bar" twenty-nine times, in an off-hand way, without previous training. Under the circumstances it was a good performance. A member of the Olympic Club of this city, under the same circumstances, has chinned the bar twenty-five times, and several others have chinned twenty-two times. We remember another feat accomplished by members of the Olympic Club that strikes us as a good one. As near as we can remember it was in the summer of 1870. The day had been extremely warm for this part of the world, and the class exercising in the evening wanted something different from the usual class exercise. About fifteen or twenty minutes past eight one proposed back somersaults, and another suggested that all should turn, and anyone falling forward on hands or face should drop out to see who would be the last to fail. An accident, or carelessness, not endurance, was really supposed to be the real test, and no one had any idea of what could be done. C. A. Bennet (deceased), W. S. Lawton, W. B. Cook and H. B. Cook, were the only ones to step forward. H. B. Cook turned something over 100 times, and carelessly, although not in the least tired, touched the mattrass with his hands and was barred. Bennet, Lawton and W. B. Cook kept on until about ten minutes past ten p. m., and were then compelled to stop (although neither of them showed signs of fatigue) because it was time to turn the lights out, having each turned 205 times. There was no hurry about the matter, and no loafing. One would step on the mattrass, turn and step off. Then another would take his place, and so on. H. B. Cook says that he does not remember whether he failed at 110 or 150. As long as four were turning each one had more rest than when there were but three, but all the time each one felt that he would be guyed by all hands if he showed signs of sinking, and was careful to take his turn without any unnecessary delay.

A wrestling match has been arranged to come off at San Jose this (Saturday) evening for $200 a side. J. H. Crawford and Thomas Fox are the contestants, each of whom have deposited $50 as an earnest that the balance of the stakes will be up on Friday. The match will be in accordance with Detroit rules.

GAME PROTECTION.

Views of Some Leading Sportsmen on the Proposed Amendments.

The proposad amendments to the game aud fish laws which have been formulated by memhers of tha State Sportsmen's Association have given rise to considerahle difference of opinion as to the ultimata results in case of their adoption. It is generally conceded that tha laws now in forca are deficient in several important particulars, and that tha license offered for the depredations of pot hunters practically nullifies the efforts of the various county associations in enforcing respect for closa seasons. In the discussion of tha features of the old law, the proposed amendments have been confounded with a bill presented on behalf of southern landowners, which provides that it shall not be unlawful to kill game on one's own land when game is so ahundant as to threaten either the vintage or tha crops. A unanimous opinion derogatory to the hill is entertained by prominent sportsmen in this city, and from statements mada to them hy visitiug sportsmen from the interior the hill is regarded as decidedly objectionable. It is contendad that its passage would virtually defeat the object of the game laws, and make it impossihle to reach even the most flagrant infractions, and with a view of opposing tha hill tha local organizations hava taken pains to he rapresented at the capital when its consideration will he taken up. The following interviews with local sportsmen plainly indicate the interest manifested in tha enforcement of salutary gama laws, and the different views advanced in connection with the contemplated changes:

Ramon E. Wilson, one of the directors of the Gun Club, believed that the hill presented on behalf of the farmers and land owners struck at tha very existence of the game laws, and shonld for that reason he defeated hy an overwhelming vote. When the question of amending the present game and fish laws was broached, the State Sportsmen's Association was actuated hy a desire to further the interest of sportsmen generally, and to this end, careful attention was paid to the wants of the respective game haunts. The conclusion was accepted as inevitahle, that unless some speedy remedy was afforded for the suppression of indiscriminate shooting in close and open season, game wonld ha eventually exterminated. In relation to the amendment of Section 3 of the act relating to the passing through inclosures for hunting purposes, ha said the word "inclosure" had been intentionally omitted, because it was hardly to he expected that lands partly suited for grazing, and frequented by deer, for example, should he fenced in so as to he freed from the presence of hunters. On the other hand it was incumhent npon owners who ohjected to hnnting npon their lands to post notices to that effect at intervals of fifty acres, and by this means an action for trespass would lie against those who disregarded the warning. The section might possibly he construed as helping hunting preserves, but only inferentially, and the association disclaimed any such intention. Ha helieved that deer wonld he more effectually protected hy this means, and some meaning given to the laws already in vogue. Statiatics for the past year show that 400,000 deer hides had heen tanned in this State, exclnsive of those received from the Alaska Fur Company and the Hudson Bay Company, forcing the conclusion that the slaughter of deer in California assumed immense proportions and seriously manaced their total extinction. He regarded the question of game protection hy the proposed amendments, on the broad hasis of food supply, to say nothing of the sporting feature. The ohject of shortening tha open and lengthening the close of the season was to give quails ample time to propagate and in this connection the testimony of sportsmen is that young qnail are unfit for food even on Septemher 15th. The section of the fish laws relative to the taking of fish by hook and line in tide waters was suggested for repeal hecause of tbe impossihility of proving, in cases of arrest for violation of tha law, that the fish were actually caught in the proscribed manner. The section referred to makes it unlawful to catch fish during the period when they are running up to the spawning grounds, and invariably passing from tide water to the source of the river or stream. The principle underlying tha law being to protect the fish while on their way to the spawning gronnds, why shonld not the fish be protected in tide water? Another amendment to the section prohihiting the having in possession of trapped quail except for purposes of show, was found necessary hecause of the easy excuse which it affords the parties arrested of claiming that tha quail in their possession was actually trapped for that purpose.

Mr. Ault, a prominent memher of the Coamopolitan Wing Shooting Clnh, stated that the contemplated change in tbe game laws would entirely destroy their efficacy and usefulneas, and that the present law answered the requirements much hetter than the proposed changes. The Farmers' hill, so called for hrevity, destroyed the very object sought to be accomphished hy the game laws, and its paasage wonld practically settle the qnestion, as under its protecting sanction pot hunters would rapidly exterminate every species of game. He inclined to the belief that if at any time quail should ba so ahnndant as to threaten the grapes in any locality an amendment might be made allowing owners of orchards or vineyards in such localities to trap the qnail, and which if ahipped to this city would he purchased hy local clnhs and used to stock other sections of the country. Tbe amendments were likewise objectionable hecanse they favored hunting preserves, doing much more injury than good. In his opinion, the intereats of aportsmen demanded that the present game law he retained in fnll force and effect, without modification, or at least auch as is contemplated.

Crittenden Rohinson, one of the directors of the State Sportsman's Association and a memher of the California Wing Shooting Club, atates that the amendments to the present law were formulated at the request of the State arganization in accordance with tbe auggentiona of aportsmen generally. The subject of ahortening the close aeason for quail waa deemed of the utmoet importance in view of the rapidly dacreasing quantity of available game. Another reason which had prompted the change was that young qnail did not attain snfficiant growth in the present limit of the close period to anahle them to protect or take cara of themeelves. Still another reason assigued is that, September being invariably a hot month, a large quantity of game which has either been ahot for market purposea or for private uee becomea spoiled and must necessarily be thrown away. One of the direct resnlts of extending the closa season is that it gives quail ampla time to propagate, providing at the eame time against any lack of sport. The special provision regarding tha killing of deer in Lassen, Plumae, Sierra and other mountain countiea hetween the 1st day of January and the 1at day of Auguat had been proposed for the reason that in tha lower counties deer begin to run early in November, while in the other counties they only begin to run hefora January, and moreover during the rutting seaeon the flesh is hy no means tootbsome. The further amendment which calculates upon taking the game laws out of the hands of our various Supervisors had been drafted with a view of placing the laws in tha hands of persone whose interest it would be to protect game interests.

John Stack, formerly vice-president of the Cosmopolitan Club, was opposed to any tampering with tha game laws as they stand at present. He favored a furtber shortening of tha open quail season, believing that such a courae would ha productiva of good results, as in case of a wet season qnail are not full grown wben shooting commences. He was also opposed to the proposed amendment to Section 626, making it a misdemeanor to have in one's possession a deer or a portion of a deer, the evidence of sex haviug heen removed. He believed that the amendment if adopted would cause much annoyance and would not unfrequently ba the cause of direct injury to huntsman. In support of this theory, he cited an exampla ao follows: Supposing that a party of ten had returned to camp after a successful hunt, and that one of the nnmber for some reason or other decided to leave for home. If he desired to take a portion of tha deer with him, say a portion of the breast, and had taken the precaution to skin it, and in so doing failed to preserve any of the marks which wonld distinguish the sex of the deer, under the provisions of the amendment he would he liable to arrest. He also objected strenuously to the amendment requiring the posting of notices, on the ground that it favored hunting preserves. Discriminations in hunting privileges were improper or else a clean cut should he made at once by incorporating in the statute hooks all the English game laws relativa to hunting preserves. The law should rightfully be expected to protect valuable fields from the invasions of vandals, hut such lands as were uninclosed and served merely for grazing purposes, should be excluded from the rigor of preserves.

Horace D. Dunn was in favor of so amending the fish laws as to prevent the catching of salmon tront with nets, and also making it unlawful to catch them by hook and line during the months of Decemher to March incluaive in brakish or salt water. The young of this fish are what is commonly known as trout in the majority of the coast streams. The netting of the adult fish in salt or brakish water prevents spawning, and if continued for any length of time will eventually deplete the streams. Paper Mill creek, which was formerly one of the choicest fishing grounds, was now almost destroyed for that purpose by continnal netting, which was carried on at its mouth. Rnssian river was also seriously threatened, and unless some energetic measures were taken to prevent netting it would soon he harren of fish. Tbe repeated infractions of the law relative to leaving one-third of the channel of a river open when using nets is another fruitful source of depletion. The provisions of the law are practically valneless, inasmuch as they could not he enforced by private individnals. He helieved the only way out of the difficnlty is to empower the Fish Commissioners to appoint a Fish Warden invested with full police authority to arrest persons for infractions of the law, and whose whola duty should be to see that the laws were respected, and to attend to prosecutions for violations. The Warden would find ample employment by visiting different portions of the State dnring the various seasons.

THE STAGE.

Madame Ellmenreich as "Camille."

The first appearance of Madame Ellmenreich in English, at the California Theater last Monday, was at the same time a source of disappointment as well as a presage of future success. "Camille," the drama chosen for the debut of the artiste, has been produced in this city with some of the hest exponents of the modern drama in the East, and the result must necessarily invite comparisons that might he detrimental to the future success of this talented lady in other parts far more suited to her methods, style and foreign enunciation. It is a curious anomaly in dramatic history that this play, that, with trifling exceptions, has for years been shelved in Paris, and only produced once in a very mild and goody form in England, sbould be such a favorite play for our so-called stars in the United States. Not all the brilliant art and talented casuistry of onc of the best dramatic authors of the day can divest the story on its original of its realistic and revolting elements, and it may be safely averred that nothing but the superb acting of Fechter and Madame Doche saved the piece in its first presentation in Paris, when the lights and shades of the life of a lorette were supposed to be subjects that were scarcely fit to advance the hest interests of the drama. The lady with the camelias was a well-known celebrity in Paris during the latter days of the Orleans dynasty as one of the leading courtesans of the day, who had graduated successfully from the dancing gardeus of tbe Students' haunts to the full glare of the Parisian Boulevards. Like a grub from the gutter developed at once into a butterfly of brilliant colors, the pretty, deliceate girl plunged into a series of dissipations that a robust constitution could scarcely withstand, and when once, at the full warning of her physicians, she retires to the country for a short respite, she tries in her own mind to gild the romance of a poor young man's ardent affection, and to seek the refinements of a whole-souled attachment with a heart whose affections had been cast leaflet hy leaflet for years before. The story is as old as the hills and if this *liaison* had lasted without any parental interference the denoument would been the same as in the "Marhle Heart," the lady of the camelias would have tired of her lover and have speedily relinquisbed him for the devouring pleasurcs of Parisian life. Such is the true motive of the drama, and it would be just as well to mask the admirable, full delineation of the road to ruin with soft lines and tender effects and call it Hogarth's masterpiece as to invest this soiled dove with the attributes wc most esteem in pure and devoted womanhood.

Madame Ellmenreich, like a great many of her sister artistes, either could not or would not accept this as the key note of the impersonation and consequently the whole picture was thrown into a distorted light. There was a good deal of analogy under very different views of life between "Frou Frou" and "Camille," in so far as to show how a bright, heedless, vivacious character merges into the gloom of after life through crime or misfortune, and it is in tbis apt and delicate delineation that Doche and Bernhardt so excel, as does also Adelini Patti in her best character, "La Traviata" which, by the way, in English means "The Lost One."

But if Madame Ellmenreich commences on too high a plane it is but right to acknowledge the exquisite grace and skill with which she leads to the sad denouement, the scenes with Monsieur Duval and with Armand in the last act forming gems of histrionic art, that with time and ample study of the language foretell a great future for her on the American stage. It ie idle and injurious adulation to state that her enunciation is either flowing or distinct, especially in the rapid and vehement passages. Wheu Rachael oast to the winds tha idea of yielding her elocutionary powers to the see-saw monotony of the French dramatic verse, and as "Phedre" carried the house with her, in her clearly articulated outbursts of passion or despair, her success was ga ined at the cost of lengthened and serious study and practice, so that if Madame Ellmenreich has not as yet succeeded in overcoming similar difficnlties in a foreign tongue, sha mnst in no ways feel disheartened at the resnlt. If her impersonation of "Camilla" cannot he classed as an artistic success, there are far hetter opportunities for her in "Marie Stuart" and "Adrienna Lecouvreur" and nowhere will tha future success of thie talented artiste be more favorahly received than in San Francisco.

The support was fairly good, except in tha case of J. R. Grismer, who, as Armand, made a cold and unsympathetic lover, but he was far better appreciated in the scenes that reqnire force and passion; and then, he never, for a moment, looked the part of a young French exquisite, who is as different as the English swell is from the American gildad youth in manners as in the slighter details of costume. The piece appeared to hava heen shorn of one or two of its powerful scenes, with a view, perhaps, of hringing out in stronger relief the merits of the star. This was a great mistake, and should not be repeated if Madame Ellmenreich sbould continue "Camille" in her repertoire.

The Baldwin.

With to-day's performances, the presentation of "Esmeralda" is hronght to its close, and on Monday will he produced Bronson Howard's new drama, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," that has just completed its hundredth representation at the Madison Square Theater, New York, its success heing so great that it will probably run throughout summer, although other novelties are ready to follow on its withdrawal. The story is very interesting and at times pathetic in the extreme, but the chief charm of the play is its crisp, hright, and pungent dialogue, in which point the author is nnrivaled on the American stage. Miss Carrie Tnrner will take her orginal part of Young Mrs. Winthrop, and Mr. Buckley will have an ample opportunity as the husband to show the great improvement he has made in method and treatment of difficult characters since he last trod the Baldwin hoards. The demand for seats for the first night shows that the play will be received by a critical, appreciative and fashionahle audience.

The Bush Street Theater.

These are the last nights of the Rice Snrprise Party at the Bush Street Theater, and pleasant memories will for a long time be evoked regarding "Pop" and tha excellent troupa engaged in its presentation. The engagement has heen a great success, the houses heing crowded to the last, and the company will he assured a warm greeting whenever they raturn to this city. On Monday we are promised a novelty in the way of Miss Minnie Palmer who appears with a specially-engaged company in her play of "My Sweetheart," that has been well received wherever it has heen prodnced. From the reports it would appear that the youthful star is second only to Lotta in grace, talent and vivacity, and if this should prove to be true, she will at once he received in popular favor. Mr. Hayman is a close observer of the drawing powers of entertainments offered at the Bnsh Street Theater and, backed hy Mr. Leavitt's capital and enterprise, the establishment is bound to continue on its career of prosperity.

The Tivoli.

At the Tivoli, Offenbach's opera "The Bridge of Sighs" was producad on Thursday evening and met with quite an enthusiastic reception. Of its merits as a lyric work, we shall make fnller mention in tha next issue, and for the present shall merely mention that in regard to the full cast, the handsome costumes, the fine scenic effects and the general presentation the work stands unrivaled in the annals of the Kreling management. It is said that Harry Gates and Misa Hattie Moore will soon return to the scene of their former success and that they will go East after a six months' engagement. We shall be glad to see the first statememt verified as thay are hoth great favorites in San Francisco.

Emerson's.

The programma at the Standard is ever hrimful of new songs, comic interludes and all the varieties of negro minstrelsy. These attractions, combined with moderate prices, insure a large attendance, a great many visitors dropping in, time and again, to witness soma special act of the performance. The troupe is a very strong one, and all are shown to advantage.

Dramatic Notes.

Miss Fanny Davenport is said to have given $10,000 for the American right to Sardon's new drama "Fedora," with a royalty, so that a succeesful play is now quite a honauza.

The largest royalty ever paid in a tbeater was on the occasion of the reappearance of Bernhardt at Paria after her American tour. It waa in aid of the family of a well-known scenic artist who died very poor, and tha receipts were 67,000 francs, of which 6,700 went to Alexander Dumas for his play of "Camille," thus nettiug him nearly $1,800 for one performance.

By the way, that celebrated artist has lost $75,000 in a bad commercial invastment, almost the entire fruit of her tour through Amarica, and the salesrooms of the Hotel Dronot are now thronged with ladice intent on viewing her magnificent collection of jewela and curiosities that are sbortly to he offared at public auction—a costly way of advertising her new play that haa achieved a phenomenal euccess. There are rumors of another visit to America in the fall of next year.

Tha last advertising dodge is tha case of an actresa placing her diamonds in her back hair and leaving the *chevelure* on her toilet table when sbe went to breakfast. Both the adoruments were lost hut the artist did not lose her head entirely as was the case with a Miss Dinelli at the Palais Royal recently, wbo in the midst of a quiet acene suddenly exclaimed: "Listen, how they are hissing me," and maddened with the supposition, she went in hysterics and had to be removed to a hospital for the insane. Tbe acene was very dis[illegible] the young lady was a great favorite witb the audien[illegible]

HERD AND SWINE.

Cause of Disease Among Hogs.

When hogs are fed almost exclusively on corn or corn meal, their blood becomes overloaded with carbonaceous excretory matter, at a more rapid rate than happens with cows that are supplied with less oily feed. And hogs in the great corn districts where hog cholera chiefly prevails are so fed in nearly all cases.

From huddling together in crowds, hogs, in contact with one another incidentally breathe much of the expired breath, with its containing carbonic acid, and other poison. In this way many hogs together become affected with blood poison, at the same time and in the same herd. So the blood of a whole herd of hogs may thus become loaded with an excess of excretory matter; for, though not tied up, the overfat hogs on very many leading corn farms are inactive, breathing but little during three-fourths to nine-tenths of their lives, after they are ten weeks old. From the carbonaceous quality of their food, their inactive habits, and their inhaling already poisoned air, the blood of the hogs becomes over-charged with poison, and too deficient in oxygen to form healthy growth, or to renew even the small extent of living muscle which remains from the much-reduced exercise.

There are peculiarities in the bodily condition of hogs that account for their intestines being much more affected than their lungs by the fever of hog cholera, while the lungs appear less injured than those of lung diseased cows or rather cattle. Over-fat hogs have a wall of fat extending around their bowels and surrounding the entire alimentary canal. Within this wall of fat much heat is closely imprisoned, as it were.

Huddled together in crowds hogs share their skin heat to a great extent, this position also intensifying the internal heat, particularly in the intestines, where the high degree of heat probably induces fermentation in the fecal matters. So the higher degree of heat in the intestines of over-fat hogs accounts for the lesser degree of injury in their lungs compared with cows that are affected with lung fever.

This fermentation in the fecal matter in swine affected with cholera also explains the lacerated condition and sloughing or detachment of the epithelial lining of the intestines in some cases of hog cholera.

The blood of affected hogs becoming very poisonous from the excess of excretory matter retained, the bacteria appear and begin to multiply in number. But why do bacteria multiply and grow in poisoned blood while parasites feed on sound or unpoisoned blood? The consistent answer is: Because the bacteria are scavenger organisms, whose mission and function is to organize blood poison—and to grow and multiply by organizing poisoned blood material. The parasite feeds on sound blood, the scavenger bacteria organize poisoned blood. Such is the evident difference and distinction between the two and what each feeds and grows with.—*Clark's Cattle Problems Explained.*

Keeping Butter.

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN CULTIVATOR: In your issue of Dec. 9 occurs a communication from Z. E. Jameson upon the best method of keeping butter sweet, which in his judgment is to keep it immersed at all times in brine. My experience leads me to differ from that opinion and I prefer as my text the words of Prof. Sheldon: "Butter intelligently made, well washed, and set in a proper place will keep for many a long day." Butter will keep without being immersed in brine. The principal essentials in butter-making are neatness and temperature.

Vermont butter makers practice two methods of packing butter for keeping. One is salt, work and pack the product directly after churning, by which method the butter will shrink away from the sides of the tub, and the vacancy thus created to be filled with brine. Mr. Jameson would add more brine if necessary, and then weight the butter down to prevent it from floating in the tub. I once had a neighbor who would pack his butter as soon as he made it, cover it with brine and then put a block of wood under the cover of each tub to keep the butter from floating, but he soon changed his practice. I knew another dairyman who claimed to have made a grand discovery; he filled large cisterns with brine, and put his butter into them as he made it, and in the fall packed into tubs and sent it to market, but he practiced this method only one year. Butter that has been kept in brine, when exposed to the air very soon becomes more or less rancid. The tubs cannot be sent to market filled with brine. The buyer is obliged to turn off the brine to find the amount of tare. The commission-man will not be at the trouble of brining the butter a second time. The consumers do not wish to be at the trouble of keeping a pickle for the little packages of butter they purchase from time to time. The fancy rolls or prints that are covered with muslin or tissue paper would not be improved in appearance by being thrust into a pickle of brine before going on the table.

The second method of packing butter to keep is as follows: After churning and well working the salt into the butter with as little handling as possible, then set the butter away in a proper place for twelve or twenty-four hours. The salt becomes dissolved, the butter changes color and condition, and then a very little pressure will bring it into a dry, solid, waxy texture. Next pack the butter solid into tubs, properly prepared, putting a cloth over the top and over that spreading a paste of salt. There being but little moisture the salt on the surface does not dissolve but crystallizes, and will remain almost intact through the season. Place a close-fitting cover on to the tub and set it in a proper place for keeping, and it need not be opened until it reaches the consumer.

For nearly twenty years I made butter for one firm and have shipped hundreds of packages prepared as above without opening them at the time of shipment. Since there was little or no brine in the tubs and the packages being of a uniform size there was no difficulty in estimating the tare. Invariably I sold my butter before its shipment, weighed it and made my own estimate of the tare. Sometimes my figures were doctored a little, but not often. I confess that in my method of making and selling butter I never had much experience in keeping it on my own hands; in fact, I cannot recollect of ever keeping a tub for a full year, yet the old gentleman who purchased my butter during so many years frequently informed me that he sent packages to California, to St. Louis, and to Washington, D. C., and that it always kept well and without complaint. Rolls or prints of butter, so popular in market now, are not made for long keeping, but yet will not deteriorate much if "intelligently made, well washed and set in a proper place." E. W. B.

Moretown, Vt.

The blackleg has broken out among the cattle in Sierra valley, having worked its way down from Oregon.

The "Special-Purpose Cow."

If it would be worth while, and no doubt it is, to attempt to forecast "the cow of the future," one important element in the horoscope that should not be left out is the farmer of the future. If there is reason to believe that he will be a "general-purpose" farmer, he will require "general-purpose" animals. Only a generation ago he was such, and got directly out of his own acres almost everything that he ate, drank or wore. Each one kept a few cattle, a few sheep, and at least one horse. He slaughtered his own meats, brewed his own drinks, and his family manufactured out of the fleeces of his sheep their wearing apparel. He was a "general-purpose" farmer, and his domestic animals were moderately good for all sorts of purposes, without being particularly good for any.

The great philosophers of evolution teach us that progress is a process of differentiation. Civilization, as it advances, separates men more and more into distinct occupations, and tends necessarily to a more and more minute division of labor. The business of farming is no exception to this general rule. We can see, in looking back merely a single lifetime, how competition has been forcing our farmers gradually to devote their energies to certain chosen departments of agriculture, according as each one found his external conditions to be favorable to one kind of husbandry rather than another. Nearness of city markets has made it profitable in some places to raise vegetables for sale, or to sell milk, instead of following general farming. Large districts in New England have been found, on account of the richness of their grasses and excellence of water, to favor the making of butter. Orange County butter and Herkimer cheese have enriched the dairy sections of New York State. The same modifications of agricultural industry are now being rapidly made in several of the Western States, while the grazing of cattle for beef has been carried with great profit to remote and sparsely settled frontiers. Farmers everywhere are finding out that success is best attained by limiting their purposes; by raising a principal money crop, and making their other crops secondary and subsidiary to it; by devoting all their means and all their faculties to one or more specialties, rather than to "general-purpose" farming. Instead of being a Jack-at-all-trades, every intelligent and enterprising agriculturist is learning to confine himself mainly to a selected branch of labor, according as his conditions invite him, and then aim to turn out the best possible products of their kind, in order not to be left behind in the race of competitors. He finds that he must consent to be, not exclusively, but in the main, a "special-purpose" farmer.

Hence it is easy to foresee that in the future the farmers' animals will be, on the whole, "special-purpose" animals. The horse of the future is not to be a horse of all work. There will always be room for all the varieties we have now, and we shall continue to breed racers, trotters and draft-horses. So with cows. They will be needed for specialties, according to special conditions of locality and capabilities. We shall go on finding out more and more regions particularly adapted to making butter and cheese, as the English, for example, found out the districts in which they have kept to cheese-making for many generations. The growth of great towns will make great markets for milk and cream in their localities. Our immense plains and mountain sides will be utilized for grazing beef cattle. And to make the most money in any one of these occupations we shall want the very best cows adapted to each different one. Competition is going to be greater and greater. Only the best cows of their kind will be in the highest sense profitable. Only the best cows, kept to the work for which they are best adapted, will pay the best.

It would not be well for the country, therefore, for farmers and breeders to give over their efforts to develop the different races of thoroughbred cattle they are now so deeply interested in. To stop short in this career of cattle improvement, and unite on any supposed "general-purpose" cow that we now have, however good, would be taking a long stride backwards, and involve a great national calamity.—*J. Milton Mackie in Breeder's Gazette.*

THE JERSEY COW.—Willis P. Hazard, in his description of the Channel Islands and what he saw there, says of the Jersey cattle: "The cattle of these islands are now famous for their beauty and their merit, and are of late being widely scattered over our whole country. In the comparatively short time that they have assumed prominence there must be some great value in the breed to assert itself. The origin of the Jersey breed has been by most writers traced back to the neighboring coast of France, and more particularly to that part of it called Brittany. To this day cattle very similar in size and appearance, and which might be sold as inferior Jerseys, and have been largely sold in England, are to be seen there. Professor Gamgee wrote a special treatise on Brittany cattle, advocating their merits. But the Brittany cows are not so well developed in their udders, have not as deep barrels or, as we say, have more daylight under them, nor are their horns as fine and crumpled as the Jerseys. But this inferiority is much owing to the ignorant management by the Brittany peasants and their careless breeding."

TO SCARE DOGS FROM SHEEP.—Sheep men are growling all the time about dogs worrying their flocks and frequently killing valuable stock animals. A chime of bells—that is bells of different tones—attached to a dozen or more sheep in a flock will scare off dogs and coyotes. When the sheep start to run these bells set up a din that causes marauding curs to think a nigger side-show has broken loose, and they are inclined to make off in an opposite direction. The experiment is not a costly one, and those who have tried it say it works to a charm.

In the fall of 1880 G. S. Bingham of East Randolph, Vt., purchased a Berkshire pig. In the month of August, 1881, she had her first litter, consisting of seven pigs. Six of these pigs were kept until March, 1882, and were then sold for $115 15. In March, 1882, the same pig had a second litter, consisting of eleven pigs, four of which were sold when quite young for $11. Last fall he sold five of the remaining seven for $86, making a total of sales for the period above mentioned of $212 15. Mr. Bingham still has on hand two pigs of the second litter and a nice brood of eight pigs comprising a third litter in November last.

Lambs should be castrated as soon as strong enough to bear the operation. The weather should be favorable, at least pleasant. The better way is to have an attendant hold the lamb in his arm with the lamb's back against his breast and hold a fore foot and a hind foot in each hand. The operator should cut off say one-third to one-half of the sack with any sharp knife. The testicles will be easily pulled out with the thumb and fingers. If the lamb is a few weeks old cut the side of the testicles a little so the membranes surrounding may be released.

The Jersey Future.

In this great United States we find a great variety of climate, soil, and various conditions which affect the rearing and breeding of cattle. In addition to this we find as great variety in the demands of the people of the different countries of the earth; so that although meat producing is, and always will be, a very important branch of farming and stock raising, we find the product of the milch cow in fully as great demand as beef, but not in such great number of pounds.

As long as there is demand for choice butter, cheese, cream and milk, is there not a great inducement for breeders of dairy cows to prove their stock for the production of these articles, both in quality and quantity? There may be families of good milkers and butter-makers in nearly all of the different breeds of cattle, but when farmers are intending to improve their stock it is to their own advantage to select breeders from breeds longest and most thoroughly established for the purpose which they are intending to breed for.

Dairy farming is at present of such importance that figures are not necessary to convince readers that there is great need of improved stock; but the most important question for both the dairymen and the ordinary farmers is, what bull shall I use in order to make the most improvement in my herd and thereby increase my profits? If a farmer intends to ignore entirely the dairy qualities of his herd and depend on production of beef alone he of course would not care to have the blood of any but well-known and tried beef breeds. But I think I may safely say that the majority of owners of cows in the world wish to improve, to a certain extent at least, the dairy qualities of their cows, and the question, to what bull shall I breed my cows? is of the greatest importance to them.

Each of the leading breeds of cattle has been bred especially for some particular purpose, and as long as beef, milk, butter and cheese are demanded by the people, just so long will there be thoroughbred stock which is intended, and has been bred for its own particular uses.

But as a great many farmers do not care to raise thoroughbred stock of any kind and carry on what is called mixed farming, there will be a demand for breeding bulls of all good breeds to suit the ideas of each. A plan which is adopted by some, and should be by more, is to use bulls from the different breeds as they want a change of blood. Any careful farmer who will select bulls from the best families of Shorthorns, Jerseys or Holsteins in rotation will certainly produce a herd of cattle which will be as near what the average farmer wants as can be found. Each farmer must be his own judge, of course, as to which bull he shall use; but it is well to take the experience of others when we can get it free. A certain dairyman in Northern Indiana, who keeps 175 cows, has used Shorthorn, Holstein and Jersey bulls, and the best milkers he had were out of his native cows, and by the Jersey bull. From our own experience the Jersey has been the most successful in grading up good average cows, both for milk and butter; and when quality of beef is considered, as well as quantity, Jerseys hold their own every time. But as Jerseys are usually so much better for milk and butter, and more particularly cream, very few people have had an opportunity to test the beef of this valuable breed. After the common farmer has a chance to ascertain the quality of Jersey beef he will not sell his grade Jersey calves at a less price because the butcher tells him they are no account for beef; but he will fatten such calves for his own use and have finer beef on his table than if he buys the average beef in the market.—*Frank L. Gaston in Breeder's Gazette.*

Rules for Sheep Keepers.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand in mud or water.
2. Take up lamb bucks early in the summer, and keep them until December following, when they may be turned out.
3. Count every day.
4. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use small quantities at first.
5. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.
6. Let no hogs eat with the sheep in the spring by any means.
7. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.
8. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it.
9. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.
10. Separate all weak, thin or sick from those strong in the fall, and give them special care.
11. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound, and if it is flytime, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.
12. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.
13. Never let sheep spoil wool with chaff or burs.
14. Cut tag-locks in early spring.
15. For scours give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking care in changing dry for green feed.
16. If one is lame examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.
17. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and shave carefully the pelts of any that die.
18. Have at least one good work by you to refer you to.

BEEF AND WOOL IN NEVADA.—The *Silver State* gives the following statement of stock business in Humboldt county, Nevada, as shown by the books of the railroad company: In 1882 there were shipped from Winnemucca to San Francisco 13,679 fat beeves; to Oakland stock yards, 3,711; to Sacramento, 998; to Ogden, 531; to all other points, 2,056, making the total shipments of cattle for the year, 20,975. In addition to this there were 37 cars of dressed beef sent to San Francisco. These cars averaged about 38 bullocks, making about 1,200 head, which increases the total shipments of beeves from that section in 1882 to 22,175 head. In 1880 the shipments of beef cattle aggregated 21,302, and in 1881 29,382, exclusive of some 2,000 calves. Over 5,000 head of stock cattle, which were shipped East, are included in the shipments of 1881, so that the shipments of beef cattle in 1882 were up to the average. The wool shipments in 1881 aggregated 227,127 pounds, of which 155,827 pounds were shipped to San Francisco and the rest East. In 1882 the wool shipments aggregated 349,585 pounds, of which only 24,940 were shipped to San Francisco. One of the causes of the falling off in shipments to San Francisco in 1882 was the purchase of the greater part of the wool crop by E. Reinhart & Co., who shipped it direct to manufacturers in the East.

The mohair industry is a successful one in Shasta county. Fred Michael recently made a shipment of 3,000 pounds of fine grade mohair to New York.

THE STABLE.

The Perfect Foot.

When I wrote the preceding chapters of the appendix, abont two years ago, I then thought I had a fair knowledge of weight on the feet of horses. Now after that length of time of stady, observation, and the tests of many experiments. I am in donht, and in place of offering rules for the guidance of others, am forced to admit a want of confidence to make statements with any degree of authority. Further than tha I have the same lack of confidence in the opinions of others, and incline to helieve that the future must he depended upon for satisfactory elucidation. There has been a wonderful improvement in the manner of applying weights from the rude contrivances at first in vogue; there has been a great increase in the intelligence which has led to a more rational use, snd yet there is a void as annoying as it is puzzling.

That fast trotters have been made by the nse of weights ie beyond even the cavilings of the hypercritical; that many promising horses have heen ruined by the abuse of them is equally true. For a time there was a mania, an infatuation which became epidemic, and from Maine to the Pacific every track had a majority of horses encumbered with these appendages. Prohahly Indiana, for the number of trotters in training, gave them the greatest prominence. Saddle horses had heen prized there ever since the settlement of the conntry, and the popular saddle gaits were cultivated. Kentucky and others of the Sonthern States were equally as anxions to improve the horses that played so important a part in daily life, but with the exception of a portion of Tennessee, and some sections of Missonri, Kentucky was the most indefatigable in perfectiug aud breeding the trotter. The pacer and those so often confounded with the pacer, viz.: the rackers, were more readily "converted" by the nse of weights than hy any other method.

This was also the case with the broken-gaited trotters, and hence whenever a horse was of these kinds he was soon entered iuto a course in which the most poteut educator was weight on the feet.

I have stated in the previous chapters that my belief was that the mental effects were greater than the mechanical, and a few illustratious were given to snstain the argument. I still think that position is correct, and though the mechanical is the first effect, after that comes the henefit derived from the reasoning faculties heing made subservient. The animal has been compelled into action that is more favorable for speed; his intelligence then comes to his aid, and cognizant of having mastered the difficnlty, he repeats the method of handling his feet and legs when the monitor is removed.

There is another phase of the toe-weight problem that adds greatly to the tronble in arriving at a correct soln tion. While broken-gaited horses are generally amenahle to the good effects of weight, in a few instances it has heen found impossible to correct the fanlty action with weights, and then, perhaps some other contrivance may work a cure. Again there are two horses apparently identical in their gait. Weight aids one of them, the other it makes worse. Twelve onncee may he required to accomplish in one what fonr onnces may do in another, and so the paradoxes apparently come into notice at every stride in the journey, and loth though we are to acknowledge the ignorance it is so palpable that it cannot be denied.

With all this ignorance there rests the information that certain valnahle reenlts have followed the use of weights, and though I cannot go so far as my friend H. D. McKinney, of Janesville, Wisconsin, in saying that "I wonld uever try to develop a colt if I could uot avail myself of the nse of toe-weights if I needed them," I should be at a loss what to do in many instauoes if debarred from their aid. And, hy the way, I have alwaye considered that Mr. McKinney wae "better posted" on weights, the various kinds, nses and ahnses than any other person in the country. He invented some of the best patterns of their time, and was largely engaged in the mannfacture. Being a practical horseman, skillful in breeding, rearing aud driving trotters, and a man of education and intelligence, it could not be otherwise than that he must obtain an esoteric knowledge valnable as it was complete. He wrote for the New York *Sportsman* an essay which was puhlished in that paper April 30, 1881. That essay contained a good deal of sound logic, and yet I imagine that he was troubled somewhat as I am, and did not feel very positive in giving reasons why the resnlts he instanced followed the use. For instance: he credits weight with giving a tendency to "sharper folding of the knee," aud reasons that St. Julien's manner of progressiou iudicated that weight would increase his speed, and Maud S wonld do better without them, the reaeoning, of course, being from a theoretical point of view. He also states that "many horses that cut their elbows when ehod with an ordinary pound ehoe have heen prevented from doing eo by nsing an eight-ounce shoe and four-ounce weight." Now, as weight on the wall, especially if placed high, ie credited with giving sharper knee-action, in that caee the elbow should he etruck etill harder. But practice proves that this is not the case and we are all aware how euperior are the teachinge of that over the most plansibly constructed theory in the world. People, however, are hecoming convinced that much bendiug of the knee is not so esseutial as it was deemed a few years ago, and hence there is not the necessity for appliances to give that excese of motion. Then, ae in the case of the "knee-knocker" it has been found that thie exuberanee may he modified with the application of weight, and recently John A. Goldsmith informed me that he intended to apply them on tho Santa Clans-Sweetness two-year-old to "carry him out." This young trainer has heen remarkably euccessful hoth in the nse of weights and also in discarding them when the proper time came. Director is an instance of the latter, and after having been deemed one of the sort that required heavy weights to halance him, he can now trot very fast harefooted. Iu a conversatiou with O. A. Hickok a few days ago, he told me that he saw Director move around the first turn of the Bay District Course in 30½ seconds without anything on his feet, and he went with great ease and fine action.

Iu the essay alluded to Mr. McKinney gives many instances of the efficacy of toe and side-weights, and, donbtless, in the two seasons since he wrote many others have oome under his ohservation. It is not proper to take the views that were expressed even so short a time ago as two years, when the snhject is so provokingly mutatious as that under consideration. First, it was thought that masses of steel iu the shoe and correspondingly huge appendages in the weight were an ahsolute requirement. Then there have heen changes in everything pertaining, and from the crude fastener of a spike between the shoe and the foot to the latest patent there is no wider divergence than in the reasoning all have heen instrumental in workiug. I looked for a key in the instantaneons photographs of horses in motion, and as these gave the first correct knowledge of the action of a racehorse, was sauguine enough to think that with their aid the problem would no longer mystify. I pored over and studied the first cards that were published, and when Mr. Muyhridge sent me a set arranged for the zoetrope I was so eager to go at the lessone that I made an instrument which proved as good as need he to reprodnce the exact motions of life. There has scarcely been a night that I have not set the wheel revolving, intent on discovery. The gallop, trot, pace, single footing, gave plenty of chauce for comparison, and still, so far, I am in a labyrinth with one thread, perhaps, to drop in the journey. In a fast, sqnare trot there is more danger from the fore and hind feet coming together in what is called scalping than at any other gait. It may be the only gait in which this can occnr, as trotters and gallopers are the only horses in training I have had for a nnmher of years, at least twenty, and the representations are my only guide. When a colt commences to hitch it so oftentimes is the canse that there will he almost a certainty of finding that to be the trouble. Scalping-boots and speedy-cnts do not always correct the difficulty, as a touch on the leather is a reminder of the pain of previous blows. Being aware that the injury is not done in a gallop an approximation to that gait is depended npon for relief, and it takes a long time before the fear is overcome. The toe-weights give an accelerated movement, and when the hind foot passes nnder the front it is so far elevated as to give room without danger of collision. By referring to the cuts of the trotter on pages 18 and 19 it will he noticed that the two feet are very close together when the last impulse is given to eend the body through the air, and when the hind foot gives the last nervons push and is elevated a trifle, the toe of the forefoot on the same side is in close proximity to the hind foot, which is thrust partly nnder it if even they go clear.

The sharp hend in the knee, as shown on page XXI, is when the supporting legs are nearly vertical. This part of the stride is when the legs are so far apart that injnry is impossihle excepting to the elbow, and the scalping wound is given when the forefoot has just left the ground. To overcome the inertia of the toe-weight there is a quicker motion, a sort of a snatch which takes it out of the way before the hind feet come under the front. It may reqnire quite a heavy weight at first to call forth the mnscnlar energy necessary, and as the animal becomes accnstomed to this action, the weights are reduced and perhaps, finally abandoned. As has been stated, Director is an instance, and Mr. McKinney presents another, and I give it in his own words: "Last season I purchased a yonng mare at a ronud price. She was wearing pound shoes and six-onnce toe-weights. I though her fast and paid for speed when I hought her. I sent her to the track; fonr weeks did not improve her epeed. I hronght her home and took her in hand myself. First time I speeded her I saw the toe-weights were not wanted, made her fold too much and caused her to dwell, and they were dispensed with. Next day I concluded the shoes, instead of weighing a pound, shonld weigh no more thau twelve onnces. In fact, removed eleven ouncee from her feet, and in ten days I improved her epeed ten seconds. Now the man I bought her of was all right in weighting her at first, as she lacked aotion when he bought her, and the weights made her quite a trotter, but he did not kuow when to hegin to unload."

There are so many illustrations of the same kind that it would require chapters to give a small portion of them, and any person who has the least acquaintance with horsee that have worn weights ie aware of the fact Now if it were a mero mechanical effect akin to the counterbalauce on a wheel to which a crank and piston is attached the weight would be an imperative necessity at all times. If even the effect were dne to the position the weight bore to the extensors, as has been claimed, there it would have to stay. But granting that the pupil realizes that it has learned a better method of handling its limbe to progresc according to the wishes of the driver, then it is easily nnderstood why the weight can he thrown aside when the habit has beeu learned. Eveu with the larger intelligence of the human family mechanical contrivancos are resorted to to correct faults in the "style" of the athlete, the dancer aud the soldier. The proper swing, as it may be termed, cannot be mastered without using methods that compel the proper action, and these have to le persisted in until habit overcomes the dilatoriuess of natural gifts. When the jerk was first given to overcome the nnusual weight the animal discovered that the usual injury did not follow. Thonsands of times repeated, confidence was established, and by that time it became much easier to make the proper motions. With that result the weights have accomplished the purpose, and further than that, there is the drawhack of carrying the "ounce on the heel."

Iu the first chapter of this appendix I wrote that weight ie a drawback to the racehorse, an advantage to the trotter. I will have to modify that statement after the lapse of two years, and change it so as to read that weight is advantageons in the education of mauy trotters, but I am greatly in donbt of any benefit accrning after the schooling has progressed to a certain stage. Further than that I have faith that the trotter of the future will be relieved from the incumhrance of heavy masses of metal on the feet, whether in the shape of shoes or weights, though the latter may always prove one of the main resources for the correction of wroug movements. It is rather mortifying, however, to snrrender a position thought to he so well fortified that the fort could be held for any length of time, and in place of an essay replete with erudition admit an ignorance that I am well aware exists. To be candid, I mnst confess that to reconcile the conflicting testimony is heyond my capacity at present, so far as an explanatory elucidation of the reasons for well-established effects, and in lien of such a dissertation will give a description of some of the kinds that have come under my observation, the reasons I have for a preference for some of the patterns, and the difference reqnired in those that are worn with tips. This will include some novelties confined to my individual practice, and which, so far ss tested, are more satisfactory. It will, of course, he unnecessary to occupy space with those patterns which have been generally discarded and scarcely proper to select favorites further than to indorse what I consider the most correct plan of applying the weights, and the principles underlying a safe nse.—*Advance Sheets Appendix to "Tips and Toe-Weights."*

BILLIARDS.

The Vignaux Challenge—A Question of Etiquette.

Since it was announced that Mr. Vignanx, the billiard expert, would leave France for this country on or about February 1st, and that he would take part in the proposed tonrnament to he held at Chicago and New York, the American hilliard players have all annonnced their willingness, and many their anxiety, to arrange matches with him. So many challenges have been issned that a reporter of the *World* yesterday called on several of the experts to determine, if possible, jnst who was entitled to a game with Vignaux. Manrice Daly said: "Well, it is hard to keep up with the doings of the billiard world at present. All hands seem to have lost their heads, aud with them the control of their tongues, aud I fear hefore long they will he qnarreling and calling each other hard names. Vignaux' position is not a hard one to define. He is coming to this country uuder a contract, and those who are bringing him out are the persons who will dictate to him who to play and where to play. There is no snch a thing as precedence; he holds no championship that cau be played for, and is therefore in a position to play whom he chooses. The idea that Slosson has a right to a first match is all wrong. When Slosson beat Vignanx in Paris, Viguanx begged—mind, I say begged, for it is absolutely true—for a return match: but he replied: 'No, come to America and play me,' and hy this answer he forfeited his right to a new match. Besides, anyone knows that in the event of a match between the two men Vignaux and not Slosson should be the challenger, as Slosson last defeated Vignaux. Now, as to the question of precedeuce, let Slosson look at it this way: Sexton, Schaefer and I went to Paris to play Vignaux, and spent money, for which, as we did not get a game, we received no return, while every time Slosson went there he made money. The first time he made over $900, and the second time he made $1,250. The plea that he lost money is all trash. Now, you see, if Vignaux held a championship emblem that could he played for he would he compelled to play the first challenger or forfeit the trophy, but as he does not he can play whom and where he sees fit."

Slosson said to the reporter: "After I defeated Vignaux in Paris he asked for a return game, and I replied that I would play him if he came to New York. Now he is coming, I shall expect him to play me. Two others have challenged Vignaux, and I, to show that I am right in offering to play Vignaux, have challenged them, so that when I defeat them there can be no dispute as to who is entitled to play him. I kuow Vignaux well enough to know that he would rather play me than tho other challengers, inasmuch as I have already defeated him and he wants satisfaction. I made four trips to Paris before I finally succeeded in defeating him, and I think it only fair that he should come to America to play me a return matcn.

William Sexton, who was challenged hy Slosson to play a 500-point game of cushion caroms for $500 a side, was seen during the day hy the *World* reporter, and he said: "Well, I am considering Slosson's challenge, you know; he kindly gave me fifteen days to answer it, and I think he will find me ready with an answer at any time. Slosson dilates on his many journeys to France and the conntless hundreds of dollars expended in getting a match with Vignaux; but he don't tell anything of the gratuities he received on his return to this city from those who thought that he had lost money on those games. Nor does he say anything of the profits arising out of the gate-money games he played there. I never had a chance to reimhurse myself for the money I lost hy going to Paris, and have never looked for a benefit on that account. But as I am now the champion of America I feel that I have a right to challeuge Vignaux, no matter how it hurts Slosson.—*N. Y. World.*

A stir has been made in hilliard circles by the announcement that Vignaux, the French champion, will sail for this country on February 1. Slosson and Schaeffer claim [illegible] should play them before he enters the tournament. [illegible] Dionsays that he will not play in the continuous [illegible] tournament.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, February 10, 1883.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe, or advertise in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1009 J street.

A CARELESS CRITIC.

The New York *Spirit of the Times* puhlishes the following editorial, about California athletics, which is so full of errors as to make correction imperative:

Several months ago two amateur athletes of San Francisco were reported to have run 100 yards in less than ten seconds. We positively refused to credit such nonsense, and hy this contnmacy aronsed the ire of Californian editors, who threatened all sorts of vengeance, and finally organized a match between these alleged flyers, with the avowed dnal purpose of wiping ont all existing records, and humbling New York critics. The preliminary arrangements were eqnally elahorate and eccentric. The proprietor of the grounds promised to provide a prize valued at $100, to prepare a perfectly level 100-yard path, and to furnish five reliahle fifth-second watches; the contestants appointed one referee, one starter, two jndges, three timekeepers, and six committeemen, while the sporting jonrnals of San Francisco selected two additional timekeepers.

The race was run January 13, and won easily in 10 2-5 seconds. The varions incidents and accompaniments of the affair—the pretended misnnderstanding of the articles, the qnarrela between the contestants, the impugning of the official decision, and the ohtrusive prominence of the pool-hox—were all snch as are commonly found at professional, not at amateur races.

In the details of this fiasco we find hut one valnahle snggestion—namely, that possibly the wonderfnl times periodically wafted to ns on Californian hreezes may owe their origin to the fact that the athletic anthorities of San Francisco are evidently in total ignorance of the first principles of timing sprint-races. Any man of ordinary intelligence can time a six-day race with an eight-day clock or a ship's chronometer; but the timing of a 100-yard run, in fractions of a second, is a work requiring skill, practice, and familiar tools. Each watch has its pecnliar touch and movement, which reqnire time to master; and it is as impossible for a timekeeper to accurately time the fractions of a second in a short race, with a strange watch, as for a marksman to make a clean score of hnlls eyes with a strange rifle, or a sculler to eqnal hia fastest record in a strange boat. And yet we find that in San Francisco the contestants and the newspapers provide the timekeepers, while the track-proprietor furnishes the watches. Most certainly there is still much to he desired in the management of athletic meetings at the Golden Gate.

In the first place the recent match referred to was not organized hy California editors. It was not run especially to wipe out records and humble New York critics, hut to give Masterson a chance to retrieve his former defeat hy Haley.

Secondly, the proprietor of the grounds never entered into a contract to provide "five reliable watches," or any watches at all, and as a fact did not provide any watches. The details of the match were all left to the Olympic Clnh, from which organization all the officers came except the timers named by the sporting press of this city at the particular request of the contestants. Hiram Cook, one of the timers, used a fine watch he has had for years. Melville, another timer, used his own watch and one he has timed with for over a season. D. Eisenman also used his own watch, an old friend. The representative of this paper was not indehted to the keeper of the grounds for a timepiece. The one he used was an old friend with whose movement he was familiar and which had been specially cleaned and overhauled for use on that day. The other newspaper man also used a watch he had had for some years. The *Spirit* should be more careful of its sources of information or it will soon find that its opinions concerning California athletics carry no weight.

"THE COLD WAVE."

Our good friend H. B., of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, suggests that the mingling of snow and roses on the last day of the old year was sent as a punishment of our fervent eulogies on the California climate. We mnst admit that it is not in the best of taste to be hoasting of advantages, and showing the bright side of the cloud that is in our sky when our friends have the dreariest kind of a pall in their firmament. It is something akin to descanting in the presence of a hungry man at the grand banquet participated in just before his arrival, and now that the hurgundy and champagne have vanished, and the roasts and delicacies given place to stale beer and some scraps of crackers and cheese, with a smoked herring for a relish, he cannot be expected to hear the vivid details with any sort of equanimity. But the snow and the slush and the discomforts of the 31st of December, A. D., 1882, are not the only trihulations. There have been severe frosts subsequent to that visitation, and air which was nipping and eager. There were frozen rosebuds, yellow and scarlet roselets which would jingle when knocked together, and the pump was frozen fast, and the cow rubhing her nose on the ice of the watering trough as though she were trying to make out what sort of a freak Dame Nature had indulged in. And worse than frozen rosehuds and coatings of ice and congealed water in the pump were the anathemas and growlings, ohjurgations and faultfindings. No matter how hrightly the sun shone at noonday the drivers on the track would be muffled to their eyes, and the horses could not be "worked," all on account of the arctic weather.

Man has been defined to be a gamhling animal by an anthor who had witnessed the universal propensity to "speculate" in all quarters of the earth. Another has called him a hiped without feathers, and there have been many other changes rung on his peculiarities, notions and conceits. That he is a grumhling animal we are ready to concede, and when put on the confessional will have to admit that we too have sinned and heen ready to growl at the unusual ahstraction of caloric from our usually hland January. We are ready to do penance when we read of the hlizzards that have overwhelmed the country that was our former home, and recall the January days of the past.

A flurry of snow whitening the ground for a few hours; a terrihle coating of ice, at least a quarter of an inch in thickness; an Eastern wind that carried a rememhrance of the snow-clad Sierras, these were the grievances that elicited the animadversions and gave rise to phrases more forcihle than just. The truth is that a few years residence, in some cases a few months, make ingrates of us all, and in place of appreciating the good we are prone to magnify the little trouhles, and in striking a halance pay no attention to credits.

A few years ago there was an old acquaintance who came to California. He ventured into the whirlpool of the stock market, and sank nearly all of his means in a short time. He was gloomy, despondent, and mourned continually over the folly that tempted him to leave the "City on the Lake." It was one of the cheeriest of California winters. There had been rarely a coating of rime on the sidewalks, never frost enough to hlacken the leaves of the most tender plants. We enticed him to pay us a visit, and on one of the halmiest of days in February drove through Alameda and Oakland to show him the marvels of the winter climate. We stopped in front of one of the finest places. There was an expanse of lawn, green as an Iowa prairie in June, with heds of flowers in full hloom, and shruhbery covered with masses of hlossom. There were roses in profusion, and violets and mignonette perfuming the air. Enthusiastically we descanted on the heauties, determined to kindle a spark of feeling and drive away the hlues that had ohtained such a firm hold. It was no use. Pausing in the eulogy to give him a chance to respond, his answer came curt and forcihle: "I would not give a ——— for a country where the roses hlossom all the year round."

THE STOCKTON STAKE.

Elsewhere are printed the nominations, so far as received, in the stake for two-year-olds, to he trotted at the next fair of the San Joaquin Agricultural Association. We feel assured that it is not complete, as we have heard of others heing named, and will therefore defer remarks until fuller intelligence is received. The meager account is copied from a Stockton paper of last Monday, and we trust the secretary will send us the official announcement in time for the next issue.

We will be ohliged if he will give the pedigrees as well as the names of the colts, as this is one of the most interesting features to hreeders, and they are anxious to see what strains are thought worthy of the engagement.

OFFICERS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are decidedly pleased with the selection which the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society have made to fill the important offices of President and Superintendents of the Park and Pavilion.

The gentlemen chosen are more than well qnalified for the positions, as, in addition to the advantages which years of experience afford, there is zeal, enthusiastic and untiring, to make the work a lahor of love. The presidential chair will he ahly filled hy P. A. Finigan. He has an intimate knowledge of all kinds of domestic animals and is especially well versed in all matters pertaining to the horse. The stock department of a fair is invariahly the most difficult to manage satisfactorily, and when that runs smoothly the halance of the machinery will give comparatively little trouhle.

The speed department in one sense is hy far the most important. It is that which induces the largest share of the attendance and attracts thousands who would otherwise stay at home. Properly handled there can be no valid ohjeotions to the prominent position which is awarded, and only those who are higoted to a degree of intolerance can take exceptions. In all of our acquaintance there is not an individual who is better fitted to take the leading part in the stand than Mr. Finigan. We speak advisedly, having in many instances been "clerk of the course" when he occupied the position. Fearless in the discharge of the duties, prompt to discover any deviations from the rules, firm and at the same time urhane, he impresses jockeys and drivers with a full understanding of the course of conduct which will be compulsory for them to follow, and the consequence is that a straightforward path is taken from choice. It is unnecessary, however, to enter at all elaborately into the peculiar fitness of the incumbent, as we consider him capahle from every point of view. The only possihle ohjection that can be offered is that of residence, and that living at some distance he will not be ahle to give the close attention that is so essential. Fortunately Mr. Finigan's husiness will permit him to make frequent visits to Sacramento and as long a time as is necessary to give for the dispatch of husiness. With Mr. Green in charge of the Park, Mr. Coleman at the helm of the pavilion, and the efficient Secretary, Edwin F. Smith, in the office, the President has such ahle assistance on the ground that there is little risk of auything heing neglected. The superintendency of the grounds is an onerous office, as important as it is trying, and again we have to state as emphatically as we can find language to express our views that Mr. Green is the man for the place. Though unahle to attend the fair of last year, everyone we heard speak of the management was lavish in the expression of encomiums and when the trainers of horses give praise, it may safely be premised that it was well deserved. One wants the track harrowed, another insists that it is altogether too soft, while a third is just as sure that the watering cart is necessary. Then the quarters assigned are fruitful sources of contention, and whoever has this annoying duty to attend to requires a fund of patience to get through with it without an amount of trihulation that is enough to spoil the best temper. Any hesitating, vascillating man in the position would he tossed about like a hand-ball. There must be firmness or the tyrants of the tracks will not give him a moment's peace, and now that they are thoroughly impressed with the idea that Mr. Green cannot be hullied from the stand he takes and has a hetter knowledge of what his duties are than they can inform him, the trouhle is ended.

The knowledge necessary to properly arrange the multitude of articles which constitute the pavilion show only comes after a great deal of practice, and it also requires a peculiar tact which few men possess. Whoever will take the trouhle to study a premium list of the State Society will understand the magnitude of the joh, and those who attend the fair of 1883 will see how well this duty has heen done hy Mr. Coleman.

Altogether the prospects for the next exhihition are very flattering, and should there he no drawhack in the way of a "poor crop," or some unforeseen calamity, there is as hright an outlook as can he desired. While the late election has resulted so satisfactorily we would be derelict in our duty were we to fail in awarding Mr. La Rue the credit he has so thoroughly earned. He has done the Society, the State and himself honor hy his ahle management. His services in the directory will be of the greatest value, and whenever extra work is required it is sure that he will not shirk the task. The same can be said of the other members of the Board and altogether there is an active, working force of immense benefit to the people of California.

THE HORSE BREEDER'S GUIDE AND HAND BOOK.

The above is a title of a neat volume of 205 pages octavo. The following is a circular letter from the author, and we can heartily indorse the views expressed. Col. Bruce has such an intimate knowledge of the genealogy of racehorses and trotters that he is peculiarly well adapted for the task he has brought to such a successful termination:

New York, Jan. 15, 1883.

Dear Sir: To supply a long-felt want by breeders and turf patrons in America, where the science of intelligent production of the race-horse is, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, the author of the above entitled work has condensed the results of his association with the most prominent breeders, and years of study of the pedigrees of the most famous horses the world has produced, and endeavored to shape his ideas in such form as will inure to the benefit of the turf, trotting as well as running. The labor of a lifetime devoted to the study of the thoroughbred horse, and the conclusions arrived at after a full digestion of the subject, will warrant the author in stating that the views embodied in the "Guide and Hand Book" are fully established by the experience of ages, and are sifted from the immense amount of rubbish incident to a want of judgment in making the proper crosses. In the work above mentioned, the tabulated pedigrees of the most prominent sires of this country, of the present age and of years past, are given fully, showing in each instance all the crosses which have produced the best race-horses. In addition, there is an introductory treatise on the subject of breeding, giving an exhaustive review of the racing families of England and America, and pointing out with great perspicuity the causes of the happy results so well known to all turf men. As a book of reference for all interested in the thoroughbred horse, turf men as well as breeders, the author has endeavored to make the work complete, and with due deference to the opinions of others, hopes he has succeeded in his efforts. The book contains over 6,000 pedigrees in the collateral branches. Price $2 50, postpaid. Most respectfully,

S. D. Bruce,
Author of the American Stud Book.

The plan followed is the most comprehensive system of recording pedigrees, and enables the student of breeding to understand the lives and descent with a small portion of the labor that would be otherwise required. In fact it is almost impossible to obtain full knowledge in any other way, and whenever one desires to learn the full particulars of the genealogy of an animal the pedigree is tabulated, if that labor has not been performed by some one else. There is no turning over leaves, searching through several volumes, or strain on the memory to carry the information until the desired link is found. Here it is on one page, and the ancestry of one hundred notables spread before the inquirer in a plain chart. In these one hundred tables are many thousands of names, practically answering the purpose of a stud book, American and English, to those who have kindred strains.

In addition to the pedigrees there are descriptions, in most instances giving size, color, shape, performances and the most notable of their sons and daughters.

Every part of the work has been edited with the utmost care, and it is safe to say that the pedigrees and records can be relied upon.

The mail brought the book Monday, and we carried it home in order to study it more leisurely than the duties of the office would permit. We became so interested in it, however, that it was difficult to lay it aside in order to accomplish the work we compass in these long evenings, and we could only make amends by curtailing the hours of refreshment and repose. That a work of this class should be absolutely free from errors is not to be expected, though so far as we can determine it is wonderfully clear from mistakes of any kind. About all we have been able to discover is in the short sketch of Bonnie Scotland. He was not sold by A. E. Smith to the Messrs. Parks, but was hypothecated with all his other horses to Mr. Stevens of Cincinnati, of whom we purchased him in 1868. That winter we sold a half interest to D. A. Gage, and the season of 1869 he made at Riverside, Ill. That fall we sold our interest to Messrs. Parks, who afterwards became sole owners. In addition to Malcolm, Dangerous and Ontario there was bred in Ohio Surprise, Scotland, Regent, Lady Fairfield, Columbine, Wananita, Liverpool, W. H. Johnson, Nelly Gwinne, Lobelia, and several other winners. Nathan Oaks and Experience Oaks were bred in Kentucky, and purchased by Messrs. Parks when one and two years old. Papermaker and Joe Howell were bred at Glen Flora. M. S. Patrick sent Magenta to Ohio, and Blinkiron was the result, one of the best racehorses we ever owned.

At the price this book is marked it should meet with an extensive sale, and it may in a measure remunerate Colonel Bruce for the labor he has given the "American Stud Book." That this should prove correct we sincerely hope.

AUCTION SALE OF TROTTING STOCK.

On the 28th inst. there will be offered at "public outcry" by Killip & Co. at the Oakland Trotting Park a very valuable lot of trotting-bred stock, belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Cook. There are 107 lots in the sale catalogue. Thirty-six brood mares, six trotting geldings, twelve which are classed as trotting stallions, being colts of 1881 and 1882, thirteen trotting mares and fillies and twenty-six classed as roadsters. There are four saddle horses, several work horses and mules and a lot of miscellaneous articles which are always such a prime necessity in a stable where trotters are trained.

It is certainly very rare when the opportunity is offered to obtain such a number of highly bred trotting stock at an auction sale. There are many of them as fashionably bred as can be found in any country.

First on the list of brood mares we place Nourmahal, but this favoritism may arise from having owned her, and being impressed with too high an opinion of her merits. There is not an untried mare that we would rather risk, and if the owner of her colts we would not hesitate to engage them in any company. There is an error in the catalogue in giving her age, as she was foaled in 1863. Her sire died the fall of 1862, and she is one of his youngest colts. Lady Slasher should be a grand brood mare, not only highly bred, as we have seen her trot fast. Then there is a mare by Nutwood from a dam by the sire of Abe Edington, and Carrie Clay by Coaster from Calypso by Mambrino Chief, and mares by John Nelson, Speculation, imported Mango, Whipple's Hambletonian, Niagara, Woodford Mambrino, Electioneer, Rifleman, Norwood, Signal, Swigert, Thorndale, Elmo, Norfolk, Echo, Belmont, the dam of Gibraltar, a daughter of Minnehaha, etc. Here is a chance for a purchaser to select his favorite strains, and so far as the blood goes he can scarcely go amiss. When the breeding is right the form is apt to be superior, and judging from those we have seen due attention has been paid to secure this desirable combination. A majority of the youngsters offered are by Steinway and it will certainly be an anomaly if this stallion does not prove a capital producer of fast trotters. Speed he has in his own right, as an inheritance from his sire, and as a member of the tribe that stands at the head of the list.

There should be several years' trotting in Graves, as his age is that when trotters usually display their best powers, or, as in very many instances, when several years older than Graves. He is a very pleasant horse to drive, and single or double of the right type for the road.

There is scarcely a question that this stock will sell at prices which will be greatly in favor of the buyers. So many are offered, and with such a uniformity of desirable qualities, that there will be a chance for all.

For catalogues address Killip & Co., San Francisco.

REPLY TO COLUMBUS.

We cheerfully give room to the answer of H. T. White to the charges which our correspondent made in a late number of this paper. It is evident that a strict construction of the language used by Columbus justified Mr. White in repelling the charge in strong terms although the intention may have been different, and the meaning to be conveyed not that which would imply prompting on the part of the biographer.

That some drivers are prone to accuse themselves of rascality we are well aware, and in a great many instances the Eastern papers have contained communications of that kind. The case of Saunders was not the first one we have called attention to, and years ago we suggested the propriety of a rule that would put a stop to the practice. Such a law is imperatively demanded, and before the meeting of the National Trotting Association next February we will do our utmost to have it placed in the code.

Mr. White has succeeded admirably in putting these sketches of Western drivers in an attractive shape and it is a pity that they should be marred by episodes of the sort interpolated by Saunders.

But as Fielding justified writing the life of Jonathan Wild to show the hideousness of a career of vice, it may be that giving the wrongdoings of a driver the publicity of a widely circulated journal, the grievance will be corrected.

We feel assured that the strictures of Columbus were unwarranted so far as Mr. White being an accessory to originating the statement about the driving of Newburn is concerned, and that Saunders is entitled to the odium that rests on the degrading public confession, and, from the air of bravado accompanying confession, without repentance.

GOODWIN'S TURF GUIDE.

There is no question that the work of compiling the turf statistics for 1882 has been faithfully done by the compilers of the volume which bears the above title. It is complete and skillfully arranged, and is well worthy of support. Still we must admit that we are sorry that any other work should come in the way of H. G. Crickmore securing the reward his arduous labor for so many years has given him the right to enjoy, and it may be that competition may stimulate those who are interested in the sports of the turf to remunerate all parties engaged in the business. This has been the case with the multiplication of the journals that make the sports of the turf and track one of the main features, and readers increase in greater proportion than the papers. Thirty years ago there was only one paper of the class in the United States, and the "leading dailies" paid little or no attention to the topic. At the present day there are so many that we are unable to tell the number, and every daily paper in the larger cities that makes any pretensions to a front position has a "turf editor" in its regular corps. Now it may be that the duplication of the Guides will have the same effect, and both parties secure patronage to which they are so clearly entitled. Both works are well worthy of support, and it seems incredible that so many patrons of the turf should be without them. That of Messrs. Goodwin is very neatly gotten up, and is offered at the extremely low price of $1.50.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is not necessary to add much to the synopsis of the able report of the secretary of the California State Agricultural Society, as he has presented the statement so clearly that it cannot be misunderstood, yet there will be texts that will be used hereafter, as the copy came too late for proper comments this week. In the meantime we call attention to the report which will be found in another column.

Gov. Stoneman has appointed A. B. Dibble of Grass Valley and R. W. Buckingham of Benicia to be Fish Commissioners, vice W. W. Traylor, deceased, and J. D. Redding, not confirmed by the Senate. Both these appointments have been confirmed. The third member of the Board is S. R. Throckmorton of Marin.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

C. A. C., Ranchito:

Alexander is not dead but alive, well and vigorous. He made the season of 1879 in San Luis Obispo at $50.

Interested, Chico:

The Ralston mare is by Easton's David Hill, her dam, Dolly McNeil, by Hoagland's Grey Messenger.

Reply of H. T. White to Columbus' Strictures

I notice in a recent issue of your paper a communication from the pen of some person in Tiskilwa, Ill., signing himself Columbus, in which my name is frequently mentioned, and my fairness as a writer impugned.

Not being, to my knowledge, personally acquainted with the person who seeks refuge behind a nom de plume before venturing to attack by name one with whom he sees fit to differ, and never having had much respect anyway for the wait-till-you-are-going-past-our-barn-some-day-when-I-am-hidden-in-the-hay-mow-with-a-big-rock style of adversaries, I shall dismiss Columbus from this letter at once.

What I desire to say to the readers of your paper is that any statement that the articles which recently appeared in the *Breeder's Gazette* of this city, relative to the experiences of Messrs. George Saunders and Peter V. Johnson with the various trotters they have driven, "emanated largely from the brain of Mr. White" is wholly and unqualifiedly false. The gentlemen under whose names those articles appeared in the *Breeder's Gazette* furnished of their own free will and accord every fact that is therein stated, and not in one solitary instance was there a statement of fact made in those articles that did not come direct from Mr. Johnson or Mr. Saunders. I say this without any reservation whatever, and in the full belief that no attempt to contradict it will be made by either of the gentlemen who are most directly interested in the matter.

H. T. White.

Chicago, Jan. 30, 1882.

Foals.

At J. B. Chase's farm, Sonoma county:

Folly, by Planet—Miranda; dropped a chestnut colt, February 1st; star in forehead, one hind foot white half way up to hock; by Wheatley.

Rebecca, by Hubbard—Electra, by imported Eclipse, dropped a bay filly foal February 4th; strip on face, right hind foot white half way up to hock; by Wheatley.

Mr. Robert Liddle was at Duncan's Mills on Russian river last week and brought home two fine salmon trout one of which weighed ten pounds and the other ten pounds and four ounces. Mr. L. hooked four of these fish but two broke the line and escaped. Another gentleman hooked on eight but all got away. We hear that thousands of salmon are being taken by Italian fishermen with their seines.

At a meeting of the Golden Gate Boat Club held last Sunday the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, John F. Waltham; vice-president, John F. Flynn; secretary, James Finn; treasurer, John D. Griffin; captain, James Clark; vice-captain, Dennis Griffin.

The San Francisco Yacht Club has been canvassing the prospects of the coming season. Measures are being taken to liven matters up a little more this year. If all the differences among the members are settled, affairs will run more smoothly.

Only one of the present Fish Commissioners is a resident of San Francisco, and that one is incapacitated by ill health from any longer taking any interest in fish or game.

Albert Pell, a noted Englishman, says after extensive study that England has little to fear from the importation of American beef cattle. As this country settles up, prices will be so high that they cannot be shipped at a profit.

Random Sketches.

No. 4. "Henry the Ham."

[Written for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.]

Among the many amusing incidents of my sporting memories, none recur so often as the pedestrian mania which struck San Francisco about '63, when Jimmy Kenovan gave the five mile belt, and all the boys were runners, and the whole community were on the lookout for fun in that line. Each fire company had its fast runner, and would back him too, for any reasonable amount.

Knickerbocker No. 5 on Sacramento street could put a couple into any race. One would hardly credit it, to look at him now, but Jim Riley, our present assistant engineer, could get out and run his five miles close on to thirty minutes, Hen Derrick, also of No. 5, could pull a sulky with a man in it, and beat a good mile runner at that. Monumental No. 6, on Brenham Place, had Jim Dyer, on whom the boys would invest all their loose change in the event of a foot race. And young Charley Dexter, strange as it may now appear, could, and did, in those days, run at the head of the hose carriage rope, and carried the fox tail many a day.

Johnny McGreavy, now on the police force, represented No. 10 Engine, and was the champion five miler for a number of years. Barney Cosgrove was his competitor, and ran with No. 4 Engine.

Every engine company had a fleet-footed representative, and many a race took place, upon which large amounts of money changed hands, and in which the community were much interested.

Every man in each company of the fire department was keenly alive to the importance of securing the best talent and so every new comer to town, who seemed at all fleet of foot, was taken in hand by the boys.

Knickerbocker Engine Company always were more enthusiastic to obtain the best. A fleet runner found by Five's "fellers," had everything offered him to run under Five's badge. And money for expenses was freely furnished.

When the Mechanic's Fair closed, leaving the pavilion standing on the square bounded by Stockton, Powell, Post and Geary, a circus company rented the building and fitted up a track, upon which hurdle races, etc., were run and when the circus company closed business, the different hose companies ran many races on it. All the pedestrians of the day had the privilege of using the track to train, and each day all the noted "peds" could be found there taking their regular exercise.

The tendency to practical joking was great, and one can readily tell an "old timer" nowadays by the alacrity he shows in "catching on" to a practical joke.

The "Ham Guard" was a regularly organized society, and Alex. McKenzie, Chris. Tracy "Cockney," Ed Cleveland, Joe Stevens, Bill Ladd, Ned Stewart, Phil McGovern, Old Bill Clark, Senator McCarthy, Jim Molloy and several more kept up the reputation of the "guard" by many a good turn.

The pedestrain mania afforded them good opportunities for encouraging the objects of the "guard."

About the time that the racing was at its height among the firemen, there came to the city a most extraordinary man who was first noticed in company with Five's fellers. He was six feet and one inch in height, weighing about 180 pounds, had a wild eye, and very high cheek bones. He could run like a deer, as the boys soon found out, to their cost. Many matches were made, and every match was won by Five's man.

Riley had him in great fix and condition, for besides the run every night with the engine he was put though a regular course of exercise. He of course "bunked" in Five's house and every morning was walked to Fort Point, and run back, and when he returned to the house and stripped it was "great joy" to stand him in the yard and turn on a full head from the hydrant through fifty feet of hose and the blunderbuss, and wash him off. The stream would knock him down often, but he demostrated his pluck by jumping up and facing it again. With pleuty of good food, which the boys furnished freely, and all this exercise, Henry—for so he announced himself—became the picture of health and condition. He was like iron, but in the course of association it was developed that Henry was a "little off," what nowadays we should call a "crank." To the boys he now became known as "Big Henry, the Ham." His "crankiness" was physical exercise and athletics. He walked, he rowed, he ran, and it was only necessary to assert that Henry could not do either of the above athletic feats to gain his consent to try it. But he would not attempt any of his feats unless he was assured by some of Five's fellers that there was money upon the result.

So when the boys wanted some fun with Henry they had to get up an argument, and then put up a bogus bet, when Henry would tackle the proposition with a vim entirely his own. At the launching of the ironclad at the foot of Third street, sent out here in pieces in a ship, a controversy arose as to Henry's rowing abilities and a bet was made that Henry could not row from the foot of Third street, around Mission Rock, and back in twenty minutes. Henry agreed to row, and a plate of boiler iron four feet long by two feet wide having been fastened to the keel of the boat—of course unknown to Henry—he was given the word, Go! It only serves to give one an idea of his immense strength and stupidity to state that he rowed the boat around the course and never knew what made him so slow. It took him one hour and a quarter to accomplish the feat.

But his "hobby" really was running, and when Riley informed him that there were no other men to run him a race, that he was the champion, Henry was too delighted. Shortly afterward, when it was proposed to match Henry to run a race against Jack McGuire's greyhound, Henry fell in very readily. One thousand dollars a side was announced as the stake, and Henry went each evening to see the different installments put up, never dreaming that it was the same money which did duty at each installment. The news went around the town speedily—no need of posters or newspaper notices. The Pavilion was engaged, and on the night of the race was crowded by representatives from every part of this, then, fun-loving city. As many as 3,000 people were present. A hose-cart race between Monumental No. 6 Hose Company and No. 4 Hose came off first, and then the race of the evening, "Henry versus the greyhound." Oscar Lewis was appointed referee. The dog was brought on the track in heavy clothing and an attendant walked him around the track, preliminary to the start. Henry shortly came on the track, accompanied by his mentor, Riley, and attendants with buckets of water, lemons, etc.

It was a study to see Henry's examination of his opponent, the greyhound. But whatever doubt he might have had in his mind as to his ability to cope with a four-legged antagonist was dispelled by the stentorian offer of Riley to bet $500 that Henry would win the race. The final arrangements were now made, and the competitors were called to the referee's stand—Henry in his running gear, looking a perfect model, and the dog, looking as apathetic as greyhounds generally do. The referee announced the terms and conditions of the race to Henry and the backers of the dog, the race to be a race of five miles around the ring, it requiring thirteen times around to make one mile—therefore the whole race would be sixty-five times around the ring. Henry was cautioned not to touch or tread on the dog, under penalty of losing the race and money. Here Phil McGovern cried out that he would wager $1,000 that the man won the race, and Henry's grateful eyes sought out the speaker, and with a nod of his head, said that he'd be d——— if he wouldn't.

The track being cleaned the word was given, and away went Henry like a flash, the dog simply following him around and enjoying it amazingly. By this time the whole crowd had become aware of the "ham" and such a scene of confusion as ensued is seldom witnessed at any kind of a race.

"Go it Henry!"

"Hurrah for the dog!"

"A thousand the dog wins!"

"Ten thousand Henry wins!" All this time Henry was running like mad.

At the two-mile mark Bob Tucker handed Henry a sponge filled with strong vinegar to wash his mouth with. This set him to choking and the dog, called by his master, ran ahead. But as soon as Henry recovered from his effects of the vinegar he redoubled his efforts, and soon the dog finding that he again had company fell to the rear.

As Henry came round now, each time he passed the referee's stand, an attendant met him and threw a bucket of water full in his face. Henry would shake his head and go on as strong as ever. Then Senator McCarty gave him a handkerchief to wipe his face with which was filled with burnt cork, and his appearance after using it was most indecive to renewed laughter and cheers and more bets that Henry would win.

About three miles out, Henry being ahead, of course, the attendants caught the dog and took him out of the ring. Then they yelled out at Henry to "go it," and go it he did. The crowd closed in behind, and Henry, urged beyond his speed, tripped in the soft track and fell. Then the yelling redoubled and the evident fear of being lynched for losing the race induced Henry to allow himself to be led into the dressing room where he was rubbed down with gunny sacks until he bled.

The shame of losing the race, the mortification of losing hundreds of dollars for his friends, must have affected Henry, for after the night of the race, he went away as mysteriously as he came, and the places that knew him so well have known him no more since.

Swimming Club.

A London correspondent of the New York *Spirit of the Times* presents an idea that is well worth the careful digestion of our American amateurs whose predilections are aquatic:

So far as your own journal—with all the information it supplies—is concerned, I do not find that amount of pleasant reading which I should like to have in regard to swimming. I am interested in, and curious with respect to, feats of natation. Certainly you give an account of performances in England. That is all very well. You only have to follow and chronicle events. Why not go further, and originate them? With the great associations you have in America there should be little trouble. I should be delighted to find that every association in America connected with rowing, of course had its own swimming club—not like local affairs, but on the principle of my own club, the London Ilex. Let me give you an account of this club. What I am going to say may not be generally known.

Twenty-three years ago a magnificent idea, so far as we on the London river are concerned, entered into the head of the late Mr. Harvey, a member of the Ilex Rowing Club. It was to start a swimming club, which should only be open to members of gentlemen-amateur rowing clubs, and the governing body was chosen pretty evenly from the various societies belonging to the new club. That such a club as the Ilex was greatly wanted can easily be understood, when it is taken into consideration that many men who row light boats, and are constantly in danger of an upset, cannot swim. The club undertook to teach its members free of charge (I well recollect, I was one of the first); there was no entrance fee, and only a nominal subscription of five shillings, or a guinea for life. Races took place in public baths, afterwards in the River Thames, and, in fact, in many different localities; but these were for a long time confined to the clubs in the amalgamation.

The new idea took largely, and the club became a great success. While benefiting those who were entitled to belong to it in a swimming capacity, it also did wonders for the social position of the river. Men of different clubs, who formerly used to "bite their thumbs" at each other, fraternized in a most cordial manner, and the acerbity of temper, which otherwise would have shown itself frequently at regattas, was molified, from the fact that the men had become, to a great extent, friendly, the one with the other. In after years the club got on a great deal better. Races were originated, a great annual swimming entertainment took place, where all the various rowing clubs mixed together in a friendly manner, and the club has proved to be the most admirable conception that could have been devised to bring about a homogeneity of London amateur oarsmen.

CONDITION OF A BREEDING STALLION—The stallion requires regular exercise for weeks before he stands for mares, says the *National Live Stock Journal*. The soft, relaxed muscles, from indolence or improper exercise, and the obstruction of the organs of locomotion, from over-loaded flesh, are unfit to be entailed, and will produce nothing of any value. The art of conditioning the stallion for the stud consists in suitable exercise, to harden the muscles, sweating out the surplus fat to clear the wind, rubbing down the pores of the skin, so that the insensible perspiration will improve the health, and cleansing out the whole system, so as to prepare for the free circulation of the blood that stimulates the organs of locomotion. The stallion is generally pampered in idleness, which destroys his ambition; overloaded with flesh, which obstructs his action; and overtasked in the stud, which causes him to get lank, leggy, ill-formed, worthless colts. To avoid these degenerating effects, the sire must be trained up to the highest state of constitutional vigor, so as to generate the same health and vigor in his offspring. It is a truism in animal physiology, that the most active organs will reproduce their own activity. It is the great muscular activity of the sire, and nervous energy of the dam, that stamps the impress of speed and bottom upon their colts.

Miller & Lux ship an average of fifteen car loads of cattle per week from Merced.

A mile race track is being built at Shasta.

The Home of the Horse.

There is no doubt that the original home of the horse is not Europe, but Central Asia; for since the horse in its natural state depends upon grass for its nourishment and fleetness for its weapon, it could not in the beginning have thriven and multiplied in the thick forest-grown territory of Europe. Much rather should its place of propagation be sought in those steppes where it still roams in a wild state. Here, too, arose the first nations of riders of which we have historic knowledge, the Mongolians and the Turks, whose existence even at this day is as it were combined with that of the horse. From these regions the horse spread in all directions, especially into the steppes of Southern and Southeastern Russia and into Thrace, until it finally found entrance into the other parts of Europe, but not until after the immigration of the people. This assumption is strongly favored by the fact that the farther a district of Europe is from those Asiatic Steppes, i. e. from the orignal home of the horse, the later does the tamed horse seem to have made its historic appearance in it. The supposition is further confirmed by the fact that horse raising by almost every tribe appears as an art derived from neighboring tribes in the East or Northeast. Even in Homer the ox appears exclusively as the draft animal in land operations at home and in the field, while the horse was used for purposes of war only. Its employment in military operations was determined by swiftness alone. That the value of the horse must originally have depended upon the fleetness, can easily be inferred from the name which is repeated in all branches of the Indo-European language, and signifies nearly "hastening," "quick." The same fact is exemplified by the description of the oldest poets, who, next to its courage, speak most of its swiftness.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Three Hundred Lost Dogs.

A few weeks ago, while X. Beidler was at Junction, which is on the Northern Pacific road, about a mile and a half west of the Big Horn tunnel, a lot of X.'s people, the Crow Indians, took it into their heads that they would like to have a railroad excursion to visit some of their relatives down near Mandau. So X. and two or three other near friends of the Crows went to work and by liberal use of the telegraph soon effected arrangements for railroad transportation of the Indians, and two box cars were put at their disposal. Into these cars about thirty families were crowded, and the excursion moved off. Each family had an average of ten dogs, and as no means were provided for the transportation of the canines, those faithful servants of the Crow tribe (about three hundred of them) were compelled to walk. They managed to keep up with the procession until Big Horn tunnel was reached, and when the "fire wagon" darted into the tunnel, the canines struck over the hill with the purpose of heading the train off on the other side. When they reached the opposite end of the tunnel, however, the Indian excursion had already passed and gone out of sight like an odoriferous dream. But the dogs, supposing their masters were still in the big hole, remained there for several days, patiently peering into the tunnel opening. A week or so after the Crows came back, but found their dogs had disappeared. Some had died of too much lead in their blood; some had passed broken-hearted down the ringing grooves of change, and others had kerflummuxed on general principles. The Indians had stayed away until the last dog had died—or nearly so.—*Helena (Montana) Independent.*

GLANDERS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.—A Stockton horse doctor reports that that most dreaded disease, glanders, is prevalent in various parts of this county, and that several animals have been killed which, it is averred, were afflicted with this disease. According to the current reports, it has appeared near Atlanta, in the vicinity of Waterloo and on the lower Sacramento road. Mr. J. W. Gibbs, whose farm is a few miles west of Lodi, had a sick mule which he doctored for a month and then killed, having been advised to do so by parties who professed to see symptoms of glanders in the animal. Mr. Gibbs became so much alarmed that he buried his stable and its contents over the carcass of the mule. Another veterinary surgeon, hailing from San Jose, has arrived in Stockton and pronounces that there is not a case of glanders in the State. It is very easy to imagine the symptoms of the glanders in a horse when it is only afflicted by a bad cold. Col. L. O. Gillispie informs us that some weeks ago he saw a mule on Mr. Barnhardt's place, which he was told had the glanders. All that ailed the animal, however, was that it had been exposed during the early rains after being overheated by dragging a scraper in the tules. While not placing much confidence in this alarming report, we would advise the utmost vigilance among farmers to prevent even the possibility of this dreadful and incurable disease breaking out among their stock.—*Lodi Sentinel.*

BIG DEAL IN BEEF.—A cattle transfer has recently been made in the territory of Wyoming which is a little ahead of anything previously done in that line. The herds of three great firms, aggregating 87,000 head of cattle, and with the ranches, buildings and grazing privileges, have been sold to a syndicate of Scotch capitalists, the consideration being $2,550,000, to be paid within sixty days. The papers were all signed on the 11th day of November, and have been taken to Scotland by the agent of the syndicate. Mr. A. Swan, who was the leading member of each of the three firms, still retains an interest in the new firm, and will have the general management of the stock.

JOCKO.—The bay colt Jocko, four years old, by Caribou—Reply, bred in Montana, has been named in the Autumn Cup and the Great Long Island Stakes, to be run at Couey Island this fall. Jocko was here at the last meeting of the Blood Horse Association, but did not start in the four-mile event as expected.

Our enterprising contemporary the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, published in San Francisco, Cal., presents its readers, in the New Years number, with a splendid oil lithograph in colors, of the four-year-old stallion Albert W, by Electioneer. Albert W, as his picture represents, is a fine bay stallion with black points, possessing both size and substance.—*Maine Horse Breeder's Monthly.*

The Fresno Fair Ground Association have changed the location of their grounds from the tract that it was at first proposed to purchase for that purpose and have bought a quarter section from Thos. E. Hughes & Sons immediately adjoining that tract on the south.

A few days ago Nels. Hammond drove his bay horse Dave 80 miles between 4:30 in the morning and 6 o'clock at night. He went from Reno to Al. Evan's ranch in Long Valley, and back.—*Reno Gazette.*

FISH.

"No Rest for the Wicked" Fish.

The disregard that some people have for laws and the unsurpassed coolness with which tbey break the same has again been brought to our notice. Notwithstanding the many suits, and some convictions that should be a warning, the game and fish laws are still openly defied. Time and time again we have spoken of instances where deer and other game have been destroyed out of season, but this time we would call attention to an outrageous distruction of salmon trout at no great distance from this city. Fishing in fresh water has been prohibited by our Legislature after tbe first day of November and to do so before the first of April is a misdemeanor.

We understand from good authority that salmon trout have been and are being caught in the fresh water of the Lagunitas creek and its tributaries. Several gentlemen were over in Marin county last Saturday and Sunday and state that they saw three or four persons fishing above the dam of Taylor's paper mill, and the fishers did not attempt to conceal what they were doing. As we hear, it is only a few of the bolder ones that fish in the day time but after dark angling is carried on with impunity.

Another case can be meutioned in which the avenging sword of Justice is looked upon with the greatest indifference. A few weeks ago Taylor was convicted for not having a fish ladder or runway that fish might reach the waters above his dam at the paper mills. The suit was brought by the Fish Commissioners and after the conviction Taylor was ordered by the court to have a fish ladder placed over the obstruction immediately, that trout coming in could ascend the stream to spawn. Though this order from the court was issued several weeks ago there is not even the sign of a runway there yet and innumerable beautiful salmon trout, heavy-laden with spawn, are in the stream and slough below the dam trying to proceed up the water-course, but which are, of course, prevented by Taylor's obstruction. Nor is this all: A great many persons, mostly Italians, though several Americans, are aware of this state of affairs and they, with pitchforks and garden rakes, clubs and poles, are killing and no doubt selling hundreds of these beautiful fish, many of which measure from ten to upwards of twenty inches. All the fish that escape the pitchfork and rake fall victims of a sure destroyer—the Italian fishermau's night seines and nets. On several occasions fishermen have been seen after dark manipulating their seines and the number of salmon trout taken in these waters and by these means lately is simply incalculable. The Italians have also made a combined attack with pitchforks and rakes on all fish that try to ascend the stream at Point Pedro and from what we hear they have succeeded pretty well in conquering the enemy. No doubt there are a great many more beside those above spoken of who are robbing our streams on the sly and it is time that the Fish Commissioner and the State Sportsman's Association were taking the matter in hand. Is it that the commissioners and sportsmen are ignorant of the state of affairs? Or are they aware of wbat is going on but unable to catch the lawbreakers? If the latter is the case it would do them no harm to turn their watchful eyes to the places that we have mentioned and they might be rewarded by capturing a fish catcher some of these days—or ratber nights.

Salmon Canneries.—Black's salmon cannery at Martinez is rapidly being put in order, according to the *Gazette*, for the spring work. Twenty or more Chinaman were put to work this week preparing cans. The salmou run will commence abont the middle of March, bnt few fish will be caught until a month later. The cannery on the wharf, formerly owned by Kendall & Shields, has changed hands, and will be run this season nnder the management of Mr. Weatherbee, one of the principal owners. It is to be hoped that the proper officials in this and adjoiming counties will this year pay some attention to the open and wanton violatiou of the laws by many of the fishermen in catching salmon out of season. Last year hundreds of thousands of salmon were destroyed through the criminality of the fishermen.

A total of 654,677 pounds of salmon was the work of the two canneries at Humboldt bay during the year 1882.

THE RIFLE.

A Fifty-Shot Match.

Last Saturday on the 12:30 ferry boat there were three aspirants for fame as marksmen, Col. Beaver, Mr. H. Carr and P. D. Linville. The match was twenty-five each with pistol and rifle. On arriving at Shell Mound the sharpshooters proceeded at once to the range and in so doing they had to pass through Capt. Siebe's saloon. The Captain's barkeeper cast a reproachful look after the men as they only gave him a nod instead of "standing 'em up all round." And it was well; many a man makes a failure, not only in shooting bnt in other undertakings, by an untimely indulgence of his appetite. Rifiemen may think that a drop of the "creature" steadies the nerves before a contest but it never pays in the long run to fill up on Dutch courage. But as this is a shooting match instead of a temperance lecture it is best to proceed. It was decided to shoot off the twenty-five-shot pistol match first, so they went to the 33⅓-yard range. The day was disagreeable and a biting cold wind came in through the Golden Gate freighted with the essence of an Arctic climate that made the dignified Colonel, the massive Linville and the lengthy Carr perform strange war-dances and clap tbeir hands together to keep the blood in circulation. Owing to the unfavorable surroundings the scores made as below shown are very good:

Col. H. S. Beaver	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5. 4	
	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	
	5 4 5- 5 5	
Total		121
P. D. Linville	5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5	
	4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	
	5 5 5 5 5	
Total		119
Howard Carr	5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4	
	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
	5 5 5 5 4	
Total		119

Linville and Carr tied in the number of points but Carr making a four on his last shot, put the first-named far ahead according to Creedmoor. The marksmen then took their rifles in hand and tried their luck on the 200-yard range. The sky being partly covered with clouds made just shade enough to show the bullseye with remarkable distinctness in its white background. Beaver and Linville led off with a five and laughed at Carr for beginning with a four, but ere tbe close of the day the laugh was on the other side. Mr. Carr and Mr. Beaver sbot a Hotchkiss military rifle and Mr. Linville the Sharps Borchard. Several times Linville's cartridges missed fire but these defective cartridges bronght out bullseyes whenever they were tried the second time. In this match Mr. Carr wore the eagle's feather and the following score shows how promiscnously he scattered in the fives:

H. Carr	4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5	
	5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5	
	5 5 4 5 4	
Total		117
Col. Beaver	5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4	
	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5	
	4 5 4 5 5	
Total		112
P. D. Linville	5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	
	5 5 4 5 3 4 4 5 4 4	
	4 4 4 4 4	
Total		107

As will be seen by adding the scores made with the rifle to those made with the pistol, Howard Carr took the first honors with 236 of a possible 250 points; Colonel Beaver second with 233 points and Officer Linville third with 226 points. After this match was finished there were two small matches shot off of five shots each, one for the lemonade and the other for cigars. Talk abont men shooting for money or glory, why, their best scores would be small compared to the scores made by B., L. and C., as they held their eyes on the target and their thoughts on Capt. Siebe's refreshment stand. After getting their lemonade (?) and cigars the marksmen started for the city by the sun-down sea.

The 100-Yard Target.

Riflemen will no donbt be pleased to learn that a new target will be pnt up at the Shell Mound Park range. This target will be at a range of 100 yards, thus enabling those who desire to become experts as rifle shots to begin at the foot of the ladder and gradually work up. There are some who have an idea that one who can hit the bullseye at 100 yards can do as well at 200 yards. They argue that a bullet that hits the bullseye at 100 yards will just as well hit the bullseye at 200 yards. They do not stop to reason that the bullseye is either six or eight inches in diameter, and a bullet that hits three inches from the center of an eight-inch bullseye at 100 yards will miss the black disc by two inches at the 200-yard range. Shooting, like any other accomplishment, requires not only practice, but that the aspirant should begin by creeping before he can walk the path of a first-class rifle shot. It is at the request of Companies C and G, First Regiment, N. G. C., that Capt. Sieby will lay out the range and arrange this target. These companies have divided their numbers into four classes, the first and second classes to shoot at 200 and 500 yards, the third class at 200 and the fourth class at 100 yards. To-morrow C and G hold their regular monthly meeting, and there will be no excnse for the non-attendance of their members, as they can use any range they wish, from 100 to 500 yards, and as competent judges will place each man in the class he is best fitted to fill, it will do away with embarrassment a third or fourth-class marksman feels when he is shooting with the first-class men. Few men like to feel like a little dog among large ones, and few—there are exceptions—like to consider themselves mastiffs among small pups. This new addition will be a valnable one to our none too elaborate facilities for rifle practice.

Shell Mound, February 1.

On the first day of February there was a rifle match between the veteran Nic Williams and the recently-fledged sharpshooter Mr. Ed Hovey, both of Oakland, in which the vet. was beaten seven points. Each nsed the weapon of his choice, Nic Williams his old Sharps and Ed Hovey a Winchester. The following are the scores.

Ed Hovey	5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4—44	
	4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4—44	
	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 3—45	
	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—41	
	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5—47	
Total		221
Nic Williams	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—41	
	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—41	
	5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4—45	
	4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5—44	
	4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4—43	
Total		214

The shooting was over the 200 yard range.

Another Match.—The spirit of friendly competition seems to have taken a greater hold on some of the members of the San Francisco Fusileers, Company C, tban is manifested by any other company of the National Guard. No sooner is one match decided than another is arranged. To-morrow there will be a match shot at Shell Mound Park among H. J. Mangels, L. Haake, Chas. Thierbach and O. Lemke. The conditions of the match are 40 shots at 200 yards. There is a small purse also in the conditions, but is only just large enough to make it interesting.

For Glory.—On the 22d of this month there will be a 100-shot rifle match between Col. Beaver and Howard Carr. It is only a friendly match, and they are also going to try and beat the best score made in this State by Fred Kuhnle only a few weeks ago at Petaluma. Kuhnle's score was 457 points of a possible 500 on the 200-yard range. Mr. Carr has already made 456 points, which was followed very close by several good scores made by Col. Beaver. Mr. Kuhnle may well look to his laurels, for he has first-class shots close up to his best efforts.

The Schuetzen Club.—The California Schuetzen Club held their regular monthly competition meeting last Sunday at Schuetzen Park, Alameda. The following are the winners of medals and their scores: Champion goblet, won by Philo Jacoby, with 412 rings; tbe first-class medal, F. Kuhls, 403; second-class medal, F. Krahman, 376; third-class medal, Mr. Eckmann, 349; fourth-class medal, J. F. Sarcander, 268.

The San Francisco Schuetzen Verien.—At Schuetzen Park last Sunday the above named rifle club beld their regular monthly shooting festival. Tbe winner of the first prize was Philo Jacoby with 27 points out of a possible 30; second, F. Krahman, 24; third, K. Wertheimer, 24; fourth, F. Boeckman, 23; fifth, F. Freese, 22; sixth, Mr. Zecher, 22; seventh, J. C. Waller, 21; eighth, John Horstman, 21; ninth, D. Waller, 20; tenth, C. C. Rholfs, 19.

The Target at Sonoma.

Tbe Sonoma Rifle Club shot a match on Thursday of last week for a championship medal and two cash prizes. The day was unfavorable for fine work, gusts of wind and snow squalls interfering unpleasantly. The following is the score at two hundred yards in a possible 105:

F. Sutton	91	A. Graham	86
H. Nelson	91	M. B. Moody	82
B. L. Radovich	88	E. A. Rodgers	66
H. H. Rowell	88	A. M. Divoll	64
S. S. Bradford	87	Ed Parsons	59

In the contest between Sutton and Nelson for the medal Sutton was victorious.

To-morrow—There will probably be a lively time among the riflemen at Shell Mound to-morrow if the weather is fair. The 100 shot match at 200 yards between P. D. Linville and Geo. H. Brown will come off to decide, if our information is correct, who is the best sharpshooter of the two and also who will become the possessor of a purse of $200. The Mangels-Lemke-Haake and Thierback match will interest a great many of the riflemen who have closely watcbed the shooting of these men on former occasions. The monthly shoot, elsewhere mentioned, of Companies C and G, will be of much interest to all connected or in any way interested in military affairs. The first-class shots of these companies have always been at the head of all military shooting on this Coast. It might be well to stir them up a little for neglecting this practice, by whispering to them that they may again lose the Pacific Coast trophy of the California Rifle Association if they continue to neglect practice. Several small matches are expected to come off beside those already mentioned.

THE GUN.

Trap Shooting at Stockton.

We take from the Stockton *Herald* the following notes of trap shooting in that city last Thursday. The shooting was at the grounds of the O'Neal Gun Club at the Hohenshell ranch:

The first match was at 6 birds each, 21 yards rise. L. Leffler, C. A. Merrill, C. J. Haas and F. Lastreto were handicapped by a rise of 26 yards. The entrance was $2 50 each, the money to be divided into four prizes. The result was as follows:

L. Leffler	1	1	1	1	1	1—5
C. A. Merrill	1	1	1	1	1	1—5
C. J. Haas	1	0	w			
F. Lastreto	0	w				
John Swain	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
F. White	1	0	w			
B. Hohenshell	1	0	w			
E. Leffler	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
F. Post	1	0	1	1	1	1—5
Frank Post	1	1	1	1	1	1—5
L. Journeay	0	w				
H. Grattan	1	1	1	1	0	w
Geo. Smith	0	0	w			

The money was divided between those having perfect scores.

The next was a similar match, Mr. Burnett being also handicapped, and resulted as follows:

B. Hohenshell	1	0	w			
J. Swain	1	1	1	0	w	
Frank Post	1	1	0	w		
H. Grattan	1	0	w			
E. Leffler	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
F. White	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
L. Journeay	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
C. J. Haas	1	0	w			
F. Lastreto	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
J. Burnett	1	1	1	1	0	w
F. Post	1	1	1	1	1	1—5
C. W. Yolland	1	0	w			
L. Stevenson	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
F. Leffler	0	w				
C. A. Merrill	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
J. Williams	0	w				

The money was divided as before.

The next match was at six birds, 26 yards, the bandicappers being compelled to take 30 yards rise. Both barrels were used with the following result:

Frank Post	1	1	1	1	1	1—5
B Hohenshell	1	0	w			
J. Swain	1	0	w			
G. Smith	0	w				
E. Leffler	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
J. Burnett	0	w				
F. Leffler	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
L. Journeay	1	0	w			
H. Grattan	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
F. Lastreto	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
J. Williams	1	0	w			
F. White	1	1	1	1	1	1—5
C. A. Merrill	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
Fred Post	1	1	0	0		

There were so many sixes in the score that triggers were tried again between those having killed all their birds and tbe result was as follows:

Post	1	1	1	0—3
E. Leffler	1	1	1	1—4
F. Leffler	1	1	1	0—3
F. Lastreto	1	1	1	1—4
F. White	1	1	1	1—4

The three fours divided the first three prizes, the threes the fourth.

Then came a match at five double birds, $10 entrance, 18 yards rise, one pot of the money. It resulted as follows:

Frank Leffler	11	10	11	11	10— 8
C. A. Merrill	11	11	11	11	01— 9
C. J. Haas	11	11	11	11	11—10
F. Lastreto	11	01	10	11	w

Lastreto killed the bird indicated by the first goose-egg in his score, but it was decided that it was sitting on the trap and he lost it in his score. Haas pocketed tbo coin.

Then came the closing match, which was similar to the first one. Following is the score:

B. Hohenshell	0	1	1	0	w	
F. Post	1	1	1	0	0	1—4
L. Journeay	1	0	1	1	1	1—5
J. Williams	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Frank Post	1	1	1	1	0	0—4
J. Swain	1	1	1	1	0	1—5
C. W. Yolland	0	1	1	0	w	
F. White	0	1	0	w		
H. Grattan	0	1	1	1	1	1—5
A. E. Mayer	1	0	1	1	1	—5
F. Lastreto	1	1	1			
C. J. Haas	1	0				
F. Leffler	1	0				—5

C. A. Merrill.....1 0 1 1 1 1—5
J. Stevenson.....1 0 0 w

There not being birds enough to shoot off the ties Williams and Lastreto divided the first and second moneys, and the six with scores of five each divided the balance.

During the earlier part of the day the birds moved dull and would not fly well, but at the later trials the birds were strong and tried hard to get away.

The Game Preserve System—Cause and Cure.

In the annual report of the Trustees of the Cuvier Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, the following discussion of the preserve system and how it may be avoided occurs:

The proper legislation in regard to the game of the country and its strict enforcement is not only becoming of more consequence daily, but it is likely to be beset with a complication which has not heretofore arisen, and which now arises because, principally, of the absence of such legislation heretofore, or the lack of its enforcement.

The need of outdoor relaxations and pastimes is becoming recognized in all our business circles, and among these pastimes none stand in higher repute as a health-giving occupation than field sports. So that, in addition to the question of food supply, we have now the question of health supply. The pot-hunter and the merciless depredator have to a large extent so depopulated the country of game, in many sections, as to render its pursuit a futile undertaking. They have defeated the passage of laws when they were able, and unfortunately in too many instances they have proved themselves to be entirely able. They have disregarded laws whenever they could be sure they would not be prosecuted, of which, unfortunately, they were too often assured, and have slaughtered indiscriminately, either from motives of gain or mere recklessness. A public sentiment supported them generally up to the time when the influence of clubs like this produced a better sentiment; and the feeling prevailed that the enactment and enforcement of game laws was an invasion of their private, personal rights and liberty, up to the time when this and similar clubs made it manifest that the license accorded to them was an invasion of the rights of the general public.

The game which the clubs have purchased at their own expense and turned out to restock the depleted country has, in many instances, shared the fate of its predecessors, and been ruthlessly destroyed. And added to all this, the landowner has constantly asserted his rights of ownership in a manner so wholly repugnant to the rights of sportsmen that bitter hostility has ensued between them.

Out of this state of affairs, and from the increasing desire to enjoy field sports uninterruptedly, and backed by the increasing wealth of the country—together with the feeling that the sportsman can also become a landed proprietor, and as such deny to others those rights and privileges which were denied to him—has come the new aspect to which we referred. It is the formation of game clubs by sportsmen who purchase the land, and establish the strictest proprietary rulee, which they enforce by a private police. Such clubs are multiplying at an astonishing rate. They are established in the East, in the West, and along the whole line of our sea coast, as well as upon our inland lakes. They have bought immense tracts of land for such purposes, and are buying and consolidating wherever practicable.

These parties, by purchase, become the proprietors of the soil. They become the absolute owners of all game which is reduced to possession by them on their soil. They forbid all unauthorized entrance upon their grounds, and prosecute for all infringements of their rules.

Exclusive possessory rights have been announced and sustained by several of the highest judicial tribunals, with the Supreme Court of Ohio among the number. The doctrine of exclusive possession upon one's own land, and also upon the waters which cover the land, has thus been fully affirmed.

It is evident, therefore, that so far as the features and consequences of such organizations extend we are rapidly drifting into the English theory and system of ownership and preservation of game. In fact, one of the leading sporting newspapers has not hesitated openly to advocate that system.

The English system, with all the obnoxious laws necessary to maintain it, is not in consonance with the spirit of our institutions, and we do not desire to see it engrafted upon our country if it can be avoided. There is one way in which its further spread can be prevented, and probably only one way. And that is for all the people at large to become earnest assistants of the clubs and aid by personal and moral support, and with pecuniary assistance if needed.

If through such clubs game laws can be strictly enforced, game will again be plenty, and all who will, rich or poor, may enjoy the pursuit of it. If through such clubs the landowner can be brought to acknowledge and permit the qualified right of entry of the sportsman, and the sportsman can be brought to conform to the proprietary rights of the landlord, the pursuit of the game will cease to be attended with the controversies which now already ensue.

The result will be that, with a land teeming with game, and with its proper pursuit made pleasant and successful, the markets will soon be filled with game food at the cheapest prices.

If, however, this cannot be brought about the reverse will follow. The proprietary system will soon become universal and permanent. The preservation of game will become a private affair, the pursuit of it will be a special and costly privilege, and its supply and price will be at the caprice of a few, to the detriment of the many.

As an illustration of the excess that may be produced by careful preservation, we copy the following statement from an English paper: "The great bag of the year has been made at Croxteth, where the proprietor and his friends killed 7,674 head in five days, averaging 1,279 head for each of the six guns. Of these there were 5,543 pheasants and 1,250 hares. The wildfowl made no small item in this enormous bag—140 wild ducks, besides snipe."

When the money value alone of this yield is considered, and the fact that if it had been in this country it would have been distributed among the people, it furnishes an irrefutable argument for preservation, which landholders would do well to remember.

California Lion Killed.—Billy Boness, a well-known rancher and hunter of Chico canyon, is in town to-day exhibiting a large California lion which he killed Tuesday afternoon. His dogs treed the beast. Boness tried to kill the lion with a revolver, but his aim was not very good, and he had to go to his house, a distance of several miles, and get his trusty rifle. During his absence the dogs kept the big cat in the branches of the tree. The animal measures seven feet and seven inches from the tip of the tail to the nose.—*Chico Record.*

A Gilroy Hunt.

The Gilroy *Advocate* of January 27th contains the following account of the Rod and Gun Club hunt, which took place January 25th under the leadership of Judge Leavesley and John Holloway: The millions of ducks at Soap lake and the flocks of smaller game birds in the covers of the valley and foothills received a regular fusilade from the gunners engaged in the contest. Each man brought in his kit at night, making the rear premises of the Southern Pacific Hotel look like a poultry market. Of the two teams engaged that under Leavesley, according to the score annexed, made the best average. The club supper or game feast took place Saturday night at George Seaman's hotel. The following score is reported:

THE LEAVESLEY TEAM.

A. B. Tryon, 7 teal	35 points
Geo. Seaman, 16 teal, 1 pigeon	90 "
Judge Leavesley, 4 rabbits, 24 quail, 2 sparrow-hawks	240 "
Harry Frutig, 76 ducks, 1 mallard, 1 honker	425 "
J. R. Payne, 5 quail, 2 robins, 2 ducks, 1 rabbit	68 "
Dave Dunham, 35 quail, 2 cottontails, 2 jacks	330 "
Dr. Lubbock, 1 jack, 1 cottontail, 6 quail	73 "
Sue Short, 2 jacks, 1 cottontail, 3 quail	64 "
Total	1,325 "
Average	165.62

THE HOLLOWAY TEAM.

E. H. Farmer, 15 quail, 1 jack	135 points
John Paine, 1 quail-hawk, 1 curlew, 1 gray goose, 2 spoonbills, 3 widgeons, 1 teal	61 "
Elmer Rea, 9 teal, 10 widgeons, 2 canvasbacks 3 sprigs	130 "
Chas. Burgess, 9 teal, 1 duck, 1 red-head	55 "
Wm. Phegley, 12 quail, 1 jack, 1 cottontail, 1 canvasback, 1 hawk, 4 robins, 1 sprig	205 "
Geo. Holloway, 21 quail	168 "
Henry Holloway, 13 snipe	104 "
L. Loupe, 1 hawk, 1 mallard, 9 ducks	61 "
E. R. Wright, 1 mallard, 1 snipe, 16 ducks	98 "
John Holloway, 3 canvasbacks, 51 ducks, 1 curlew, 1 sparrow-hawk	304 "
Adam Herold, 18 ducks, 1 snipe, 1 sparrow-hawk, 5 teal	127 "
D. C. Whitney, 15 ducks	75 "
Total	1,523 "
Average	127 "

Martin Briggs, of the Leavesley team, failed to report.

Alviso and Alvarado.—With the hunters on the Alviso and Alvarado marshes last Sunday it was a cold day in both meanings of the term. Usually a strong cold wind keeps the flight of water fowl moving, but on that day it seemed to have the opposite effect, to drive them to protected sloughs and tules out of the way of the wind and also unapproachable for the hunters. The number of gunners was not so great as usually go down on Sunday nor was the size of the game bags as corpulent as they sometimes are. Instead of the afternoon and evening trains bringing home jolly faced, laughing hunters, fighting dogs and the usual amount of hunting yarns, they brought home a handful of benumbed, silent hunters, minus the game, who, instead of laughing and telling interesting or humorous anecdotes or adventures, only gave vent to their feelings by cursing a lot of cold, shivering dogs, who were fighting for the possession of the hunting bag on which they could curl up and shake to their hearts' delight. Not till they reached the steamer did they begin to thaw out and even the inquiry of "what luck have you had?" would make the gunner as silent as the Man in the Iron Mask. Take it all in all, those who went down for sport and recreation returned very much disappointed.

Deer in Lassen.—The Board of Supervisors recently adopted the following regulations for the protection of deer in Lassen county: Every person who, between the first day of January and the first day of July, in any year, hunts, takes, kills or destroys any antelope or deer, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who at any time hunts, takes, kills or destroys any antelope or deer, except the same is used or sold for food in Lassen county, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person having in his possession any of the game mentioned in the foregoing sections, at a time when it is unlawful to kill the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor. These regulations change the game season from November 1st to January 1st, and make it a misdemeanor to kill deer and take them out of the county, and also punishes the killing of deer except they are actually used for food. A Sportsman's Club is being formed, the object of which is to enforce the law, and anyone detected in its violation will be prosecuted.

San Bruno Marshes.—These marshes last Sunday presented a much different appearance from those just across the bay. The heavy wind that drove the ducks to shelter at Alviso only kept them moving on the wing at San Bruno. One hunter said he never saw so many canvasbacks flying in that vicinity as he saw that day. There were not many hunters down and what there were, so we have been told, could not be classed as first-class shots, but they all had as much sport as they could desire, and as much game as they could get with the amount of ammunition that they carried down. There were at least a dozen persons who bagged from ten to twenty ducks, the majority of which were cans.

How to kill Squirrels.—Samuel Eldridge, who cultivates the soil in the vicinity of Woodbridge, has discovered a way to kill squirrels, which he thinks is worthy of trial by all farmers who are troubled by these pests. He saturates a small piece of burlap with coal oil, after which he sprinkles it with sulphur. Then he rolls it up, wraps a paper around it, sets it on fire and sticks it in the hole. The burning sulphur suffocates all the animals in the hole, often killing cottontail rabbits as well as squirrels. Mr. Eldridge regards this as the best squirrel exterminator he has ever tried, and he has tried many.—*Modesto Journal.*

Among the several good bags made at the Alviso marshes last Sunday, Mr. Buggs and Hoefling Jr. together brought down 31 ducks. Mr. L. B. Cooper scored 21; Mr. Harper and McClunia bagged upwards of 40; Mr. Drinkhouse was satisfied with shooting off considerable ammunition and getting four ducks; Mr. Stack was the most unlucky man on the marshes; he had only one duck to bring home. This is the second time this year that this usually fortunate hunter has returned with one solitary little duck. No doubt that if Mr. Spencer had not been sick there would have been a grand slaughter of innocents.

A party of hunters composed of Messrs. Wright, Higgins, Rondeau and Stackpool, which has just returned from an extended trip through the north, was out near the Mission San Jose last Sunday, but its luck was not of the best. The whole party only bagged eighteen quail.

A fifteen-year-old boy killed 108 ducks at four shots on the San Joaquin river the other day.

The Tuscarora (Nev.) *Times-Review* in an article on game laws pays its respects to Lo: In the matter of game and fish we are unable to see why the Indian should not be subjected to the same rules as a white man. The fish and game laws were made for the sole purpose of protecting and increasing those very important food products. The very same redskins who have slaughtered the 3,000 deer, as dirty pot-hunters would do, in all probability will before spring be begging around hotel kitchens for cold scraps of grub. To throw 300,000 pounds of venison away is an outrage which should not be permitted, and we could not blame the people of Calaveras county if they should adopt the rule of Indian for deer, and shoot the last one of them who were engaged in such wanton destruction of food. We must confess that we were never an admirer of "Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales," and are fast approaching the point where we shall advocate the right of the State to legislate for the Indian as well as the white man. In this matter California should unite and enact similar laws.

Mr. Bruno Gundlanch recently killed on his father's farm, near San Jose, an albino hawk, the first of which we have any knowledge in this vicinity. It is most beautifully marked, being a clear white flecked with bronze, and having a bronze ruff and tail feathers.

Mr. Putzman was down near the Bridges last Sunday and came home with a nice little bag of snipe. He shot several ducks, but they were so poor in flesh he would not shoot any more, though a great number arose near him.

THE KENNEL.

The International Bench Show.

The arrangements for the bench show that is to take place at the skating rink at Washington, D. C., from February 20 to 23, are rapidly approaching completion. Applications for entries have already been received from Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wyoming, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, London and Montreal. The exhibition is to be in charge of Mr. Charles Lincoln, who has conducted nearly all the successful shows in this country, including those in New York and at the Centennial. There will be seventy-one classes and the cash premiums will amount to $1,000, besides the special prizes, which it is expected will exceed that amount. Mr. Henning has already given three hunting suits, to be compete for by owners of sporting dogs. The grand medal won at the Crystal Palace, England, by Mr. C. H. Mason is presented by him for competition by the winners of other prizes. Special prizes are to be given for dogs owned in Washington, and extra special prizes for dogs owned in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. A cable dispatch has been sent to the Prince of Wales, asking him to allow some of his dogs to be shown, and a special invitation will be tendered to the Marquis of Lorne. The judges will be John S. Wise of Virginia, for English and Gordon setters; C. H. Mason of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, for Irish setters, pointers, spaniels, hounds and fox-terriers; James Watson of New York, for mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, collies and all other non-sporting dogs. Although this, the first bench show given in Washington, promises to be a successful one. The number of dogs exhibited will be large, and as Congress is in session the attendance no doubt will be numerous.

Stockton Courses.

Last week a number of Stocktonians including James Christy, Max Magner, J. Dominico, Joe Burnside, Ben Samuels, J. Dougherty and James Squale held a coursing match at Lockford near that city.

Max Magner entered Spotter, Joe Burnside and Minnie Flood; James Christy, Smuggler; Ben Samuels, Silver; James Squale, Lucky Baldwin; Tom Dougherty, Tommy Dougherty, and Mr. Martin, Fly, Odd Fellow and a slut.

The first match was between Fly and Spotter and was won by the latter. The second was between Joe Burnside and Martin's slut and was won by the former. The third was won by Minnie Flood over Lucky Baldwin. In the fourth race Silver beat Lucky again and there was then a draw between Odd Fellow and Tommy Dougherty.

In the races between the winners, Smuggler beat Silver, and Spotter beat Joe Burnside. Smuggler then got away with Spotter and came out No. 1 in the matches.

After these races were over a match for $20 a side was made between Lucky Baldwin and a hound belonging to Tom Mead which was won by the former. Max Magner acted as judge, John Dominico as slipper and James Christy as president of the meeting.

California Coursing Club.

Last Wednesday night the members of the California Coursing Club held their regular monthly meeting at 539 California street, Dr. Sharkey presiding. The first business transacted was the selection of officers for the ensuing year. Dr. Sharkey declined a re-nomination, and ex-Senator J. C. Murphy was unanimously elected President, John Hughes Vice President, J. F. Carroll Treasurer and J. J. Murphy Secretary. Treasurer Carroll reported the financial affairs of the club in a very prosperous condition. Then came a discussion as to the holding of a spring meeting. It was finally agreed to run at Merced on March 28 and 29, the club to leave San Francisco by the 4 o'clock boat on the 27th of March. The meeting will be a stake for dogs of all ages, open to all dogs on the Pacific Coast. Judge and slipper to be chosen by the nominators. It is not known at present how many dogs the club itself can muster, but as this will be about the last match of the season a large number of entries will probably come from the outside.

F. H. Bates proposes to match his Irish setter Joe Campbell against either of the winners of the All-Aged Stakes at the national field-trials at Grand Junction, Tenn., for a three days' hunt on quail, in order to test the question of the superiority of the strains.

The Sonoma and Marin Coursing Club will hold its next match on Thursday, the 15th, at Mecham's Ranch. Many prizes will be given to winners.

Judging from the preparations being made to cultivate hops, the yield this year on the Mokelumne river will be greater than ever before.

Two gentlemen at Olema last week caught seven beautiful salmon trout that weighed from ten to seventeen pounds each.

Beaver-trapping is one of the pastimes along Feather river.

An Ostrich's Nest.

After pairing, the ostrich begins to make his nest. It is the male alone that performs this duty. To do this it squats npon the ground, and, balancing itself npon the sternnm, it scratches up the earth with its legs and throws the sand behind it. When it has dug ont enough on one side to snit it, it turns around and begins to dig on the other side, and continues this operation until it has made a hole large enongh to sit in comfortably. The nest is elliptical in shape, and is abont 0.25 meters deep, 1 meter wide and 2½ meters long. A few days after the nest is finished, the female begins to lay one egg on every alternate day for eighteen or twenty days. She then rests for a while, and then begins to lay more. A pair of ostriches yield 40 eggs. This is only the minimum number, which is always reached. It is not nnnsual for a well-fed, well-kept pair to yield fifty or sixty eggs. The eggs are placed so as to leave no space between them. They are sat npon at first for several hours each day and finally altogether. The male and the female brood alternately. At night the male is always on the nest, as it possesses greater warmth than the female. When the birds relieve each other on the nest, the new comer turns over each egg in order that the portion which has lain against the nest shall receive the warmth of the brooder. These birds perform their dnties with the greatest skill, withont any noise or breakage of eggs. They sqnat down and with their head and neck rake np and overturn every one of the eggs, one after another, without neglecting a single one. The incnbation lasts forty-five days on an average, sometimes fifty days, but never continnes beyond that. When the chicklings hatch ont they can be heard trying to break the shell of the egg. Sometimes they sncceed in doing so, bnt nsnally the father breaks the eggs nnder his breast bone, and seizing with his bill the inside skin, tears it and frees the chicklings. Upon first reaching the air the chickling remains limp and weak. Bnt the warmth of the parent soon revives it, and a few honrs afterward it begins to run about the nest, exercising its long legs, tottling over at each step, and recommencing its stnmbling jonrney. Fonr days after their hatching, the chicklings begin to eat. They run after insects and swallow small pebbles. The father and mother do not help their little ones to find food.

"I have been afflicted with an Affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have nsed various remedies, but have never fonnd anything equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—*Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky.* Sold only in boxes.

The State Agricultural Society.

The following is a synopsis of the annual report of the State Board of Agriculture prepared by Secretery Smith and adopted by ths Board at the annual meeting last Monday.

His Excellency, George Stoneman, Governor of California, Sir: In compliance with ths law the State Board of Agriculture of California present herewith their annual report for the year 1882. In presenting this report we feel gratified at the progress mads by ths society, and ars assured that its usefulness can no longer be doubted. The demand for improved live stock, occasioned by the competitive spirit svinced at our annual exhibitions by breeders, has increased since the organization of this society from mers naught until we ars now looked upon with astonishment, and the highest encomiums ars paid to us by our Eastern brethren upon the favorable outgrowth of California's breeding establishments. The superior qualities, both as to speed and endurance, of California-bred horses, have awakened a desirs among foreign purchasera to obtain them. The demand far excesds the supply at ths prssent tims, but ws hope in the near futurs to bs able to accommodats all who desire to purchase. The outlined policy of ths agricultural societies of this State, in offering lsrgs premiums to bring out the speed and endurance of all classes of nntried horses, is having ths desired sffect in developing the most desirable and valuable qualities of this animal. We bave improved upon all classes from the Amsrican borse of twenty years ago, when that class was ths only recognized ons paramount to the common mustang. We are now abls, not only to show ths thoronghbred, but othsrs equally as valuable from a "blood" standpoint. There is the Norman and Percheron, which classes are now bred to an numsrous extent. A large per cent. of our draft horses are of these popular breeds, and the demand for them has increased so that breeders are turning their attention to the importation of this class. A glance at the entries made at the last fair by J. B. Haggin in the first department will give you some idea of the enormous classes that are now being bred in this State, nearly all of which were imported by that gentleman with a view of improving the stock and opening out a largsr field which will give California a greater variety for the purchaser to select from than any of our sister States. This interest is young, but is fast developing; tbe climate being especially adapted for this business, we may hope to see it take the lead in a very short time, when California will be looked upon, as old Kentucky was in her younger days, as the animal-prodncing State of our Union.

The demand for our improved cattle is also great, and we cannot as yet fnlly supply the home wants of our small breeders, their desire to improve their herds having grown eqnally with the snpply of the original importers. This interest is also growing, snd is aided in every conceivable way by this State Board. Many imagine that there is a great difference in premiums awarded between horses and cattle; it has been the object to as nearly equalize these great interests as the supply would warrant. Upon an examination of our premium lists, it will be seen that the totsl amount of premiums given to all classes of horses amounted in aggregate to $2,840, while those to cattle of all classes are $2,565, which is but $275 less than the horses; and taking into consideration the amount of money invested in each, the difference would result more favorably to the cattle-breeders. Many labor nnder the false impression that too much attention is given to races, while they are more than self-sustaining, and are to a great extent the "pleasure" after the "work" is done. The annual fair of this Board is looked upon as a holiday week of recrestion and sport by the gensral public, and this Board have labored to satisfy all. The entire morning and part of the afternoon are devoted to the examination of our argricultural products, our inventions, our machinsry and implements, the various breeds of cattle and horses, swine, sheep, poultry, etc., that are exhibited in the available places throughout ths grounds. Then, after this is dons, peopls naturally wonder what they will do the remainder of the day. Ths Board has looked out for this contingency, and has providsd for their entertainment a more than self-sustaining amusement and interest—an amussment to those who cars not for the breeding qualities, and an interest for those engaged in breeding. The stock raiser who desirss to combins speed and endurance with other qualities is bere enabled to judgs for himself. To sbow that no money appropriated by the Stste is used for this, ws submit our ledger account on racs No. 5, given at the Stats Fair, 1882: Trotting, 2:25 class; purse, $1,200, mils heats, best thres in five; $720 to first horse, $360 to second, $120 to third; entrance, ten per cent. on amount of purss.

Dr.	
To cash, first money	$720
To cash, second money	350
To cash, third monsy	120
	$1,200
Cr.	
By cash received from sntries made (9 at $120)	$1,080
By balancs paid by Society	120
	$1,200

Thus it will be seen that the society, after offering this $1,200 purse, is out of pocket only $120, the racing men themselves paying, in tbe way of entrancs monsy, the rsmainder. This is taken as an average case. The very next race eleven entrances were received, which more than paid ths deficit in the last race. Our detailed statement will show ths following comparison respecting the race account:

Dr.	
Added money purses	$10,650 00
Cr.	
Receipts from entries $4,895 00	
Receipts from privileges 3,126 80	—8,021 80
Balance	$2,628 20

The net amount that is actually paid ont of our receipts. Thoss of the park for the entire week, for admissions alons, amount to $11,683 50, and those of the pavilion, for the same time, $5,409 15. You will plainly ses that without this portion of our fair the premiums would have to bs materially reduced.

The annual fair is ussful and instructive, not only to the agriculturist, but to the mechanic, the artisan, the inventor and the professional man, each and all of whom are more or less benefited by sxhibits made. The Board is now endeavoring to perfect a plan of crop reports, which, if accomplished, will be valuable. The system originated with ths Department of Agriculture at Washington, and is now being rapidly pushed forward. Ths plan is to establish a correspondent in each county who has public spirit enough to report eacb month, npon blanks furnished, ths exact status of all crops. The difficulty experienced by us is that it is very hard to select a thoroughly responsible man who is willing to submit this information. In some cases ws havs succeeded, while in others we havs signally tailed. There is another proposition spoken of that we may adopt another year, to havs ths necessary blanks printed and placed in the hands of every man who rnns a thrasher, and when he shall havs completed his job, to sit down and copy from bill charged to farmer ths exact number of bushsls thrashed, and get at ths same time ths acreage upon which it was grown. Then at ths end of the year the export can bs deducted, and the remainder will sbow ths amount on hand. The Board desire the hearty co-operation of all agriculturists in this method to get the accurate statistics, so that the products of California may bs fully shown from the producers' estimates, and not the speculators'. Ths great drawback of ths Board in the past has been the indebtedness, which is now wholly wiped out, and the society is in better condition than it has been for years. The grounds are in good order, likewise the stabling and stands. The marked increase of California's industries and inventions has made it necessary for the Board to consider some plan for the erection of a desirable building, wherein the resources could be shown in a much larger sphere. The present building has proven wholly inadequate to accommodate the vast throng of exhibitors that apply each year for admission. It is contemplated to establish a permanent exhibition of California's products wherein could be placed for exhibition: First, the agricultural department—specimens of seeds, native woods, and other interesting natural products; second, a geological department; third, a mineralogical department; fourth, a zoological department; fifth, a department for antiquities. This exhibition to be open to all tourists and those interested in the products of our State. Such a plan is feasible, and can with little aid be accomplished.

The society being under the supervision of the State, the Board have thought proper to advise the location of a building to be known as the State Industrial Exhibition Pavilion, upon the grounds of the State located directly east of the Capitol. At a conference held with the Sacramento Board of Trade, it was agreed that the city and county of Sacramento should present the State with the sum of $40,000 to aid in the erection of said building, provided the State would agree to erect one. It is the earnest desire of all connected with the society throughout the State that a new building should be erected. The advantages gained and knowledge disseminated through our exhibitions is of vast importance to the State, and should be encouraged. We are no longer young, but fast approaching an age when we should be fully up in enterprises of this character as our sister states.

The object of this society being to encourage the cultivation of the soil, you will find several valuable papers herewith, pertaining to the mode and manner of cultivating the soil for various products. We also prssent herewith a map of California, with all information necessary to those wishing to migrate to this Stats. Our reports are sent to all the civilized portions of ths globe. This information will be disseminated in proper form.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Amount on hand at commencement of ths year		$293 11
Totsl receipts from all sources		40,141 74
		$40,434 85
Total disbursements	$10,202 92	
Cash on band	231 93	
		$40,434 85

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $5 80@$6; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Interior Extra, $4 75@$5 50; Interior Superfine, $3 75@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

WHEAT—The market is strong in this grain and milling grades, choice, bring $1 90 and $1 85 and $1 87½ for good shipping qualities. Recent sales are No. 1 Whits, buysr February, $1 88½; No. 1 White do. $1 87@$1 87¾.

BARLEY—The market is strong and if any it has an upward tendency. The figures of recent sales are, No. 1 Feed, spot, $1 23½, do. March $1 22½ to $1 23¾; April $1 23¾ to $1 24; No. 1 Brewing $1 33½ offered and $1 27½ bid.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 70@$1 75; Good, $1 76@$1 82½; Choice, $1 85@$1 95 ℔ ctl.

RYE—Business dull. Quotable at $1 55@$1 75 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $28@$30 ℔ ton; Cracked Corn, $36 ℔ ton; Shorts, $17@$19 ℔ ton; Oilcake meal the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ℔ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $23@$24 ℔ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $13 50@$15; Wheat, $15 50@$17 50 Wild Oat, $15@$17; Mixed, $11@$15 ℔ ton.

STRAW—80c@$1 per bale.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 15½@16½c; California Hams, 16@15½c for plain, 15½@16c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@15½c; California Smoked Bacon 14@14½c for heavy and medinm, and 15@15½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 14½@14¾c; Pork, $18@$18½ for Extra Prime $20@$20 60 for Prime Mess, $23@24 for Mess, $25@$25 50 for clear and $26@26 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ℔ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 50 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ℔ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 12¾@13c ℔ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 30@50c for common and 75c@$1 75 ℔ bx for good; Lemons, $6@7$ per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $2 50@$3 per box; Limes, $8@$9 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 60@$3 ℔ bunch; California Oranges, $2@$3 per box; Pineapples, $6@$8 ℔ doz. New crop Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ℔ bbl.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $8 to $10 ℔ ton; Carrots, 30@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, $1 50 ℔ dozen; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ℔ ctl; Garlic, 2½c ℔ lb; Celery, 50c ℔ doz; Dried Okra, 20@30c; Dry Peppers, 10@12½c ℔ lb; Green Peas, 6@8c Green Peppers, 6c@8c per lb; Tomatoes, 6c@8c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 65@85c; Early Rose, 70@95; Tomales and Petaluma, $90@$1 15 ℔ ctl Humboldt Red, $1 35@$1 45; Kidney and Peachblow $1 35@$1 45 per ctl; New, 3@3½c per lb.

ONIONS—For fair to choice, 75c@$1 35 is the range of prices.

BEANS—Bayos $4@$4 50; Butter, $3@$3 25 for small and $3 20@$3 50 for large; Lima, $3 65@$3 80; Pea, $3 10@$3 25; Pink, $3 50@$3 60; Red, $3 50@$3 60; small White, $3 10@$3 25; large White, $2 75@$3 ℔ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 25@27c; choice, 24@25; fair to good, 20@23c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@18c; firkin, 22@24c for good to choice, and 18@20c for ordinary; pickled roll, 20@23; Eastern, 16@20c ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14@15c for choice; 11@13 for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 18@22c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 18@19c; do Hens, 19@20c; do dressed, 18@22c; Roosters, $6 50@$7 50 for old and $9@$10 for young; Hens $7@$8; Broilers, $6@$7, according to size; Ducks 9@$10 ℔ dozen; Geese, $2@$2 50 ℔ pair.

GAME—Market fairly lively. Quail, 85c@$1 ℔ doz; Mallard Ducks, $2 75@$3; Sprigs, $1@$1 25; Canvasback, $2 75@$3; Brandt, $1 25@1 50; Gray Geese $2@$2 50; White Geese, $1 25@$1 50; Honkers, $4@$4 50; Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 60@75c for common; Teal, 75@$1; Widgeon, $1@1 25; Hare, $1 75@$2; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 75.

WOOL—For choice parcels there is fair inquiry. We quote fall: San Joaquin and Coast, 8@11c; San Joaquin and coast Lamb, good, 9@11c; Northern Fall, free, 15@20c; Northern Fall, defective, 11@14c; Northern Fall, Lamb, 15@17c; free Mountain, 11@15c. Eastern Oregon, 16@22c; Valley Oregon, 22@26c. We quote spring California ℔ lb 14@20c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 18@18½c ℔ lb; culls one third less, and Mexican Hides 1c ℔ lb less. Dry Kip, 18@18½c; Dry Calf, 19@20c; Salted Steers, over 55 lbs, 11c ℔ lb; Steers and Cows, medium, 10c; light do, 9c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 11c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ℔ lb; Salted Veal, 12½@15c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings; 30@50c for short, 60@90c for medium, and $1@$1 35 apiece for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 8@8½c ℔ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 9@10c; medium grade, 7½@8c; inferior, 5½@6½c ℔ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 8@9c; small ones, 9@10c ℔ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5@5½c and Ewes at 4½@5c ℔ lb, according to quality.

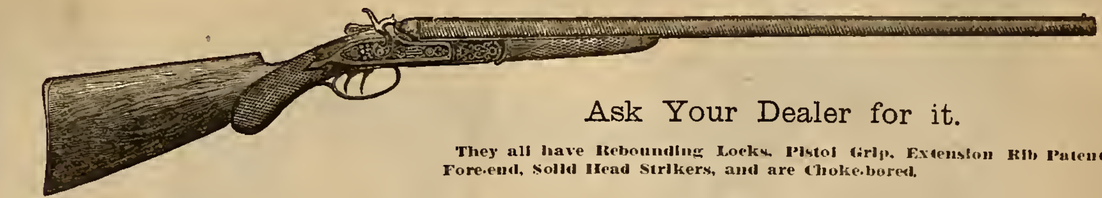
LAMB—Quotable at 6½@7c ℔ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 6½@7c for hard and 5¾c@6½ for soft; dressed do 9@9½c ℔ lb for hard grain hogs.

REMINGTON'S

New Model Breech-Loading Double Gun.

THE MOST COMPLETE GUN IN THE MARKET.



Ask Your Dealer for it.

They all have Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip, Extension Rib Patent Fore-end, Solid Head Strikers, and are Choke-bored.

The Cheapest and Best Gun Yet Produced.

Plain Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Decarbonized Steel Barrels	$45 00
Selected Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Twist Barrels	55 00
Selected Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Laminated Steel Barrels, Engraved	65 00
English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved	75 00
English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved, Superior Rubber But and Tip	85 00

4m6 **E. REMINGTON & SONS, 281 and 283 Broadway, New York, P. O. Box 2987.**

AMUSEMENTS.

BALDWIN THEATER.

OUSTAVE FROHMAN.........Lessee

YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.
YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.
YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.

Commencing Monday Evening, Feb. 12.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

Last Presentations of *ESMERALDA ESMERALDA ESMERALDA ESMERALDA*

BY THE

Madison Square Theater Home COMPANY.

HAVERLY'S CALIFORNIA THEATER.

J. H. HAVERLY.........Proprietor
FREDERICK W. BERT.........Manager

☞ The Leading Theater. ☜

Haverly's Attractions do not play on Sunday Evenings.

FRANZISKA ELLMENREICH.
FRANZISKA ELLMENREICH.
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FRANZISKA FLLMENREICH.
FRANZISKA ELLMENREICH.

Engagement for Positively Two Weeks Only.

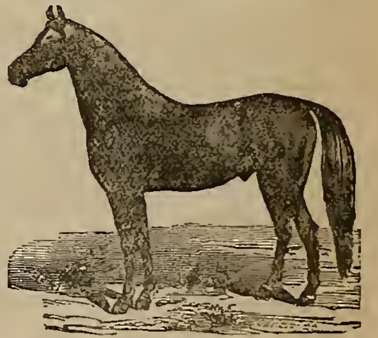
THIS EVENING AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,

☞ MARY STUART. ☜
☞ MARY STUART. ☜

ONLY "CAMILLE" MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.

Box office open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., where reserved seats can be secured six days in advance.

TROTTING STALLION



Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26½; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38½; Rockwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59½. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth St. and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Poultry,

HOGS & CATTLE

LANGSHANS, BRAHMAS, Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, White Faced Black Spanish, Guinea fowls, Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Bronze and White Holland turkeys, peacocks, etc. Also eggs for hatching. DISH-FACED BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Poland China Pigs, Jersey Cattle, Etc.

Pacific Coast Poultry & Stock Book

New edition; over 100 pages; handsomely illustrated Price by mail, 50 cents.

Stock or eggs for hatching guaranteed true to name, and to arrive safely. For further information please write, inclosing stamp. Circular and price-list sent on application. Address

tjyl **WILLIAM NILES,** Los Angeles, Cal.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EAST OREGONIAN with pictures of Pendleton, Centerville, Weston Umatilla City, Echo City, Pilot Rock and Heppner, to any address three months, $1; six months, $1 75; twelve months, $3. Sample copy of paper and picture, 12 cents. The best and truest description of [illegible] —the great wheat and sheep country—ever [illegible] Address EAST OREGONIAN PUBLISHIN[illegible] PANY, Pendleton, Umatilla county, Oregon.

STALLIONS.

MAMBRINO WILKES.

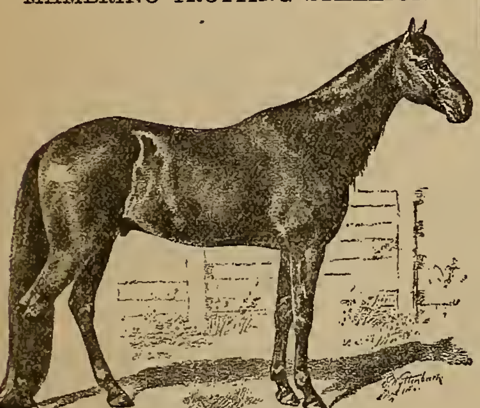
Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters. **IRVIN AYRES.**

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21¼; Convoy, 2:22¼; Magenta, 2:24¼; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¼; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

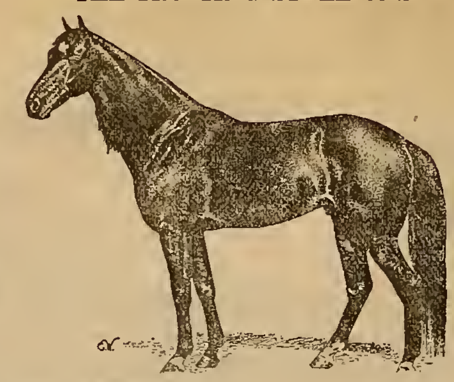
Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

STALLIONS.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Prudeu's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

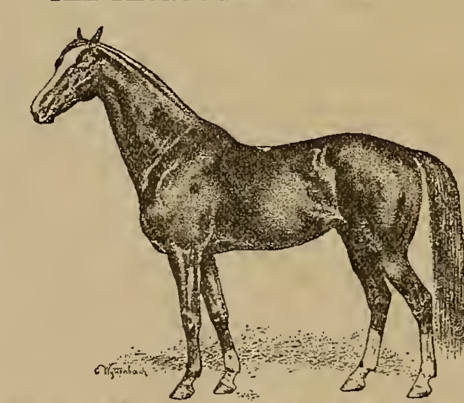
DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON.
Owners, Santa Clara,

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Anette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam, by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague Mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

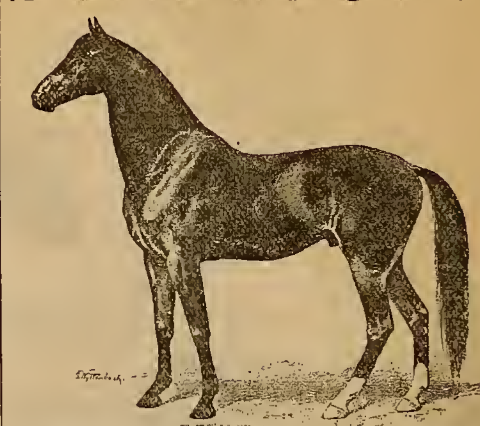
For further particulars apply to

MATT STORNS,
At the Oakland Racetrack,

Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 Front St., San Francisco.

STALLIONS.

STALLIONS.

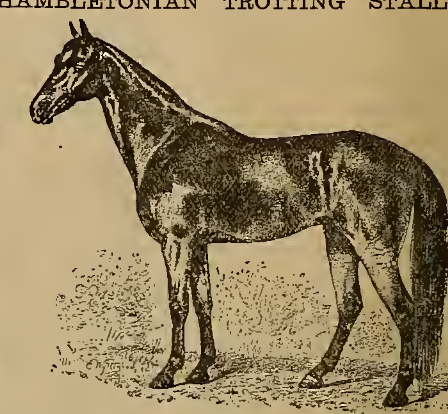


OWNERS OF STALLIONS DESIRING TO PLACE THE MERITS of their stock horses before the breeding public should advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The fee from one mare will pay the cost of a reasonable advertisement.

Stallion bills printed in first-class style. Call at this office and see samples.

NO. 508 MONTGOMERY ST.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION



BOB MASON

By Echo. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY mares, commencing February 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTION.

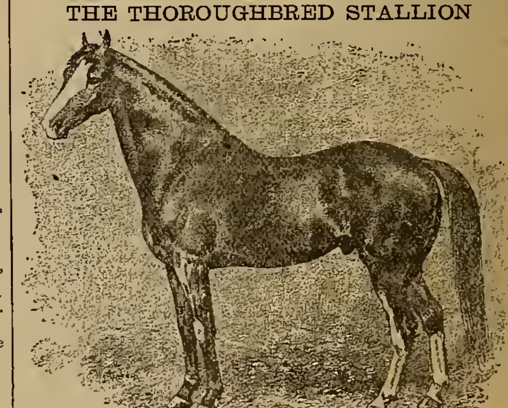
Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
Post office box 55, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.

Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

Personal attention given to

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1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PRICE-LIST OF 10,000 VALUABLES FREE
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Scissors, Razors, Fishing Tackle, Repairing, &c. Sent C. O. D. for examination.
Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. E. CHAMBERLAIN JR. THOS. A. ROBINSON.

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

Life Scholarship.....$70
Paid in Installments.....$75
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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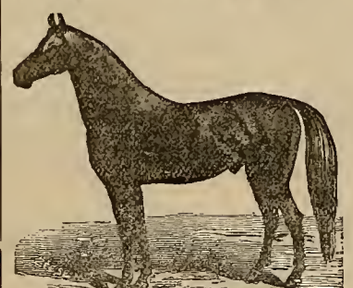
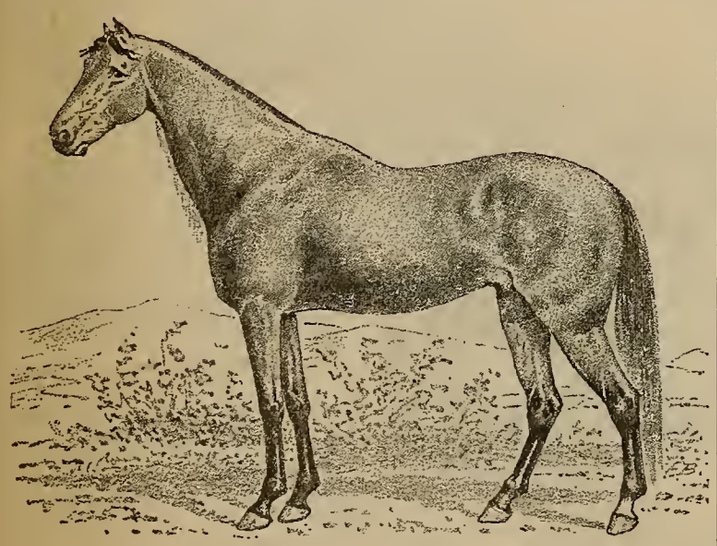
THAD STEVENS.



THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT Agricultural Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.



ALBERT W.

By Electioneer. His Dam Sister to Aurora by John Nelson.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, COMMENCING THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1883, AND ending the 1st of July, 1883, at the Oakland Trotting Park.,

TERMS, $200 THE SEASON.

MONEY PAYABLE BEFORE THE MARE IS TAKEN AWAY. GOOD PASTURAGE AT $5 PER month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes.

No. 320 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. A. WALDSTEIN.

"Tips and Toe-Weights."

A NATURAL AND PLAIN METHOD OF HORSE-SHOEING:

WITH

AN APPENDIX TREATING OF THE ACTION OF THE RACE-HORSE AND TROTTER AS SHOWN BY INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

TOE AND SIDE-WEIGHTS.

BY

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

(AUTHOR OF "HORSE PORTRAITURE.")

"Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."—*Shakespeare.*

☞ In Press, and will be Published about the 15th of February, 1883.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Monday, November 27th, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
A	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East Emigrant	7:10 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	" " ‡Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	and Colfax via Benicia	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	‡Sundays only	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:30—8:30—9:30—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:30—5:30—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*8:00—*†6:30—7:00—*†7:30—8:00—*†8:30—9:00—*†9:30—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—*†3:30—4:00—*†4:30—5:00—*†5:30—6:00—*†6:30—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*8:00—*8:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—8:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—7:51—8:51—9:51—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—4:51—5:51—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—7:10—*7:35—8:10—*8:35—9:10—*9:35—10:10—*10:35—11:10—12:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—*4:35—5:10—*5:35—8:10—*6:35—7:15—*7:35—9:15—10:45.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*8:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—8:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*8:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:1

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted, †Trains marked thus (†) run via East Oakland, ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass & Tkt Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 8:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
8:30 A M		9:25 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:01 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:25 A M
10:40 A M		* 10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
* 3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

IS UNSURPASSED.

A SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANK

(150 x 50 feet)

FOR WARM SALT WATER, PLUNGE AND SWIMMING BATHS.

ELEGANT ROOMS

For Individual Baths with DOUCHE and SHOWER facilities.

MAGNIFICENT BEACH

Of pure white sand for SURF BATHING, Etc., Etc.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge), and the

SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞ At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the countiea of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets o any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Ferry, foot of Market Street at 9:30 A. M.

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A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.
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Fresh from the British College of Health, London.

THE GREATEST CURE OF THE AGE, AND the only certain vital restorative. Never fails, no matter what the complaint, nor how long its duration, if properly persevered in. No need of being sick or ailing with these wonderful and new-life-giving remedies in your possession. This medicine is not a patent humbug, but old, tried, reliable and world-wide in its reputation, and thousands of people on the Pacific Coast can testify to its great healing power and curative qualities.

Sold only by the duly-authorized agent,
MRS. A. E. HENLEY,
Room 13, Russ House, 1009 J street, Sacramento, Cal
Send for circulars.

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The Horse's Friend

Prof. W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST,

LATE FROM BOSTON, CALLS THE ATTENtion of horsemen to the fact that there are hundreds of horses in this city absolutely suffering from sore mouths and other complications directly caused by bad teeth, and they show this by the following bad habits:

Bit Lugging, Driving on one Rein, Balking, Bolting, Tossing the Head while Driving,

PULLING ON THE BIT,

Drooling and Foaming at the Mouth,

and other faults which can be corrected by dental manipulation. The Professor can be consulted at his office at the Fashion stables, 221 Ellis street. Office hours from 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2:30 and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m., Tuesdays excepted, when he will be at Thirteenth street stables in Oakland. Orders left at the Club stables, Taylor street, and the St. George, Bush street, or by mail, will receive prompt attention. Consultation and examination gratis.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to gents' drivers.

BARRY & CO.'S

Horse Lotion.

(Concentrated.)
For Sore Backs, Buckshins, Cuts, Wounds and Abrasions,
PRICE $2 the PINT, $1 the HALF-PINT BOTTLE,
BARRY & CO.'S

HORSE SALVE.

For Cracked Heels and Angry Sores.
Full directions for use on labels. Price $1 00 per pot.

Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster
60 Fulton street, New York City, wholesale agents for New York.

Messrs. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co.
92 and 94 Lake street, cor. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill., wholesale and retail agents for the West.

Agents wanted in all large cities.
BARRY & CO., 40 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

MR. WILLIAM EASTON, of American Horse Exchange, New York, has tried, and highly recommends, these remedies. 22m6

GREAT Electric HAIR TONIC

PREPARED FROM HERBS. THE ONLY SURE remedy that will restore the hair. It removes dandruff; also prevents the hair from falling out, and for a dressing for ladies and children it has no equal.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, $1.00.

Forwarded to any part of the United states on receipt of price. Laboratory and office 120 Tyler street, San Francisco, Cal.

M. A. REAVES, Sole Proprietor.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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L. STONE.....MANAGER.
MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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WARES AND ALL KINDS OF
SADDLERY HARDWARE
Harness and Patent Leather and Enameled Cloths.
422 & 424 Battery St., Cor. Washington,
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J. O'KANE,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
WHIPS, BOOTS, ETC.
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First dam Belle, by Abdallah, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Second dam Kate Crockett, by Langford.
Third dam by American Boy.
Will also sell the dam. Apply to
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AT 11 A. M., AT THE
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Take the Berkeley train for Shell Mound Station.
Stock will be on exhibition at park, Monday, Feb. 26. Catalogues and all neccessary information may be obtained of the undersigned.
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RACES.

Spring Race Meeting.

PACIFIC COAST
Blood Horse Association

First Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 21.

No 1—California Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of half a mile; closed with thirty-two nominations.

No. 2—Hearst Stake; free for all; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added; second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 3—Winters' Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of a mile and a half; closed with twenty-eight nominations.

No. 4—Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; a dash of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maiden three-year-olds; dash of a mile and an eighth.

No. 7—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; free for all; dash of a mile.

No. 8—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; two lbs. allowed for each $100 under that valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three lbs. over entitled weight for each $100 above that valuation.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second horse; third to save stake; dash of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

No. 11—Pacific Cup; handicap of $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; weights announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of one and a quarter miles; weights to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.

No. 15—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; conditions same as No. 8.

No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; weights announced and declaration made same as No. 14.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; closed with thirty-two nominations.

No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of one and three-quarters miles; closed with twenty-eight nominations.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdles.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, will close March 1, 1883.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at annual meeting, 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro-rata division.

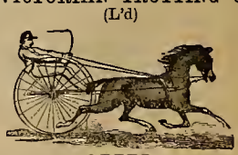
Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before the first day of March next, 1883, directed to C. M. Chase, Assistant Secretary, Box 1961, P. O., San Francisco. To be valid they must be plainly postmarked on that day—March 1.

THEO. WINTERS, President,
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.
C. M. CHASE, Assistant Secretary.

THE VICTORIAN TROTTING CLUB,
(L'd)

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.



MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

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Mile heats; best three in five.
Open to all comers, bar geldings.
Winner to receive $2,500; second, two-thirds of Sweep and Entrance Fees, and third, one-third. Entrance 5 per cent.
The Victorian Trotting Club holds membership in the National Trotting Assocation of the United States, under which Rules the races will be governed.
Any further information desired can be obtained by addressing R. J. GIBNEY, Secretary,
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 7.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION
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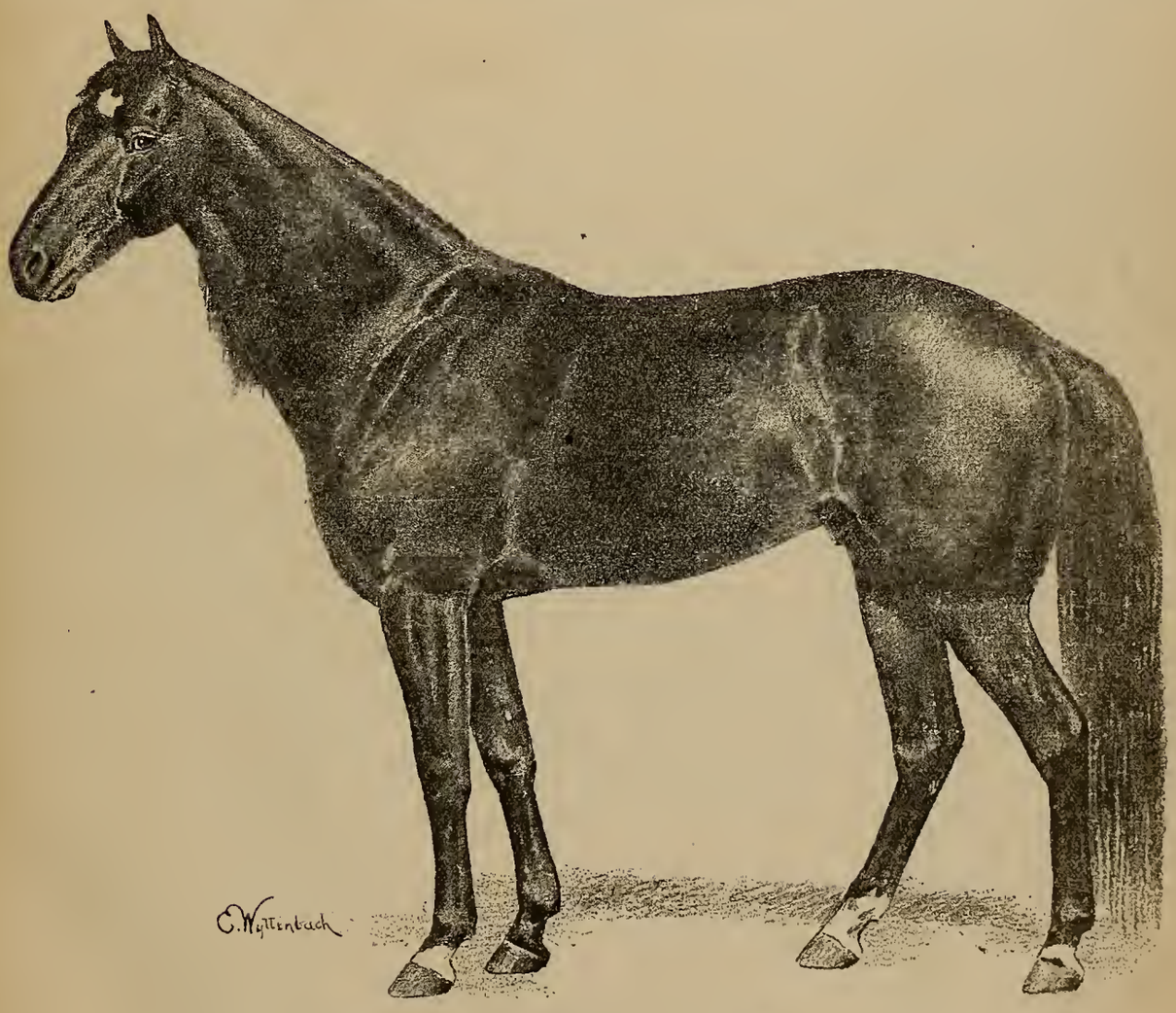

SINGLETON. Owned by J. T. McIntosh, Chico, Cal.

Prohahly the rarest of any of the noted trotting families in California is that which is of kin to the Blue Bulls. Ahout all, if not eutirely eo, of the strain ie those which Dr. Hicks hronght here. In the desire to ohtain the beet strains of the Eaet and the large eums that have been paid for representatives of the desired lines of hlood, it ie rather a remarkable circumstance that the pride of hoosierdom should have heen overlooked.

Thie may have arisen from an idea that the breeding was unfashionahle, or, perhaps, the etigma which was promnlgated several years ago had something to do with the lack of appreciation. It is certain, however, that if Wilson's Blue Bull had helonged to one of the purple clans the puhlic would have recognized hie claime sooner; as it stands every inch of ground had to be stubhornly battled for, and even now with the second position ae the progenitor of trotters with records of 2:30] or better the praise is grudgingly bestowed.

Twenty-eeven to hie eredit with records ranging from 2:19½ to the other limit ie a grand ehowing, and this without much aid in the maternal line from the recognized chief eourcee of trotting merit. Grand as the display is we have heard that scarcely any effort was made to increaee the number, hy anything like a steady eyetem of trainiug.

As stated to us a Blue Bull would be unhitched from the plow or farm wagon, and put on the course. If, after a short trial, it did uot come up to the expectatione, and theee predicated on what some othere of the trihe had done, viz., ehowing an ahility to trot very fast with a few weeke' handling, it was relegated to menial duties. Even at the low prices for training that ruled in Indiana the expense of an entire season's handling was not to be thought of, and if there was not a decided aptitude to acquire the fast trotting step the schooling was hrought to a suddeu termination. A few monthe' time and heavy toe-weights were deemed ample to make a Blue Bull perfect in the art of faet work at a diagonal motiou, and if uot they were pronounced dullards with whom there was no use to proceed.

Amoug the firet of the Blue Bulls to appear outside of Indiana was Purity, a mare which the late Mr. Wallace was said to have paid $20,000 for. Her record was 2:30 though she had speed enough to have gone very many seconds faster. We were driving in company with her at Buffalo when she fell dead, and cautioned her driver in time to have saved her, had she heen stopped. We were driviug Clara G, a mare of great speed, when Purity came alongside at the half-mile pole. She was pulling hard after having gone to a break, and there was the ominous strangliug sob which indicated too eurely that the lungs were becoming engorged. Had the pull heen elackened and the mare allowed to gallop ou a elack rein she might have recovered, but her driver was too intent on keeping her on her feet, and just as she was rounding into the homestretch she fell, dead almost [illegible] stant her head struck the grouud. This wae in '87

little was known of the Blue Bulls, but every year has seen accessions to the ranks.

The subject of this sketch, Singleton, is connected with the Blue Bulls through his dam, Lightfoot, who was by Flaxtail, by Pruden's Blue Bull, the sire of the hero of Indiana. He brings in the royal trotting blood through his sire Willie Schepper, a son of the "hero of Chester." So much has appeared in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in relation to the Hambletonians that it is unnecessary to go over the ground again, especially when every fair-minded man must concede the place which they occupy in the trotting records is the highest there is. Being a grandson, Singleton has a good share of this victorious blood, and the other portion is such as to warrant high expectations of his success as a breeder. There can be no stationary point in the breeding of horses. There must be progress or else there is danger of retrogression, and as all breeders are aware there must be a judicious mingling of elements to insure success. In-breeding is without question in our mind the best way of intensifying family characteristics and so long as the animals are free from defects the practice can be continued with safety. But there is a limit to in-breeding and then an important question is, what is a good out-cross? Singleton is an example of out-crossing on several different lines of blood, although there is a union of two pacing families.

His pedigree stands thus:

Singleton, brown colt, foaled 1878; bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks. By Willie Schepper, his dam Lightfoot (dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, second dam Fannie Fern by Irwin's Tuckahoe, third dam by Leffler's Consul.

Willie Schepper, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Nellie by a son of Vermont Black Hawk, grandam by Busiris, a thoroughbred son of American Eclipse. As has been stated before, Flaxtail was by Pruden's Blue Bull, her dam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandsire of Smuggler and a descendant of imported Diomed.

There are so many illustrations of the value of the union of the Hambletonian and Vermont Black Hawk blood that there are few breeders who are not cognizant of the fact, and the latter strain is of the foremost celebrity and seems to mingle kindly with all others. The backing of American Eclipse blood is a good element, and very many of the crack trotters have an infusion of that of the greatest horse of his day, and who never suffered defeat. The union of the two branches of pacing blood in the dam of Singleton has proved in her case and also her sister's, Tinsley Maid, to be a valuable inheritance. As the dam of Pride, with a yearling record of 2:44½ and a two-year-old of 2:33½, and that done so easily that she only jogged for the last furlong, she would be worthy of high renown, but as Singleton trotted a quarter of a mile in 41 seconds when a yearling, driven by a man weighing two hundred pounds, it would appear as though the son only required training to equal the exploits of the daughter. Then the sire of Pride is Buccaneer, and his dam was Tinsley Maid, sister to her dam, so that there was very close inbreeding to the pacing strains. That this has not been followed by deterioration is shown by the form as well as the performances, as Pride is remarkably powerful for a filly of her age.

That the dam has fully as great an influence on the progeny as the sire is now conceded by the most intelligent breeders of trotters. This has long been recognized in the production of racehorses, though forty years ago the impression was general that the breeding of trotters was a sort of haphazard business depending more upon chance than proper selection of the parents. Both being of equal pedigree, having the same physical development and mental temperament, in all probability the dam has the greatest share in moulding the characteristics of the progeny, though as a rule the sire more frequently impresses his form on the offspring.

Volumes have been published on these intricate questions, and the positions taken supported on either side by testimony establishing the views promulgated. The safest plan is to see that on all sides there is merit, and in making choice of procreative animals look to all branches.

We never could comprehend why there was a disposition to regard pacing blood as plebean. By long odds the best and fastest at this gait have descended from the blood-horse, and though some pacers exhibit a formation at variance with symmetrical proportion others are of very high form. It is doubtful if there ever has been a faster or better pacer than Pocahontas.

All of her known blood was that of the thoroughbred, and in close descent from pure sources. Owing to the violent animosity to the blood of the racehorse, pedigrees have been questioned which were undoubtedly correct, and misled by the clamor of interested parties, men who did not share in the prejudices followed in believing the most perverse and malignant falsehoods.

As to the angular quarters, slab sides and narrow chest being peculiar to pacers, this conformation is found in great numbers of horses which are outside of the pacing families. In this State, Nimrod, Jim Brown, Lady St. Clair, Dan Rice, Longfellow, were more than ordinarily "well put up," and the three last named had very much of the appearance of high class racehorses. That the "pacing element" is a valuable mixture in a trotting pedigree is too well established to require extended comments. But the value almost invariably follows those lines that have descended from the thoroughbred, or, as in the case of Pilot Jr., when there has been such an admixture of the higher strains as to obliterate the characteristics of the "Kanuck" so completely that scarcely a trace is left.

Notwithstanding that there were prejudices against the selection for pacers to place in the trotting stud, there were those who fully recognized the merits of the blood a long time ago, when compared with the date when the breeding of trotters was entered into with any sort of systematic arrangements. Twenty-six years ago, perhaps a year earlier, Pocahontas was purchased for the express purpose of breeding trotters from her, and it would be a queerly constituted quibbler who did not acknowledge that the move had been crowned with success. She had a colt in 1854, Tom Rolf, who was a trotter himself and sire of Lady Rolf, with a record of 2:24¼. In 1859 Mr. Bonner's Pocahontas was foaled, and it is stated that he paid a larger price for her than any horse he has bought. Her record of 2:26¼ was far below what she could show. In 1871 we saw John Murphy ride her on the Fleetwood track. She made a mile in 2:18, and on the repeat she went to the half-mile pole three seconds faster, but when going apparently well within her rate she made one of those saddle horse breaks, diddling up and down as though she would never regain her trot, and still she completed the mile in 2:20. That was when that track was surely four seconds slower than the fast courses of the present day, and we thought at the same time she could have compassed it in 2:15.

Another of the old mare's daughters, May Day, is the dam of Nancy, record 2:23½, and another son, Strideaway, is the sire of Pratt (2:28). Thus, from Pugh's Aratus, Ethan Allen, and others of the Vermont Black Hawk blood, she has proved that a highly bred pacing mare had an appropriate place in a trotting stud.

While it may be difficult to prove the lineage of the Blue Bulls, there is scarcely a question that their descent was from the sort which Fanny Kemble declared to be the only ones "who did it right well." Those of the breed we have seen have shown the best possible proof in the absence of attested pedigrees, viz., a form "approximating to that of the thoroughbred" and performances in keeping with the form. The Tuckahoes descend from imported Diomed, and those of the strain of Pocohontas and Smuggler from American Eclipse.

The combination of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and the families on the maternal sides of Willie Schepper and his son Singleton can hardly fail to be a valuable acquisition to the trotting strains of California, and is another illustration of how rich this coast is in the most desirable strains of the East.

Our artist leaves little to say in relation to the form of the animals represented, though in this instance the merit is shared by an artist who made the first sketch of the horse. We have forgotten his name, having mislaid the slip on which it was written, and from taking the precaution to put it in writing memory fails to reproduce it. Everyone who is acquainted with Singleton pronounces it an admirable likeness. He is fully 15¾ hands and weighs 1,100 pounds. He is a dark brown, with tan-colored flank, and back of the elbow of the same lighter shade. We have long admired this color, more ardently, perhaps, from old Blackbird being of that shade, and in a large majority of those we have known there was an extra amount of endurance. There is a star ornamenting a very handsome head and one hind foot white. He is built on the "lengthy" model, his neck and body being longer than is usually seen, though he is very muscular, as the weight indicates. He is wide between the jaws, the windpipe large and detached from the neck. Altogether he is a very handsome specimen of the American trotter, and with action corresponding to his appearance.

The average legislator knows no more about the habits of fishes and game (game that flies or walks) than he does of the condition of affairs in the moon; but you generally find him on the side of the poacher and in favor of the largest liberty in the taking of game and fishes. Some persons seem to forget, if they ever knew, the fact that the inhabitants of the land and water cannot increase if they are killed during the breeding and spawning seasons; and this is exactly the result of the poachers' greed. They, like the destroyer, death, "have all seasons for their own," and it is to restrain their evil propensities that wise and humane men introduce game and fish bills in legislative bodies and urge their enactment. Game cannot be too well protected at any time, so great is the desire among men to slay merely for the sake of temporary sport, and the Legislature should readily adopt suggestions on this point from those who are not afflicted with the greediness of the average pot-hunter, but who desire to see the denizens of the streams and forests protected in order that generations to come may not be deprived of the pleasures to be found by brook and field. The present Legislature is expected to do something in the way of providing for game protection that will not be a dead-letter on the statute books.—*Sacramento Bee.*

At a private inspection in London a few days since of the building in which the International Fisheries Exhibition is to be held, the Chairman of the Executive Committee said that it was expected the exhibition would be a brilliant success. Every foot of space in the building would be filled. The last accession was that of Russia, which for some time had held aloof, but now asked for 10,000 feet of space. The Queen has promised if her engagements permit to open the exhibition on May 1.

A mule with an interesting history was raffled for in New York one day last week. The animal, it is alleged, was at one time owned by General Scott's father, and did service in the war of 1812. It is not known that he served in the Mexican war, but when the rebellion broke out the animal was sold at Washington to the Government.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announce that the four-year-old colt, Joe Murray, by Rebel, dam Mary Anderson, was entered both for the Coney Island Cup and the Coney Island Stakes, but that the letter that was postmarked Gonzales, Tex., having been misdirected, it has only recently been received by the Secretary.

A representative Canadian lacrosse team, picked from Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg clubs, will go to England in May next on a tour through the United Kingdom. A party of Indians will accompany them.

There are some 40,000 sheep in Washoe county, Nevada.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Causes of the Louisiana Postponement—General Sporting Notes—Ensilage—Etc.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: After the repeated postponements, during the last six weeks, of the Engeman racing season at the Crescent City, no one was greatly astonished at the final announcement from New Orleans of the abandonment of the venture for the present. All accounts of matters occurring there since the second postponement pointed this way, for although they had horses enough on the spot the weather has been so bad during the last month as to preclude any idea of getting the horses in condition to race until after the carnival season probably, when a large portion of Orleans' floating population would have left for their homes, rendering the pecuniary failure of the enterprise a denouement almost certain to follow. Another winter the "beach combers" from Brighton's sad sea waves will doubtless manage differently and take heed to it that they have a greater number of horses to start south with—horses that shall be in fairly good condition—instead of taking down with them, as was the case with the lot sent from here in December last, a comparative handful of cripples, or, at best, animals so used up by an exhaustive fall campaign as to be incapacitated for an immediate renewal of their turf labors. A member of the "beach brigade," just arrived thence, reports that before it was finally determined to abandon the enterprise for this winter a thorough examination was made of the material they had at hand, and this disclosed the gloomy fact that less that twenty per cent. of the horses were fit to race, or, in other words, out of about one hundred horses on the track only eighteen were in a condition to be considered "able bodied" and ready for business. There will probably be a few days' racing there, however, given under the auspices of the Louisiana Jockey Club prior to their initial spring meeting in March next, the initial day of which was brought off on Saturday last, when three races were run at five, six and nine furlongs respectively, the winners being Lute Fogle (4) by Enquirer, Turin (6) by War Dance, and Wedding Day (5) by Dudley. The latter is a full brother to the well-known gelding Fair Count, one of the longest horses in training and a noted good one when right, and not too heavily weighted. Five thousand dollars was offered and refused for Fair Count last season after his great race for the Stirrup Cup, two miles and a furlong, at Sheepshead, in which he defeated Eole and a strong field in a very fast run race. His pilot on that occasion was Donahue, who is said to have "laid away," as the results of his services to the Snedeker confederacy and others during 1882, nearly $40,000, of which $18,000 was contributed by the inevitable Walton. If this popular pigskin artist be as wise as he is fortunate, another year like the last will see him riding no more or at least not at the withering low weights in vogue, by which he and others are continually tempting fate, like poor Barrett did to his sorrow. In my last I credited George Evans with a re-engagement this year to the Philadelphia stable of Mr. Kelso.

This is a mistake, for George has signed papers with W. O. Bernard, formerly of the old McDaniel confederacy, and is now in Kentucky selecting a stable of racers for his new employer, giving the preference to the young Springboks, of whom Chipsetta was last spring a bright and shining light, until death cut short what promised to be a brilliant turf career.

Bernard was half owner of Springbok in his racing career, which in part explains his decided leaning toward the progeny of the big chestnut son of Australian and Hester, whose Saratoga Cup of 1875 will live long in turf annals. Mr. Kelso, however, will have one of the foremost trainers in John Nuggins, the Texan owner of Incommode, Jack Hardy, Ella Rowett and others, and late trainer of the great Bend Or. His ordering of the last named, and the rest of Churchill and Johnson's stables in 1882, showed him the equal of the best trainers in the land, and as he will have as jockey young O'Leary, a graduate of the Islip stable, the Kelso lot should be in the front of the turf battles of '83.

The recent marriage of Mr. Geo. Lorillard in Florida, the land of flowers, has given rise to some conjectures as to whether the famous "blue and orange sleeves" will still be seen on the turf. Whether or not the gentleman means to retire is best known to himself and his fair lady, but it goes without saying that should dame Rumor have spoken the truth, the "noble sport of kings" will lose one of its foremost and best-known supporters. Mr. Lorillard's horses have always had the reputation of being "meant" each and every time they ran, something which can hardly be said of those of his shrewd brother, P. L., some of whose devious ways have been at times past finding out.

The powerful new Erie stable of W. S. Scott Esq. has Byron McClellan to train its aspirants for turf honors. Just who will ride is not yet decided.

At Monmouth Park Lewis Stewart has twenty odd undergoing their tutelage for Applehy & Johnson, the bookmakers. Forester, the Withers, Belmont and Tidal winner of 1882, has been patched up again and will be trained, as also will his old antagonist, Runnymede, who is in different hands, however. Tony Taylor, at the same place, has a long string of J. E. Kelly's horses, and under the old tutor of Tom Ochiltree they should be far advanced when the racing begins.

Spring Station, Ky., had a dusky wedding a few days since, one of the contracting parties being the best colored jockey in the world, Isaac Murphy, the "black Englishman." Checkmate and Murphy are inseparable names during the last few years, and while some would say the horse made the boy's fame others would say the boy made the old brown gelding famous. Be that as it may, the record shows that under the new "Benedick's" pilotage the "welter" horse made his greatest performances and the defeats oftener came when Murphy was not in the saddle. Success to him in his new departure.

The Chicago and St. Louis entries to the spring stakes were made public some time after those at Louisville which closed two weeks before the others. The latter club, however, always seems to care little about the rest of the turf world at large learning at once their future entries for any season. At Chicago as at Sheepshead, Mr. Baldwin and other Californians have made large entries, showing that the Eastern stables will have as last year several "lions in the path," from the far off Pacific Coast. This is as it should be, and lends additional zest to the sport, for one-half its popularity with the masses consists in its glorious uncertainty. Betting has also begun, not exactly in earnest, for it is very early yet, and the horses have done no work through enforced confinement, but at Louisville Messrs. Watts, Hughes and Cathcart have opened their books on the Kentucky Derby, Cup, Merchants', etc., and here several bets have been made on the Withers at Jerome for which there is already a great rivalry existing between the Dwyers' Bonnie Scotland colt, Geo. Kenny, and the imported Pizzaro, the sire of Adventurer. The Rancocas colt

hae a trifle the most friende perhaps, and on him coupled with Jacobue, heby the Ill-Used (belonging to J. E. Kelly), an even bet of $1,000 was made here a few days ago against Kenny and Barnes, the latter by Billet and also in tbe Dwyers' stable. Three hundred dollars to $100 was also laid against the Brooklyn lot (Kenny, Barnes and Joe Blackburn) for tbe same race and so the market odds become somewhat estahlished although the regular betting books will not open for some weeks yet. For the first time in several years the Brooklyn stable has failed to make its annual spring entries for the Louisville meeting. They, the Dwyers, claim that the early sending along of their horses, necessary to fit them for racing early in May, has proved in the past prejudicial to their interests late in the seasou, and point to the couspicuous examples of Hindoo and Runnymede. Notwitbstanding this fact the 1st of May or thereabouts will probably see their colt Barnes and filly Miss Woodford, the latter also a Billet, on the way to Kentucky, whatever may be their intentions regarding the others in their stable. The two named are engaged in most of the three-year-old stakes in the West, that closed in '81 and '82, and the Dwyers having, harring accidents, a lien 'on a good share of them, are not going to throw away "a bird in the haud for two in the hush." So appear to think the bettors in Kentucky for in spite of the apparent determination of the Dwyers not to race West this spring, their colt Barnes is second choice for the Kentucky Derby, and Miss Woodford as good a favorite as any of her sex for the Kentucky Oaks and other filly races.

Perhaps the appearance, however, of a new Eastern stable in Kentucky this spring, has something to do with the Dwyers' possihle failure to he at the Falls City in May. I refer to the Saratoga stahle of Mr. Charles Reed. This gentleman, last fall, purchased a fine stock farm near Nashville, Tenn., and removed there his stallions, broodmares, young stock and racers, including among the latter Thora, the famons daughter of Longfellow and Susan Ann. He has entered largely for the spring events iu Kentucky and will, douhtless, have something to say regarding their disposal. So whether the Brooklyn boys have any horses there or not, New York State will he worthily represented on the "dark and bloody ground" in May next, and if the great mare named above has recovered her loss of form last summer, she must prove a formidable rival for the Kentuckians. They appear to think the same thing also at Louisville, for Watts & Co. have made her the favorite in their betting hooks for the Cup, Merchants' and Turf stakes, in all of which she will meet the "creme de la creme" of the Western training lists.

Pat Maney, Mr. Reed's cross country jockey, is still at Saratoga but will go to Tennessee in March, I believe, and Brophy will as before ride the Meadow-Brook flat racers.

A great "pigeon shoot" will take place at Lonisville the middle of February. Bogardus and Dr. Carver will then have another try at each other, and opinions are ahout equally divided here as to the probable resnlt. If anything, Bogardus has the call, but at very slight odde, for hetween these two great marksmen it is "six of one and half a dozen of the other."

Following the example of your townsman Leland Stanford, a few weeks later will see W. H. Vanderhilt and family in your State for a prolonged visit. The Governor has, I see, through his agents pnrchased Martin Fisher's imported stallion Young Prince. Surely Palo Alto will if it keeps on at its present rate he not only the foremost establishment of the kind in America, but in the world as well, for it is douhtful if there is at present much more capital invested in horse flesh at the breeding farm of any one individual in either Eu rope or Australia than there is on the snnny slopes of Stanford's peerless place.

Ensilage, the pressure system of saving crops for fodder, is receiving considerahle attention here. At a meeting of the congress held in this city last week Mr. Francis Morris, the breeder of your famous stallion Monday, presided, and the application of the system to corn, rye, grass, sorghum, etc., was warmly discussed and unanimously approved. Compressed clover, howeyer, it was found, turns black and gets musty from keeping, an experience in which more than one member concurred. A plan was prepared for a permaneut organization, and with this the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

E. S. Stokes has bought the lease of the old site of the hurned Park Theater. He is to pay a rental of $20,000, and may erect another theater, thongh this is hy uo means certain. The theatrical season is at its height here at present. At Gen. McCaull's two places of amusement, the Bijou and the Casino (the handsomest theater in the city by long odds), "Virginia" and "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" are running to large business. The same may be said of the Union Square, where a new Parie succeee, "A Parisian Romance," is crowding this well-known Thespian resort to the doors. At Mr. John Stetson'e theaters, Booth's and the Fifth Avenue, the Corsican Brotbers and Miss Mary Anderson are turning away people nightly. At the former house, "Monte Cristo," in which the writer saw the late Mr. Fechter play in San Francisco sixteen yeers ago, ie to be revived ehortly, and it will douhtless score a succese, for it is a very interesting play, with strong situations. Miss Anderson's full repertoire ie heing given by her at the Fifth Avenue, and eince the death of Neilson she is without a rival on the American stage in such parts as Parthenia, Galatea and Juliet. Mr. Daly is to bring out a new play at his theater next week, called "Serge Panine," and at Wallack'e the "Silver King" has merited the unqualified approval of the prese and critics. Your countrywoman, Miss Annie Pixley, is doing her old favorites, "M'Liss" and "Tara," under the Abbey management at the Grand Opera House, and at Haverley's Fourteenth Street Theater "Fritz" has drawn crowds after his old fashion. Emmet is very steady now, and has, it appears, settled down to business. "Iolanthe," at the Standard, "Inflatrai" at the Comique, "Uncle Dan'l" at the Windor, in which Mr. Macauley is as entertaining as ever, "Young Mrs. Winthrop" at the Madieon Square, and the "Black Flag" at Poole & Gilmore'e Nihlo'e Garden, all doing well, make up a list to appease Metropolitan theatergoers, unsurpassed in any city of the world. Yours,

PACIFIC.

New York, Jan. 31, 1883.

Tbe acceptances for many of the spring handicape were published in London on the 31st ult.. and as a whole they were very eatiefactory. For the Lincoln Handicap forty-six were accepted for out of eeventy entries, including Lord Ellesmere's Wallenstein and Mr. P. Lorillard'e Sachem and Aranza. For the City and Suburban fifty were accepted for out of seventy entriee, which include Mr. Keene's Foxhall, Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois, Sachem and Aranza and Lord Rossmore's Paseaic. For the Great Metropolitan there are nineteen acceptances out of thirty-six entries, including Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois.

TURF AND TRACK.

Eastern Turf Announcements for 1883.

During the past week many of the Eastern racing associatione have presented tbeir schedule of stakes and fixed events to he run during the season of 1883 to the attention of owners and of the general public. When the Western associations presented their schedule in December it was seen that every effort was to he made for a brilliaut racing season. The attractious offered have been "seen" by the Eastern associatione and the result is that the National Jockey Club of Washington, the Maryland Jockey Club of Baltimore, the American Jockey Club of New York, together with the Monmouth Park and Saratoga associations, have announced the longest and richest list of stakes ever presented by them. With these and the stakes which have already closed for the Coney Island Jockey Club, a season of unparalleled brilliancy may be expected.

National Jockey Club.

The first on the list is the National Jockey Cluh of Washington, which will lead off the Eastern season with four days' racing at Ivy City, on May 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, duriug which upwards of $10,000 will he raced for. Although only recently organized, the National Jockey Cluh has every promise of success; its officers are young and energetic, and as the club is somewhat under the wing of the famous Maryland Jockey Club, owners are assured that they will receive all they win, with every other attention possihle. The stakes announced to close March 1st are as follows:

For two-year-olds: Youthful Stakes, at $25 each, play or pay, $500 added, of which $100 to the second; half a mile.

For three-year-olds: Army and Navy Stakes, at $50 each, half forfeit, $800 added, of which $200 to the second; to carry 100 pounds; winning penalties; mile and a quarter.

Analostan Stakes, for those that never won a sweepstakes at two years old, at $50 each; half forfeit, and $600 added, of which $150 to the second; one mile.

For all agee: Washington Cup, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds aud upwards, at $50 each, half forfeit; $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second; three-year-olds, 90 pounds; four-year-olds, 104 pounds; five years and upwards, 112 pounds; two miles and a quarter.

National Handicap, a sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, half forfeit, $700 added, of which $150 to the second; mile and a furlong.

Diplomatic Stakes, for all ages, at $50 each, half forfeit, $800 added, of which $200 to the second; mile and a half.

Mount Vernon Stakes, for fillies and mares that never won a sweepstakes, at $50 each, half forfeit, $700 added, of which $150 to the second; mile and a quarter.

Selling Sweepstakes, for all ages, at $50 each, half forfeit, $700 added, of which $100 to the second; selling allowances; mile and a furloug.

To the Army and Navy Stakes, the Analostan Stakes, the National Handicap, Diplomatic Stakes, Mount Vernon Stakes and Selling Stakes there is a $10 declaration clause, under which owners may declare ont on May 1st. The weights for the National Handicap will be published April 20th. All nominations and communications should be addressed to the Secretary, H. D. McIntyre, P. O. box 496, Washington, D. C.

Maryland Jockey Club.

The Maryland Jockey Club has fixed upon the anniversary of Washington's Birthday (February 22) as the date for its stakes to close. The meeting will take place as usual during the fonrth week of May. The fixed dates are May 22, 23, 24 and 25, when the usual excellent programme of four and five races each day will be run, including such well-known events as the Home Bred Stakes, the Vestal Stakes and the Preakness Stakes, each for three-year-olds. The evente to close on the 22d are ae follows:

For two-year-olds: Clabaugh Memorial Stakes, a subscription of $100 each, half forfeit, $600 added, of which $200 to the second; to carry 110 pounds with usual allowances; to name though the entry-box the day before the race; half a mile.

For three-year-olds: A sweepstakes for those that have never won a sweepstakes at two years old, at $25 each, play or pay, $500 added, of which $100 to the second; one mile.

For four-year-olds: Peyton Handicap Sweepstakes, at $50 each, half forfeit, $600 added, of which $100 to the second; mile heats.

For all ages: Rancocas Handicap Sweepstakes, at $50 each, half forfeit, $600 added, of which $100 to the second; mile and a furlong.

Baltimore Cup, a sweepstakes, at $50 each, half forfeit, $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second; two miles and a quarter.

The weights for the Rancocas and Peyton handicaps will be annonnced on April 28, declaratione to he made on or before May 12. All communications to the Maryland Jockey Club should be addressed to J. D. Ferguson, Secretary, 58 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

American Jockey Club.

Following its custom, the American Jockey Club will hegin its season for the current year on Decoration Day (May 30). The committee, however, makes no announcement of how long the meeting will last, but as it announces five stakes to close March 1, with the Withers, Belmont and Ladies' Stakes already closed, to be run during the meeting, it is safe to say that it will he continued to Saturday, June 9. The stakes announced are as followe and include the well-known spring handicaps which, like the City and Suburban and other events at Epsom, will no doubt afford New Yorkers ample chaucee to speculate to their hearts' content:

For two-year-olds: Juvenile Stakes, at $50 each, half forfeit, $600 added, of which $100 to the second; half a mile.

For all ages: Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes, at $50 each, half forfeit, $500 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; mile and a half.

Great Metropolitan Handicap Sweepstakee, at $100 each, half forfeit; $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the etakes; mile and a quarter.

Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes, at $100 each, half forfeit, $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; two miles.

Westchester Cup, a sweepstakes for all ages, at $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; winner of Baltimore Cup to carry five lbs. extra; two miles and a quarter.

The weights for the eeveral handicape will he published May 1, and the declarations at $10 each for the Fordham, $15 for the Great Metropolitan and $20 for the Jockey Club must be made May 20. Wiuners of one or more races after the publicatiou of the weights are penalized 5, 7 or 10 pounds, while under the new rule adopted by the A. J. C., should the top weight, after the declaratione are made, be lese than 118 pounds, it will be raised to that amount and all the othere in proportion; thus, if the top weight left in is 115 pounds, there will be three pounds added to all that have not declared out. All communicatione for informatiou as to the American Jockey Club aud Jerome Park sbould be addressed to Captain J. H. Coster, Secretary, Madison aveuue and Twenty-eeventh street.

Monmouth Park Association.

Those wbo insisted that racing at Monmoutb Park last season was a failure will be somewhat surprised that the association proves the reverse, for by tbe announcemeut just made there will be three days' racing each week, begining ou Wednesday, July 4, and ending ou Saturday, August 25, makiug a total of twenty-three days' racing, during which no less thau $115,000 will he raced for in added mouey and purses. The programme of fixed events is uearly the same ae last year; those to close ou March 1 are as follows:

For two-year-olds: The Atlantic Stakes; maiden allowancee; six furlougs.

Optioual Stakes; selliug and maiden allowances; six furlongs.

Camden Stakes; special conditions; six furlongs.

Seabright Stakes; winning penalties; non-winning and maiden allowances; six furlongs.

Red Bank Stakes; winning penalties and maiden allowances; six furlongs.

Moet and Chandon Champagne Stakes, at $25 each, play or pay, with $500 added; winniug and maiden allowances; six furlongs.

For three-year-olds: Trenton Stakes; selling allowances; mile and a quarter.

Newark Stakes; winning penalties; non-winning and maiden allowances; one mile.

Barnegat Stakes; winning penalties; non-winning and maiden allowances; mile and a half.

Raritan Stakes, for those not having won a stake of the value of $1,500 at two years old; winningpenalties; non-winniug and maiden allowances; mile and a quarter.

Elizabeth Stakes, for fillies not having won a stake of the value of $1,500 at two years old; winning penalties; non-winning and maiden allowances; mile and a quarter.

Palisade Stakes; winning penalties; non-winning aud maiden allowances; mile and a furlong.

For all ages: Long Branch Handicap, at $50 each, half forfeit, only $10 if declared, with $500 added, the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; mile and a quarter.

Shrewsbury Handicap, at $50 each, half forfeit, only $10 if declared, with $750 added, the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; mile aud three-quarters.

Ocean Stakes, at $50 each, play or pay, with $750 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; mile and a furlong.

Monmouth Cup, a sweepstake at $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; winners of the Baltimore, Westchester or Coney Island cups of 1883 to carry three lbs.; of two of them, five lbs.; of three of them, seven lbs. extra; two miles and a quarter.

Eatentown Stakes, non-winning allowances; one mile.

Freehold Stakes, special weights, with non-winning allowances; mile and a half.

Passaic Stakes, for three-year-olds and upwards; winning penalties and maiden allowances; six furlongs.

Navesink Handicap, at $50 each, half forfeit, only $10 if declared, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $250 out of the stake; mile and a half.

Harvest Handicap, at $50 each, half forfeit, only $10 if declared, with $750 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; mile and a quarter.

Midsummer Handicap, at $50 each, half forfeit, only $10 if declared, with $500 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stake; one mile.

Champion Stakes, at $250 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added, the second to receive $500 out of the stakes; mile and a half.

In addition to the ahove stakes there is the Hopeful, the July, the Tyro, the Sapliug, the August, the Criterion and the Home Bred Prodnce for two-year-olds, and the Lorillard, the Monmouth Oaks, the Omnibus and the West-End Hotel stakes for three-year-olds, to he run during the meeting. One feature of the stakes run at Monmouth Park is that the eutrance money payahle at the time of closing or subsequently is small and goes to the association, while the main stake—which is only payable by starters—with the added money, $1,500 (less, in nearly all stakes, $500 to the owner of second), goes to the winner. These conditions govern the Atlantic, Optional, Camden, Red Bank and Seabright stakes. For the Eatontown, Freehold and Passaic stakes the entrance is $25 at the time of entry aud $100 to start—the amount in the case of the Passaic being $50—while for the Trenton, Newark, Barnegat, Raritan, Elizaheth, Palisade and Freehold the entrance is $15 if declared out by Juue 15, or $25 for horses left in after that date and are non-starters. For the handicaps the weights will be announced as follows: For the Long Branch, July 2; Shrewsbury, July 5; Navesink, Harvest and Midsummer on July 14, the declarations for each being due the next day or a few day after. From such a bold announcemeut, aud with the improvemeuts contemplated as to the stand, diniug and refreshment-rooms aud betting accommodations, it will he seen that the Monmouth Park Aseociatiation means business. As to the success of the meeting, much will depend on the trausportatiou. There is every promise that the "direct" accommodation will he so in fact and not simply on paper. Certainly it will be to the interest of the association that there shall be as little delay as possible, aud that trains shall run direct from the track to Jersey City, and that boats shall convey the crowd at once to New York and shall not be detained to suit the whim of any surly conductor or brass-bound ferry master. Owners making eutries and those haviug husiuess with the Mouuouth Park Association should address the Secretary, Captain J. H. Coster, at the corner of Madison aveuue and Twenty-seventh street.

The Saratoga Association.

The very popular Saratoga Associatiou also means business, and will uo douht have a big share of the raciug patronage. Secretary Wheatly, with his usual skill, has prepared au excellent list of stakes, to close March 1, aud as that skill ie supported by liberal added money there is but little douht that the racing at Saratoga in 1883 will be all that its admirers wish. The season will begiu on Saturday, July 21, and follow on every fair day (Sundays excepted) until Thursday, August 30.

The stakes announced are briefly as follows:

For two-year-olds: Flash stakes, at $100 each, half forfeit, with $800 added; half a mile.

Spinaway Stakes, for fillies, at $100 each, half forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; to carry 100 lb. each; with winning penalties and maiden allowances; five furlongs.

The Virginia Stakes, at $25 each, play or pay, with $700 added, the second to receive $150 and the third [illegible] of

the stakes; non-winning and maiden allowances; five furlongs.

The Tennessec Stakes, at $25 each, play or pay, with $700 added, the second to receive $150 and the third $50 out of the stakes; non-winning allowances; six furlongs.

The Missses' Stakes, for fillies, at $50 cach, half forfeit, with $700 added, the second to receive $200 and the third to receive $75 out of the stakes; to carry 100 lbs.; winning penalties and maiden allowances; six furlongs.

The Equity Stakes, at $25 each, play or pay, with $700 added, of which $100 to the second; colts, 100 lbs.; fillies and geldings, 97 lbs., winning penalties; maiden allowances; six furlongs.

For three-year-olds: Sequel Stekes, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $250 and the third $100 out of the stakes; winning penalties and maiden allowances; mile and five furlongs.

Pocahontas Stakes, for fillies, at $50 eech, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; winniug penalties and maiden allowances; mile and 500 yards.

United States Hotel Stekes, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 and the third $100 ont of the stakes; uon-winning allowances; mile and a half.

The Clarendon Hotel Stakes, for fillies, at $25 each, play or pay, with $800 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $50 out of the stakes; non-winning and maiden allowances; mile and a qnarter.

The Relief Stekes, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to the second, the third to receive $100 out of the stakes; colts, 110 lbs.; fillies and geldings, 107 lbs; winning penalties and maiden allowances; mile and five furlongs.

For all ages: Excelsior Stakes, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $250 and the third $100 out of the stakes; mile and a quarter.

Saratoga Cup, a sweepstakes at $50 each, play or pey, with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes; two miles and a quarter.

Cash Handicap, at $10 each for entries and $15 additional to start, with $800 added, the second to receive $150 and the third $50 ont of the stakes; mile and a furlong.

Summer Handicap, at $50 each, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $75 out of the stakes; mile and a half.

The Welter Stakes, at $25 each, play or pay, with $500 added, the second to receive $100 ont of the stakes; professional riders, 3 lbs. extra; amatenrs never having ridden three or more winners allowed 5 lbs.; one mile.

Grand Prize of Saratoga, a handicap of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $250 and the third $100 ont of the stakes; mile and three-qnarters.

Congress Hall Stakes, at $25 each, play or pay, with $800 added, the second to receive $150 and the third $50 out of the stakes; non-winning allowances; heats three-quarters of a mile.

The Morrissey Handicap, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $250 and the third $100 out of the stakes; two miles.

The Baden-Baden Handicap, at $50 each, with $1,800 added, of which $300 to the second; three miles.

Steeplechases: The Trouble Handicap, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, conditionally that three start; the second to receive $200 and the third $50 ont of the stakes; about two miles and a quarter.

North American Handicap, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, conditionally that three start; the second to receive $200 and the third $50 ont of the stakes; about two miles and three-qnarters.

In addition to these stakes the following have already closed: For two-year-olds the Saratoga and Kentucky stakes, each with a large entry, and for three-year-olds, the Travers, Alabama and Kenner stakes. The special conditions for the above stakes, named to close March 1, are very nnmerons. There is a small declaration for the Flash, Spinaway, Grand Prize of Saratoga, and Morrissey and Tronble Steeplechase, which can be made Jnly 2. For the North American Steeplechase the declaration must he made Jnly 15 and for the Summer Handicap July 25. The weights of the several handicaps will he published as follows: Summer Handicap, Jnly 15; Cash Handicap, July 25; Trouhle Steeplechase Handicap, August 1; Grand Prize, August 6; the Morrissey, August 10, and the North American Steeplechase and Baden-Baden, August 20. Mr. Wheatly's address until early in July is Fordham, Station T, New York City—*New York World*.

Racing Statistics for 1882.

The increasing prosperity of the turf in all sectious of the country ie shown by the following comparison between the gross winnings and the numher of races ruu in 1876 and 1882. The grose winnings in 1876 of all horses, with or without known pedigreee, amounted to $485,509, while the total for 1882 amounted to $1,146,121 75, the calculations for hoth years heing made on the same basis for "Krik's Guide to the Turf." In 1881 the total was $987,248 75; of that amouut $162,479 25 was won abroad, principally in England, hut during the paet year no euch success was had abroad, only $50,850 being won. Thie, added to the $14,805 won in Canada, leaves a balance of $1,078,126 25 as the actual winnings in the United States—a statement that must give ample encouragement to hreeders. In some quartere it ie charged that the total for 1882 is unduly exaggerated hy the addition of winners' etakes, especially for the several $10,000 matches which were run in Utah. The whole of the etakes are included, for the money involved was all deposited and the final ownership of it was risked on the success or failure of the horses named. Although it may he eomewhat late to present statistics of the racing during 1882, the compilation of which has involved almost continuous labor since the eeason closed in this section of the country, they are given briefly herewith. The number of horses with known pedigrees that ran during the year were 1,254, which with 772 of unknown pedigrees make a total of 2,026 ae against a total of 951 in 1876. The total number of races run in the United States and Canada was 2,273, which with 46 won abroad makee a total of 2,319; of these 2,078 were races on the flat and 241 either hurdle races or steeplechasee. Waut of space forbids an extended table of the number of races run at the several distances, but the following condeueation, which ehowe the totals for 1876 and 1882, gives much of the needed iuformation:

Distances.	1876.	1882.
Under six furlongs, dashes and heats	98	318
Six furlongs and under a mile, dashes and heats	58	409
At a mile, dashes and heats	265	645
Over a mile and under two miles, dashes and heats	176	623
Two miles and under three miles, dashes and heats	91	72
Three miles and over, dashes and heats	18	11
Totals	706	2,078

Of the 2,078 races on the flat last year, 439 of them were heat races, with a total of 1,095 heats. Of the 241 races won by the jumpers, 133 were steeplechases. There were three dead-heats for which the money was divided and eleven for which the horses making the dead-heat "run off." There was one race (at Heleua, Mont.) which was ordered to be run over by reason of alleged fraud, which the second trial did not sustain; two were declared void—one for alleged fraud and the other by reasou of bad weather. There was one race against time, twelve walk-overs and twenty-seveu matches, twenty-three of which were run aud four for which forfeit was paid and received.

Racing Fixtures for 1883.

The following are the most important Eastern racing fixtures announced to date:

New Orleans—Louisiana Jockey Club, March 31st to April 7th.

Nashville—Blood Horse Association, April 30th to May 5th.

Lexington—Kentucky Associatiou, May 9th to 17th.

Washington—National Jockey Club, May 15th to 18th.

Baltimore—Maryland Jockey Clnb, May 22d to 25th.

Louisville—Lonisville Jockey Club, May 22d to June 6th.

New York—American Jockey Club, May 30th to Jnne 9th.

Coney Island—Brighton Racing Association, May 30th to November 15th.

Cincinnati, Covington, } Latonia Jockey Club, June 9th to 15th.

St. Louis—St. Louis Jockey Club, June 12th to 19th.

Chicago—Chicago Driving Park Association, Jnne 27th to July 6th.

Long Branch—Monmouth Park Association, July 4th to August 25th.

Saratoga—Saratoga Association, July 21st to August 30th.

An announcement of a trotting stake for two-year-olds, given by the State Agricultural Society, will be found in our advertising columns. It will receive editorial attention next week.

ATHLETICS.

The New York "Spirit" on Pugilism.

Many years ago pugilism had some claims to recognition as a sport. Its professors had hrains or bravery—frequently hoth; many of them exhibited all those qnalities which would have commanded success in other and hetter husiness, and a few did suhsequently make their mark as merchants, and even as statesmen. The contests of the prize-ring, though hrutal, were honorably managed aud honestly fought, and the conduct of all its affairs was governed strictly by the manly motto, "May the hest man win."

But year after year pugilism chauged, and changed for the worse. Gulley and Cribb, Molinenx and Ward, Spring and Paddock, Langham and Sayers, died or retired, and their successors had neither ahility nor inclination to maintain the honorable traditions of their calling. The downward progression continued until at last pugilism sank beneath the notice of decent people, and honest prize-fighting existed only in memory. The mantle which once graced the shoulders of real champions—men who earned their honors hy skill, bravery, and honesty—was now dragged through the mire of deceit and cowardice; the roll-call of pugilists showed only the names of hullies and hraggarts, swindlers and thieves, burglars and murderers.

Quite recently certain unscrupulons speculators devised a cunning scheme to fill their pockets, hy organizing a pugilistic mania and revivifying the decayed corpse of the prize-ring. The deplorable success of this nefarious plot is now "known and read of all men," but its salient features are well worth a hrief rehearsal.

A hrawny young boxer from Boston, who had clearly demonstrated his superiority over his fellows, was selected as the pugilistic John the Baptist, and sent up and down the land to preach and practice the new dispensation of "knocking-out." He proved to be an able apostle; wrote letters and issued challenges, exhibited and sparred; fought with pen and fists, with gloves and without gloves; aud brought much money to the treasury of his managers. Next, a third-rate British huffer was imported, and allowed to prove his marked inferiority to the native article. Then an elderly ex-champion, recently released from a long term in prison, was associated with the present champion, and this double team are now traveling abont the United States, as successful rivals to Salvini and the Jersey Lily. And last of all, a retired prize-fighter, now in the "sere and yellow leaf," is summoued from Australia and lands in Califoruia, hringing with him a half-hreed heathen novice, who has not, as yet, estahlished any genuine claim to pugilistic honors. This pair of worthies journey leisurely from San Francisco to New York City in such triumphal style as has heen seen here ouly during the visits of Grand Duke Alexis and the Prince of Wales.

When we seek the reason of what seems so unreasonahle—this sudden leap to popularity of an obsolete and crimiual game—we find it—and find it nowhere else—in the disgraceful administration of the daily press. The scope of all jonrnaliem is to teach, not to he taught; to lead, not to follow puhlic sentiment. The province of honest journalism is to lead the puhlic up, not down; to elevate, rather than degrade; to preserve, instead of destroying.

During the past twelvemonth prize-fighting has heeu specially brought to the attention of American editors. It is, as every one knows, a criminal offense, punishahle by fine and imprisonment—just as clearly a crime as larceny or burglary, arson or manslaughter. Even if modern pugilism were not illegal, its inherent degradation, its dishonest mauagemeut, its vile surroundings, and the unsavory character and practices of its professors, remove it outside the pale of reputable news, and heneath the attention of honest folk.

Here we have a game which is degrading, hrutal and criminal; which works evil and evil only; which has no valid excuse for existence; aud whose struggle for continuauce and popularity is a hattle against good order aud decency and humanity. Its hreath of life is newspaper notoriety, and if, from thie time on, any mention of pugilism was strictly excluded from all newspapers, the game, with its professors and promoters, would, before New Year's Day, he effectually squelched.

In such a juncture it seems ahsolutely sure that the editors of reputable American newspapers would, in handling this nuisance, either crush it by sensible silence—or, if noticing it at all, do so only to drepecate and protest. But the facts are diametrically aud disgracefully differeut. All over the land we find paragraph after paragraph, columu upou column, devoted to blazoning the sayings and doiugs, dress aud food, history and projects, of a gang of ruffians, most of whom, if justice were done, would "do the State some service" in compulsory retirement.

Country newspapers can plead in extenuation of their conduct, tbat, inasmuch as they depend ou the Associated Press for general news, and are forced to pay for what is sent to them whether used or not, they feel pecuniarily unable to surpress what is undesirable. But uo possible shadow of excuse can be fonnd for the great dailies of New York City, which gather their own news, and can treat it as they please. They have proved to be the chiefest of all sinners iu this matter. Day after day their readers are surfeited with pngilism—past, present, and to come; romance, reminiscence, history aud prophecy; incident and anecdote; prolix miuuteness and disgusting detail. Nor is this stuff allowed to take qniet position amid general news, bnt it is thrust into ridiculous prominence by all the ingenious devices of the printer's art, by lavish display and startling head-lines.

We have purposely made this condemnation sweeping and inclusive, becanse all have been guilty, some in greater degree than others, but all far beyond deceucy or common sense. *Herald* and *World*, *Times* and *Tribune*, *Sun* and *Star*, *Truth* and *Journal*, *News* and *Telegram*, *Commercial* and *Mail*, *Graphic* and *Post*, have seemed to vie with each other in cramming their readers with huge daily doses of prize-fighting gossip.

It would be well for the editors-in-chief of these jonrnals to carefully review their files for the past month. They will surely find therein much food for reflection, much righteous cause for shame. Possibly such an examination might convince them that their own reputations and their duty to their readers unite in demanding a prompt and sweeping reform in the management of their news departments, and the immediate relegation of pugilism to its proper position—in the police reports.

We are proud to be able to state the gratifyiug fact that the reputable sporting newspapers of America have not in any way assisted in the present absurd apotheosis of prize-fighting, and their columns are not soiled with pugilistic filth.

Harriman Gets Left.

C. A. Harriman the pedestrian ran in a twenty mile race against a field of amateurs at Nevada City last Satnrday evening and was heaten nearly a mile. The details of the affair are thus given in the *Transcript*: The conditions of the race were that the champion shonld run 20 miles, the ten amateurs to rnn two consecntive miles each. The track measured 30 laps to the mile, and was nearly square. The sawdnst had appeared dry enough when first laid, hut the warmth of the room soon hronght out the moisture in it, aud the track was thus rendered too slippery for fast running. Shortly after 8 o'clock Harriman and A. E. Oliver got off for the first two miles, hut on the first lap the champion's feet flew from nnder him on a turn and he fell headlong. Picking himself up as soon as possible, hut not till Oliver had gained a lap, he started off again more cautiously and did not meet with another accident during the evening. Oliver gained 1½ laps on him in two miles, and was then relieved hy Len Holhrook who gained 2⅔ laps. Thomas Eddy gained a sparse third, and Frank Vaughn gained two-thirds. This placed Harriman 5 laps hehind at the beginning of the eighth mile, hut he recovered 1¾ laps on Owen Harrigan and 4¼ on C. C. Watts, which placed him 1 lap in the lead. Oliver then returned for a second run and gained 6½ laps. By this time the track was so badly cut up and heavy that Harriman had to make every step with extreme care, and he fouud it impossible to let himself out under the circumstances, while the amatenrs heing of smaller size did not seem to experience any tronhle in keeping their legs under them. S. A. Chase gained 9⅔ laps, Wm. Mooney 11⅓, and A. O. Roy 1, making the amateurs 27⅓ laps, or about nine-teuths of a mile, ahead at the close of the 20 miles. The contest was quite spirited, the only drawhack heing the condition of the track which stretched the time of the 20 miles ont to 2 hours and 45 minutes.

Heel and Toe.

John Callahan met Thomas Pearson, a Vallejo walker, at Amory Hall in that city last Monday evening for a five-mile walk in which the record was in no way endangered. The reporter of the Vallejo *Chronicle* who is pleased to call it a very exciting affair fnrnishes the following particulars: The track was not of the hest for a match of this description, there heing twenty-two laps to the mile which made the turns very short. Pearson made his appearance at 8:55, aud made several laps, which fairly exhihited his easy, graceful gait. He was the favorite from the commencement. At five minntes past nine Callahan put in an appearance ou the track, and walked around the course several times, his quick nervous movements presenting quite a contrast to his opponent. At 9:23 the start was made; and Pearson took the lead almost from the start. The first mile was made in eight minutes and sixteen seconds, the record on the board reading: Pearson 8:16; Callahan 8:17. On the seveuth lap of the secoud mile, Callahau passed Pearson soon after passing the turu, and kept the lead until near the end of the last lap of the fifth mile, when Pearson by a quick spurt, passed his opponent, and was awarded the race. The time as kept hy the timer and recorded hy the scorers are: Second mile, Callahan, 17:04; Pearson, 17:05; third mile, Callahan, 26; Pearson, 26:01; fourth mile, Callahan, 34:59; Pearson, 34:60; fifth mile, Pearson, 42:24¾; Callahan 42:25. This would make the time of each consecutive mile be: First, 8:16; second, 8:48; third, 8:50; fourth, 8:59; fifth, 8:41¾. The race was very satisfactcry to a majority of the spectators, who rewarded every spurt with manifestations of applause. The contestants put forth every effort, and many who witnessed a contest of this description for the first time were convinced that pedestrianism is iudeed a great test of physical endurance. At the close of the race, objections were made hy Callahan on the score that Pearson had stepped on his heels, aud also that he won the race by running in at the close. The judges held that the first was an accideut, aud ignored the second. Pool selling was not at all lively, hut what few pools were sold the odds were two to one in favor of Pearson.

Maurice Viguaux, the French expert hilliard-player, who was engaged to come to this country to play in the Chicago aud New York tournaments, did not sail from Havre on Saturday last, as was announced. It is asserted that Vignaux has been frightened by the receut sinking of two steamers and has refused to come over on any consideration; hut this is denied hy the H. W. Collender Company of New York, to whom he is uuder contract to play.

Mr. L. B. Lindsley, one of the intelligent and earnest stock breeders of the Weh-foot State, has been visiting the stock farms around the bay, and sailed for home, via Portlaud, last Tuesday.

Owing to a press upon our columns our "Answers to Correspondeuts" department has been rather cavalierly treated of late. We shall eudeavor to hring it up to date next week.

GAME PROTECTION.

Views of Some Leading Sportsmen on the Proposed Amendments.

A. W. Havens.

A. W. Havens, a member of the gun club of this city and also connected with the Alameda Sportsman's Club, heartily indorsed a shortening of the quail open season, as it would result in increased sport in a very short time. As a general rule quail were not full grown at the expiration of the present close season. The proposed amendment requiring farmers or others who object to shooting on their premises to post notices to that effect at intervals of fifty acres did not meet with his approval, as in his opinion it would work a great hardship on those whose land ran up into the mountains, where no hunter would care to roam about in search of game. The result of enforcing such a provision would be to literally cover broad fields with sign posts, and all to no purpose. His experience led him to believe that any reputable sportsman could readily obtain permission to enter private or inclosed lands for the purpose of shooting, without the necessity of placing himself in the position of a trespasser. Very naturally, the farmers objected strenuously to the presence of pot hunters and careless persons upon their lands, because their negligence often threatened valuable interests. Gates were left open, and not unfrequently fires were started which caused much damage. The posting of notices as provided in the amendment would not in his judgment exert any influence in favor of hunting preserves for these reasons. The attention of the legislators should be directed to the suppression of shooting by moonlight, or in a comparatively short time ducks would be exceedingly scarce. Invariably of a night ducks, and water fowl generally, came into the feeding grounds, only to be frightened away by reckless hunters, who for every one they killed succeeded in driving fully one hundred away. The Alameda County Sportsmen's Association had incorporated in its by-laws a provision against moonlight shooting and he believed the same should be done by the other sporting clubs.

F. H. Putzman.

F. H. Putzman stated that as a rule the amendments presented on behalf of the State Sportsmen's Association answered all the requirements of game laws. Issue had been joined as between sportsmen and the farmers, the latter taking high ground as to the destruction of their vineyards and crops by an invasion of quail and ducks. Their interests necessarily conflicted to a certain extent and would always continue to be somewhat antagonistic. The farmers were obliged to protect their crops, and could not be expected to sacrifice them for the purpose of maintaining a greater or less number of ducks or quail. For this reason, though moonlight shooting frightened ducks away from the feeding grounds, it could hardly be asked, in justice to the farmers, that they confine their shooting to the daytime. Quail should be so restricted as to allow them to propagate. The present limit found the brood very small, while the oppressive heat rendered the sport exceedingly poor. The trapping of quail, in sections of the country where they abound and where they were destructive to the crops, should be allowed for the purpose of stocking other sections.

Jerry Browell Jr.

Jerry Browell Jr., Secretary of the Cosmopolitan Shooting Club, was very pronounced in his opinion that unless steps were taken to prevent the indiscriminate killing of game sportsmen would soon be obliged to seek pastures new for the pursuit of hunting. The bill which allowed farmers to kill quail in and out of season aimed a fatal blow at the laws, and if adopted would rob them of their force and meaning. On the other hand, a proper regard should be had for the welfare of the farmer in the pursuit of his legitimate interests, so that his crops should not be made dependent upon the pleasure of hunters. Amusement and business were hardly convertible terms, and if circumstances arose which rendered moonlight shooting necessary for the protection of crops, or vineyards, nothing should be incorporated in the game laws which should prevent it. In support of this position, he cited the ravages which had been made at Mowry's ranch, a favorite resort for sportsmen, where ducks in a period of two days had almost ruined a valuable crop. In brief, he believed in extending to the farmer the same protection and privileges requested by sportsmen.

H. Spencer,

a prominent member of the California Wing Shooting Club expressed much confidence in the provisions of the bill emanating from the State Sportsmen's Association. The shortening of the open and the corresponding lengthening of the close season was a most wholesome change, and would no doubt be fully appreciated in the event of the bill being adopted. From personal experience as regards the shooting of quail the sport about September was by no means such as to enthuse the average sportsman, because at that time quail were not only far from attaining full growth, but were also unfit for even good food. An extension of the close season would give them ample time to propagate and to become sufficiently strong and numerous to afford excellent shooting. Under the present system it was only a question of time when the choicest hunting grounds would be stripped of every vestige of game, leaving nothing with which to divert the hunters view from a useless tramp. He also stated in connection with what is popularly known as the farmers' bill, that its passage would virtually do away with the game laws, as promiscuous shooting in and out of season or even trapping of quail under these conditions would be attended with the most serious consequence to game interests. Every precaution which might be taken against any abuse of the power conferred upon farmers would practically be valueless. Moonlight shooting he believed could not be justly prohibited, because it would operate against farming interests, by threatening the crops. Invariably ducks swarmed upon fertile fields at night, making feeding grounds out of them and frequently ruining whole acres. The only protection which farmers could resort to was moonlight shooting, and in view of these facts he objected to any provision which would take this means of solving the difficulty from them.

P. McShane,

Another enthusiastic shooter, was in favor of modifying the laws so as to afford some protection to snipe. In other respects, he was perfectly satisfied with the bill supported by the State Sportsmen'a Association. The open season for quail, duck and snipe should commence on the 1st day of October, continuing until February 1st, with a further extension in favor of snipe until the first day of March. The proposed alterations in the law protecting deer were highly commendable. Speaking with reference to the objection made by those living in the valleys, that they had no opportunity of shooting deer until they were driven into the valleys by the snowfall in the mountains, he said that the objection was frivolous, inasmuch as sportsmen from this city were obliged to make extended trips before arriving upon the shooting grounds, and sportsmen in the northern portion of the State should be expected to subject themselves to some inconvenience for the ultimate good of the sport. The fish laws, in his estimation, were well adapted to the requirements of the occasion and needed little or no modification. The bill presented on behalf of the farmers and providing for indiscriminate shooting was well calculated to defeat the very object of the game laws, and rendered futile any efforts at game protection.

J. K. Orr.

Vice-President of the State Sportsmen's Association and a member of the Gun Club, who has given the subject of game protection considerable attention during a period of over ten years, during which time he has been prominently identified with field sports, had very fixed ideas concerning the proposed amendments. He believed that no extended argument was necessary in support of the importance of certain legislation prescribing during which season game should be killed. He was satisfied that if some salutary provisions regulating the open and close seasons had been incorporated in the laws ten years ago, the complaint of depleted forests and streams would have no foundation at present. As it is the cutting off of two weeks at the commencement and a similar period at the end of the present open season was a move in the right direction. Experience demonstrated that quail were not fit for good sport by the middle of September, and as a rule the brood were unable to protect themselves and could hardly be considered good eating. This was especially the case when the rains extended into April and May. Should the matter of game protection reach an unexpected climax bringing rival interests into conflict, some allowance might possibly be made for the climatic difference between the northern and southern counties. For instance, quail in Los Angeles mature earlier than in other localities. Following out the same line of argument, some respect should be paid to the desires of the upper country gentlemen relative to the deer law. Complaint was made by them that restrictive clauses of the present game law virtually prevented them from shooting deer, because until driven from the mountains into the valleys by reason of the snow, the casual hunters were obliged to forego their favorite sport. In view of these facts, it might be well to insert a clause in the law providing for shooting in the northern counties, making the open season commence on October 1st and end on January 1st.

The prevailing idea founded upon experience, is that when deer are beginning to rut they should not be hunted. In the first place they are unfit for food, and secondly they too easily fall a prey to ruthless hunters, whose only object is to kill as many as possible for market purposes. During the rutting season, the flesh of the deer is strongly impregnated with a musty flavor which is highly disagreeable. The ravages of pot-hunters, and the little respect paid for the close season, made deer exceedingly scarce, so that if the breeding stock which now remained, and a very limited one at that, was killed off, a short time only would elapse before deer shooting would have to be abandoned. A law should be adopted preventing the killing of does for at least twenty years, and if possible made perpetual. By this means, the sport would be preserved and gradually the number of deer would be very materially increased. Speaking in relation to Section 8 of the proposed amendments, Mr. Orr stated that the passing of a law which compelled property owners who objected to shooting on their premises to post notices to that effect at intervals of fifty acres would work a great hardship and would entail a very considerable outlay of money. He believed that the power to grant or withhold permission to shoot upon private land should rest entirely with the proprietor and that he should not be compelled to signify his wishes by going to the trouble and expense of posting notices according to the proposed amendment. It was a comparatively easy matter for a sportsman to obtain permission to shoot on enclosed land, but farmers were obliged to protect themselves against the vandalism of hoodlums who had no respect for private rights and whose visits were invariably accompanied by broken fences, strayed cattle and not unfrequently disastrous fires, the results either of their carelessness or downright cussedness. If persisted in, the attempt to force farmers to placard their lands would lead to an inevitable conflict as between sportsmen and landowners, and the result would be that no shooting would be allowed. Under the head of moonlight shooting, he stated that no more serious mistake could possibly be made than to allow its continuance, as it was the means of driving off the ducks from feeding grounds, and that the flash of the gun frightened them so that they never returned. It was of prime importance that certain ducks should be protected, such as the mallard, gadwell, wood or summer ducks and the cinnamon teal, because they remained in the State throughout the year, while the others, being migratory, protected themselves. The difficulty, however, would be that hunters would not stop to consider what ducks were included in the operation of the law, but would fire away indiscriminately so that a general duck law was imperative. He was also in favor of a law protecting snipe.

THE STAGE.

The Baldwin.

The production of "Young Mrs. Winthrop" at the Baldwin Theater created a great deal of public interest, not only on account of the drama that had been pronounced so successful in New York, but also in regard to the debut of Miss Carrie Turner, who, having created the part, made her debut here as Constance in the title role. The motive of the play is as trite as its treatment is bright, impassioned, humorous and interesting. The estrangement of two young, happy people through the causeless jealousy of the wife, and their reconciliation at a late period has formed the basis of a thousand dramatic works, with the ever same foreseen denouement, but it is safe to say that the story was never told in a more winsome and delightful manner than is the case with this last production from the pen of Bronson Howard. The idea of depending more on a quiet, pathetic method that appeals to the sympathy of the audience rather than seeking strong dramatic scenes that arouse the imagination is to be traced, as usual, to the French stage, where a quarter of a century ago since a little, simple, one-act piece, entitled "La Joie Fait Peur," written by Madame Emil de Giradin, filled the classic Theatre Francais for an entire season. Later Madame Vestris produced it at the London Lyceum under the name of "Sunshine thro' the Clouds," and in the principal part she closed her brilliant theatrical career. Such a gem did not escape the appreciative research of Dion Boucicault, who, as "Kerry," made it one of the principal parts of his repertoire. Other pure and simple stories followed in imitation of this charming play, and at one time it seemed as if the French dramatic art were to reach a higher plane in morality and suggestiveness, but it was quickly found that there was a patronage to this style of entertainment that was limited to the boxes and stalls, and the managers were forced to return to plays that were treated in a more powerful method, and then came "The Two Orphans," "Led Astray," "The Danicheffs," "A Celebrated Case," and other dramas that attracted all the elements of a fickle, but generous public. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" is a bright example of the higher and purer dramatic art, but it is doubtful if the play will ever achieve, outside of New York, the success of any one of the above mentioned plays, and its production at the Queen's Theater in London will be followed with a great amount of interest, as there, as in New York, there are a great many families who will not visit a theater to witness plays in which the transgression of the commandment forms the basis of the plot.

"Young Mrs. Winthrop" is admirably cast and put upon the stage, and Miss Carrie Turner, although lacking somewhat of dramatic fire in some of the more exciting scenes (that may indeed, have been toned down to order) created a very favorable impression as the heroine, and she was ably seconded by E. J. Buckley as Douglas Winthrop, this young actor showing such study combined with natural talent that will soon place him at the head of his profession in this line of business. Miss Sydney Cowell does not appear to grasp the possibilities of such a part as Mrs. Dick Chetwyn, that would suit Mrs. John Wood like a glove, but she is pleasant and glosses over with great skill some of the bright cynical remarks of the dashing widow. Miss Enid Leslie as the blind girl played with naturalness and simplicity, but is it not time that so old a method of playing on the sympathy of the audience through such a calamity as blindness should be tabooed by our leading dramatic scribes? Mr. and Mrs. Whiffen were, as usual, most acceptable in their parts and the minor characters were given with quiet effect in unison with the tone of the piece. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" ought to have a good month's run. The two interiors by W. T. Porter are gems of decorative art and no expense has been spared to ensure success.

Ellmenreich at Haverly's.

At the California, Madam Ellmenreich has continued her engagement to moderate business, and her impersonation of Adrienne Lecouvreur and Marie Stuart confirms the previous impressions of her undoubted talent and dramatic strength, but at the same time show that the artist has yet to undergo a course of severe study and practice before she can overcome the difficulties of the English language, especially in the more impassionate scenes of these exacting parts. Madam Ellmenreich has scored a success, and when the ordeal of playing in a foreign language relaxes the holding on the imagination, so that she can give a more delicate shading to the lighter parts of the characters, she is bound to be foremost among our dramatic attractions especially if she can secure "Odette" or some other similar play that would show her talent to the utmost advantage. The support in many respects was inferior to that rendered by the German artists and was not up to the usual standard of excellence at this theater. On Monday next "The City," a new melodrama by Len Grover will be presented for the first time after a long and careful preparation.

Bush Street Theater.

After the delightful whimsicalities of the Rice Surprise Party, the production of "My Sweetheart" suffered somewhat by comparison, but the light play with its songs, dances and quaint love making will be of sufficient attraction to insure good business for two weeks. when "Pop" will once more fill the Bush Street Theater to repletion. Miss Minnie Palmer is a bright, vivacious little party who at once enlists popular favor, and although the piece requires no great amount of talent, she is very agreeable and attractive in all her business which is somewhat suggestive of the Lotta effects. R. E. Graham has confirmed the good impression he made here, and met with a cordial reception. The other personages are well presented and T. H. Hawkins as a sport down on his luck gives a neat and forcible bit of character acting that shows he possesses true dramatic instinct that will lead to speedy promotion in his career. "My Sweetheart" will be continued all next week.

Emerson's.

At the Minstrels the business continues to be from "fair to fine," and next week will witness another change in the programme, the chief attraction being a burlesque on "The Marescot," which is said to abound in good things and pretty songs and concerted music. The management deserves great credit for this constant search after novelties, and that is the only way in which a minstrel company can compete successfully with the other amusements of the city.

"Through Fire."

At the Grand Opera House a new drama will be given on Monday and during the week under the management of Mr. Aveling. It is entitled "Through Fire," and is said to possess a strong and interesting plot.

The Tivoli.

The Tivoli has scored another triumph with "The Bridge of Sighs," a comic opera composed in Offenbach's earlier and sprightlier manner. The work is admirably mounted and costumed, and the principal characters are well sustained save in the comic element, where a disposition is shown to create merriment by mere buffoonery instead of more legitimate effects. The piece promises to secure a long run.

CENTERBOARD BOATS.—After describing a certain race of last season the New York *Spirit* says: "More conclusive proof, we think, can hardly be afforded of the superiority of the centerboard yacht so far as speed is concerned, and we know that they are handier every way, and much more suited to our yachting waters. Just now the demand seems to be for keel boats of a small class. We venture to predict that in every instance they will be beaten by old centerboards of the same size. The cutter craze, which prevailed to some extent last season, has happily passed away, and so far as we have yet learned, there is not a single keel sloop building that has not plenty of beam. As a relic of this cutter mania, we have now the demand for the deep keel sloop. There is nothing particularly objectionable about such craft; they will be safe and comfortable boats, but, alas, they will also be slow, and that is fatal to anything bearing the title of yacht, and in the end we think it will be found that nothing yet has been discovered for the purpose of yachting that is an improvement on the centerboard schooner or sloop."

THE STABLE.

Fasteners of Toe-Weights.

The most convenient method of attaching toe-weights is by using a spur which is welded to the front part of the shoe or tip. The convenience arises from there being no trouble with other kinds of fastenings as in one patented invention the only thing necessary is to slip the weight on, when the bevel of the spur and the tapering form securely holds it in place. It is evident that every time the foot strikes the ground the more firm will he the clasp, and to release it, several sharp blows with a hammer will he necessary. With this, of course, there can be no change in position, and to give the power to regulate the height of the weight on the foot a screw has been added in some of them. A thread is cut in a hole in the weight and the screw acting in this presses against the spur and any desired elevation can he obtained.

But the great drawback to the stationary and unremovable spur is that in the first place it is unsightly, and a still graver objection is that there is a chance for the horse to injure itself. Very frequently a horse will scrape a foot against the opposite leg, and in that case the sharp edge of the bevel will do damage. When the animal is walking, led by the bridle, a sudden start from fright, or, perhaps, in play, the legs are crossed, and injury follows.

Last summer we saw a mare belonging to Mr. Titus which caught the spur and bent it so far forward that it was in a horizontal position when she came back to the stable. Nearly all the appliances to do away with the objections of a stationary spur have made necessary the mutilating of the horn in order to make a slot through which the part that fastened it to the shoe could he thrust.

When the spur is detached there is an ugly looking cut in which gravel and clay will accumulate, and in some cases become so firmly impacted that it is troublesome to remove. In the many experiments I have tried with weights there was one plan that I thought highly of until I fell on one much simpler and in every respect better, and which will be described hereafter. In that which has been discarded there was a piece of steel in the shape of a keystone, about the length and width of those worn as a watch charm, and an eighth of an inch in thickness. The front part was so fashioned that a semi-circle of about three-eighths of an inch in diameter projected upward and in this a hole was drilled at right angles to the slope of the front part of the hoof, and a thread cut in it. The back part of the projection was also filed away to the same angle as the bole, and the whole thing hardened so that there would be little wear. A place was filed in the shoe, or rather the tip, and the keystone driven in, the edges having been beveled so that it was held fast. The front part of the keystone was finsh with the toe, and a round file used to cut away the horn where the projection came. The part cut away would be about the same as for a very small clip, and the file being of the same diameter as the projection a close fit was insured. The spur extending up the foot was the same as that in common use, and the lower portion was turned at a right angle, and formed into a screw to fit the threads in the other part. Picking the foot up, a few revolutions sent the screw home with the spur in the center of the foot ready to attach the weight, the concavity of which kept the screw from turning, which was rendered impossible by the strap of the quarter boot.

When the spur was detached a screw was put in the hole and the head sunk so low as to leave a perfectly smooth surface. This short description will be found sufficient, especially as a far better plan will be given, though after several months use I was so highly impressed with its advantages over others that I had tried that the papers were prepared to apply for a patent.

"Strap weights," viz., those that depended on straps for the main fastenings, have generally gone out of use. By far the best of that kind I ever used was the Eureka, the bent hook of which through the round hole in the toe of the shoe giving it such a strong grasp that it was not necessary to bind it very hard with the strap.

There is scarcely a shadow of doubt of the ill effects which follow the binding of the foot with a tightly drawn strap, especially when the lower part of the foot is held by a full shoe. The spring of the coronent is thus fettered, and the whole foot is hampered. I overcame that objection in the Eurekas, as the use of tips entailed a fastening which did not go round the heel, and a slot was filed, partly in the tip and partly in the horn, to receive the strap. At that time I thought it imperative that there should he a projection like the heel of a shoe to keep the strap from slipping under the foot, but since then have discovered a method to prevent the strap from coming down which will be explained hereafter. With one exception, all of the toe-weights that I have seen have depended in a measure on the shoe for either the whole or a portion of the fastening, and, consequently, a loss of the shoe compelled the loss of the weight. The exception is something similar to the kind I have used before I had any knowledge that there was anything like it, though in all probability the other is entitled to priority. That was to fasten the weight to the horn with screws similar to a wood-screw, two being used to give the required solidity. These are set in an angle, the points inclining together, and there is no question that for any weight not too heavy the fastening is safe. I wrote to the inventor for specimens which were received last August, my intentions being to give them a trial, but as they were so nearly like the kind I had been using, and in one respect having a preference for my own, have no used them. In one important particular they are superior to those I use as they do not require anything but the two screws to hold them in place, mine necessitating the use of quarter boots, and there are horses, particularly colts, which are liable to chafe with the best constructed boot.

Those which I received weigh six ounces each, and the screws project three-eighths of an inch. From center to center of the hole on the inside is one and three-eighths inches, and when the screws are pressed home in the countersink there is an inch between the points. This converging of the points not only gives a better hold, the same as dovetailing, but it also lessens the danger of penetrating through a thin wall. From being accustomed to the spurs welded to the shoe and the other plans for fastening toe-weights people are prone to think that so simple a contrivance is not sufficient, if even there was no danger from wounding the sensitive portion of the foot. They will also argue that there must be motion enough to loosen the screw, and that after a few times the thread in the horn will be worn smooth. That it is effective I know from the tenacity with which the live horn will hold even a smaller screw than those which are used, and if the screw is driven home there is not motion enough to cause it to lose its hold. Those that I have tried have demonstrated this view to be correct, inasmuch as on two occasions the quarter boot slipped and the screw still held the weight in place. Although I have used mine for some time before the date of the patent which covers the fastening with screws to the horn it is probably an infringement, and in describing it it must not be considered a warrant for others to use it. I took a piece of sheet brass an eighth of an inch in thickness, and cut it into the form I wanted. It is something of the shape of a heart with a continuation below to the desired length. If the design was to have the weight low on the foot it was short, and if high long. Near the bottom a hole is made for the screw to go through, the corresponding hole in the horn being from a quarter to half an inch above the junction of the horn and tip. The desired weight made of the same sheet brass or thicker copper is riveted to the heart-shaped part, having the same concavity to fit the convexity of the hoof. The part next the foot is carried up nearly to the coronet, and an outside strip is also made of the same length. The object of this is to form a slot through which the lower strap of the quarter-boot is passed and the upper strap is run through a leather loop constructed as follows: Being impressed with the idea that there should be some elastic material between the weight and the foot, a piece of leather of the same shape, though covering rather more surface, was used for lining, the rivets which fasten the plates together holding it, and the upper part is turned over back to the rivet, forming the loop. This is to have a softer material near the coronet than the metal. The quarter-boot must he made with double straps and to cover a part of the heel so as to insure it from slipping down. The straps are buckled when the weight is higher on the foot than it is to be worn, and then pushed down so that the screw can he introduced. Notwithstanding the added thickness of the leather lining the longest screw I have used has been five-eighths of an inch, No. 9, and in most instances one-half an inch of the same number. Before using the screws in the horn and previous to the keystone fastener being thought of, I tried cutting a thread in the tip and the horn, half in each. But the thread on the metal part was too fine for the horn and it was unsatisfactory. At that time I did not think of using the ordinary woodscrew, and the small taps and dies that I had were very finely cut.

The use of the woodscrew not only taught me a better manner of fastening the toe-weights, as it also helped me out of a difficulty in attaching scalping-boots to a bare foot. To keep these in place I thought it was imperative to have at least one projection at the heel in order to fasten it properly, and in the case of Anteeo followed the practice heretofore described of wearing a three-quarter shoe. With that I used the keystone at first, and then the woodscrew driven into the horn. A thin piece of metal was let into the quarter boot for the screw to pass through, and I found the method far superior to a strap drawn through a slot. But Antevolo also needed the protection of a scalper, and every plan I tried of attaching it to the speedy cut above was a failure. I tried several ways without any success, and as a last resort put on the boot the same as if there was a projecting heel. Luckily the scalper was made of the hardest, stiffest leather, and the heel strap was doubled at the place where it would rest on a shoe. I took another piece of moderately thick leather, perhaps two inches wide, uniting it together after the heel strap was slipped between. The job was complete and the only instance the boot came off was when I had been negligent in renewing the hole and the horn wore away until there was nothing to hold. The best place I have found to place the screw is about an inch outside of the center of the toe, and the leather is cut out in a curve back of the screw to near the same as when fastening the toe-weights and quarter-boots; the strap is buckled before it is shoved down to its place and in this way the tugging at the strap is avoided. The job is much easier than when the other method of fastening the scalper is followed, and the danger of the strap breaking is done away with.

It is far easier to make the holes in the horn than many imagine. I use a small Morse drill, put in a handle and a few seconds all-sufficient. Where two screws are used there must be due care taken to drill the holes in the foot exactly corresponding with those in the metal, though this is easily done by using in the first place a Morse drill, the same size as the hole in the weight, and by giving it a turn or two the center is marked for the smaller. Drive that screw home, having been careful to give the proper angle, and then put in the other hole.

I have no desire to induce people to use any particular pattern of weight. My preferences are not offered as a guide for others to follow, and it may be that there are drawbacks that I have failed to discover.

Meager as this appendix is in suggestions, and though I am loth to present it in the shape that I do, my readers will coincide with me that it is better than to mislead with opinions which have no firmer basis than the wildest conjectures. That immense benefits have followed the introduction of toe-weights is beyond question; that the ill effects have been reduced at least ninety per cent. by a more intelligent use is also certain; that the advantages have far overbalanced the drawbacks I implicitly believe, and the trainer of trotters who does not make use of them in some cases is either very fortunate in the pupils he has or is behind the times.

When colts are doing well, going squarely, improving in speed as rapidly as a reasonable man can desire, my advice is to get well enough alone. When the reverse is the case, and there is a tendency to hitch, singlefoot, pace, shorten the strides, etc., try weights, light at first, heavier if these do not correct. But it also must be borne in mind that every ounce is additional strain on the muscles and tendons, and oftentimes in the training of trotters, as in other pursuits, "the more haste the less speed."

The "side-weight" question is even more troublesome to me than that which pertains to the forefoot, and further than to give the result of a few experiments, and the reasoning which these have led to I will not go. Nearly twenty years ago I wrote that the action of the forelegs was more under the control of man than that of the hind, and this assumption I still hold to be correct. In common with a large majority of men of the present day who have paid a good deal of attention to the trotting action I have changed the views, in some respect, in regard to an "open gait," and in place of considering it essential that the hind legs should be carried apart enough to clear the forelegs on the outside have become convinced that it is not necessary. Some of the fastest go close with their hind feet, and usually the Electioneers carry both fore and hind feet near together. If there is no cutting or wounding of coronet, pastern, shin or knee this is manifestly a hnsbanding of force, the same as when there is just knee and hock action sufficient to give length of stride. Excess of action of any kind is a waste of physical force, and the smooth, easy-going trotter takes the same status as the "daisy-cutter" among racehorses. But when a horse carries the limbs so that they receive a violent blow from the passing foot some remedy has to be discovered. Though in a great number of instances boots offer sufficient protection there are cases when they fail to give the protection, and valuable as these appendages are there are cases beyond the power they possess to correct. In such a case as when the shin, ankle or pastern of the hind leg was struck, the nearly unanimous agreement among trainers was to use side-weights, under the impression that by putting them on the outside of the feet the legs would be carried farther apart. I felt the utmost confidence that this was the correct idea, and in a previous chapter give the history of a pacer that was cured of a habit of knocking his knees by weighting the outside of his front shoes and giving his slow work with an instrument in "his fork" that kept up a steady outward pressure. I am of the opinion now that the benefit came from the pressing outward, as that was continued some length of time, and when driven fast afterwards the martingale, that part of it which came between the legs, was made wide and padded.

Something over a year ago when studying the effect of the weights that the commonly accepted theory was wrong and that a contrary result would follow. For instance to take a rod, and set it swinging like a pendulum, whichever side the weight was placed there would follow a divergence from a vertical line, the bent being away from the weight, the center of gravity would be nearer the weight in order to equalize the sides. When the leg was in motion there would be an analogy between it and the pendulum, but then arose the question of overcoming the inertia and that might counteract the tendency to swing away from the weight. In order to give it a practical test I had a set of hind shoes made for X X, the inside web being double the outside and consequently twice the weight. Each shoe weighed eighteen ounces, twelve on the inside from the center of the toe back, to six ounces on the outer part. Riding behind him in a skeleton wagon before the shoes were put on and afterwards I thought that I could plainly see that he went wider. He wore these shoes from February 14th to March 30, 1882, and when pulled off that from the right foot weighed 15½ ounces, and the left 15 ounces. This difference in the wear was, doubtless, owing to an injury to the hock joint which made it a trifle stiff, and consequently there was more of a sliding motion, less hock action than in the other. The same day the shoes were removed I drove him to the track, and though he moved easier without the heavy hind shoes, it was perceptible that the feet were carried closer together. Before making this test I had a conversation with Hon. A. P. Whitney of Petaluma which arose from a question he asked. The query was: "What do you consider the proper method to follow when a horse brushes the outside of his forefoot in passing it with the hind?" The reply was that if he had asked the question a few weeks before I should have answered promptly: "use side-weights on the outside of his hind feet," but now I was in doubt of that being the right course. He then informed me that he had a horse which just grazed the forefoot, and following instructions he ap-

ied eide-weights. In place of "carrying him further out" as he was assured would he the result, he went eo much further in the opposite direction that he struck squarely into his heel and with so much force as to "knock him off hie feet."

The only other illustration apart from my own tests, was a test which John A. Goldsmitb made with Inca. He had the same views I formerly shared, and in a conversation last summer advocated the placing the weight on the outside. One of his "string" was the stallion Inca hy Woodford Mambrino, from the dam of Del Sur and Romero. He was a horse of peculiar action, twisting his fore feet outwards, and anything but a true-gaited trotter.

The sboes put on Inca weighed eleven ounces each, the inner side being wide enough to give twice the weight of metal, and with these there was a manifest improvement in his speed and manner of going. He had a record of 2:32, or about that, when Goldsmith got him, and after the change in his shoes he trotted at Santa Rosa in the 2:30 class, winning the first heat in 2:27, second to Albert W in the second heat in 2:27, and wou the third in 2:27¾, Albert W winning the race.

From Anteeo wearing the outside of his ehoe while the inner was scarcely bright, and also thinking the three-quarter shoe so much better for the hind foot, I nsed that pattern.

Becoming convinced, however, that the weight on the outside was inimical I had full hind shoes made, the onter side narrow and thick, the inner thin and wide, tbe object being to make the weigbt eqnal, and keep the foot as nearly level as possible dnring the period of wear. This did not make a perceptihle difference, and so I retnrned to the three-qnarter ehoe, covering the outside in order to have a rest for the heel strap of the scalping-hoot. With the steel coming on the inside there was eo little wear of the metal that in ten days or two weeks the foot wonld have quite a cant to the ontside. This was in a measure obviated by leaving the inner side bare, and I deemed it better to guard against a wrong twist than to obtain the sligbt benefit of weight on the inside. But after finding ont that a scalping-hoot conld be kept in place without the projecting heel I decided to put tips on behind as the only place he wore much of the metal away was at the toe and ahont half way back on the ontside, and a short distance hack of the toe on the inside. That part of the tip was made wider in order to eqnalize the weight, and they were set on Decemher 20th. While wearing tbese the only work he had was jogging on tbe road, driven by the man who takes care of him, and he reported that he handled himself better than in anything he had worn hefore. On the 18th of January I pulled off tbe hind tips, which were worn almost to an edge, put on front tips weighing three ounces each, and cut away his heels a good deal to bring them on a level with the tip. The hind feet were left bare and the edges ronnded. I moved him tbrongh the stretcb the next day, and he handled himself very well withont anything in the shape of boots. Since tben I have driven him occasionally, pntting on toe-weights of 3¾ onnces and quarter-boots, and restricting his fast work to brusbes throngh the stretch. The hind feet I keep level by cutting the inside every few days to correspond with the wear on the outer and being careful to ronnd the edges to guard against breaking. When wearing tips in front and three-quarter shoes behind, all the boots he reqnired were ankle and scalping boots; with the tips, toe-weighte and quarter-boots, and hind feet entirely bare, he reqnires shin boots with a speedy cnt attachment, and these he marke with the outside of the fore foot and occasionally bruehes the ontside of the quarter-hoot with the inside of the hind foot. Now what is the cause of tbis going wider behind I will not undertake to say with any degree of anthority. I think he is showing more speed than be did previously, as he hauled the cart through the etretch in thirty-eight seconds, and I only drove him at his best for about two hundred yards. Last summer the toe-weighte were detrimental, retarding his speed in the few trials I gave them. Now they are snrely an advantage or else it is the change in his disposition that must be credited with the improvement. As he has hecome less obstinate, more ready to go, with a willingness to trot from the start, there may he something more poteut than the weights to ascrihe the change to. At all events, the data are presented, and my readers can draw the inferences.

Yankee Ingenuity.—An ingenious Yankee has devised a method of heating a car and keeping it at an even temperature any desired length of time. It is intended to facilitate the transportation of fruit and vegetables during cold weather, and if it is a practical success it will he of importance to California in enabling her to send her orchard and garden products East at all times of the year. There recently arrived in Boston from Houlton, Maine, a distance of 520 miles, a car load of potatoes kept from freezing by this new contrivance. It ie called an antomatic heater, and by a simple but ingenioue application of the principle of contraction and expansion of metals with cold and heat the flamo or fire is regnlated according to the outside temperature. If it is cold outside the fire hurns more hriskly. Ae it grows warmer out of doors the fire burns lower, the neceseity for more heat being done away with.

A Genuine Bull-Puncher.—The real bnll-puncher is not the man who exhorte a procession of beeves along a country road, bnt he who jabs the tired animals in a freight car to keep tbem from lying down and being trampled to death by othera. Every cattle train has a lot of pnnchers armed with stont hickory etaffs ten feet long with a eharp brad in one end. With this they stir np the animals in the cars at every etopping place, to keep them from lying down.

HERD AND SWINE.

Ayrshires as Milkers.

Below we give the records of the herd of C. M. Wiuslow, Esq., Brandou, Vt., for the paet three years:

	Weight.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Average.
Lady Avona third	1,200 lbs.	5,834½	6,542¾	6,355½	6,247
Rosa	1,110 "	5,934¾	6,085	6,460	6,159
Avona	1,100 "	7,950	8,154	6,346½	7,483
Rosella	905 "	7,003½	6,162½	6,524½	6,563
Ruth	1,130 "	5,158	6,586¾	7,500	6,414
Rebecca	1,020 "	5,276	5,935	6,676½	5,962
Roxie	1,055 "	6,301	7,599	7,920	7,273

Average weight of cows 1,074 pounds; average weight of milk for three years, 6,586 pounds.

Queen of Ayr has a record of 8,404½ pounds average for six consecntive years after she was 10 years old.

Lilly Dale has a record of 8,984 pouuds in 366 days.

Two daughtere of Queen of Ayr have records of 10,426 and 10,801 ponnds.

At a trial in Scotland the winning cow yielded an average of 26 pounde 5 onnces of milk in each of teu successive milkings, and after being pnt in grass "improved wonderfully in the amonnt of produce. She lately gave the astonishing quantity of 75 imperial pounds or 7½ imperial gallous of milk per day for several days in snccession. The largest quantity at one milking was 39 pounds."

Mr. L. Swetson of Amherst, Mass., says: "I have a small Ayrshire cow whose live weight is but 860 ponnds, six years old, imported when a year old, which gave 300 pounds of milk in seven days—equal to her live weight in twenty days."

Jean Armonr, six years old, averaged 54 pounds per day in a ten-day trial. Greatest quantity in one day, 58 pounds. Her milk was set separately for three days, and the cream from it prodnced 6 ponnds 3 onnces of butter of the fiuest quality. Her weight was 967 pounds.

It is asserted on good anthority that the first Ayrshire cow imported by the Massacbusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in 1837 yielded 16 pounds of bntter a week for several weeks in succession on grass feed only.

At a fair of the St. Lawrence Connty Agricultural Society three Ayrshire cows belonging to Edward M. Sbephard of Norfolk: The first cow, calved in May, yielded, the first week in July, 16 ponnds of butter or 2 ponnds 4 4-7 ounces per day. The second, calved June 20th, yielded first week in Jnly 14 pounds or 2 ponnds per day. The third, calved early in May, yielded first week in July, 15 pounds or 2 pounds 2 2-7 ounces per day. It was stated that these cows had nothing to eat but grass during the trial; that at the time of the trial there was a severe drouth prevailing in that place, and that the feed was very short in consequence of it.

Charles L. Flint, in his treatise on "Milch Cows and Dairy Farming," says: "The Ayrshire cow is said to assimilate or convert a larger proportion of her food into milk than any other breed of cows. So remarkable is this fact that all dairy farmers who have experience on this point agree in stating that an Ayrshire cow generally gives a larger return of milk for the food consumed than a cow of any other breed. They are pre-eminently a dairy hreed, surpassing all other breeds in the prodnction of rich milk and hutter on soils of medium fertility. The hest milkers I have ever known in the course of my ohservations were grade Ayrshires, larger in size than pnre bloods."

Dr. Geo. B. Loring of Salem, Mass., who keeps 90 cows on his farm for the pnrpose of selling milk, says that "since the introduction of Ayrshire cattle on his farm, the annual average yield of his herd has been one quart of milk per day, 365 qnarts per year more than it was previons to that time with the same keeping."

Ayrshires as Beef Cattle—Ada, an imported cow, was fattened, and her dressed weight was as follows: Beef, 882 pounds; tallow, 111 pounds; hide, 76 pounds; total, 1,009.

Edith Brown, a fonr-year-old cow, imported by Mr. Coutts of Mayfield, dressed 740 pounds.

Rilburn Lass, an old cow, also imported by Mr. Coutts, dressed 900 ponnds.

Minnie Gilpin, a two-year-old heifer, dressed 690 pounds.

The late Caleb W. Bement of Alhany, N. Y., a celcbrated breeder of thoroughbred cattle, and one of the first breeders of Berkshire hogs and Southdown sheep in this country, in a description of the Ayrshire cattle, describes them as "the Durhams in a smaller compass with increased milkiug facilities."

Orestes Pierce's Stock Farm.

On our way to the White mountains recently we met Mr. Orestes Pierce, of Boston, and received from him an invitation to visit his stock farm at East Baldwin, Me., on the line of the Portland & Ogdenshurg railroad. Availing ourselves of this privilege, we found ourselves taken from the station by a spanking pair of Knox colts, over a road which led through pine forests a distance of three miles, to Saddleback mountain, upon the southern slope of which the farm is situated. Mr. Pierce ie a gentleman of liheral cultnre, and though abandoning a professional career for that of a farmer, he snrrounds himself with hooks and pictures, and here in the country leads a life of ease and plenty which resembles that of an English country squire.

The buildings in their form aud finish, the stock of cattle and horses, and the land and fences bear the marks of a competent and carnest head. Jersey cattle are the chief tbonght, and we never saw their equal hefore; cowe costing thousands of dollars were as quietly munching their cuds as though they cost no more thau an ordinary animal. Great care is taken to insure their health by clean quarters, proper ventilation and good food. The herd numbers about one hundred and fifty, and in four years the loss by accideut or sickness has been but tbree in nnmber.

We were in season to see the milkiug; its cleanliness particularly struck us. Tbo milkers, men chosen hy reason of their disposition and ahility, put on special clothes and made their toilets ae for a great occasion. The milk paile were a novelty; they had covers on which the men sat while milking and there was a funnel and etrainer into which they milked, through which it was let into the side of the pail. Nothiug could be cleaner. As fast as a man filled his pail he weighed it, carried it to the end of tho harn and poured the milk into a large can through another strainer, thus doubling the precautiou for cleanliness. We followed that large can to the dairy where it was emptied into deep pans for setting, and in each case through not ouly another strainer but a doubled cloth in additiou. These caua wore put iu a tank of ice-cold water wbere they stay from ten to fourteen honrs; the cream is then taken off aud put into the cream pots to ripen before churning. Ripening cousists of aouring the cream alightly, in order to break the sack, which iucloses the glohnle of hutter, with less labor and dauger of injuring the grain of the hutter.

We did not have time to follow this particular can of milk through the various steps to butter, but we did see cream, which was sufficiently ripened, chnrned and mado into golden, fragrant hutter. Like all the ways of doing tbiugs at this farm, churning has its minute, careful details. When the cream was in the chnrn, the white-clad hntter maker who tested its temperaturo by a thermometer, told me he never started the churn nntil the temperature was right, and that he tested it several times during the operation. Jersey cream requires mnch less churning than that of other hreeds, aud to prevent injury to the quality of the hutter by its coming too quickly, the chnrn is revolved slowly. As soon as the particles of hutter make their appearance, the churn is stopped, wheu a little cold water is poured in to wash the hutter; the buttermilk is thus drained off aud the churn rocked gently to and fro, to gather the grains of hutter into a compact mass, it is then taken from the chnrn and put on a slate slab where it is pressed by wooden paddles until free from buttermilk, aud then salt is added. Only a small amount of ealt is nsed, ahout three ounces of salt to ten pounds of hutter. The salted butter is put iuto a cold room for eix or ten hours, when it is ready to he worked again and stamped. It ie put up in half-pound pats, each pat heing wrapped in a clotb, sixteen of these are pnt on a wooden tray and four of these trays fill a wooden chest; ice is put in the refrigerator which goes in the chest and the package sent under lock and key to Boston. One of these goes each day of the week. Each step of the making of this butter is attended hy the utmost cleanliness, and pure Jersey gilt edge is the resnlt.

Having watched the entire process of butter making we went back to the cattle. It is too much to undertake special mention of them by name, but we can say that this herd has been selected with great care to get large and persistent yielders. It sent eleven animals to the State fair last year, winning nine first, one second, one third and first preminms on the herd. A pretty good average! There is little demand in Maine for such fine costly animals, and the snrplns from hreeding is sold twice each year at auction in New York. The home, an old-fashioned brick mansion, is filled with all that makes life a pleasnre. We were well paid for stopping over. *Manchester (N. H.) Mirror and Farmer.*

William Child of Thetford, Vt., is a dairy farmer, keeping an average for the year of tweuty cows, which are largely thoroughbred Jerseys, whose excellence has heen tested hy the handsome yields of butter. His bntter record commences Jan. 1. In the year 1882 the butter product fell a little short of 5,000 ponnds. Included in his herd were a number of two and three-year-old heifers, and hence his dairy did not average npwards of seventeen full-grown cows, showing au average hutter yield of nearly 300 ponnds to the cow. He does not feed extravagantly, hut gives his animals two rations of hay per day, with four quarts of provender. He uses a creamer, churns twice or three times a week, gives the butter three thorough washings with cold water hefore it is taken ont of the churn, after which it is weighed, placed under the butter worker and again treated to another washing with water. It is finally salted at the rate of one-half onnce to the ponnd of butter. One teaspoonfnl of grauulated sugar is also added to each twenty-five pounds of hutter, and when sufficiently disseminated through the mass the butter is packed in five and ten-pound hoxes and forwarded by rail every Monday to a regular purchaser in Camhridge, Mass.

Sheep skins with wool on can be cured by this process: Take a teaspoonfnl of alum and two of saltpeter; pulverize and mix well; sprinkle tbe powder well on the flesh side of the skin and fold the skin with wool out and hang it in a dry place. In two or three days, or when dry, take it down and scrape with a blunt knife till clean and rub until supple. If to be colored, the wool should be well washed with soap and water, and dyed with any dye-stuff used for colored woolen goods. You can get the analine dyes of any desired color at the drug store, witb directions for using.

Humane Treatment of Horses.

Don't huild the manger so high as to make it unnatural, and therefore painful, for the horse to eat from it. Remember a horse is a grazing animal, constrncted to take food from the gronnd. When the head is down near the snrface of the earth the swallowing muscles are in position to do their work, but wheu the head is raised four or five feet high the muscles are restricted in their actiou. What is snpposed to be gained by mangers in the high neck and shonlders is more than lost in the depressed hack or "saddle back" of the horse iu consequence of the unnatural elevation of the head. The hottom of the feed box and manger should not he above the horse's knees, or what is better, never moro thau oue foot from the floor. The manger should be two feet deep—measuring from the top—and about two feet four inches wide at the top. Make the feed box at the bottom of the manger.

Make the floor of the stall level instead of desceuding from the mauger toward the rear, and use more and better absorhents. Iu so doing you not only save the most valuahle part of the fertilizing product of the horse, but you remove tho straiu of standing with his hind feet lower than the forward ones. When at rest in the pasture the horse chooses to stand with his forward feet lower thau his hind feet; this he does to throw the center of gravity uearer the fore legs aud shonlders, by which the projectiug head and neck are halanced by the rear portiou of the hody. Don't groom your horse while eating, especially while eatiug bis grain. If you douht the wisdom of this suggestion, try something similar on yonrself. While you are takiug your breakfast let some one shampoo your hair. You will either stop eating or stop the shampooing. It is an uuwiso practico to use either currycomb or hrush while tho horse is eating. Let him have hie food withont heiug disturbed. Meu do this foolish thing with the idea that it saves time. It might save time to drive the horse to his daily task without taking food at all. The horse wants clean food and driuk. Nothing is clean where a hen goes. Hens should be kept away from tho horses, not only from fouling their food, hut from communicating lice. These parasites are difficult to remove from horses wheu once upon them.

Don't work a horse all day upon the farm and at night turn him out to pick up a scanty supper wheu he should he resting in the stahle after eating. All that a horse demands for his service is rest, food aud drink, and he is cruel who denies these. There is economy in keeping a working team in the stablo at uight where it can be regularly fed, and is always ready for nse. Don't scrimp the allowauce of suitable food. All a horse needs of hay aud grain to keep in good coudition, it ia for the profit of his owuer to supply. One dollar saved in grain is two dollare lost iu work. Don't stuff a horse with hay and without corn or oats. Less fodder and more feed will be better for horso and owuer. Don't allow your horse to suffer with cold when a little repairing of the stable or blauketing will make him comfortable. The "hardeuing process" of making horses stand in cold without blankets is hard-hearted.—*Ex.*

THE
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, February 17, 1883.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe, or advertise in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House 1009 J street.

CLOSING OF STAKES.

Do not forget that the stakes and purses of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association close on Thursday, March 1. See advertisement.

THE STATE FAIR PAVILION.

We are greatly pleased that the hill authorizing an appropriation of $40,000 has passed the House with the emphatic vote of forty-seven in its favor. There is so little question of the same success in the Senate that we are justified in considering the victory won, and that the same "solid sense" which led to a proper appreciation of the merits of the hill will prevail in the other chamber. It is a great hoon to the agricultural interests of the State, and though the benefit to Sacramento is apparent, for every dollar that it hrings to the capital one hundred or more will accrue to the whole people.

"Protection" to the agriculturist is one of the things which the average legislator gives little heed to. It is all very well when large manufacturers are to he made still wealthier, perfectly proper when a shipbuilder is to be insured an increased percentage, not a dollar of which finds its way into the pockets of his workmen; hut the tiller of the soil is ridiculed and made the hutt of every frothy would-he orator when he asks for a return for his share in paying the expenses of the government. His "brick-red wagons" are made to point a joke, although the point is only perceptible to the hugely humorous wag who perpetrates it, and a howl is raised at the desecration of the Capitol Park when it is proposed to erect a fitting temple upon it for the exhibition of the marvelous products of this State. With such a building as the one proposed to be erected, it will he the grandest show in the United States, and as beautiful as grand. The display of cereals, vegetables, fruits, etc., will he such as the whole country east of the Rocky mountains cannot equal. It may be that some of these objectors have arrived at such a high degree of culture that a table ornamented with the products of the orchard and garden is unsightly and offensive, and a collection of farm implements and machinery altogether too vulgar to suit their fastidious taste, but, fortunately, these are not the only people who have the guidance of public affairs, and men of larger brains come to the front. Farmers have been culpably negligent when their interests were at stake. There has been no concert of action, for if there had been, on such a plain proposition, so palpably just and so eminently proper, the hill would never have been in danger of even temporary defeat.

There is not a farmer from San Diego to Siskiyou and from the Coast line to the Eastern boundary of the State who has not an interest in extending the advantages of the California State Agricultural Society. If even he does not anticipate attending the annual fair, the lessons that are taught will reach him in some way. The waves of progress, though their centers be at Sacramento, will cause oscillations which will be seen hundreds of miles away, and though it may take time, the benefits are sure to follow. We hear of one Assemblyman who claimed that the people in his section had no interest in the State fair, and if he truthfully reflects their sentiments that section must have a preponderating lot of worthless members for any community to be burdened with. There must be the ignorance of the will fully blind, though it is a hundred to one that the man who entered the plea does not voice the views of his constituents, hut merely gives utterance to the fantasies of an imbecile mind. That section, so emphatically misrepresented, among other things is celebrated for its rich herbage. Where the hills and mountains are too steep for tillage they are clothed with a thick carpeting of the nutritious grasses indigenous to California. There are thousands upon thousands of sheep, herds of cattle. It is scarcely possible that there is a county in the State from which there is total absence of visitors, hut, granting that the statement of the honorable member is correct, from a contiguous shire there is one who has enterprise enough to learn what is going on in the outside world. He, too, has sheep and cattle and these accredited as the best of his neighborhood. He goes to the fair impressed with the belief that he will see none hetter. He returns a wiser and a happier man. He has secured a few rams, obtains a hull, and in a few years his fleeces have doubled in weight, and the butcher will pay him nearly twice as much for his steers. The news is bound to penetrate over the remote section where they are not interested in fairs, and his example bears good fruit. In course of time he learns another lesson. Reasoning that his halfbreds are so much superior, that must arise from possessing that portion of the superior blood, and hence halfbred coupled with halfbred will give the same proportion as the progeny of his imported sires. Though an improvement on his original stock, he finds that the standard is below that of the first generation, and as thinking has followed his efforts at improvement, it does not require much study to arrive at the correct conclusion. The sire's first get were the type of what he desired to rear. There were no contaminating influences. Their ancestors for generations had been of the same kind and on their side there could not be any "harking back," or reversions to inferiority. The halfbreds were liable to go either way and hence the difference, As soon as his mind was led into this chaunel there could only follow the deduction that there must be progression and that this could only he reached hy "breeding up." At his next visit to the fair he brings the benefit of enlightenment. He observes with a more critical eye. He compares with a keener intelligence and scrutinizes with better judgment. He is not satisfied with males alone. Determined to bring within his own resources the blood which has been found such a boon, he lays the foundation for a pure flock, a pure herd and ewes and a cow or two are bought. The wave reaches the section hemmed in between the mountains and the ocean and the swell from the banks of the Sacramento laves the distant shore.

This is only one illustration, one particular branch, and which could be extended through every department. As we stated in a previous article the agricultural exhibitors are the most potent educators of the whole people. The press has done wonders, valuable knowledge is obtained from books. Agricultural colleges and schools play a good part, hut to bring knowledge into a form that quickly educates, the fairs have the preference. Tangible, easily understood, within the comprehension of all, the lessons are so forcibly presented that they are stamped upon the brain with the intensity of realistic effect.

Those who justify their action against the hill on the score of economy may he pardoned, as "watchdogs of the treasury" are in a commendable attitude, and the guarding of the public till is praiseworthy. But when the outlay is so perceptibly for the benefit of the public, when it is so palpably conducive of the general weal, it argues a short-sighted parsimony in place of business ability. Were it a scheme for individual aggrandizement, a job to give fat offices to hangers-on of the party, there would he some show of good sense in strenuous opposition. It cannot be a valid ground of objection that Sacramento is to gain some slight benefit from the expenditure as that view would have the same hearing on any project where anything of a like nature was proposed. It does not have a bearing of the weight of a feather on the question, and is so eminently absurd that space will not be wasted in answering so frivolous an objection. There can only be one objection raised, and that is: Will it pay? We are firm in the belief that the direct results will be to recoup the State in a very few years, hy the addition of taxable property, and that indirectly it will add millions for the few thousands granted. Those who oppose the passage of the hill on the score of economy must either have a limited knowledge of the effects of agricultural exhibitions in enhancing the prosperity of the State, or else they are desirous of making a parade of a virtue that is foreign to their character. That is, a number of those who base their objections from an economical point of view.

We have no desire to make comparisons, and still less to underrate the importance of sustaining a corps of "citizen soldiers" always ready to protect should occasion demand. To cripple the National Guard from a penurious desire to cut down expenses, in our opinion, is not a wise movement; to hamper the State Agricultural Society hy restricting them to quarters so grossly inadequate to the wants is a miserly withholding of assistance which should be given.

THE CHICAGO STAKES.

In the appropriate column will he found the advertisement of Totting-Colt Stakes to be decided on the Chicago Driving Park in the summer meetings of 1883 and 1884. As full particulars are given in the advertisement there is no necessity for repeating them, though we are extremely anxious to impress California breeders with the importance of making nominations in these stakes. It is apparent to anyone who has a particle of discernment that a market outside of this coast and other lands on the Pacific must he secured or the breeding of trotters will have to he curtailed from even the present proportions, not to take into consideration the prospective increase.

The sooner an animal can be sold for a remunerative price the more profit there is to the breeder. The chance to sell when the colts are young has been and is the protection of the breeder of thoroughbreds, and were it not for the yearling sales, the larger breeding establishments would he compelled to close, or, at least, diminish the number of broodmares.

The stakes for two and three-year-olds are the cause for the demand, and were these to he abolished, thoroughbred yearlings would not bring one quarter of the price that is now realized. Trotting-colt stakes open a wider field than those on the turf. Racing is the first object, and then the purchaser has in view future broodmares, and occasionally a stallion for stud purposes. There is little expectation, however, beyond racing and the paddocks, for a few saddle-horses, and at rare intervals a harness animal, are all that can be looked for. Were thoroughbreds broken to harness when young, it would he different, though owing to the almost universal prejudice against this course it will be some years hence when the practice is adopted.

With trotting colts it is entirely different. The road absorbs the far larger number, and this destination gives a value which makes the business safer and decreases the risks of failures. Engagements in Eastern stakes are the surest method of enhancing the value of the colts that are named. It is a token that the breeder is sincere in his belief that the animals he breeds are of a quality that he is not afraid to meet others, and no amount of talk or denunciations of early training will make amends. Purchasers readily see through the causes for this sort of reasoning, and turn away from those who do not "show something" or make manifest their belief hy taking the steps to bring their stock out. There is not a shadow of doubt of the increase of value arising from "good engagements." To illustrate, we will take the Ashland Stakes for 1884; that is, for foals of 1881. There should be at least thirty nominations from California in this stake, as the only risk is the nominating fee of $10, which is all the payment required until the 1st of January, 1884. Of that number it is likely that twelve or more will trot in the home stakes this fall.

From the showing that the yearlings that trotted in public made the past season, and the known excellence of those which did not, this is, doubtless, below the mark. There is also a great probability that faster time will he made hy this class here than is recorded in the East, and those which are engaged there, and which show well here, will be sought for. This will not be confined to the home winners, as any colt that gives evidence of improvement will induce buyers to look after it when they would not think of purchasing in other circumstances. With thirty California nominations in the Ashland Stake of 1884, we will be disappointed if there are not at least five of them good enough to make the trip, and with this number we would not be entirely overcome if first, second and third money fell to the lot of the Pacific Coast nominees. Sanguine as this estimate is we will wager a plug hat, pair of driving gloves or something that does not cost more than the nominating fee, that irrespective of the number of California colts engaged, California and Kentucky will "scoop" the whole thing.

We have no desire to discourage the breeders of other states, and should they realize the importance of early care and early training in time, they might stand a fair chance, but as we feel "more than certain" that the winner will prove a colt which was trained in its yearling form, 1884 is too closely at hand to remedy past errors.

When the only risk is $10, that amount carrying the "privilege" to the first of January, 1884, breeders "cannot afford" to let the opportunity pass hy, and we sincerely hope that there will be a response which will sustain us in the predictions made.

The Ashland Stakes for 1883 are not so likely to elicit nominations. There are a number of promising colts of the right age, though the time of trotting is too close at hand to make the necessary preparations. But the four-year-old stakes, especially that for 1884, should receive a good support from our breeders.

THE NEW YORK "SPIRIT" ON THE BOXING CRAZE.

In the athletic column is copied an article from the New York *Spirit of the Times*, with the sentiments of which we cordially agree. The prominence that was given to the brutal sport by the turf papers of half a century ago, has been an incubus that even fifty years have not entirely removed. The sports of the turf, the track, the field and legitimate athletics have been associated with the ring and the pit, and thousands at the present day regard them as of something the same character, or at least, under the supervision of the same class of men. We go so far that we would gladly see the gloves, no matter how soft, banished from the gymnasiums, and nothing left which had the odor of the ring to nauseate. There are other exercises that will be as advantageous for physical development as boxing, and without the vulgar associations that are so intimately linked with the "manly art." The plea urged that it enables a man to defend himself from wanton assault is without a logical foundation as a rough never waits to learn whether the party assailed is a disciple of Tom Cribb or not, and in many, perhaps a majority of cases, the rounder of the wharves and low saloons is a more finished pugilist than the club member. In such a case a stout walking stick, and some practice in handling it, is more efficacious than the best trained fists, and if it is compulsory to be thrown into company where protection is needed, the revolver can discount clubs or knuckles. The only reason that can be given for instructions in boxing is that it teaches the pupil a better manner of fighting with his hands. As a means of exercising there is no necessity, as there are plenty of other methods of using the muscles that are equally efficacious.

That boxing has a tendency to aggravate a quarrelsome disposition is a natural sequence, and the young man who has acquired proficiency with the gloves is anxious to have a chance to distinguish himself without the encumberment.

Confident in his prowess he is apt to be "hunting a fight," and if victorious in the first essays is almost sure to degenerate into a brawling ruffian. If of a hot-headed temperament this is almost sure to be the result, and though a large majority of those composing the amateur athletic clubs of this country are too firmly supported by genteel instincts to lose their balance, their are some who do not have this essential backing to save them.

It is not likely to impress the public with a favorable opinion of this course of education when young men, moving in good society, will join in a public exhibition with a man who has repeatedly broken the laws and another who comes to this country with the avowed determination also to offend.

Horse-racing, trotting, shooting, fishing, athletic sports, yachting, etc., are amusements which receive the support of the good and the true in every civilized country, and when conducted properly, are only objected to by those who are too bigoted to see good in anything save the narrow rut in which they move.

That the papers of this country, which are so closely identified with these great interests, have taken such a decided position in denouncing the low and demoralizing exhibitions is truly gratifying to every one who cherishes a fondness for the invigorating sports. There is no affinity between these fascinating and legitimate pastimes and the prize-ring, boxing matches or other sports which pander to a depraved taste, and if at one time associated, the separation is a token that a higher standard has been reached.

EQUINE DENTISTRY.

Although there have been many and valnable new methods adopted in the last twenty years in stable management we doubt if any one thing has proved more advantageous than an intelligent care of the teeth of the horse. This has not been limited to euperior instruments, though there is a wide difference in this respect, as men have studied for the profession with the same attention as those who practice on mankind, but they have entered into the pursuit with more enthusiasm, and follow it with heartier zeal. Then there are more of a variety of things to remedy. In man there might be a trifle of roughness which never gave trouble, but if there were something to press his cheeks together or force his tongue against the serrated edge and hold it there, he would have a better understanding of the acute suffering a horse has to bear from apparently trifling causes. We were led to this train of thought from watching Prof. Woodruff operate on two horses a few days ago. One was Anteeo, and we were satisfied that something was the matter from the way he twisted his head about at times and of the foaming at the mouth and drewling. Not caring to risk a hand as far back as the furthest grinder our examination failed to discover the cause. The Professor in short order pulled out the remnant of a masticator of the first dentition, and it was plain that the acutely pointed, jagged thing was enough to give serious trouble. The other was a six-year-old gelding, and when the spectrum was placed in his mouth, and the opportunity given to see and feel, it was not at all surprising that he should pull and toss his head about and pick up his food daintily. In old times "the float" would have been called into requisition, and its coarse teeth done more injury than the original trouble, but with the better-contrived instruments, the sharp projections were ground away so carefully that the horse appeared to understand the object and appreciate the intention by remaining quiet after the operation was fairly commenced. There is a marked change not only in the driving more pleasantly, as he goes at his rations with an eagerness and can masticate the hay and oats fearlessly.

THE AUCTION OF TROTTING STOCK.

As has been stated before, the auction sale of trotting stock belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Cook will take place at the Oakland Trotting Park on Wednesday next, the 28th inst. In giving an account of the animals offered one main feature pertaining to the colts was omitted. That is, that a number of them are named in Stakes, Embryo, Occident, and one in the Stanford of 1884, which adds greatly to their value. The sale again being on the last day of this month gives the opportunity to name in the Chicago Stakes, the nominations to which close on the 1st of March, and according to the present rules a letter postmarked on the day of closing will be valid. There is little necessity for amplifying on the added value that follows being named in the stakes, and also the chance for entering into engagements as valuable as those in Chicago. The catalogues, which can be obtained of Killip & Co., and on the ground the day of the sale, show the colts that are engaged and the stakes they are in. There is scarcely a question that great bargains will repay those who purchase, and that of colts as highly bred as there are in any country.

THE RIFLE.

C and G's Shoot.

Sunday, Feb. 11, Companies C and G, First Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., held their monthly shootiug at Shell Mound Park. The morniug broke cloudy and as mauy thonght it would rain before noon the attendance was not as large as it ought to have beeu. As stated iu last week's issue the members of these two companies are divided into four classes according to their ability as marksmen. It is the intention to keep up these monthly contests in order to bring the poorer shots and those who have had no experience in the use of firearms to the front as marksmen. Many of the younger members before last Sunday were almost entirely ignorant of how to aim or fire their pieces correctly. This ignorance was particularly noticeable among the third and fourth class men. It is said that it is safe to stand anywhere but four feet to the left of a woman when ehe is trying to throw a bottle at a chicken or any other object, and this eaying might be applied to embryo riflemen; it is safer to stand at the target than anywhere else. The older shooters were as cool as need be and shot with as much indifference as one would light a cigar, but many of the younger ones were "as nervous as a maiden with her first sweetheart" and the mistakes they made were quite amusing. One youthful shot snapped twice at the target before he discovered that he had put an empty shell into the rifle. Another picked up a rifle that had the elevation of the sight at 200 yards and shot two cartridges at the 100-yard target aud could not tell why it was that marker waved the red disc across the target instead of marking a hullseye; a little splash of water away up the bay told where the bullet went. Another little mistake, though perhaps uot to be wondered at, was made: A number of long Springfield rifles were standing against the bench; close to these etood a member of the range committee—a very long and a very, veryslim man he ie—and by mistake a nervous marksman picked up the range committeeman but the mistake was discovered before the loading process commenced.

One of the best shots came so near hitting the target as to tear off a large sliver from the bulkhead, driving it throngh the target, somewhat to the discomfiture of the marker.

But to throw noneense aside and give each and all his just dne, we can conscientiously say, that taking into consideration the uncertainty of the light, the inexperience of several of the marksmen and other drawbacks, the scores made were very good and deserviug of notice and commeudation, and they will without doubt, as a body, ehow by their scores a better per centage in shooting than any other hody of militia men in the State. Followiug are the classes, marksmen and scores. The first class shot 200 and 500 yards and have taken a great many prizes in contests with other bodies of riflemen:

FIRST CLASS, 200 YARDS.

Sime	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—46	
Cummings	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—43
Klein	4	4	5	S	S	4	4	5	5	5—42
Kelly	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.

									Total	Grand Total
Sime	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—46	92
Cummings	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—46	89
Klein	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	4	4	5—44	86
Kelly	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—44	85

SECOND CLASS, 200 AND 500 YARDS.

										Total
Burmeister	3	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4—38
Thompsod	4	3	4	S	3	4	4	S	5	3—36
Maj. Klose	3	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—40

Elder, 37; Kremple, 33.

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.

									Total	Grand Total
Burmeister	5	3	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	4—42	80
Thompsou	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4—41	77
Maj. Klose	0	2	0	4	3	5	2	S	4	5—28	68
Elder										18	55
Kremple										17	50

THIRD CLASS, 200 YARDS, TEN SHOTS, POSSIBLE 50.

White	39	Palmer	33
Johnsod	32	Davis	31
Munson	30	Ganzert	29
Bradbury	28	English	21
H. Clide	19		

FOURTH CLASS, 100 YARDS, 10 SHOTS, POSSIBLE 50.

Ruddock	39	Whitidg	39
Campbell, J. T.	35	Dudnigad	18

Shell Mound, Feb. 11.

Last Sunday the match came off at Shell Monnd Park in which Chas. Thierbach and Lieut. H. J. Maugels shot against L. Haake and O. Lamke for a purse of $25. This contest resulted in the victory of the first-named shots by five points. The day was clondy aud the light varying and rather uncertain; it was just such a light that makes a target appear, eveu in the hrief space of five minutee, at different dietances, often obligiug the marksmen to change the elevatiou of their sights quite frequently. This change from shade to light and vice versa is very annoying. Following are the scores:

Chas. Thierbach	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	4—42	166
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—43	
	3	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	5—42	
	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5—39	
Lieut. Mangels	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—42	170
	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—43	
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—43	
	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—42	
L. Haake	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	3	4—38	160
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41	
	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4—40	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40	
O. Lemke	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—42	169
	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—45	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—42	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40	

As the above scores show, the shooting of these four conteetants was very close together. After the principal match several smaller matches were shot off. Mr. Dnnker officiated as score keeper.

To Europe.—Lieut. Fred Knhnle of Petaluma, one of California's crack rifle shots, is about to start for Europe to attend the shooting tournaments held in Germany and Switzerland. The prizes given by these two governments are elegant in design and valuable and they attract the first-clase shots from all parts of the world. There is some talk that Philo Jacohy will accompany Mr. Kuhnle. Mr. Jacoby has been across the pond before and brought back a great many medals and prizes as a proof of his success as a sharp-shooter. The departure will not be made till after the spring meetiug of the California Rifle Association, which will take place iu May. These gentlemen will take with them onr best wishes, and those of their many friends, for their snccess.

Declared Off.—The Linville-Brown rifle match that was to take place at Shell Mound Park last Sunday was a fizzle owing to the non-come-upment of Mr. Brown with his part of the money. The purse was to be $100 a side and Linville's money was placed in reliable hands but we have not heard yet whether it was sickness, increase in the family or a faiut heart that prevented the other $100 being put up also and the match shot. Sufficient to say the match is declared off.

YACHTING.

One of the handsomest plnngers yet built on this bay was launched by George Farmer of Oakland last week for Mr. Henry Eckley of Carquinez Straits. She is 25 feet long, 9 feet beam, 2 feet 6 inches deep aud draws 22 inches of water. The sail has 22 feet hoist, 7 feet gaff and 29 feet foot. The deck, which is quite long, is cauvased. The open cockpit is 11 feet long. A small hatch is abaft the cockpit by which access is had to the overhang where stowage can be made. A peculiarity in the boat is that hlocks of wood are fitted between the frames under the flow to serve as ballast. They only come up to the bilge. Some iron ballast will also be used. The spars are selected wood and altogether the little yacht is quite a creditable job, the sheer being graceful and the whole boat lookiug like a New York huilt one.

The coming season ought to be a lively one as there are six or seven new yachts to be added to the local fleet. These are: Mr. Tevis' new 80-foot yacht; Spreckels Bros.' 80-foot one; the 40-foot one being built hy Stone; the 40-foot one being by Farmer of Oakland; Purvis' 40-foot schooner jnst lauched; the 25-foot periagua-rigged one, being built on Mission rock; and possibly a 36-foot one for a gentleman at Carquinez straits. This makes more new yachts than we ever had for any one season since yachting commenced here.

A meeting of yachtsmen was held thie week at the Palace Hotel to couisder the yachtiug interests of San Francisco aud vicinity aud to evolve some plan for enlivening matters here next season. The conclnsions are not yet annouuced. Witli such a fine sheet of water as we have and such a good fleet of yachts, there onght to be no lack of interest in the sport.

At the annual meetiug of the New York Yacht Club held last week a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of adopting the iuternational code of signals in place of the private code now in use. Also a committee to coufer with other yacht clubs in regard to adopting an improved plan of measnrement.

The finishing touches are heing put on the Lurline. She is to go to Saucelito wheu her decks will he planed and she will be given her final coats of paint. The cabiu work ie completed. A trial trip will be made hefore long.

Laflin's sloop Bessie, which was huilt in Oaklaud uot long since, has been sold to go into the fishing trade.

A catamaran has lately sailed from New York to Florida. She went by canal, sonnd aud river.

A sixty-foot eharpie has successfully made the ocean voyage from New York to Florida.

The boys who had the Lillie last year think of [illegible] emaller yacht this seasou.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

The Manner in which Difference in Caliber Influences the Turn of the Rifling.

BY DR. E. H. PARDEE.—NO. 11.

In the further consideration of the influence of the caliber on the turn and the effect of the rotary velocity necessitated for shots of different diameters, an important consideration must not be overlooked, and that is the projectile and rotary movements of the shot are entirely separate and distinct from each other, and that whenever the velocity of progression is constant the rotation will vary in accordance with the length given to the turn of rifling. And from this position it must be evident that the proper degree of angular velocity for maintaining the equilibrium and stability of the projectile of a given form and size will not be the same for a shot of a different size, since the conditions alter with the size and form.

But the size of the shot may differ, the resistance of the air to its progressive movement must always be in the same ratio, not only to the surface of the square of the velocity, but also to the *vis viva* of the shot.

When we take in consideration the velocities of the explosive fluids is the resistance of that aeriform fluid filling all space, it is but safe to calculate that in a vacuum matter in motion would be a long time in coming to a rest, as there would be no resistance to overcome the *vis viva* of the working power of the moving body, for we find in the grand laboratory of nature that arrangements simple in all its parts have been made so that one element can control another.

And in taking a retrospective view I can think of nothing more wonderful in the vast catalogue of nature's arcana, than that in which we move, live and have our existence. The belt of atmosphere supposed to be four miles high, surrounding our earth, giving life and vitality to every animate being on the face of the whole earth. In no other portion of nature's work is anything more wonderful than the belt of atmosphere sorrounding this terrestrial sphere. Its action on moving bodies is of so extensive a nature that to become conversant with even the fundamental laws of gunnery it is necessary to study its density and its constant aim to resist the passage of moving bodies.

The resistance of the atmosphere is in proportion to the velocity of the attempt to displace; the higher that velocity becomes the greater must be the resistance. The above proposition is fully carried out by the action of all the fulminates. One can take a small quantity of the fulminate of silver, and cause it to be exploded on a strong copper plate which will perforate it as completely as would a cannon ball while traveling at the velocity of 3,000 feet per second.

Wherever space exists within the belt of atmosphere surrounding the earth's surface, that space under ordinary circumstances is occupied by air, and one of the principal modes in which atmospheric resistance, with projectile force, is due to the columnar form it assumes in the cabbers of all descriptiens of gunning. If the propellant force of gunpowder be as great as I have described it to be in some former communication, we may well feel astonished at the immense force exerted on a gun barrel at the discharge of a common charge of gunpowder, in expelling the column of atmosphere from the caliber of the gun. If the length of the gun barrel be thirty-eight inches, then will the displacement require a force capable of condensing thirty-eight atmospheres into one, or nearly 860 pounds, providing the caliber be 50-100 of an inch, this too without estimating the side or lateral pressure, which may be safely estimated at one-third more. But it must give way, and that, too, quickly, notwithstanding the column of air is using its power to hold the shot in its state of rest, but the propellant force of the gas, generated from the inflamed gunpowder, possessing the greater power, the shot begins to move against the particles of atmosphere, lying in juxtaposition to the forward end of the shot, and those particles against other particles, until the whole atmospheric column begins to move for the helligerent bullet to pass to the open and unconfined air.

What a relief it must have been for that bullet when it passed beyond the confines of its imprisoned condition, followed by a lapping flame of maddened fire, like the fiery serpent described by Pollck in his "Course of Time," tormenting the souls of sinners in the lake of brimstone fire:

> Original the being seemed, but fallen
> And worn and wasted with enormous woe,
> And still around the everlasting lance
> It writhed, convulsed, and uttered mimic groans,
> And tried, and wished, and ever tried and wished
> To get away.

I have many times congratulated myself, over the frozen reality, in knowing that I am not a poor little bullet, and at any time he subject to the band of some devoted Nimrod, or some enthusiastic cuss, who dreams of bullseys and hair triggers in the stilly hours of night, and chucked in the stern of some breech loading rifle, and be sacrificed at any time and sent spinning through the air like some tailless comet, neither asking consent or even giving notice, Mr. Bullet, are you ready.

The bullet has a hard time of it, placed between counter pressure, and is squeezed until it changes shape, so that if it was sentient it would be incapable of self recognition, and I have no doubt that if it could speak, the first thing it would say after its flight, "cursed be the man that invented gunpowder." But if I was a bullet I surely would like to be consulted in regard to the rotary velocity that I would be expected to participate in in my swing through the air for I must confess that it makes a little difference with me which side is up, for I always had a boyish desire to be on top more than one-half the time, and now if the spirit of Old Zoller, or some of the shooting stars of the Pacific Coast, will intimate to me through the columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN how the diameter of a gun could so influence the turn of the rifling, as to impart to the shot a rotary velocity that one side would be up the greater part of the time I will then take the matter under consideration regarding the metamorphosis necessary to be changed into a bullet, for both theory and practice demonstrate the important fact that when properly cared for it is a good and confiding servant, but when turned against you a hard master. It is musical beyond all comparison, its low demi-semi-quavers are like the vibrations of the semi-transparent wing of the white hornet, and when one instinctively feels the wave of the air giving him warning of its close fellowship, his nervous system at first begins to appreciate the philosophical meeting of two objects, and the idea will come to him, quick as the wink of your eye, that no two substances can occupy the same space at the same time; then the hair on the head will begin to crack and stiffen up like hoe-handles, and without any regard to the order in which one moves his pedal extremities will begin to act and, put the brakes on as hard as you will, it is impossible to keep still. He gets pale around the mouth; he has a sensation about the epigastrium as though he wanted to puke; he feels that there is a possibility of this little toy coming in contact with his belly, and in its friendly greeting stir up the bacon and eggs that lie unassimilated in that organ, and leave a little cul de sac for the rays of the sun to follow. But these religiously inclined feelings only last for a moment, when the little joker passes you, and leaves one in the deep solitude of his own thoughts. But, Mr. Editor, if one should be disemboweled, and left by the wayside to soliloquize over his unfortunate condition, he would naturally study the cause, "on the manner in which a difference in the caliber influences the turn of the rifle" that sent the bullet. He would argue that when the initial velocity is constant, the resistance of the air from the smallness of its surface as compared with its weight is comparatively smaller upon a large shot when it first leaves the gun, yet the retarding force of the air upon it during its whole flight must depend upon the *vis viva* or relative quantity of work accumulated in the shot, at the instant when it leaves the gun. Therefore, it will only remain to ascertain the real angular velocity or length of turn necessary to secure the shot of different sizes the same relative amount of *vis viva* in their rotation as in their progressive motion.

To make myself more clearly understood upon this question, of so much importance to a law quite well defined, but not clearly regulated by well established deductions of a practical nature, but well supported by theory in the laws of dynamics, let us suppose the same initial velocity to be used, and the *vis viva* of translation, therefore, to be relatively the same for each shot; if the length of the turn remain constant, the angular velocity must be the same, however large the diameter of the shot, but the *vis viva* of rotation will differ with the diameter; for instance, in a shot twice the diameter of another in size, the *vis viva* of rotation must, in obedience to the established laws which govern rotating bodies, be in the proportion of sixteen to one, or relatively twice as great, and therefore would be greater than required.

If, on the other hand, the turn will be of a length in proportion to the real diameter of the shot, the angular velocity will then be reduced one-half; that is to say, the larger shot will make only one rotation in the same space of time in which the smaller revolves twice; but the *vis viva* of rotation will be in the proportion of four to one only, or relatively one-half that of the smaller, which is really less than is necessary.

In carrying this problem to a satisfactory result, we will find that relatively twice the *vis viva* of rotation is produced in a shot twice the diameter of another by the same angular velocity, and that relatively one-half only is produced by half the angular velocity; it must follow that, to produce relatively the same *vis viva* of rotation, the square (mind you, the square of the angular velocity not the velocity) must be one-half less in the larger shot. This theory is most clearly established by Professor Enler in his philosophical deductions in reference to the laws of dynamics, and which will hold good in the establishment of the proposition now before me. He says: "Bodies of the same density and form, projected with the same elevations, and with velocities as the square root of their diameters, will describe similar curves, as the resistance will be in the ratio of their quantities of motion," a philosophical proposition so well put that it proves that if the resistance of the air varies, as the square of the velocity, it is also in the ratio of the relative *vis viva* of the shot.

The man by the wayside comes to the conclusion that he has been shot in accordance with the most approved style of caliber, which influenced the turn of the twist in the most scientific manner, and he was willing to close his eyes and die like a "soldier, with his martial cloak around him."

Incubation of German Carp's Eggs.

Much difference of opinion exists as to the period of incubation of the eggs of the German carp, and the following from the annual report of Dr. H. H. Cary, of LaGrange, superintendent of fisheries in the State of Georgia, will throw some light on the subject: "I have been very desirous of ascertaining the precise time of hatching of the carp eggs in our latitude, as numerous inquiries have been propounded to me on that subject. Dr. Rudolph Hessel, a German fish culturist, and the superintendent of the carp ponds at Washington, states in the report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, part 4, 1875-6, that they hatch in from twelve to sixteen days. I was impressed that they would hatch much sooner here. Mr. Emanuel Heyser, of Madison, Ga., an enthusiastic fish culturist, a careful observer and reliable gentleman, has given me the benefit of a careful experiment made during the present year, and as I regard this experiment as very important, I beg leave to detail it somewhat fully. On Friday, May 12, 1882, he had three scale carp taken from his pond with hook and line, two females and one male, weighing about three and a half pounds each. On Saturday, May 13, he placed them in the bed of a spring branch, running through the bottom of an old pond that had been dry for about four years and was overgrown with grasses, rushes and weeds—except the little spring branch in the center. On the following Monday, the 15th, he had the breach in the dam of the old pond closed, and the water gradually spread over the surface of the pond. On Wednesday following, May 17, Mr. Heyser noticed the carp were spawning in water, and not over six inches deep, and the water was so clear he could readily observe every movement of the fish. On Thursday, the 18th, and Friday, the 19th, he gathered eggs from where he had seen the carp spawning, deposited on grass, weeds, etc.; some of these eggs were placed in a glass vase and some in a tin bucket, both filled with clear water. The vase he kept in his dwelling house; the bucket he placed on the branch of a tree in open air, six feet from the ground, These remained undisturbed until Tuesday morning, May 23, when he found that in both the bucket and vase, the eggs were hatching. On making this discovery he went immediately to the pond from which the eggs were taken, and with a basin could dip up large numbers of tiny fish. That they were scale carp he was certain, as he kept watch of them for about a month, when they had attained a length of one and a half inches. That the young fish were hatched in from five to six days there can be no mistake, as there was no water where he gathered the eggs until less than a week before he saw the young fish, and it had just risen sufficiently deep to allow the fish to swim around in spawning. Mr. Heyser, having no thermometer, had no means of ascertaining the temperature of the water at the time, but by reference to my register I find the average temperature of the atmosphere in the shade was on the days covering this experiment 69.1 degrees, but as Madison is about one-half degree north of LaGrange, the temperature might be a little lower, and this would approximately indicate the temperature of the water, so that we may assume with the temperature of the water at about 60 degrees, these eggs were hatched in from five to six days."

POULTRY.

Modern Artificial Hatching and Hatching Apparatus.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: What knowledge I may possess of this subject, which you have so kindly requested me to present to your readers, was derived in only a small measure from the experience of others. My investigations have been prosecuted practically in the conduct of the Brooklyn Broiler Farm, where I have hatched many thousands of chickens artificially, extending over a period of nearly three seasons. Had the theories and instructions of others been of as tangible value as I was led to suppose they were at first, my experiences in hatching would have been attended with far less trouble, expense and disaster, I can assure you, and there would have been slight occasion for giving the public the results of my study of a subject thoroughly understood by many, seemingly, and of little novelty to poultry people. Before engaging in the business I had looked into the subject as thoroughly as I was able with the sources of information at hand; but unfortunately for me, and unfortunately for all who fall into the bands of certain "incubator" Philistines (I mean the sellers of many of the contrivances being foisted upon the public ostensibly for the purpose of artificial incubation), most of the authorities I stumbled upon were deficient in knowledge of practical incubation, were more or less interested in selling machines, and had thriftily prepared spurious instructions, supposed to have been based on extended experience. Should a small vein of bitterness accidentally show itself in some portions of what I may write, you will understand from the above how to account for it. I am bound to exonerate certain gentlemen from blame in this connection, whom I agree with perfectly on some points, but with whom I take serious though kindly issue on others. I may thoroughly respect the man who is mistaken, though he has unintentionally misled me without motive. I thoroughly and invariably despise one who so far forgets his manhood as to take advantage of another's ignorance in the manner above indicated. Should I err in any matter, I ask the indulgence of the former class—I owe the latter nothing.

I shall endeavor to avoid technical scientific problems and theories so far as may be consistent with a clear presentation of the subject, but will not hesitate to delve into the "whys and wherefores" of any matter I deem it of importance that one should know to practically prosecute artificial incubation.

There is a certain charm about the "chicken business" which induces numbers to engage in it annually, and the exhibition of numerous hatching devices at our fairs has caused a still greater interest and inquiry, especially in regard to the particular subject I write of; this must be my justification for what might appear to some to be unwarranted detail and length. Respectfully yours, G. E. D.

Part I.—The Hen's Method.

While it is appropriate to state at the outset that artificial incubation has never been and never can be a perfect imitation of nature in all points, it is insisted that in some things it is not only desirable but imperatively necessary to copy her closely. To illustrate: The early modern investigators of the subject spent years of fruitless endeavor to accomplish hatching by means of contact heat, like that a hen gives eggs from her body. Rubber bags, containing heated water, laid upon the eggs; pipes through which heated water circulated, and all manner of devices were placed over and upon the eggs. Failing in this way of applying contact heat, it was placed under and on the eggs; they were buried in heated sand, etc., with no better results. In a word, application of heat artificially, by contact, failed signally. I will leave consideration of the causes which led to these uniform failures to its appropriate place. But as I have said, it is necessary to follow nature in many important matters, and I deem it desirable to outline the prominent features of natural hatching, especially for the benefit of novices. When a hen has sat on eggs, say, four or five days, if we have a good egg-tester* we can easily discover, if the eggs is fertile and the shell is transparent enough, the embryotic chicken (The shells of eggs vary greatly in transparency. Some are so nearly opaque that we can scarcely examine the interior at all, even with the best tester). If the egg be not fertile, yet fresh when set, it will still be perfectly clear, except a faint cloud we may discover, which is the yolk. If it be imperfectly impregnated, a trace of the embryo can usually be seen, but generally dead. Often a red circle or semi-circle will be discovered. This is formed from the ruptured blood-vessels of the dead embryo, and will soon turn black. A clear or infertile egg may remain under a hen for a long time without the slightest change for the worse, but if an egg is poorly fecundated and the embryo dies, it will become addled in a short time. A rotten egg in a nest is very detrimental to the other eggs, and should always be detected and thrown out.

The embryo, which early assumes an appearance reminding one strongly of a red spider, will be found, unless the egg has recently been disturbed, floating at the top of the albumen or "white," close under the shell. The bottom side of the egg will be found not quite as warm as the top, and the eggs in the center of the nest a little warmer than those at the outer edges. The reasons for these discrepancies follow: The hen applies heat by the contact of her body mostly, and this heat is not forced through and to the bottom of the eggs with perfect uniformity all the way through, while the material of which the nest may be constructed cannot be heated to the same temperature as the egg, consequently at the place of contact the egg itself is kept somewhat cooler. The hen cannot throw off and diffuse heat sufficiently to warm those eggs she does not touch with her body, but covers with her feathers, as much as those in the center. So, if we observe her closely without her suspecting our presence, we shall discover that at intervals she rises, and, with her beak principally, proceeds to change the position of the eggs, the inside ones being carried toward the outside, and the outside ones toward the center. Unless we further investigate the purposes of nature in this action, we may be satisfied with the discrepancy in uniformity of heat as an explanation; but other important ends are subserved. The eggs in their comparatively slow transit from center to

* I use a "German study lamp" for the purpose, with a tube of tin, open at both ends, about four inches in diameter, extending from a point just below the burner to a point somewhat above the chimney, completely surrounding the burner, blaze and chimney, vertically, except at a point exactly opposite the blaze, where a short, horizontal tube, large at the inner end, connects with a corresponding opening in the upright. On the edge of the outer end of this short tube (formed like the oval outline and of the size of a small egg) I have fastened a soft black binding of cloth, by sewing it on through perforations in the tin. The device is held in its place, with the burner and chimney in the center of the upright tube, by projections from the lamp just underneath the burner, with clips which receive the bottom of the tube. By placing an egg to the oval opening, in a room otherwise dark, its interior can be examined closely enough for practical purposes. The "study lamp" is preferable for the purpose to anything else I have seen, by reason of its very superior and brilliant white light; also on account of its being so readily adjustable to any required height.

circumference and the reverse are never left the same side up more than a few hours at a time; consequently, a positive requirement that the embryo should frequently have a fresh place in which to feed, so to speak, is met. Should an egg be so secured that the hen could not move it, we would shortly find the embryo dead, dark, and generally fast to the shell. Further, the hen in rising gives her eggs an opportunity to receive fresh air—as essential as any other requirement—and she also probably provides in this way, in part, at least, for the disposal of certain harmful gases generated from the eggs during incubation, especially toward the latter part of the time.

It is natural for a hen to leave her nest for food and drink at least once a day, and on occasion she may leave it for hours without harm; but too frequent repetition of this would result disastrously to the eggs. In my own yards I accidentally shut a hen out from her nest, and she was off six hours; a friend informs me that he had a case where a hen was off a whole day, and in neither of these instances were the eggs injured. I have heard of far more remarkable cases of the kind than either of these, however.

The heat of hens' bodies varies but little in the same bird at different times, and between different birds in a small degree only. This has been one of the most fruitful branches of the whole subject for sticklers, some claiming that a hen's body is more vigorous and therefore warmer when commencing to sit; others as stoutly maintaining that the reverse is true; still others claiming that the eggs receive more heat toward the close, by reason of having lost some of her breast feathers in her monotonous duties. Neither hypothesis is correct—variation in heat in the hen is very little at most, and that in the eggs is due to more potent causes.

When eggs have been under a hen a few hours, their heat approximates that of the hen's body; when they have been sat upon twelve days or so, it is easily discernible that they are somewhat warmer; from the eighteenth day to the time of hatching they are not less than five to ten degrees warmer. One may easily convince himself of this, if he can obtain the opportunity of making the test by comparing eggs which have been under incubation the respective times indicated, in a very simple manner. Shut your eye and place the small end of an egg to it quickly, and you can determine the heat far more accurately than by feeling of them with your fingers. The chick as it develops, and particularly from about the eighteenth or nineteenth day, when it begins to breathe inside its shell (which has then become more porous) generates great heat for itself, and, being confined in narrow limits, with the mother-bird's heat and feather covering to keep away cooler air, it is certainly not wonderful that it should be warmer than its mother, and it is equally clear that it is a strict requirement of nature that it should be warmer to hatch perfectly. I repeat that I have been unable to detect any marked difference in the heat of a hen's body between the time she first covers her eggs and the time of hatching her brood, if in good condition; but that her eggs are very much warmer is so easily determined that I presume every experienced and observant poultry-raiser knows it to be the fact. Yet I have met those who were totally ignorant of this simple thing—they were "incubator" men—and these are the parties who, in lieu of teaching their novitiates something pertinent, tangible and useful, which I claim to be only their bounden duty, enlarge erroneously on matters they know nothing about, but which should be comprehended by a child, if it had the opportunity of informing itself.

When death takes place in an egg, it follows that it will turn colder than the living ones, and it may be easily detected by handling.

It may be surprising to some to discover on examining opposite ends of eggs some time under incubation, that the larger end will generally be found somewhat cooler than the smaller. This is due in most part to the "air-cell," a space between the inner membrane or lining, and the shell, leaving what is familiarly known to mechanics as a "dead air-space," through which the heat from the interior of the egg cannot pass so readily. Before incubation the air-cell in an egg will be found to be about the size of a dime or a little larger. If the hen's nest has been made in a place not too dry, and she has been perfectly healthy, this cell will be found, at the time for hatching, to have increased a trifle in size only; if the nest has been made in a high, dry place, or if the hen has, as sometimes happens, become debilitated, the air-cell at hatching will have largely increased, sometimes extending over fully one-third of the egg. The explanation is, if the egg is exposed to heat without sufficient humidity, the albumen is evaporated through the pores of the shell, greatly impoverishing the chick, and resulting in its death in the shell or soon after leaving it.

I well remember how, when I was a boy, in the State of New York, a hen would "steal her nest" early in the spring in the corner of a rail fence or by and partly under a log, under bushes or weeds, in a damp and seemingly unsuitable place, and the first we knew of her enterprise was when she brought forth a great brood of hungry and vigorous chicks, which throve amain on the sloppy cold-water cornmeal dough thrown them by my thrifty grandmother.

I think it is safe to assume that a hen will seldom choose her nest in the wrong place if she has access to the right one, and that will always be where there is plenty of humidity, near or upon the ground. But nature does not rely exclusively upon surroundings for moisture, for the hen's body exudes it continually when in a state of health.

If eggs receive sufficient moisture during incubation, they have, if in good condition otherwise, a peculiarly fresh and glossy appearance up to the time of hatching; if they have had too little humidity, they will look dull and lifeless. When you pick one up and its shell gives out a sound in handling such as you might expect it to if made of thin, unglazed chinaware, finger it gingerly—

Take it up tenderly,
Lift it with care,—

For it has pent up possibilities of a most disheartening character, which are liable at any moment to assert themselves! The same precaution can be observed with advantage should an egg be discovered exuding a yellow fluid in spots.

The last process before hatching is the drawing or absorbing of the yolk-sack into the body of the chick. Sometimes this is delayed till after the bird has left the shell, in which case death ensues. This is the usual result of lack of heat and tardy incubation. Twenty-one days is the proper time for incubation, and if delayed beyond that time, or if hatching occurs before that time, it is generally at the expense of the chick's constitution; I say generally, for I have sometimes seen a chick hatch much in advance of all others in a nest by sheer superior vigor.

The chick first breaks through the shell usually about twelve hours before hatching. Commencing about five-eighths of an inch from the center of the large end of the egg, it breaks the shell much as though it had been sawed with a coarse saw, entirely around the egg, at the same distance from the center spoken of, in which operation it turns completely around in the shell, finally throwing off the cap thus cut out, and working its way forth. This operation is more or less easy, according to the strength of the chick and the toughness of the shell and lining. Lack of moisture in hatching renders the inner membrane tough and difficult for the young bird to break. So it is not uncommon to see a chick "pip" the shell and die before it is able to emerge.

Three or four hours after hatching, if the bird is strong, it is dry, fluffy and able to walk. G. E. D.

East Oakland, Feb., 1883.

Black Breasted Red Games.

This breed, in my humble opinion, is the one which combines in almost superlatives degree all the good qualities that are desirable in poultry.

Whether we look for hardiness, beauty or utility, the game fowl stands unrivaled. They are hardy and vigorous, easy to raise. The chicks being very beautiful, all of one color, bright lively little things, and growing and feathering rapidly, when a few weeks old resemble a flock of quails in color and activity. They breed very true to feather, in fact, more bred as true as quails. They are singularly free from disease to which many other breeds are subject. The cock is very courageous, and will not hesitate to attack a hawk and defeat him in every attempt to ravage the poultry yard. Intruders of all kinds are summarily dealt with by both cock and hen with young.

They are of graceful form and dignified carriage. Their brilliantly colored plumage is unequaled by any other breed of poultry. Their bright and varied colors are so beautifully blended that they are at once admired by all beholders. While their style, general appearance and noble bearing give them the title of "King of Poultry!"

The hens are good layers of eggs of unrivaled flavor, and exceedingly rich in nutriment. For hatchers and mothers they certainly have no equal, always bringing out a good proportion of chicks, and caring for her young as only a game hen can. While caring for her brood she is as courageous as the cock, defending them to the last gasp. She is an excellent forager, feeding her young if allowed to roam. Games eat a small quantity in proportion to their size—eating much less than any other variety of poultry, and producing as large a quantity of eggs and meat of a much superior quality, the flesh being very delicate and finely flavored. They are such good foragers that on a farm they require but little feeding in summer time. A few handsful of grain will keep them in good laying and growing condition, and their courage and activity prevents their enemies from taking them as a prey. Many a hawk could attest to the courage and prowess of the game cock.

No country gentleman's residence is complete without a flock of these noble birds, and many fanciers in towns and cities cannot be induced to keep any other than games. For the farmer the game fowl is pre-eminently the breed both for eggs and table use.—*Bee and Poultry Magazine.*

A Suggestion to Oregon Breeders.

William Bigham, of Wasco, did more towards building up thoroughbred stock in Oregon than any other three men in the State. He imported six stallions from the East, four of which were sons of Lexington—Dr. Lindsay, Norwich, Luther and Foster, the latter of which was taken back East. Had Bigham brought one stallion and two thoroughbred mares, it would have cost him no more money and it would have been a good deal better for the country. As it is, the supply of thoroughbred mares in Oregon does not exceed twenty, of which Thomas H. Tongue and Jerome Porter control six. Theodore Winters, of California, owns alone more thoroughbred mares than all in this State. Hence, it is useless to build fine race tracks until we get some homebred horses to run on them. Our solution of the existing difficulty would be to get more thoroughbred mares into this State by the formation of an association to be called the "Oregon Oaks Company," having for its object the importation of thoroughbred fillies from the Eastern States or California, and the foundation of an annual fixed event to be called "The Oregon Oaks," to be run under the auspices of the association by three-year-old fillies. If one by a filly owned by the association, the winner to be sold at auction within an hour after the race. This would enable the society to make further importations. We believe that there are forty men in this State who would put in $100 apiece towards founding such an event and building up racing upon a permanent basis of operations. Suppose that the sum of $4,000 will land eight good fillies here. Surely eight men could be found to nominate one each in a stake of one and a quarter miles, at a subscription of $50 each, with $20 as a forfeit. Continue this race for five years, and Oregon would soon be exporting thoroughbred horses to California—not only for sale, but to compete for the rich prizes hung up there under the auspices of the Pacific Blood Horse Association, which numbers among its officers some of the wealthiest and most responsible citizens of that State. Last year there was $700 carried out of this State by a two-year-old filly owned in California which was sent up here for sale at $500. Had she been purchased here on her arrival, that money would have been kept in the country and we should have had one more valuable brood mare in Oregon. Trade Dollar was a fortunate investment for Mr. Isaacs, who gave $400 for her at two years old. She won $450 in purses that year, $820 next year, and $1,000 in her four-year-old form. At five years old she won five races out of seven, making $1,200 more, or a total of $3,475, after which Mr. Isaacs sold her for $1,200 to Mr. Porter. She should be bred to old Lodi once before that aged campaigner dies, and then to Glen Dudley or Chesapeake. Georgia A should be bred to Chesapeake, and her produce will be very nearly related to Thora, the grandest mare that has yet been stripped on the classic ground of Saratoga. Breeding for the turf is a source of vast revenue at the East, where there are several farms with over half a million dollars invested in this business, the most famous being that of Gen. W. G. Harding at Nashville. The average price for his last lot of Bonnie Scotland yearlings, in 1880, was $740 per head. This is getting money out of horseflesh very fast. The auction sales of Mr. Grinstead's yearlings have never been less than $500 per head, and those of Mr. Sanford about $475; while those of the Alexander estate, during Lexington's lifetime, exceeded an average of $800 per head. Of course no such prices can be expected on this coast, as the amount of prizes offered does not justify them. But allow prices to advance as much in the next four years as they have done in the last four, in Kentucky and Tennessee, and racing men of moderate means will be obliged to look to the breeding farms of the Pacific coast for stock to fill their entries. Gano and Duchess of Norfolk have already paved the way for the sale of Pacific bred horses to Eastern purchasers.—*Oregonian.*

THE GUN.

Rights of Sportsmen and Landowners.

At a recent meeting of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association R. P. Toms, Esq., a well-known attorney of Detroit, submitted the following opinion regarding the "Mutual Rights of Sportsmen and Landowners," which is of considerable interest as between sportsmen and non-hunting landowners:

Trespass in the limited and confined sense in which we consider its relation to sportsmen and inclosed premises is well defined. The mere entry by a sportsman upon such land, without permission of the owner (except in pursuit of noxious animals) is a technical trespass no matter how inconsiderable the damage may be. The owner of land has the right to retain for himself the sole use and occupation of his property, and any entry thereon, contrary to that right, and especially if it be against express prohibition, is a trespass for which the trespasser is liable to respond in damages. The common law recognizes two kinds of damages, actual and exemplary. The trespassing sportsman is always liable for the actual damages resulting from his unlawful entry upon inclosed and uninclosed land, and if the trespass is accompanied by circumstances of aggravation (as for instance with the use of insulting language toward the owner, or if it be in disregard to a plain warning) then the law steps in and compels the wrongdoer, in addition to the actual damages, to pay for the same, which is imposed as a punishment for the willfulness of the act. The amount imposed as a penalty is left to the common sense of a jury (if they have any) who are to take into consideration all the surrounding circumstances, and to give their verdict in reference thereto.

But while the law considers that a willful act of trespass should be especially punished, on the other hand it does not absolve the sportsman who inadvertently, in the zeal of pursuit, enters upon another's land. The fact of the trespass remains the same, and the landowner, therefore, is entitled to recover his damages, but is confined to the actual loss he has suffered.

At the common law it was not a misdemeanor to hunt upon the lands of another. Our statute, however, has changed the common law rules, and makes it unlawful to hunt upon the inclosed lands of another without the permission of the owner, and any breach of this law is punishable by a fine, and unless the fine be paid the offender is liable to imprisonment. Therefore the sportsman who trespasses upon inclosed lands is not only civilly responsible to the owner for damages done, but is criminally liable to fine and imprisonment.

The landowner has not an absolute property in the "game" which is upon his land, and therefore if a sportsman, even while trespassing, succeeds in killing a wild animal he becomes its absolute owner, as being the first to reduce it to possession, and the landowner cannot recover, as part of his damages, the value of the game. The only property the latter has in the game to be found on his land is the exclusive right of hunting it, and this right, of course, ceases the moment the game passes beyond the limits of his land.

If a hunter starts and wounds game upon his own land, and it passes mortally wounded to his neighbor's territory, the former has no property in it, nor does he acquire any until he has reduced it to possession. And if, before he succeeds in doing so, a pot-hunter captures the game the latter has an absolute right to it. I hope, however, that no sportsman will ever be guilty of insisting upon this rule of law, although it is in strict accordance with the well-settled American rule that whoever first reduces wild animals to possession and subjection becomes the absolute owner, no matter on whose land they are captured or killed.

It is the rule of nature that everyone has an equal right to pursue and kill wild animals, and that law still holds good in our country, subject only to the restrictions that may be imposed by statute law for the due preservation of game. The statute laws enacted for this purpose respect the rights of the owners of the soil, and give no authority to enter upon land without the owner's permission. They have been adopted, not to please any one class of persons, but simply to prevent the extirpation of game. And the severer the restrictions imposed by them, and the more strictly they are enforced, the better it is for the sportsman and the landowner.

It is somewhat interesting to trace the old English law in regard to hunting, and to note the difference between that and the law at present in vogue in this country. In ancient times the king reserved the forests for his own sport, and no one was at liberty to hunt in them without the sovereign's authority on pain of a heavy pecuniary forfeiture, although at the same time freeholders were free to pursue game upon their own lands. No one but landowners could then become sportsmen, and they only upon their own grounds.

A new doctrine, however, arose after the Norman conquest, and the right to hunt such wild animals as were termed "game" was then considered to belong only to the king, or to such as were authorized under him. This was in harmony with the feudal principle that the king was the ultimate proprietor of all the lands in the kingdom, and hence that the exclusive right of pursuit of all game vested in him as such owner. This royal right was exercised with extreme rigor, and effectually took away from landowners their ancient right of pursuing game on their own lands. The most horrid tyrannies and oppressions grew up through the so-called forest laws, under which the killing of game within the king's forests became a capital offense. In this respect the English laws did not differ much from the laws of France and Germany, which at one time were quite as severe and brutal.

The very hardship of these laws was the cause of their reformation, for the people became so oppressed by them that they united in forcing from the king partial relaxations of their rigors, so that gradually their objectionable features disappeared. Yet even as late as the present century no person in England had the right to kill game except he who had a derivative right from the king. Finally, however, a law was passed by which any person was allowed to purchase a license to kill game upon his own lands, or upon another's, with the owner's permission; and thereafter no sportsman needed qualifications of birth or estate, which had previously been essential.

In our country we find no trace of the old English doctrine, and there has never been a time here when all persons, pot-hunters included, had not an equal right to pursue game, subject to the restrictions already noticed.

The rights of the sportsman and the landowner to game are equal, as neither is the owner. The landowner, if a gentleman, will allow the sportsman to hunt at his own sweet will, and will not order him off the premises in a rude and vulgar manner. And on the other hand, if the sportsman be a gentleman (as every true sportsman is), he will respect the rights of the landowner while hunting over his property, and if ordered off will enter into no unseemly quarrel, but [illegible] once, swearing, if necessary, with bated breath. I know it is myself.

If the landowner "posts" his land, forbidding sh[illegible]

the same, the order should be respected by sportsmen; and, illiberal and mean as it may be on the part of the former, it is better that no trespass be committed, especially as every trespass is willfnl when the trespasser has heen warned to not go npon the land. The instances are rare, indeed, when a landowner will not permit shooting upon his grounds, bnt if he does refuse permission let the sportsman cheerfully leave, consoling himself with the reflectiou that game is not to be found on so mean a man's land.

There is a growing desire on the part of sportsmen to lease or pnrchase large tracts of land or marsh for the exclusive hunting of themselves and friends. The owners of these tracts, if they wish to prohibit trespassing, ought in justice to others to post notices forbidding hunting thereon. The pnblic, and true sportsmeu in particular, will observe and abide sucb notices. And iu case of marshes, owned or leased for shooting purposes and incapahle of being inclosed, if properly posted, they should he treated by sportsmen as inclosed, and no trespass committed thereon.

Poor Pat.

It is cousidered as a lack of feeliug, and if not a lack of the proper sympathetic feeliugs, as a lack of good manners to laugh at the misfortunes of a fellow heing, but there are times and occnrrences where persons suffer when it is a great tax on one's gravity to preserve a sympathetic look ou the face wheu the inward laughter is overflowing. An accident which occurred on one of the marshes the other day, thougb painful in the extreme, is uot without a ludicrous moral. The story is as follows:

Last Saturday a gentleman, unmistakably from the Green Isle, stepped into the gunstore of Klein & Carr, and asked the price of hire of a shotgun, as he was desirous of having a day's hunt for the toothsome wild fowl on one of the marshes near this city. He found such a gun as he wanted, a fine English breechloader, at a fair price, and purchasing a sufficient number of cartridges for the day's sport, went on his way. Ou last Monday morning the proprietors of the above-named firm were somewhat startled at the appearance of a uondescript piece of humanity coming in with their gun. The hody was certainly that of a man, but the head looked as though it bad been tenderly caressed by a gentle thrashing machine. The cause of the swelled head and liheral bandages was explained by Dr. ——, who accompanied the unfortunate representative of Erin's Isle to the marshes. The Doctor and "Pat" were only a short distance apart when the latter, spying a large gray goose flying toward him, resolved to establish for himself the reputation of being a crack wing shot. When his gooseship was nearly over him tbe hunter raised the gun and fired. Following the report of the gun was a second one in the form of a yell—a genuine Irish yell, a whoop that only an Irishman knows how to give and give expression to—that could be heard all over the marsh. The Doctor hastened to his side to see what the effect of the shot was, for he saw very plainly what was the cause. One might say that the gun had burst, but such was not the case; it was made of too good material for that. The would-be nimrod, in raising the gun, did not place the stock against bis shoulder, but let it hang loosely under his arm and placed his face close to the lock, and fired. The gun hanging loose and there being no resistance against the stock, the natural rehonnd, of any firearm, threw the gun back, the hammer striking poor Pat square in the mouth.

"Och, howly mither of Gasis, I'm kilt ded this time shor," he groaned. "I'm knacked spachless and can't thalk, bad luck to the murthering blackguards that loaded the insthrument of disthruction. May the divil get their sowls!" he continued.

While he was praying for the salvation of his own sweet soul and heaping curses on the innocent heads of the gunsmiths, the doctor, who by good fortune is a doctor of dentistry, was cleaning blood and teeth out of Patrick's mouth. The examination showed this result of the shot on Pat's heauty: The chin was black and blue, both lips and mouth cut and five teeth out, heside some looscned—and no goose. It ie needless to eay that he hunted no more that day, unless it was that he hunted for the shortest way home. The moral of this story is tbat it is not safe for a novice to use even the safest of guns—for there was nothing the matter in the least with either tbis gun or the cartridge—without some instruction from a competent person. If anyone doubts this story they can eee the tooth marks on the hammer of the gun in Klein & Carr's gunstore on Market street.

Deer in Humboldt.—The action of some Enrekans towarde enforcing the game laws has caused much talk among those who are posted in such matters. The slaughter of deer in Humholdt conuty in times past would astonisb a stranger, and test his credulity. But few persons, comparatively, have any idea of the immensity of the number. I have no statistics from which to compile an account, but have an item or two that will serve to give a little light on the subject. Steve Fleming killed 110 deer on Larahee Creek in five days. He was a successful bunter and noted deer-slayer for vears in that vicinity. C. H. Hendee, who used to hunt considerahle, sold one year 500 "huck," or large skins, and kept no account of the small deer he killed. During the same year he killed 83 bears, 9 of them grizzlies, 7 panthers, 23 wild cats, 3 South-Fork (Trinity) wolves, 15 foxes, and numerous coyotes. At this time there were many hunters making a business of and living at it, most of whom employed Indians, and killed more deer than one who hunted alone, as Hendee did. During the last four or six months one small trader at Bridgeville has bought over 1,000 deer skins, and he estimates the number of deer killed in that direction, in the last four months, as 5,000. Is it anything surprising that they are becoming scarce and wild? But even uow—late as it is to begin—if the game lawe were strictly enforced, and the slaughter by thoae hunting for skins and profit stopped, deer would in a few yeara be plentiful again. We ehall watch with interest to see what that Eureka club does.—*Times-Telephone.*

An immense boar with tuska from four to five inches in length and weighing 1,100 was shot by Johu and Tom Murphy, on Mrs. Fagau's land below Salida. It must be fine sport, not unaccompanied with danger, to shoot these wild hogs on the river bottoms. This oue was hunted and killed in the timber on the Stanislaus river and received its quietus from two rifle shots, one breaking the spine betweeu the shoulders, the other lodging in the hip.—*Modesto Journal.*

Most of the care killed on the Alameda marshes and on Bird's bridge are in very good condition; it is supposed that they keep in fair flesh by feeding nights across the bay around Mission creek and around Butchertown.

Twelve members of the Recreation Gun Team of Los Angeles, Capt. H. T. Payne commanding, went to the Ballona two or three days ago and had rare sport, bagging 300 ducks.

How Trapping Quail Should be Lawful.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: I think the proposed game law should provide for trapping quail for transportation, for propagation, from one part of the State to the other: In some places, such as Los Angeles and San Diego, they are too plentiful; in other parts, such as in Santa Clara county, they are too few. It should be no offense to transport them. The only object of the law, and it can surely be worded to that effect, should he to prevent trapping quail for market. Common Sense.

Gilroy, Feb. 14.

The pigeon-shooting match between Dr. W. F. Carver and Captain A. H. Bogardus for the championship of the world will take place at Louisville on February 22. They are to shoot at 100 birds each, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules, for a stake of $1,000, the winner to take tbe gate money. To give additional interest to the affair the Louisville Sportsmen's Association have arranged for a three-day shoot, to begin on the 21st and continue on the 22d and 23d. On the 21st there will he two contests, one at $5 each, with $250 added, five birds, twenty-five yards, from plunge traps, and one at $10 each, with $500 added, ten birds, thirty yards rise, from five ground traps. On the 23d the first shoot is at $8 each, $400 added, eight birds, twenty-six yards, and the other at $10 each, with $500 added, ten birds, tbirty yards, both from plunge traps.

The shooting up near Teal Station last week was very lively. There is no hunting done at all over the ponds, but sculling in the sloughs affords excellent sport. It is true that the birds are rather poor in flesh and flavor, but like a thin hog they are quite lively and fly very rapidly. The latter part of last week a party from this city were up shooting in the sloughs, and made some very good bags. Mr. C. W. Kellogg killed 66, Austin C. Tubbs 53, and Messrs. H. Babcock and H. McAllester 59 ducks, making in all 168 birds.

At Biggs, Butte county, on Thursday of last week, twenty-six persons took part in a competitive rabbit hunt. They divided into two parties of thirteen each, one under the captaincy of Lon Rose and the other marshaled by C. S. Quinby. After being out for three hours the hunters compared notes and found the Rose party to be the winner, having bagged 263 hare. The Quinby team killed 252, making a total of 515 jack rabbits. Cold day for Jack.

Geo. Bird is making arrangements for the accommodation of clay-pigeon as well as live-pigeon shooters ou his premises at Alameda. The sporting season promises to open up early this year and be a very lively one, and Mr. Bird is going to be ready to catch the first worm when it comes to trap shooting.

Last week Messrs. J. Stack, H. Spencer, Wm. Golcher and Aaron Walker were at Jersey Landing for a day or two and had considerahle sport with their guns. They found shooting to he excellent, in fact far better than the game, and made a bag of 240 birds during their stay.

At the Cordelia Clnb's preserves the last shot has been fired and the last dnck killed for this year. Though the hunting season will not be over for several weeks, March 15tb, this club has brought home their hunting yacht, the Lolita, and closed the season as far as their club is concerned.

AMONG THE "CANS."

A Morning at the Cordelia Club's Grounds on Suisun Marsh.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Although the season has beeu far from satisactory, we have had some good shoots up at our preserves at Cordelia, in Suisun marsh. Most of your readers know, of course, how we get there and how we live when there. That we go by boat and rail to Teal Station and are there met by Capt. Chittenden who has charge of the Cordelia Club's preserves and headquarters. We have the comfortahle and roomy yacht Lolita to live aboard, and all the pleasant surroundings which a hunter loves. Our yacht is close beside the railroad track, near tbe station, and we have only a short pull on the boats to the ponds where our blinds are.

I want to tell you of the day's sport which will be a sample of many. We rouse ont very early, find a good hot breakfast ready, take our guns and traps and start off in the dark for the ponds some little distance up the slough.

I reached the landing before daybreak and after the usual transfer of guns, decoys, etc., to the pond boats I started through the ditch leading to our ponds. On entering the first one I was disappointed in not putting out any birds; however, I pusbed on through ditches aud small puddles until I approached the pond in wbich I intended shooting; suddenly I heard the birds as they rose from tbe water and recognized the unmistakable whirr of the canvasbacks. In a moment they were flitting past me by dozens, and as I reached my destination I could hear the cans getting up on all sides of me.

It was now getting quite light in the East and hurriedly putting out my decoys I got on shore, and as I shoved the boat in the blind, two birds alighted among the stool, which I knew by the splash to be cans. Cautionsly taking an observation aud with gun in position I wait for them to lap; presently they swim together and the first shot of the morning sounds their death knell.

Without picking them up at once as I should have done, I got into the blind and watched for my next victim, which was not long in making its appearance. An old drake can passed across the pond and my second shot laid him out alongside of the other two. In the next ten minntes I got a number of shots at sprig, which are easily whistled in over the decoys. Of these I killed a fair average. After this there was a lull for a short time.

As I was sitting down in the boat to rest for a moment, I suddenly heard tbe whiz of wings and knew at once that there was a large bunch of cans near. The sound came louder and louder and in another moment the birds passed directly over my head not 20 feet in the air. I sounded the call aud hy peering through the blind I could see about 30 of them swim back over the fartbest side of the pond; as they came head on I hesitated whether to try a shot or take the chances on their alighting. I decided on the latter course. Three times they made the circuit of the pond and on the fourth time I felt sure that they would alight, but they only sounded their alarm note and struck out for the bay. The cause of their action was the dead birds that lay in the water, the canvasbacks never alighting when there is a bird belly up. So much for being greedy. I could eurely have bagged two or three at any time they passed me. My disappointment is soon forgotten as I watcb two specks about a mile off evidently heading for me; as they get near they prove to he cans. Passing about 100 yards from me, I call them and turniug at the sound they come quartering to the right across the decoys. I know by the speed with which they are going that I mnst he qnick with my first barrel or I will never get in my secoud one. As they just enter the pond I stand up and center one with the first barrel and make a quick shot with the second, and as the smoke clears I can see two fine drakes down, giving their last kick, belly up. This was quite gratifying and pushing the boat ont I commenced to pick up the dead birds. After gathering abont a dozen I lauded on a small bog to get two others that I had dropped there. After a few minutes I found tbem and on returning to the boat just got a glimpse of three dncks as they alighted among the decoys. Creeping to the edge of the tule I saw three of my red-headed friends in with the dummy ducks, clucking and looking for recognition from them, I cut short their actions by tumbling over two and allowing the tbird to skip ont untouched.

I started to get into my boat again and just as I turned I had barely time to throw my gun up and take a snap shot at another pair that were passing. I was fortunate in stopping both, they falling into the water and as the hen was only winged she started to swim off, hut my choke-hore detained her before she had gone far.

Before I could reach the blind I had several shots with the usnal uumber of misses, and on getting in and counting up I had some twenty birds. From this time on the shots were not quite so frequent; however, the birds kept coming in so that I had comfortable shooting, and as a consequence of pond shooting in this locality one will necessarily lose a large number of birds in the tule grass, where it is almost impossible to find them, a good retriever being of little use. After the final "pick up" there were in the boat twenty-three cans and twelve sprig, which hanging from my duck strap made about as handsome a bag as any sportsman could wish for.

F. S. B.

FISH.

Salmon Trout.—The late rain has proved a godsend to the thonsands of salmon tront that have heen for weeks trying to get into fresh water streams hut have been prevented by the sand-bars washed up by the waves of the ocean and bay. The rains have raised the waters of the creeks till they have burst through these obstructions, and now the roadway is clear to the spawning grounds at the headquarters. The fishermen say that the fish are almost hursting with spawn and it will not he long ere the freshwater streams, like a grain field in the spring, will be sown with embryo trout. There is one stream, however, whose tributaries drain an area of over fifty miles in circumference where fish are still barred out; that is the stream where Sam Taylor has made a dam at his paper mills. Anglers are very indignant that hs has not put in a fish ladder over the obstruction as he hae been ordered to do hy our courts.

Ahout the early part of last week a number of beantiful large salmon trout made their appearance around the old Alameda wharf. They are evidently hunting for a freshwater creek, up which they can proceed and deposit their spawn. Several have been taken that measure from two to three feet in length. They will not take the hook, never mind how tempting the bait, hut at tbe half tide they can be seen, and by a ekillful hand can be easily taken with a fish spear. At the half tide their dark bodies over the light mud bottom afford an excellent target for the spear sharpshooter.

Thirteen cans of whitefish fry from the State hatchery were deposited in Lake Tahoe one day last week.

Oxford and Cambridge.

At last advices both the Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Clubs were at work getting their crews in shape for the annnal contest on the Thames on St. Patrick'e Day. Both the Isis and the Cam are very much swollen by reason of the floods, and from all accounts it would seem that owing to the early date for the race considerable difficulty will be experienced in getting the crews into first-rate condition. The crews and weights on the 17th were as follows:

OXFORD.	lb.
Bow, A. W. Arkle, Brasenose	151
No. 2, R. S. De Haviland, Corpus	154
No. 3, A. B. How, Exeter	183
No. 4, D. H. McLean, New	185
No. 5, A. K. Paterson, Trinity	183
No. 6, E. A. Puxley, Brasenose	177
No. 7, G. C. Bourne, New *	152
Stroke, W. S. Unwin, St. Catherine's	143
Cox, F. J. Humphreys, Brasenose	—
CAMBRIDGE.	
Bow, R. C. G. Gridley, Third Trinity	150
No. 2, F. J. Pitman, Third Trinity	168
No. 3, A. F. Green, Lady Margaret	178
No. 4, S. Swan, Trinity Hall	181
No. 5, F. E. Churchill, Third Trinity	186
No. 6, F. C. Meyrick, Trinity Hall	164
No. 7, M. Beauchamp, First Trinity	175
Stroke, P. W. Atkin, Jesus *	168
Cox, P. L. Hunt, Cavendish *	94

* Rowed in the race last year.

Ice-Yachts.—A note in the *Spirit* from Poughkeepsie says: "At no time in the history of the evolution of the ice-yacbt, has so mnch interest heen taken in this most exhilarating of all sports. New yachts, of new and approved models, of the costliest materials and best workmanship, are building, and many gentlemen who never before took auy interest in ice-yachtiug are now joining the Poughkeepsie Club and making preparations for entering the regattas, matches and scrub races where pennants, cups, tankards, dollars aud glory may be won. Every day parties of ladies and gentlemen, guests of the members of the club, come from New York to sail on the yachts, while hundreds of the citizens line the banks of the river and gather round the regatta flag to see the flyers start on their course. The river, from Newhurg to Albany, is as smooth as a plate glass mirror, broken only on the edges by a silver frame of snow-covered ice thrown up hy the rising tide. The finest sight is in Roosevelt's hay, where the yachts of the Poughkeepsie Club rendezvous, the building in which they are housed in the summer standing on the grounds of Commodore Roosevelt, which extend from the Albany post road, on the east, to the river on the west. Here may be seen, flying about at a high rate of speed, forty, fifty, sixty, and even seventy miles an hour, the most perfect ice-yachts in the world, on which the iugennity of the huilder has been exhausted to secure the greatest speed and beauty. Snowy sails, poliehed wood, plated metal aud upholstered box, make them things of beauty; and their stability, joys forever.

Dr. W. B. Sawyer of Los Angeles has a Richmond colt two years old in training that turns his mile in 2:44.

New Improvements.

The "El Monte" Saloon, corner Kearny and Pine streets, has been thoronghly refitted and refurnished, and is now under the management of the veteran, Sam Tetlow, and under the proprietorship of J. E. Slinkey of the El Monte Hotel, Sancelito.

A Useful Article.—Rawson's U. S. Army Suspensory Bandage is, as the cut connected with the advertisement elsewhere clearly shows, a complete relief and support, and shonld be in general nse. It is self-adjnsting, and displacement is impossible. It counteracts nervons tension and other ills that mankind is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Can be sent by mail safetly. Address S. E. G. Rawson, Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A Slight Cold, if neglected often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

The Laws of Heredity.

Although the laws of heredity are becoming better understood and more intelligently followed by breeders of trotting horses every year, there are puzzling factors in the problem, to eolve which eo much time and money has been expended, that have so far baffled the most intelligent stndents. It long ego became apparent to breeders of the thoroughbred racehorse that the old adage: "Like produces like," was true only in a modified senee. A great performer on the turf would make his a ppearance, sweeping down opposing fields of horses as the sickle lays low the ripened grain, and straightway the mare that bore him would be bred again to the horse whose son he was, in the hope of producing another wonder. The cold facts and figures of history ehow that in a vast majority of instances the result has in no measure equaled the anticipations of those who brought it about. Harry Bassett was certainly a great racehorse—one of the best, perheps, that this country ever saw—bnt his brother, Franklin, never rose above the level of a plater. Parole was a winner in this country at all distances up to two milee, and in Englsnd could run a distance and carry weight in a style that stamped him as first-class in every respect; but of all hie brothers and eisters James A was the only one that showed good enough public form to rank in the category of racehorses, and even his performances were not of a character that made him sought after as a stallion when his racing days were over. Iroquois, whose winning of the Epsom Derby in 1881 is still fresh in the public mind, capped that performance by others of euch undeniably high character that even the English public—critical judges enough in such a matter—were forced to admit that "the Yankee" was as good as the best. His sister Francesca, purchased by the Dwyers at a long price when a yearling, was a weed of the rankeet description. Instances of this kind might be multiplied almost indefinitely; hnt enough has been given to eerve the purpose.

In the case of trotters the data at hand bearing on this qnestion are rather meager, owing to the fact that the breeding of these horses has been done in a systematic manner for only a few years, but eo far as these data go they tell the same etory. Rarue trotted a pnblic mile in 2:13½, and was the fastest, gamest and best horse on the turf in his day. His full brother, Rectus, was never a speedy horse, although accident prevented hie eyetematic preparation for the track. St. Julien, whose record of 2:11¼ is the best ever made by a gelding, has a full brother and sister, St. Remo and Unolata. The mare is a good one, capable of a mile in 2:20 when at her best, bnt even that leaves her nearly ten eeconds behind her brother in point of speed, which means a long dietance when two horsee are trotting against each other. St. Remo has never shown himself to be nearly as good as Unolala. Piedmont is one of the fastest etallions this country has ever produced. He made a record of 2:17¼ in the fourth beat of a hotly contested race against the best field of etallious that ever faced a starter, and since going to California has improved so much that Chas. Marvin, who drove Smuggler in 2:15¼, and who had charge of Piedmont last season, believes him capable of heating the hest etallion record ever made. Piedmont's brother, Mammont, ie owned in Illinoie, but he has never yet ehown the ability to beat 2:30. Dexter was incomparahly the best horee of his day at all ways of going; eo good, indeed, that when Hiram Woodruff transferred the little brown gelding to Budd Doble, then hardly past boyhood, the honest old man, who never pnlled a race or beat in hie life, said to Doble: "There ie a horse thet cen win every heat you etart for with him." And Doble found that his instructor in the art of riding and driving had judged the animal aright. Dexter'e brother, Dictator, never had anything like the speed of his relative, but Dictator'e eon, Jay-Eye-See, was in form and temperament eo like hie uncle that after Doble, who was put up unexpectedly behind the great four-year-old in his race at Chicago last summer, had driven him a heat, he eaid to a friend: "There ie another Dexter." In thie case the form and speed were reproduced in the second generation. Astoria, the sister to Dexter and Dictator, has had all the benefits which cereful training and driving can give, but her pnblic mile ie only a trifle under 2:30. Mr. Allie Bonner, who is probably the best amateur reinsman in the country, believes that ehe will go mnch faster than this, and his jndgment is worth something. Astoria is now the property of Commodore Kittson, and Splan will train her in the epring for the grand campaign. The result of his labors will he watched with interest by all for whom the breeding problem has attractions.

But while the lack of nniformity of results in breeding from winners end the dams and siree of winners is eometimes very noticeable; yet none will be so foolieh as to ergue that the syetem is not the only one that can lead to permanent anccees. The failures are, of course, conspicuous; but the successes are likewiee many and notable.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $5 80@$6; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Interior Extra, $4 75@$5 50; Interior Superfine, $3 75@$4 50 ₩ bbl.

WHEAT—An improvement in the Liverpool market has, no doubt, etrengthened our local market and has given it an upward tendency. No. 1 grades find ready purchasers at $1 90, and the choicest at $1 91. Sellers, however, are holding off to get $1 92½ and do not care to take less. Recent sales are, No. 1 February, $1 02¼@$1 93; do. March, $1 92¼.

BARLEY—The market in thie grain though firm has neither an upward tendency nor are the prices inclined to fall immediately. Recent aales are, No. 1 Feed February, $1 10½@$1 20½; March, $1 18¼@$1 19; April, $1 18¾; these are top ruling figures.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 70@$1 75; Good, $1 75@$1 82½; Choice, $1 85@$1 95 ₩ ctl.

RYE—Firm. Quotable at $1 76@$2 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $28@$30 ₩ ton; Cracked Corn, $36 ₩ ton; Shorta, $17@$19 ₩ ton; Oilcake meal the oilworks eell to the trade at $35 ₩ ton, lesa the nsual discount; Middlinge, $24@$25 ₩ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $13 60@$15; Wheet, $15 50@$17 Wild Oat, $15@$17; Mixed, $11@$15 ₩ ton.

STRAW—80c per hale.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16¼@16¾c; California Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15½@16c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 15@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 14@14½c for heavy and medium, and 15@15½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 14¼@14¾c; Pork, $18@$18 50 for Extra Prime $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $23@24 for Mess, $25@$25 50 for clear and $26@25 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₩ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for hbls and $8 50 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₩ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 12¾@13c ₩ ℔.

FRUIT—We quote: Applee, 30@50c for common and 76c@$1 75 ₩ bx for good; Lemons, $6@$7 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $2 25@$2 50 per box; Limee, $7 50@$8 50 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ₩ bunch; California Orangee, $1 50@$3 per box; Pineapples, $6@$8 ₩ doz. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ₩ bbl.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $8 to $10 ₩ ton; Carrots, 30@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, $1 50 ₩ dozen; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ₩ ctl; Garlic, 2c ₩ ℔; Celery, 60c ₩ doz; Dried Okra, 20@30c; Dry Peppers, 10@12½c ₩ ℔; Green Peas, 8@10c Green Peppers, 5c@6c per lb; Tomatoes, 6c@8c ₩ ℔; Cucumbers, $3 25 per doz.

POTATOES—River Red, 65@85c; Early Rose, 70@95; Tomalee and Petaluma, $90@$1 15 ₩ ctl Humboldt Red, $1 35@$1 45; Kidney and Peachblow $1 35@$1 45 per ctl; New, 3@3½c per ℔.

ONIONS—For fair to choice, $1@$1 70 is the range of prices.

BEANS—Bayos $4@$4 50: Butter, $3@$3 25 for small and $3 40@$3 50 for large; Lima, $3 75@$4; Pea, $3 20@$3 30; Pink, $4; Red, $4; emall White, $3 20@$3 30; large White, $2 75@$3 ₩ ctl.

BUTTER—We qnote jobbing lots: Fancy, 26@27c; choice, 24@25; fair to good, 20@23c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@18c; firkin, 21@23c for good to choice, and 18@20c for ordinary; pickled roll, 20@23; Eastern, 16@20c ₩ ℔.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14@16c for choice; 11@13 for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 15@17c.

EGGS—California, 23@25c ₩ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 17@18c; do Hens, 18@19c; do dressed, 20@22c; Roosters, $7@$7 50 for old and $8 50@$9 50 for young; Hens $7@$8; Broilers, $6@$7, according to eize; Dncks $10@$20 ₩ dozen; Geese, $2@$2 50 ₩ pair.

GAME—Market steady. Quail, $1@$1 25 ₩ doz; Mallard Ducks, $2 50@$3; Sprigs, $1@$1 25; Canvasback, $2 50@$3; Brandt, $1 25@$1 50; Gray Geese $2@$2 50; White Geese, $1 25@$1 50; Honkers, $4@$4 50; Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 50@75c for common; Teal, 62½@75c; Widgeon, $1; Hare, $1 50@$1 75; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 76.

WOOL—Only emall operations looked for. We qnote fall: San Joaquin and Coast, 8@11c; San Joaqnin and coast Lamb, good, 9@11c; Northern Fall, free, 15@18c; Northern Fall, defective, 11@14c; Northern Fall, Lamb, 15@17c; Free Mountain, 11@16c. Eastern Oregon, 15@22c; Valley Oregon, 22@26c. We quote spring California ₩ ℔ 14@20c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, nsual eelection, 18@18½c ₩ ℔; culle one third leee, and Mexican Hides 2c ₩ ℔ less. Dry Kip, 18@18½c; Dry Calf, 20c; Salted Steers, over 55 lbs, 11c ₩ ℔; Steers over 65 ℔s, 11c; Steers and Cows, medium, 9c@10c; light do, 9c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 ℔s. 11c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ₩ ℔; Salted Veal, 12½c; Sheep Skine, 25@30c for Shearlinge; 30@50c for short, 60c@$1 for medium, and $1@$1 50 apeice for long wool and wool ekins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7¾@8c ₩ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcassee from slanghterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8@8½c; medium grade, 7@7½c; Inferior, 5½@5¾c ₩ ℔.

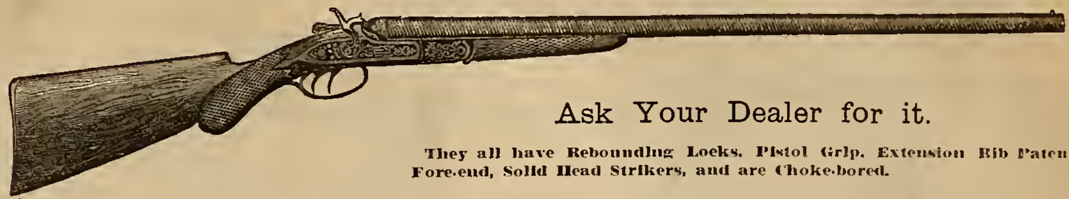
VEAL—Large Calvee, 8@9c; emall onee, 9@10c ₩ ℔.

MUTTON—Wethers are qnotable at 5@5½c and Ewes at 4½@5c ₩ ℔, according to quality.

LAMB—Quotable at 12½@15c ₩ ℔.

PORK—Live Hogs, 5¾@7c for hard and 5¾c@6¼ for eoft; dreesed do 9@9½c ₩ ℔ for hard grain hogs.

REMINGTON'S
New Model Breech-Loading Double Gun.
THE MOST COMPLETE GUN IN THE MARKET.



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They all have Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip, Extension Rib Patent Fore-end, Solid Head Strikers, and are Choke-bored.

The Cheapest and Best Gun Yet Produced.

Plain Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Decarbonized Steel Barrels	$45 00
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English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barreis, Engraved	75 00
English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascns Steel Barrele, Engraved, Superior Rubber But and Tip	85 00

4m6 **E. REMINGTON & SONS, 281 and 283 Broadway, New York, P. O. Box 2987.**

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.

The Horse's Friend

Prof. W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST,

LATE FROM BOSTON, CALLS THE ATTENtion of horsemen to the fact that there are hundreds of horses in this city absolutely suffering from sore montha and other complications directly caused by bad teeth, and they show this by the following bad habits:

Bit Lugging, Driving on one Rein, Balking, Bolting, Tossing the Head while Driving,

PULLING ON THE BIT,

Drooling and Foaming at the Mouth,

and other faults which can he corrected by dental manipulation. The Professor can he consulted at his office at the Fashiou stables, 221 Ellis street. Office hours from 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2:30 and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m., Tuesdays excepted, when he will he at Thirteenth street etahles in Oakland. Orders left at the Club stables, Taylor street, and the St. George, Bueh street, or hy mail, will receive prompt attention. Consultation and examination gratis.

N. B.—Particnlar attention paid to gents' drivers.

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THIS AFTERNOON, LAST PERFORMANCE OF
FRANZISKA ELLMENREICH.
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SUNDAY EVENING
ADOLPH LINK,

Box office open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., where reserved seats can be secured six days in advance.

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LANGSHANS, BRAHmas, Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, White Faced Black Spanish, Guinea fowls, Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Bronze and White Holland turkeys, peacocks, etc. Also eggs for hatching. DISH-FACED BERKSHIRE PIGS,

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New edition; over 100 pages; handsomely illustrated Price by mail, 50 cents.

Stock or eggs for hatching guaranteed true to name, and to arrive safely. For further information please write, inclosing etamp, Circular and price-list sent on application. Address
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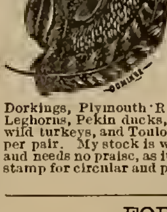

2,000 to Select from

HAVING DISPOSED OF my dairy, I devote my whole time to poultry, and think I can please all who desire to purchase first-class hreeding or exhibition stock, or eggs for hatching. I keep all the leading varieties of both land and water fowls, i. e., Light Brahmas, Langshans, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, White, Brown or Black Leghorns, Pekin ducks, Rouen ducks, Bronze turkeys, wild turkeys, and Toulouse geese that weigh over 50 lbs per pair. My stock is well known all over the Coast, and needs no praise, as it speaks for itself. Send 3-cent stamp for circular and price-list.
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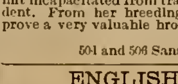

THE WELL-KNOWN TROTting mare Nellie Grant, by Fred Low, from old Lady Grant, of Whip, Morgan and Copperbottom stock. Nellie Grant is black without white, eixteen hands one inch high, of fine form, and free from hereditary defects. She was a very fast trotter hut incapacitated from track work owing to an accident. From her breeding, form and speed she should prove a very valuable hroodmare. Apply to
JOHN HOWES,
501 and 506 Sansome street, San Francisco.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

BRACE OF THOROUGHbred setters, well broke, for sale. apply to
E. LEAVESLEY.
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FOR SALE.

For Sale—Young Copperhead.

A BEAUTIFUL DARK BROWN stallion, seven years old, sixteen hande high, weighing 1,200 lbs; can trot in three minutes; kind and gentle in every particular. May he seen at Oakland trotting park until sold. Pedigree—Sired by Copperhead (2:34), by Owen Dale; dam Nellie Eastman by the Watkins horse (Black Hawk) from Missouri. His dam was a Printer mare; Nellie Eastman's dam, Nancy Ringo, was by Tinker, a thoroughbred horse, ont of a Selam mare, grandam by Old Paul, by Ned Burns, he by John Richard by Sir Archie. This is an excellent large stock horse, well adapted to all purposes, especially as the sire of roadsters and carriage horses, Price $1,200, less than half his value. Address
G. S. BANKS.
Oakland racetrack or 1305 Pine street, San Francisco. 7t2

Thoroughbred Colt for Sale.

CITO. CHESTNUT COLT, FOALED APRIL 5, 1882. By Joe Hooker, his dam Too Soon by Norfolk, grandam Lady Davis (dam of Dashaway) by Red Bill, son of Medoc, etc. This is a highly-formed colt, of good size and a hearty feeder. Being nearly a brother in blood to Fred Collier (Lady Davis being the great Grandam of Fred, and his dam also being by Norfolk) and the Joe Hookers so far as tried all racehorses, this is a good chance to get a colt of great promise for a moderate sum. He has four white legs above knees and hocks, a white face and other white markings. Price $300 if applied for before the 1st of March. For further particulars address this office.

FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE HAMBLETOnian stallion, imported from Syracuse, N. Y.; nine years old; mahogany bay; eixteen hands high; perfectly sound; well broken; very stylish; cost over $1,500; property of a banker; full papers; got by Hambletonian Prince, he by Volunteer. Can be eeen at Club Stablee.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to
CAPT. FOSTER,
At the Cliff House.

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AUCTION AND COMMISSION DEALERS IN IMPROVED LIVE STOCK,
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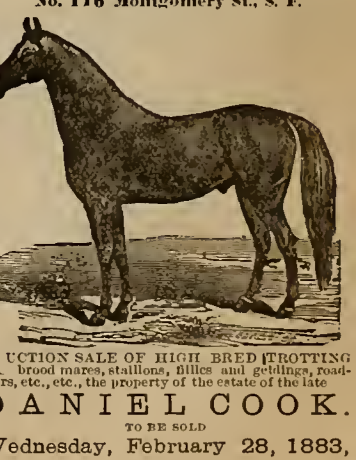

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH BRED TROTTING brood mares, stallions, fillies and geldings, roadsters, etc., etc., the property of the estate of the late

DANIEL COOK.

TO BE SOLD

Wednesday, February 28, 1883,

AT 11 A. M., AT THE

Oakland Trotting Park.

Take the Berkeley train for Shell Mound Station. Stock will be on exhibition at park, Monday, Feb. 26. Catalogues and all necessary information may be obtained of the undersigned.
KILLIP & CO.,
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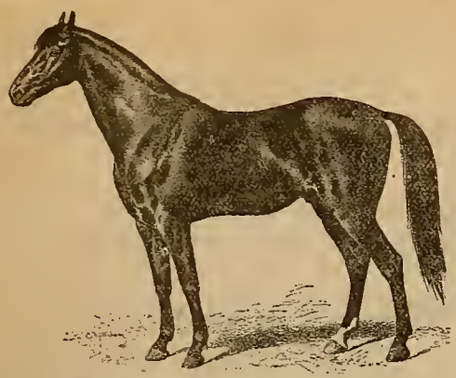
ADVERTISE NOW IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

STALLIONS.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

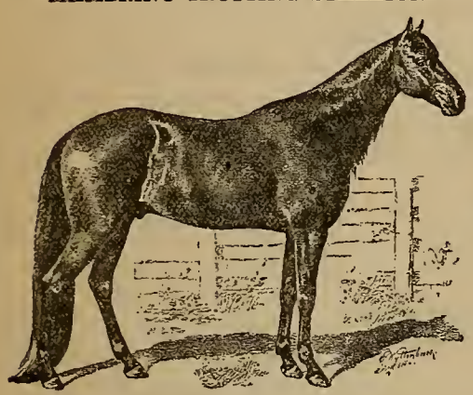
Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters. **IRVIN AYRES.**

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21½, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mageuta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Maltce. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27½, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS. Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

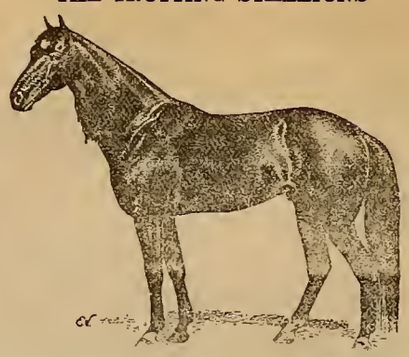
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $30 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

STALLIONS.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM March 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1876.

TERMS.

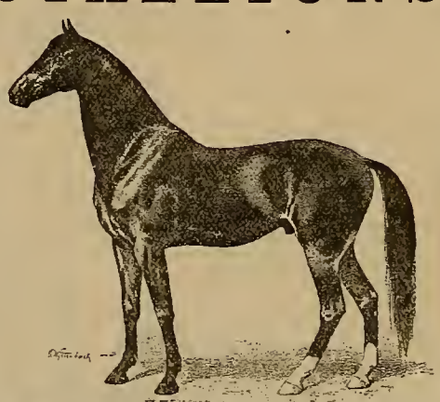
Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

STALLIONS.

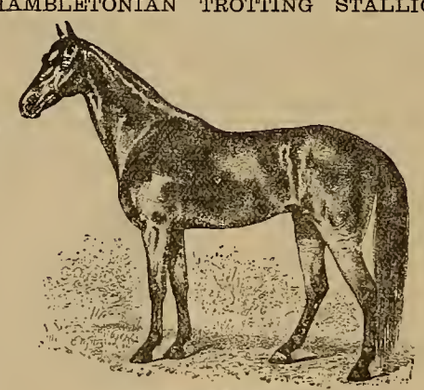


OWNERS OF STALLIONS DESIRING TO PLACE THE MERITS of their stock horses before the breeding public should advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The fee from one mare will pay the cost of a reasonable advertisement.

Stallion bills printed in first-class style. Call at this office and see samples.

NO. 508 MONTGOMERY ST.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION



BOB MASON

By Echo. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY mares, commencing February 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTION.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS.
Post office box 55, Los Angeles, Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Heunie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accideuts and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Reuwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

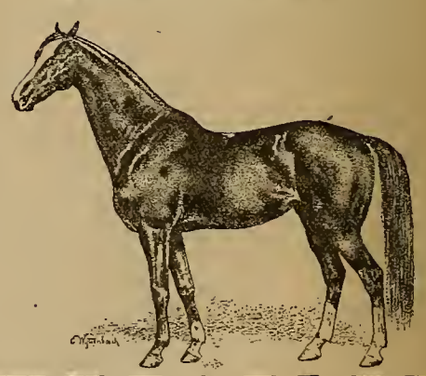
DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON,
Owners, Santa Clara,

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Anette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partuer.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam, by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's chestuut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague Mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brocklesby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to
MATT STORMS, at the Oakland Racetrack,
Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 *Front St., San Francisco.*

RACES.

Spring Race Meeting.

PACIFIC COAST

Blood Horse Association

First Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 21.

No 1—California Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of half a mile; closed with thirty-two nominations.

No. 2—Hearst Stake; free for all; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added; second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 3—Winters' Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of e mile and a half; closed with twenty-eight nominations.

No. 4—Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; a dash of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maiden three-year-olds; dash of a mile and an eighth.

No. 7—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; free for all; dash of e mile.

No. 8—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; two lbs. allowed for each $100 under that valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three lbs. over entitled weight for each $100 above that valuation.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second horse; third to save stake; dash of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

No. 11—Pacific Cup; handicap of $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; weights announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of one and a quarter miles; weights to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.

No. 15—Selling race; Purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; conditions same as No. 8.

No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; weights announced end declaration made same as No. 14.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; closed with thirty-two nominations.

No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of one and three-quarters miles; closed with twenty-eight nominations.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50, to second horse; entrance free; mile end repeat over four hurdles.

Entries to stakes end purses not marked closed, will close March 1, 1883.

Races to close will be run nnder weights adopted at enoual meeting, 1881.

Starters in all races must be named et 6 p. m. the day preceding rsce, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Non-members will hs placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and should there hs e deficiency the winners will receive a pro-rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must hs made on or before the first day of March next, 1883, directed to C. M. Chase, Assistant Secretary, Box 1961, P. O., San Francisco. To be valid they must be plainly postmarked on that day—March 1.

THEO. WINTERS, President,
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.
C. M. CHASE, Assistant Secretary.

Two-Year-Old Trotting Stake for 1883.

A TROTTING STAKE FOR COLTS AND FILLIES (foals of 1881), to bs trotted at the California State fair of 1883; $50 snirance, of which $25 must accompany nomination, and the remaining $25 to bs paid Aug. 1, 1883; $500 added by the society.

Conditions.

The above steks to bs mile heats, in harness, and to rules of National Trotting Association. Entrance money to be divided as follows; Fifty per cent. of stakes to first coll, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third and 10 per cent. to fourth. Five to fill.

The $500 added money to be divided as follows: One hundred dollars each to winners of money end $100 to the stallion whose get wins first money, if the stallion is owned in California. Entries close March 15, 1883, with the Secretary. A colt making a walk-over is entitled only to his own entrance, and but 25 per cent. nf entrance money received; a colt distancing the field is entitled to but one money and 65 per cent. of stakes.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
ENWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

RACES.

THE

Chicago Driving Park

Races. Races.

ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING

Trotting Stakes for 1883 & '84.

Three-Year-Old Stakes.

No. 1—The Ashland Trotting Stake, 1883, for colts and fillies (foals of 1880); to be trotted when three years old, during the summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1883; $100 entrance, of which $15 is forfeit and must accompany the nomination; $15 payable May 1, 1883; $20 on June 1, 1883, and the remaining $50, from those who start only, at or before 8 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding that named for the race; the Chicago Driving Park to add $1,000.

No. 2—The Ashland Trotting Stake, 1884, for colts and fillies (foals of 1881); to be trotted when three years old, during the summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1884; $100 entrance, of which $10 is forfeit and must accompany the nomination; $15 on January 1, 1884; $25 on June 1, 1884, and the remaining $50, from those who start only, at or before 8 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add $2,500.

Four-Year-Old Stakes.

No. 3—The Chicago Trotting Stake, 1883, for colts and fillies (foals of 1879); to be trotted for when four years old, during the summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1883; $100 entrance, of which $15 is forfeit and must accompany the nomination; $15 payable on May 1, 1883; $20 on June 1, 1883, and the remaining $50, from those who start only, at or before 8 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add $1,000.

No. 4—The Chicago Trotting Stake, 1884, for colts and fillies (foals of 1880); to be trotted when four years old, at the summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1884; $100 entrance, of which $10 is forfeit and must accompany the nomination; $15 on January 1, 1884, $25 on June 1, 1884, and the remaining $50, from those who start only, at or before 8 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add $2,500.

Conditions.

All of the above stakes to be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association. Moneys to be divided as follows: Seventy-five per cent. of entrance fees, forfeits and added money to the first horse, 15 per cent. to the second horse and 10 per cent. to the third horse. In all stakes, five entries required to fill. All forfeits and payments must be made in cash on the day specified by the conditions of the stake, and in case of default of any payment the horse is out, and all payments made before such a default are forfeited. Entries for all the above stakes close on Thursday, March 1, 1883, and nominations must be accompanied by the forfeit money and addressed to

D. L. HALL, Secretary,
7t2 116 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

THE VICTORIAN TROTTING CLUB,

(L'd)

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

—OFFER—

The undermentioned Prize, to be competed for on a day to be named in March next:

PRIZE OF 2,500 DOLLARS,

With Entrence Fees and Sweepstakes of $50 each from Starters edded.
Mile heats; best three in five.
Open to all comers, har geldings.
Winner to receive $2,500; second, two-thirds of Sweep and Entrance Fees, and third, one-third. Entrance 5 per cent.
The Victorian Trotting Club holds membership in the National Trotting Assocation of the United States, under which Rules the races will be governed.
Any further information desired can be obtained by addressing R. J. GIBNEY, Secretary,
Kirk Bazaar, Melhourne.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.

Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

Personal attention given to

Painting, Varnishing, Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. . McCUE, Proprietor.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER.

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Monday, November 27th, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
A	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso } Express...	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East } Emigrant	7:10 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and } via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Stockton } via Martinez	*12:40 P M
6:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
† 6:00 A M	" " " †Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles end Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and } Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East } Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacremento } via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Colfax } via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M		11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steemers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" †Sundays only	†11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:30—8:30—9:30—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:30—5:30—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*8:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30 9:00—*9:30—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—*3:30—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00'—*8:30—7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32 7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32:—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—8:02—8:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—7:51—8:51—9:51—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—4:51—5:51—8:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—7:10—*7:35—8:10—*8:35—9:10—*9:35—10:10—*10:35—11:10—12:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—*4:35—5:10—*5:35—8:10—*8:35—7:15—*7:35—9:15—10:45.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—0:15—8:45—7:45—9:15—*10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6: [illegible] —7:45—8:15—9:45—10:45—1:45—2:45—3:15—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*8:15—8:45—*7:15,

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15,

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:1

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted. †Trains marked thus (†) run via East Oakland. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. Tkt Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
8:30 A M		9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:01 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:05 A M
10:40 A M		* 10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
* 3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	8:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in ebundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompano, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in counection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

IS UNSURPASSED.

A SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANK

(150 X 50 feet)

FOR WARM SALT WATER, PLUNGE AND SWIMMING BATHS.

ELEGANT ROOMS

For Individual Baths with DOUCHE and SHOWER facilities.

MAGNIFICENT BEACH

Of pure white sand for SURF BATHING, Etc., Etc.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge), and the

SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞ At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game ebounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHONS for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets o any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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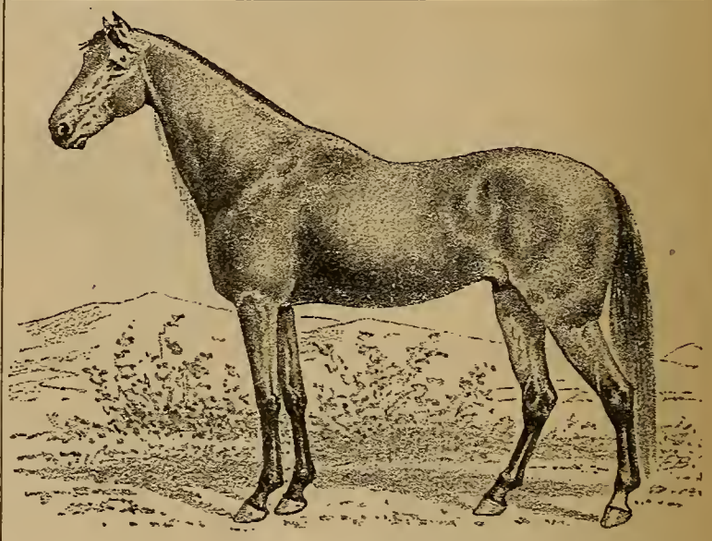

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By Electioneer. His Dam Sister to Aurora by John Nelson.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 8.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHEATLEY. Owned by J. B. Chase, San Francisco.

Again we present one of the high-bred division, feeling confident that our readers will agree with us that he is highly formed, too. It may appear like a tiresome repetition to call attention to the pictures which are presented in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN as being artistic delineations as well as faithful representations of the animals portrayed, and to those who are acqnainted with the horses given the likeness is apparent. It is also supererogatory to call attention to the handling and finish of the pictures, as that is also evident to those who are competent judges. Again, the portrayal gives such a vivid idea of the form that it is scarcely necessary to supplement the "counterfeit presentiment" with words further than to give the size and color, the proportions being so accurately represented. Wheatley is a handsome shade of chestnut with the white markings as given above. He is nearly 16 hands high and of fine substance, with bone and tendon enough to suit those who consider these as being prime essentials in the make-up of a good horse. As the picture demonstrates, he is a highly finished horse, carrying the evidence of speed and endurance in his form. That this is a rightful inheritance will be admitted when his genealogical tree is examined, and the combination of blood such as to insure these qualities following in the lines of descent.

As an illustration of that derived from his sire the following article is copied from the New York *Spirit of the Times*, being one of the series of "Winning Sires," which have been so well handled in that paper:

War Dance is one of the few sons of Lexington who has so far held his own among the winning sires as to retain a place of prominence. Last season he stood well in the front, and in writing his memoir we went into the details of his early history so fully, that to do so now would be a work of stale repetition. We will, therefore, merely state that he was bred in 1860, by Gen. T. J. Wells of Louisiana, who named him Gen. Westmore, as a compliment to the gentleman by that name, whose pleasing contributions, a score of years since, often graced the *Spirit's* pages over the *nom de guerre* of "Mark." The late Mr. A. Keene Richards saw War Dance, early in his three-year-old form, and was so impressed with the colt that he purchased him for $5,000. At the time of the purchase Gen. Wells had tried the colt, and he made trials equal to any run by Lecompte, or any of Reel's progeny, but the great war between the States was devastating the South at the time, and racing had been completely abandoned. Hence, War Dance languished for a chance to prove his powers in public. It was about this time that Stark[illegible] the Goodwood Cup, and Mr. Richards had almost d[illegible] mined to send War Dance over the ocean in quest[illegible]

when the approach of the Federal armies obliged them to seek a place of safety for the stock, rather than attempt running the blockade, as they would have to do to get to England.

Accordingly, War Dance was sent into Texas. It was nearly a year after hostilities had ceased before War Dance emerged from his exile, and then, owing to efforts of J. Madison Wells, the provisional Governor of Louisiana, who, being a brother of General Wells, who died just at the close of the war, and knowing Mr. Richards to be a warm personal friend of his brother, had the horse brought to New Orleans, and begged that Mr. Richards would come South at once and claim his property. Mr. Richards arrived at New Orleans early in the spring of 1866, and found his horse in the hands of General Westmore and Governor Wells, both of whom, in their belief in his great racing powers, had entered him for a three-mile dash at the Crescent Course. The horse had been leading a life of idleness in Texas, and upon his arrival, had been taken up and hastily trained, and the result was that when he went to the post it was with a bad leg. Still trained, and on the verge of a break-down, his prospects were not flattering, but it was agreed that, by making a waiting race, and doing all their running in the last quarter, they might bring him through, and, as a forlorn hope, he was started, only to disappoint his over-sanguine backers, who bet rashly and lost heavily. The summary is given below:

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1866.—Purse $600; dash of three miles.
S. D. Henderson's b c Gen. Rosseau, 4 years, by Commodore—Nota Price..... 1
J. M. Relf's ch h War Dance, 6 years, by Lexington—Reel..... dis
Time—6:41.

The *Spirit* of that date gives the following account:

Rosseau was at first the favorite, but toward the last War Dance was backed at even money. But it was on account of his blood. He was not in condition, and, besides, "had a leg." The colt had the inside and led off at a slow pace throughout the first mile. Yet even that was more than his opponent could stand. The latter was unable to act on the heavy ground, and the attempt tore him all to pieces. Gen. Rosseau won in a canter by thirty lengths, never having been headed or extended.

War Dance was taken at once to Kentucky, and entered the stud a couple of weeks afterwards. His grand appearance and his blood, Lexington, the king of racers, crossed upon Reel, the ex-queen of the turf and mother of Lexington's great rival, Lecompte, brought him plenty of patronage. Below is a table showing the performances of his sons and daughters upon the turf during the past few years:

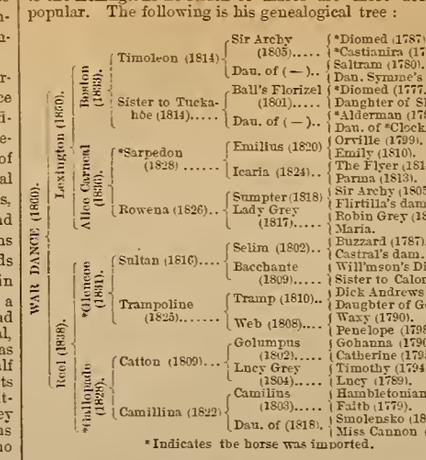
Year.	Starters.	Races.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unplaced.	Amount.
1877.....	20	140	37	37	19	47	$15,140 00
1878.....	40	198	45	26	20	107	15,635 00
1879.....	41	249	56	49	40	145	29,912 00
1880.....	40	272	64	53	41	144	24,366 00
1881.....	38	352	84	72	44	152	43,544 75
1882.....	35	347	56	71	56	164	42,925 00

Lida Grissom was one of the first of the get of War Dance, but she made no figure on the turf. In his second season, however, he got from the imported mare Lass of Sydney that capital horse, Tubman, who, in the opinion of many, was the best of the family. When he stripped for the Belmont Stakes of 1871 he was sixteen hands high, as leggy and as awkward a one as we can remember; and, though after he had exchanged the "silver gray stripes" of Mr. Richards for the McDaniel blue he filled out, yet the legginess never quite left him, and he was a greyhound-looking horse to the last. He galloped low-headed, but the critics predicted that he would fail at a distance, because of his tendency to overstride. He refuted this by winning the Bowie Stakes in the mud, and has become quite a favorite stallion among the Canadians. Aureola, who was another of the second lot War Dance gave the turf, was a mare of insignificant appearance, but of the finest vital power, and her two-mile heats were the best on record for a long time. Bullion was another of the noted children of War Dance, and John McClellan says he was the best race horse he ever saw, and, as leading stallion at the Minnehaha Stud, has made the most of the limited chances offered him, his son, Fairfield, being one of the best two-year-olds out last season.

War Dance's lot in the above table is hardly as creditable to him as last year's, when he had Sly Dance and Warfield as prominent winners and Wyoming as one of the leading two-year-olds of the season. Yet he has advanced several points in the list of winning sires. This is due to the system of basing the merit of a stallion upon the sum of money won by his get. Red Boy heads the list, from the fact of his having won a $10,000 match at Salt Lake City. But Ella Warfield's position was attained by real up-hill fighting. This little mare has been run in first-class company the greater part of the past season, and she has certainly made a very creditable showing. Many who saw the Bowie Stakes run aver that she certainly would have beaten Bushwbacker had not her owner, Mr. Hall, made the fatal mistake of shouting to Shauer to go on early in the second heat. The little mare is, unlike her brother Warfield, a great sticker over a distance, but Warfield, as will be seen by the list, maintains a name for usefulness, having won just half his races. Sisterly, like Red Boy, owes her prominence to one of those heavy matches which the sportsmen of the far West delight in. Wyoming has never been himself since the Jerome Park meeting, when he was knocked down, and sustained an injury to his shoulder, which troubled him so badly at Sheepshead Bay, in the fall, that he could not be removed from the grounds. Sachem's races were in England, where he ran third for the Derby, but was unable to place his name in the magic basket of winners. In our judgment, he is still what he was while here—a vastly overrated colt, and he has proved a dear one to Mr. Lorillard.

B. G. Bruce of Lexington, Ky., who knew him well, describes him as a rich golden chestnut, standing a shade over sixteen hands, with a large star, and four white feet, the white extending some six inches above his pasterns. He had a good head and an extremely stout neck, running into well-placed shoulders, with a large middle piece, short back, and ribs most remarkable, stout loin, broad hips and quarters, and immense stifles. The only defect was a slight cutting in below the knee, but this he did not seem to impart to his stock, who, uniformly, have plenty of bone, with sound feet and legs.

Mr. Keene Richards died early in 1881, and War Dance passed into the hands of Mr. Grinstead. He followed his old master closely, and died April 27, 1881, aged twenty-one years. War Dance was a loss, for though he never got a Harry Bassett or a Longfellow, a Sensation or a Hindoo, he succeeded in getting a most useful tribe. His son Bullion promises to keep up his male line, and his daughters are very fashionable broodmares. Eole, Danger, Lelex, Aureolus and Frankie B, all owe their birth to War Dance mares, and next to the Lexingtons no strain of mares are more deservedly popular. The following is his genealogical tree:



*Indicates the horse was imported.

But in the above the dam of War Dance does not figure with the prominence her performances and the merits of her progeny entitle her to. She was, without question, entitled to rank as one of the great mares of the country and by some of the writers of the time when she was on the turf held to be the equal of any for speed and endurance, and however distinguished on the course, she certainly added a still greater luster to her fame in the stud. Lecompte, Prioress, Starke, gained such a high reputation in this country that they were taken to England, Lecompte dying soon after his arrival, Prioress and Starke winning important races and the former being designated by Admiral Rous as the best race-horse for a long distance in England. Lecompte is the only horse which ever beat Lexington and the only defeats he met in this country were by Lexington, and, in a race which will be hereafter given, by Pryor. Wm. J. Minor claimed with all the emphasis he could find language to express, that he was the superior, and though that view undoubtedly came from being so identified with Lecompte in his races, he is certainly entitled to be placed a close second to the Emperor.

As the dam of Wheatley was a sister to Pryor, the account of the race in which he defeated the Southern crack will come in appropriately. The description is from the New Orleans *Picayune*, the race having been run at Natchez, Mississippi:

The race which took place at Natchez on Saturday last, four-mile heats, between Pryor and Lecomte, was, I think, almost equal to any I ever witnessed, stamping both of the contending nags as first-rate horses, and proving conclusively to my mind that Lecompte is a gamer and better horse than I had previously given him credit for. The difficulties which he encountered in the prosecution of his tedious land journey from Alexandria to Natchez could not have been instrumental in improving his condition, which, however, to appearance was all that could be desired. His eye was clear and bright, as was his skin, and his proud defiant air, and elastic step, betokened ability to go the pace, and keep it. In his exercise, which I particularly noticed the day before the race, I was much pleased with the style in which he came down the quarter stretch. He looked as if he could fairly fly. He had no superfluous flesh upon him, and in short, upon stripping for the race, he looked the perfection of a horse.

Of Pryor but little was known, and therefore little was expected. Twice had he met Mr. Kenner's filly Minnow, and in both instances he was compelled to yield the palm of superiority to her powers—the latter race of two-mile heats was the longest distance he had ever ran. In his race with Le Roi, three days previously, he had developed extraordinary fleetness, and the purity of his blood, and the general excellence of his form, gave promise of endurance which lured his trainer to the desperate chance of attacking even so formidable a rival as the renowned Lecompte, of 7.26 memory. A better bred or more gallant steed ne'er struck the ground than Pryor, and in this contest well and nobly has he sustained the exalted reputation that his ancestors, on the maternal side, years long gone by, established upon the American turf by their glorious achievements.

The Pharsalia Course, at best a slow one, according to estimates of those who, for many years, have trained and run horses upon it, was not less than from twelve to fifteen seconds slower than in its best condition, and yet the time made upon this occasion, if I have not been misinformed, was better than any ever before made upon the course. This speaks trumpet-tongued, and fully explains the superiority of the contestants, and the excellence of their condition.

There was but little betting at the commencement of the race—100 to 15 in some instances—100 to 20 for a while current—more hundreds than twenties on Lecompte.

The lack of changes or variety in the race precludes the necessity of a very lengthy description. It was evident, from the start, that the instructions to Pryor's rider were, "wait and win," and he fulfilled them to the letter, and rode the race throughout in a style that would have given credit to Gil. Patrick.

Pryor went off with the lead, but resigned it to Lecompte at the commencement of the backstretch, and took position about three lengths in his rear. These positions were but slightly changed during three and a half miles; the pace, however, visibly increased in the second and third miles. On the fourth mile they were running at tell-tale stroke. Just after passing the half-mile post, Pryor made play, and, by a terrific burst of speed, passed his competitor like a dart, amidst the most unearthly and deafening shouts I ever heard. The run home was at a rapid flight, and for a while exciting; Lecompte, however, could not reach his wiry antagonist, who came to the stand about a clear length in the lead. The time of the fourth mile, 1:52! of the heat, 7:47.

The problem of Pryor's ability to go another four miles was not yet solved to the satisfaction of his friends, and at the pace which it was certain Lecompte would carry him the next heat, they well knew he had to be a trump. He looked, however, as if he could go to Salisbury, N. C., and his appearance and behavior, before starting for the second heat, inspired fresh confidence in his friends, who backed him heavily at even, to win.

Lecompte was evidently not a little the worse for wear. When he stopped, he "blew out" strong and heartily, but a short time before starting again he had a quick "sheep blow," which plainly indicated that he was tired, and his conduct during the remainder of the race impelled me to the conviction which I have expressed at the commencement of this report. Throughout the whole race, gallantly and faithfully did he respond to each call made upon him—but in vain; it was too evident that he was overmatched.

The second heat was almost a repetition of the first, save that it was faster, which, under the circumstances, astonished all who witnessed it. Lecompte was determined to "do or die." Pryor equally determined to allow him to regulate the pace, until it suited his rider to take the lead. Very nearly at the same spot as in the first heat he made a terrific dash, and gave him the go-by at a sort of telegraphic speed, and came in, I am constrained to say, an easy winner. About that time, and for several minutes afterward, it would have been somewhat difficult to "hear anything drop." The time of the heat, 7:44½.

SUMMARY.

Saturday March 15—Association Purse, $300, for all ages. Four mile-heats.

A. L. Bingaman's (R. Ten Broeck's) cb c Pryor, pedigree above, 3 years.....	1	1
Thos. J. Wells' ch h Lecompte, by Boston, out of Reel, 5 years....	2	2

FIRST HEAT.		SECOND HEAT.	
Time of first mile.....	2:00	Time of first mile.....	1:56
Time of second mile.....	1:57	Time of second mile.....	1:56
Time of third mile.....	1:58	Time of third mile.....	1:58
Time of fourth mile.....	1:52	Time of fourth mile.....	1:54
Time of first heat.....	7:47	Time of second heat.....	7:44½

Track heavy.

The following description of Pryor is copied from Frank Forester's "Horses of America," and the picture alluded to is a fine steel engraving of a horse that has a good deal of resemblance to Wheatley. There is also a strong resemblance to the sire of Pryor, Glencoe, and as Wheatley gets another strain through Reel, this doubling of the blood of the "lusty Newmarket stallion" is a valuable acquisition.

Of this horse, concerning whom there has always prevailed something of mystery, as of Lecompte, I have been able to find no published description. The fine portrait which accompanies this memoir, exquisitely engraved by Mr. Hinshelwood, from an original picture in the possession of his owner, Mr. Ten Broeck, and lent, by his courtesy, for this work, is said to be an excellent likeness.

Its peculiar characteristic is the extreme length of the neck and forehand, and the light spiry cut of the animal generally; yet we are told, by those who have seen and known him, that he is rather a pony-built and close-ribbed-up horse than otherwise, which certainly does not appear from the portrait in question. His color is a somewhat dull chestnut. There has been some dispute about his age, but I can state on authority that it is clearly authenticated that he is only in his fourth year.

It is certainly within our province to write that the blood which gained such high renown, now nearly thirty years ago, and which has gained additional glory since, cannot fail to give merit to the scion who inherits it. Farther than this the collateral branches are of the same sterling sort as following pedigree proves:

Wheatley, by War Dance.

First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Sbark.
Sixth dam by Rockingbam.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greybound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam, by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague Mare.

The get of Medoc swept everything before them when they came upon the track, and though he was killed by a falling tree when a comparatively young horse, his sons and daughters played a prominent part in the racecourses of Kentucky and Tennessee. He has been termed the best son of American Eclipse, and with good grounds to base the

She was certainly a very promising filly and in her races at Petaluma in 1881, when she beat Tillie C, Night Hawk and Carmelita 1½ miles in 2:46½, and a race of heats of a mile in 1:47½, 1:52, and won so easily, this was no measure of her speed. On a half-mile track this was a good performance, and insures the get of Wheatley from good mares being "sure-enough" racehorses.

Latonia Jockey Club.

The partial conflict between the new Latonia Jockey Club, of Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., and the St. Louis Jockey Club did not very materially affect the entries for the Latonia stakes, which closed on the 1st. All the prominent Western stables are represented at the June meeting with the exception of that of Mr. R. Pate, of St. Louis, who it will be remembered bought the Milton Young Stable, but even his stable is represented at the autumn meeting. The full entry is as follows:

FOR THE JUNE MEETING.

Harold Stakes, two-year-olds; five furlongs	56
Clipsetta Stakes, two-year-old fillies; five furlongs	46
Sensation Stakes, two-year-olds; six furlongs	44
Hindoo Stakes, three-year-olds; mile and a half	27
Glidelia Stakes, three-year-old fillies; mile and a quarter	26
Ripple Stakes, maiden three-year-olds; mile and a quarter	50
Himyar Stakes, three-year-olds; mile and five furlongs	34
Merchants' Stakes, all ages; mile and a furlong	44
Hotel Stakes, all ages; mile and a quarter	45
Total	372

FOR THE AUTUMN MEETING.

Kimball Stakes, two-year-olds; six furlongs	46
Zoo-Zoo Stakes, two-year-old fillies; six furlongs	43
Barrett Stakes, two-year-olds; one mile	50
Springbok Stakes, three-year-olds; mile and five furlongs	36
Falsetto Stakes, three-year-olds; two miles	34
Total	209

The all-aged stakes for the autumn meeting will not be announced until August. But the three-year-old stakes for 1884 obtained the following entry: Hindoo, 56; Glidelia, 38; Himyar, 49; Springbok, 47, and the Falsetto, 45, a total of 235, which is an excellent showing for the second year of a new organization.

THE STABLE.

Closing of Stakes.

Do not forget that the stakes aud purses of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association close on Thursday, March 1. See advertisement.

Introduction to "Tips and Toe-Weights."

I present this little volume with apologies, requesting the forbearance of my readers for the want of connection, and in many cases repetitions, which are due to the desnltory manner the work has been done. This is iu a great measuie owing to awaiting the results of experiments and taking up the snbject after the lapse of long intervals. As the experiments progressed parts were written and published, and then there would arise qnestions which necessitated further delays. At oue time I thought of rewriting the whole work, which wonld have afforded the opportnnity to correct the lack of continuity, and then I thonght it hetter to present it as it was, thns giving the stages as they occurred. The first chapter was pnhlished in April, 1876, and nearly eight years have been occnpied in experimenting, and thongh confined to a small nnmher of horses, the extension over so long a period has made the trials equivalent to a larger number of cases for a shorter time. In fact, the experiments could not have been carried out in a less space than three years, as iu the case of Anteeo, a colt was taken as a subject from the first time of shoeing, when 13½ old, months uutil nearly four years of age. By taking an animal as yonng as Anteeo, and coutinning the nse of tips nntil so nearly matnred, the test was thorough as to the effect on the feet aud legs. Previons to that the differences hetween full shoes and tips were tried, the bearing on the relative trotting-speed being the object, and the results in every case were in favor of tips, so that if it was fnrther proven that the theory cf following nature as closely as possible was the proper procedure to keep the feet and legs in the best shape, the advantages of the system could not be overrated. While offering excuses for the fanlts allnded to, I present with the utmost confidence my views, with confirmed belief that the system recommended is altogether the most rational method of horse-shoeing, and when the advantages are realized it will supersede that which for centnries has been known to be fanlty.

I do not claim novelty in the nse of tips or "lnnette" shoes. They are of comparatively ancient origin. Bnt I do claim that the manner of placing them on the feet in a great measure nnllified the benefits. The plan of cutting a shoulder for the posterior portion of the tip to rest against, and thus giving the bottom of the foot a level and natnral bearing, was nnknown to me until I discovered it in the way which is told, and I have yet to meet a blacksmith who was acqnainted with the plan nntil I made it puhlic. The letters which are copied from the London *Field* were pnblished five years after it was pnt in type here; and therefore I can claim priority of them. Simple as it is, I believe it to be the corner stone of the system. When the tip is "feathered" it either has to be set with so much incline on the foot snrface as to make a strain on the wall, or the toe is raised so much higher than it shonld be that the proper bearing is destroyed. The sqnare shoulder is also an advantage in keeping the tip in the proper place when the nails are driven, bnt it makes the work of fitting much more troublesome. This is one of the reasons why blacksmiths are so averse to the setting of tips, thongh their greatest antipathy arises from the nearly nniversal determination to stick to the old ruts. Until this is overcome it will he difficult for owners to get their horses shod satisfactorily nnless nnder their personal snpervision, though eventnally there will be some of the most enterprising smiths to lead the way, and others will be compelled to follow. That this difficnlty will be obviated I feel confident, and in every town of any size there will be one smith who has sense enongh to discover that his interests will be promoted by laboriug on the side of rcform. Until lately I was nnder the impression that shoeing-smiths wonld have to be educated to a higher degree, and another generation at the forge and on the floor before the work wonld he properly done.

I was led to this belief from the trouble there was in getting the tips made properly, and then a ten times more arduons task was to get them correctly put on. In my first experiments I made patterns of wood and had them cast by a brass-fonnder, and had there been an opportunity of getting some better metal cast in the monlds, such as steel or even malleable iron, I shonld have adhered to the plan, but the brass wore away so rapidly that I had to change, and I was fortunate in obtaining a smith who would forge them very nearly in accordance with the patterns furnished. Latterly I have fonnd a blacksmith who is as enthusiastic in his advocacy of the nse of tips as I am, who has put them ou all kinds of horses, including those nsed for heavy draft, and with satisfactory results in all cases.

This is Paul Friedhoffer, bnt as his sbops are in San Francisco, the only relief to me was in being enabled to get the tips made as I wanted them, the setting having to be done by myself, as the trouble of sendiug horses from Oakland offset the labor. And by the way it is donbtful if I could have contiuued the seven years' war, if nnable to prepare the foot and nail the tips on myself. In that case I would have been compelled to enperintend the job from the start to the finish, and this would have entailed the loss of more time. By doing it myself I was also enabled to see the exact state of the foot, and make changes that were found beneficial. Though the practice has made me more expert in the use of knife, rasp, and file, and given me an aptitnde to drive a nail where I want it to go, it is a hot job and one that leaves a soreness of muscle which is not pleasant. Sustained, however, by the implicit faith that I was working in a good canse, that the nltimate result would bring amelioration to the animals I have been so intimately connected with for more than a qnarter of a century, I have never flinched from the self-imposed task, and for the last three or four years never lost confidence. I have listened patieutly to the arguments offered by the opponents of tips, watched closely for defects in the system which the reasoning on the other side was to disclose, and which at first I thought might overturn my previous conclusions, but every succeeding year has added strength to my convictions, aud given me renewed courage to adhere. Many years ago I had to select a motto to go on the records of a society and the one chosen was "Haud fast." I have held tenacionsly to the belief in the efficacy of thoroughbred blood in the trotter for fully twenty-five years, and now the granddaughter of a thoroughbred mare occnpies the highest place in the record with others of the same degree of consanguinity to the royal blood close up in the calendar.

After these seven years' experieuce with tips the grip has grown firmer, tightening with every snccessive trial, practice so fully demonstrating the correctness of the theory that nature is a correct tutor, that I hold fast as confideutly as in the other illnstration. In order to do so it was fortunate that I had a few horses of my own to experiment with, and though forced to offer apologies for making them so conspicuous it was compulsory that the prominence shonld be given. Had there been others interested it is not likely that the tests wonld have been made so thorongh. It is probable that a want of harmony wonld have prevailed and a difference of opinion interfered.

That there has been fair snccess in the way of trotting speed I think is evident. The only colts I have trained iu California to trot have been five of my own breeding. Three of these were foaled East, two here. Four of them have shown trials better than 2:40 wheu three and fonr years old, the other trotted in 3:02 when a yearling; with the exception of the yearliug the fastest work was done in tips, the exception heing harefooted.

The point has been raised that trotting the yearling barefooted was an admission on my part of a want of confidence in the system advocated. The reasons for trotting him barefooted are giveu in his history, though this is unnecessary to show the absurdity of the charge.

As light tips set in the manner described is the nearest approach to leaving the foot bare, it is manifest to the simplest understanding that the henefits of one will be shared by the other. There is so nearly the same "spring" in the foot when the tip does not extend farther back than the point of the frog that this valnahle property is retained, aud the frog-pressnre identical.

The appendix, I am sorry to state, is not what I anticipated to make it. Toe-weights are certainly an intricate study, or it may be better to write that the effects of weight on the foot, especially on the outer part of it, though known to he potent, the causes as yet are nnexplained. At least such is my case and I mnst acknowledge an ignorance which is an estoppel against any attempt to elucidate. Through the kindness of ex-Governor Stanford, however, I am enabled to give some valuable information regardiug the action of the race horse and trotter, and with his consent present representations of the most prominent featnres of the "horse in motion." Very unfortunately the copy of the work edited hy Dr. Stillman which was sent me by Governor Stanford miscarried, and never having seen a copy I have been without the information I hoped to make use of. The first cards that were pnblished and a series of views arranged for the zoetrope, which were sent me by Mr. Mnybridge, have given au insight of the greatest valne, and, in fact, have taught me the only true knowledge I possess on the action of the race horse. Before these instantaneous photographs were taken, the manner in which a race horse progressed was as completely hidden as though the gallop had never heen seen, and even the short explanation will be found of the greatest service if attention is paid to the subject. Still, though it is as plain as the "writing on the wall," that a change in part of the present system of training is imperative. The pioneer who realizes the importance of benefiting from the lessons that the camera places before him has an arduous task, and the methods he employs to turu to a practical nse the teachings of the Palo Alto school will excite no eud of ridicule and badinage.

The time will surely come, notwithstanding the jokes and jeers, and there will be progress in this as well as other things. When that time comes Governor Stanford will receive the thanks he has so richly earned, and the immense expenditure that was necessary to make the work complete bring a return commensurate with the outlay. Not to the donor, as his reward will be restricted to the satisfaction of having made men wieer, and the still more satisfactory knowledge that the wisdom gainod has ameliorated the condition of the horse.

It may be considered out of place, in these hrief introductory remarks, to allude to a work of such magnitudo as the photographing of animale in motion, the importanco of the subject demanding a far more extonded elucidation. Still I cannot let tho opportnnity escape of refcrence, howcver brief, or pass hy without proper acknowledgment of the assistance obtained from a study of the photographs. Although I had a fair kuowledge of the actiou of the fast trotter, I was as totally ignorant of that of the racehorse as if I had never seen one gallop. Even the three cnts which are given in the first chapter of the appendix prove that former ideas of the manner in which a horse ran wero as erroneous as could be and portions of the stride are fully as grotesque as the representations given. A comparison of the cuts of parts of the racing and trotting stride will show the great difference there is in the two gaits, and even the short essay accompanying them will be found of some service. At all events they show how much greater the strain is on the foreleg of the racehorse irrespective of the weight on his back, and the contrast between "the last effort" and "the initial" sufficient to account for an ailing foreleg being so much worse for the racehorse than the trotter.

The appendix is not as full as I thought it would be when the opening chapters were writteu, nearly two years ago. Then I fancied that I had obtained a clew which would lead to satisfactory explanations of the canse for weight applied on the outside of the foot exerting such a potent influence on the fast-trotting action. The more study I gave it the more pnzzling it hecame, and at present can only state that I am not capable of giving reasons which are at all satisfactory to myself, and conjectures wonld not be worth the space given or the time of the readers. It may be that future experiments and closer ohservation will lead to the discovery of a key, or it is qnite as likely that some trivial circumstance will prove the guide to escape from the labyrinth, and chance, as it has done heretofore, lead to the correct solution of the problem. Awaiting developments I can only offer the excuses given, and trust that the apology will be accepted.

Before concluding, I mnst again refer to the want of connection and repetitions, and the necessity for bearing in mind that the pnblication of the varions chapters was broken by long delays. Even the title page was printed two years ago, and the chapters in the following order: From Chapter 1st to 7th, inclusive, April, 1876, to 1878; then from that time nntil 1881 there were occasional pnblications, and the remainder within the last few months.

I cannot say good by, however, without reiterating my implicit belief in the efficacy of tips, and in contradistinction from the toe-weight puzzle there are reasons, plain and palpable, why the result of practice should be as I have fonnd it.

Jos. Cairn Simpson.

San Francisco, February, 1883.

The Pacing Element.

It is not so many years ago, rather less than half a decade, in fact, that the influence of pacing strains in the pedigrees of trotters began to receive the serions attention of men who make breeding the suhject of careful and intelligent study. The old notion was that pacers were quitters, and this cry, started by some one who had never taken the pains or perhaps had not the hrains to investigate the subject in an impartial manner, was taken up by a lot of other foolish and unthinking persons, nntil by sheer force of repetition the saying, "quits like a pacer," became a popular and common one. Those who were so eager to cry down the pacers were apparently blind to the fact that for years the 2:17½ wagon record of that grand old mare, Pocahontas, was far and away the best performance of its kind ever made by a trotter or pacer, and that it stood nnapproached nntil Hopefnl lowered it to 2:16½ over the Chicago track four years ago last summer. And they also forget, or will not see, that with the single exception of the little white horse from Maine no animal has ever approached the record made so many years ago by the chestnut mare whose descendants are still trotting and pacing and siring trotters and pacers.

The fact that nntil within a very recent period pacing races were confined exclusively to the smaller class of meetings, had, no doubt, mnch to do with keeping the side-wheelers from showing the really good work of which they were capable. But when the associations in the Central Circuit made the free-for-all pacing race a feature of the programmes, fast and game pacers began to be plenty. Sleepy Tom, a descendant, hy the way, of Pocahontas, bliud though he was and driven by a raw conntry youth, over whom the more experienced knights of the ribbons had an incalcnable advantage, soon showed the people that all pacers were not quitters. He weut a mile over the Chicago track in 2:12¼, and right on his wheel at the finish was the six-year-old mare Mattie Hunter. It was not loug before Lucy reeled off a mile iu 2:14, and the rubicund face of Uncle Sam Keyes, her owner and driver, was wreathed in smiles for many a day after the important event. Rowdy Boy was another that could go fast; these four making the celebrated quartet that for three seasons held their own against all opponents. Then came Little Brown Jug, who pacod three heats over tho Hartford track, in 1881, in 2:11¾, 2:11¾, 2:12½—the fastest three consecutive heats ever trotted or paced, the total time of the three miles being one and three-quarters seconds faster than the best three consecutive heats on record by a trotter, those of Maud S at Philadelphia the same season. This would seem to settle beyond a doubt the question of whether a pacer can put in his heats at as high rate of speed as the trotter; but in order to settle the question of endurance beyond a doubt, let the two-mile record be examined. Ten years ago last fall, at Sacramento, Cal., Defiance and Longfellow pacod a dead heat of two miles in 4:47¾, which beat the then best record by a trotter at that distance very considerably, and the mark made by theso pacers, neither of whom would be considerod first-class at the present day, stood for ten years unequalod, until Monroe Chief went two miles in 4:46 at Lexington last fall. With these facts beforo him, who can say that the pacers are not game, and that to their blood, that flows in tho veins of so many of our crack trottors, Maud S among the rest, is not due a measure of the gameness, as well as the speed, that characterizee tho American trotter?—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Probably the oldest trotting horse in this country is the black gelding General Butler, who has a record of 2:21½, mado at the old Fashion Course in 1862. He was then ton years old, and consequently is now in his thirty-first year. Ho has been campaigued from Maiue to Chicago, and he was contemporaneous with such horses as Ethan Allen, Georgo M. Patcheu, Lucy, Priucese aud Dexter. The horse is still looking well and is enjoying a well-earned rest at Westchester, New York.

THE STAGE.

The Theatrical Outlook.

The lenten season has had its usual influence on theatrical affairs and it is doubtful if any establishment, except the minstrels, has more than covered its expenses during the past week. And yet, if some good and novel attraction had been offered, there is no doubt but that it would have drawn admirably well. It is unfortunate for San Francisco that our managers all appear to be intent on securing stars and combinations of superior character at about the same period, so that we either have a surfeit or are put on short commons in the way of our amusements. It is not likely that we shall have any great attractions here until about Easter, as it is about then that the regular season at the East comes to an end, and California possesses unrivaled charms for all the histrionic notabilities to pass a pleasant summer on the coast and at the same time to secure a well-lined purse from our indulgent public. Thus we are promised in quick succession such attractions as Mrs. Langtry, Dion Boucicault, the Wyndham company, as also the Union Square and the Wallack combinations, and a mass of other dramatic and musical attractions that will render theatrical affairs very lively during the summer, especially as the city will be filled with visitors attending the conclave of the Knights Templar. They will all meet with ample patronage, but were one or two of the engagements to come off now the receipts would be much larger without such competition.

The California.

Leonard Grover, judging from his works, is not a dramatic genius, but he has a facility of sketching out character parts that were they more elaborated and brought together in a taking plot, would secure a lasting success. His new venture "The City" that was produced last Tuesday at this theater is a drama that is replete with suggestive ideas of original delineations connected with a plot formed on such a trite and hackneyed subject as the theft of some bonds and the discovery of a lost child. The play is interesting under a certain point of view, but the dialogue is far too diffusive and the action drags, probably owing to the necessities of the scenic effects that are on a very great scale. As it is now, the play appears to have been patched together in order to bring in certain eccentric characters and to give ample opportunities to the stage carpenters and scenic artists and certainly the picture of the Niagara Falls and New York ferry boat have seldom been surpassed on a stage that has been celebrated for its spectacular effects. The company is quite equal to the requirements of the drama, and some of the artists developed a talent in eccentric characters that was deserving of applause. The principal parts were taken by George Holland (who was wonderfully good in a succession of diagsis), W. Thompson, Leonard Grover Jr., George Osbourne, Miss Constance Murielle, Mrs. Fredericks and Miss Amelia Waugh, and they were all given in an efficient manner. "The City" will probably remain on the boards for another week and will be succeeded by "The Red Pocketbook," a well-worn melodrama of the old school, rejuvenated for the occasion under the combined efforts of Ben Teal and Dave Belasco.

The Baldwin.

The pretty domestic drama of "Young Mrs. Winthrop" continues to do excellent business and improves greatly now that all the artists have become thoroughly acquainted with each other's methods, which is the great desideratum for an even and effective performance. This play appeals strongly to womanly sympathy without a recourse to those meretricious effects by which some of the best French productions are marred, even when presented under the most favorable circumstances. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" ought to command at least a four-weeks run to good business.

The Bush Street Theater.

Miss Minnie Palmer in "My Sweetheart" brings her engagement to a close to-day and to-morrow evening and on Monday we shall witness the return of the "Rice Surprise Party," who, if we may judge from the wonderful success they have already achieved, will play another very profitable season. It is a pity that these popular artists have not another piece in their repertoire, so as to give a variety to their performances, but we are promised a series of new songs and acts that will give a zest to their excellent entertainment.

The Standard.

Judging from the attendance the programme at the Minstrels will need but little change during the next week, showing, as it does, the talent and versatility of the artists to very good advantage. There is one complaint, however, that the many friends of Emerson are apt now to make, and that is, they see far too little of the manager after whom the cosy little theater is named. To add to the popularity of the establishment, it is generally understood that a visit to the Minstrels does not encroach on Lenten regulations.

The Tivoli.

Donizetti's delightful opera of "Linda di Chamouni" will be presented next week, with Miss Ethel Lynton in the title role, and this work will also serve to re-introduce to the scenes of their former successes those favorites artists, Miss Hattie Moore and Harry Gates. Under such circumstances, "Linda" is sure to meet with a generous reception.

Dramatic Notes.

Salmi Morse has again failed to obtain a license to produce his "Passion Play" in New York, and it really appears as if all his year's labor and expenditure would prove to be in vain. There seems to exist a misapprehension at the East as to the conditions on which it was presented in this city. On its initial production the subject created but scant attention from the press, but the opposition grew immensely on its revival, and on the threat of arresting all the principal participants in the sacred drama as well as the author, the idea was forcibly abandoned and Salmi Morse had to seek a new field for his sacred drama.

Dion Boucicault has made a great hit at Boston in his new drama, "The Amadan," which will shortly be produced at Wallack's old theater in New York, that is now happily named the Manhattan.

John T. Raymond has scored another failure in his new piece, "In Paradise," that is thus called probably because the scene is mostly laid in Chicago. In this connection we may congratulate ourselves on the result as it will probably cause that self-sufficient star to dispense with his usual annual visit to these shores.

The one-night opening of the Grand Opera House on last Monday shows again how futile it is to enlist public patronage with a wretched drama, still more wretchedly put upon the stage, as was the case with "Through Fire."

Mrs. Perzel, usually known as Maria Prescott, is about to make another attempt at starring, and this time in conjunction with Oscar Wilde's play of "Vera." It would be much more pleasant to hear that the first production would take place in England, where both the author and artiste are better appreciated than in this country.

James O'Neill is trying to play Edmond Dante in "Monte Christo," at Booth's Theater, New York, but is scarcely up to the requirements of a part that made Fechter famous as the romantic actor of his day. Harry Lee, Gerald Eyre and Miss Katherine Rogers are included in the cast, and the piece is mounted in the most brilliant and effective manner. Hence its success.

ATHLETICS.

The Merions' Field Day.

The First Annual Field Day of the Merion Cricket Club, at the Recreation Grounds on Washington's Birthday, was a most gratifying success. An excellent programme of events had been prepared by a competent committee, and the rapid manner in which they followed until the list was exhausted, was one of the most pleasing features in connection with the meeting. A large of spectators was present, the ladies taking an unusual interest in the sport.

The track, which was laid in front of the grand stand, running across the grounds, was favorable to good time, barring the fact that it was a trifle hard. The handicaps were quite liberal, and the events well contested. Considerable new talent was brought out prominently, especially so in the case of Ben. Benjamin, who, though comparatively unknown among local sprinters showed both speed and style. The creditable manner in which he acquitted himself in the other events, such as jumping and walking, gave evidence that he possessed latent ability as a general athlete.

The meeting was a most pleasant reunion of athletic clubs, and a few more such field days would do much to bring the sport into popularity. The officers of the day were as follows:

Referee, Andrew Forman Jr., C. C. Judges—R. S. Haley, O. A. C.; A. H. Hogg, C. A. and L. C.; W. J. O'Connor, G. G. A. C.; Aug. Waterman, O. C. C.; R. J. Callingham, C. L. B. C. Timers—P. McIntyre, O. A. C.; Joseph Masterson, C. A. and L. C.; C. B. Hill, M. C. C. Starter—J. Sanderson, O. C. C.

The results of the various events are as follows, only first and second being recorded:

Club race, 100 yards, for members M. C. C., won by Gaston M. Ashe, Charles Creighton second; time, 11¼ seconds.

Throwing cricket ball, for cricketers only, won by Aug. Waterman, O. C. C.; distance, 80 yards, 10 inches.

Grammar school race, 100 yards, won by Barney Benjamin, M. C. C., R. Young second; time, 11 4-5 seconds.

One-hundred-yard race, handicap, open, won by C. Creighton, M. C. C.; nine yards; second, A. L. Harris, four yards; time, 10⅘ seconds. Second heat won by G. M. Ashe, M. C. C., nine yards; second, Barney Benjamin, M. C. C., twelve yards; time, 10 2-5 seconds. The third heat resulted in a tie between R. B. Jones, M. C. C. four yards, and H. Raynes, B. G. A. C., ten yards; time, 11 seconds.

One mile walk, open, won by J. B. Benjamin, M. C. C. second, J. H. Spiro. Time 8:08.

Running wide jump, won by Ben Benjamin; distance 15 feet, 4 inches.

One hundred yards handicap, final heat won by Barney Benjamin; 12 yards; second, G. M. Ashe, 9 yards. Time 10 2-5 seconds.

Running high jump, open, won by W. C. Brown, O. A. C.; distance 5 feet, 3½ inches.

One mile bicycle race, open, won by Edwin Morhig, S. F. B. C., 105 yards; second, H. Tenney, O. B. C., 95 yards. Time 3:19½.

Kicking football, open, won by M. Peterson, 156½ feet.

Four hundred and forty yards handicap, open, won by G. M. Ashe, M. M. C., 36 yards; second, R. S. Haley, scratch. Time, 2:24.

Standing wide jump, M. C. C, members, won by F. L. Mathiew; distance, 10 ft, 2 inches.

One hundred yard race, students Boys' High School, won by A. V. Booth; second, S. Chipman. Time, 11 seconds.

One mile handicap, open, won by Jos. T. Gorevan, G. G. A. C.; second, W. A. Beatty, U. A. C. Time, 5:06½.

The legislative correspondents of the San Francisco papers have devised quite a popular way of wiling away the tedium incident to reporting. Under the leadership of Tom Flynn, they have organized a boxing club, and by dint of hard knocks dealt by the acquatic hero, the neophytes are fast improving.

The California Athletic and Lacrosse Club is early in the field for what promises to be a good year. They are endeavoring to make arrangements to secure a suitable ground for their lacrosse games. The grounds formerly occupied by the Mechanic's Institute are said to be their choice.

John C. Quinn, First Lieutenant of the S. F. Bicycle Club, and a party consisting of Walter Kelly, Wm. Day and Ernest Rideout, had a moonlight run to the Park last Monday evening.

A meeting of the California Athletic and Lacrosse Club will be held on Wednesday evening at License Collector McNeil's office.

Unattached wheelmen are requested to send their names and addresses to Geo. J. Hobe, Secretary of the S. F. B. C.

The Golden Gate Athletic Club will give an exhibition at the gymnasium on March 29.

Hon. I. S. Case of Racine, Wis., is widely known as the largest manufacturer of agricultural machinery in the United States; also extensively engaged in breeding the highly bred and formed trotting horse; but few, however, are aware of the extent of his stock interests. He is joint owner of over 60,000 acres of the best grazing land in Texas; has upon it over 25,000 sheep and over 20,000 head of cattle. The cattle interest has been profitable of late. On an investment of $45,000 in cattle within two years he has been offered $105,000 profit.

Closing of Stakes.

Do not forget that the stakes and purses of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association close on Thursday, March 1. See advertisement.

The Countryman.

There is not, perhaps, a more interesting feature of the trotting turf than the gentleman who, once in every year of his toilsome and non-eventful life, throws care to the winds and resolves solemnly to have a good time with himself at the "hoss race." In many sections of the country the sporting tastes of the ruralist are sufficiently gratified by the exhibitions in the speed ring at the county fair, but in cases where his home is contiguous to one of the great trotting centers this will not suffice—he must see "the big races"—and he does, oftentimes, alas! to his great financial loss and consequent depression of spirits.

The countryman, at a big trotting meeting, moves in a world of his own. He views the passing panorama of human life and actions with eyes that look upon everything from the standpoint of honesty and inexperience. Once in the city where the meeting is being held—his arrival generally occurring at an early hour in the morning—he wanders aimlessly about the streets, busily engaged in his favorite pastime of gazing with a far-off look into the store windows and stepping on the feet of about 40 per cent. of the people who may have occasion to travel the sidewalk of which he has taken possession.

About noon he begins inquiring of some passer-by concerning the location of the racetrack, and an hour or so later finds him in front of the ticket-seller's window near the main entrance to the grounds. Having discovered by practical experience that the man who sells tickets has but one price for his wares, and that no amount of argument will induce him to alter the schedule of admission fees which the association has established, the bucolic visitor enters and begins a tour of investigation. Generally the first thing which attracts his attention is a wheel of fortune. Having watched for some moments the crowd surrounding the machine, he edges his way to the table and puts a quarter on the red or the black. After losing a few dollars, and wondering, b' gosh, how it is that the paddle never stops in a red number when his money is on the red, and how, with singular malignity of purpose, it always avoids the black numbers when black is his color, the countryman leaves the game in disgust. About this time it occurs to him that a little lunch would not be amiss, and he forthwith secures two doughnuts for five cents and a bottle of red pop for the same amount of currency. Having surrendered his digestive organs to the tender mercies of these delicacies, he sets sail, like Columbus of old, in search of whatever may turn up. Generally his next move is in the direction of the stables where the trotters are quartered. Reaching there, he halts in front of some box stall over which the name of a distinguished trotter appears, and proceeds to enlighten himself concerning the animal. The conversation with the man in charge of the place is about as follows:

"That St. Julien?"
"Yes."
"Nice hoss, ain't he?"
"Yes."
"Trot to-day?"
"No."
"When?"
"Day after to-morrow."
"Be you his owner?"
"No."
"Driver, hey?"
"No."
"Kick?"
"No."
"Pooty fast, hey?"
"Yes."
"Faster'n Rarus?"
"Yes."
"Wuth much?"
"Forty thousand dollars."
"Gosh!"—and the countryman wanders on, to repeat his inquiries at the next stall.

At Toledo, in 1877, when the Tri-State fair was in progress, the crowd present on the day that Goldsmith Maid was advertised to trot was somewhere about 40,000. Thirty-nine thousand of these were countrymen, and every last one of them wanted to see the famous old mare. A couple of bright stable boys saw in this fact a chance to make an honest dollar, and soon evolved a scheme which they proceeded at once to put into operation. Going to the stall of the black mare, Iowa Maid, they changed the "Iowa" part of the sign over the door to "Goldsmith," and then caused the report to be circulated that the famous trotter was on exhibition, and could be seen for twenty-five cents. They were not long in getting custom, and soon there was a long string of excited grangers in front of the door, all anxious to part with their money. Before the deception was discovered, the cute stable boys had taken in about $20, which was liberal payment enough for their time and trouble.

And so the countryman at the races sees new and startling sights every year, enjoys himself hugely, and goes home none the worse, except in pocket, for his experience among the trotters.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Northern Notes.

The board of Trustees of the Walla Walla Agricultural Society are endeavoring to purchase the Driving Park, and to that end are collecting subscriptions. The price is $10,000, to be taken in 50 shares of $200 each. Over twenty citizens have already subscribed, and there is no doubt but that it will be an easy matter to obtain the remainder.

Barley and oats command 2½ and 3 cents in Grande Ronde valley, Oregon. The latter is the retail price. This is the highest price that has ruled in that valley for a good many years.

Four years ago Wm. Wyatt of Philomath, bought 400 angora goats. He has sold his remaining flock, 294, because the coyotes took more than their share.

Joseph Buchtel will give a race meeting of five days over the City View Driving Park, Portland, commencing the 2d of July.

The Dayton *Journal* reports that the cold weather last week had bad effect on cattle, and many were dying.

A 2,000-pound steer was butchered at Walla Walla last week.

Stock in Garfield county have suffered from cold weather.

Sheep are said to be dying by scores beyond Snake river.

YACHTING.

Hipping Yachts.

As a very prominent example of the effect of more beam on a yacht the following from an article in the New York *Spirit of the Times* may be cited:

The Poillons built the schooner Sappho on speculation, and, failing to find a customer for her here, she was sent to Europe, raced there, and was badly beaten. On her return she was purchased by Mr. William P. Douglass, and Captain Fish's advice was sought as to what alterations were necessary to make her a fast yacht. He prescribed his usual panacea, "more beam." The modern school would have chorused, "more lead." Captain Fish's advice was adopted, and the schooner was hipped out fourteen inches, if our memory serves, on either side. Whether as a result of this or not we don't pretend to say, and in truth have always had our doubts about the matter, but as a matter of fact, the Sappho obtained on both sides of the Atlantic the title of "invincible," and was admitted by all to be the fastest schooner in the world. Her builder always contended that her defeat in British waters was due to the inexperience of her captain in yacht racing, and we have not the least doubt that, had Captain "Bob" Fish been at the wheel during this first race in England a different result would have been recorded.

There was quite an animated newspaper controversy as to the effect of the "hipping," while the work was being performed, the advocates of beam contending that the increased sail-carrying power would more than offset the increased resistance, and Mr. Poillon and his backers asserting that nothing would be gained by the proposed hipping, the increased resistance being more than an equivalent for any increase of power that would be gained. Whichever side was correct; whether, under proper handling, the Sappho would have proved as speedy in her old form as she undoubtedly did prove after the alteration was made, can, of course, never be known; that she did prove exceptionally fast after the alteration is matter of history, and the credit must be given to Captain Fish, who would undoubtedly have had to bear the odium had the schooner proved a failure.

One of the plans proposed at the meeting of yachtsmen which was held at the Palace Hotel last week, to consider a means of enlivening yachting matters, was this: That different cruises be arranged, which shall be in charge of different individuals. Let the Commodore start off the first of the season with the usual trip to the usual place. Then let the next cruise, for instance, be the Nellie's. Let the owner of that yacht select the place of rendezvous, the hour of start, the hour of return and all the details. Let the responsibility of the affair rest on him. This will give all the yacht owners a chance to command and give them an opportunity to introduce some new features into the sport. The old traditional sail to Vallejo is getting somewhat stale. Some shorter trips might be enjoyed and some trips taken with which the ladies would be pleased. The idea is, that instead of one man arranging affairs all the season, the responsibility be divided up and all hands take their turn. Each one will be desirous of having his special trip successful, and when he is fleet-captain will want all the others to turn out to swell his fleet. He will not, therefore, refuse to go with the others for fear they will refuse to go with him. It is not probable that with this plan we shall see a "fleet" of two yachts starting off on a club cruise, as has been the case in this bay somewhat too often. It is high time a change in this direction should be made. At all events it will not be much trouble to try the plan.

The San Francisco Yacht Club is considering the advisability of hiring a yacht for the use of the non-yacht-owners of the club. It is proposed to have a yacht start at a certain hour every Saturday afternoon for the special use of these gentlemen and their friends, a sailing master to be in charge. It is thought by some that this plan will induce more persons to join the club and make more interest in club affairs.

The two center-board yachts Nellie and Chispa, which are acknowledged to be both speedy and weatherly, are likely to open the eyes of some of the people who think that nothing but a keel boat can be a "wind-jammer." Those moderate bilges, sharp bows and heavy iron center-boards are hard to beat going to windward.

A trial trip of the new yacht Lurline belonging to the Spreckels brothers was made on Sunday last. The yacht was found to be rather lightly ballasted but otherwise the trial was in every way successful. The yacht is said to have shown remarkable speed, which was to be expected, however, from one of Capt. Turner's models.

In a few weeks all the yacht owners will be at work getting ready for the opening of the season, which takes place the first week in April. With the six or seven new yachts which will be added to the list we ought to have a lively season in San Francisco bay.

There ought to be a fine race made to the Farallones next season between the new keel yachts and Commodore Macdonough's smart yacht Aggie. They are pretty well of a size.

There is again talk of the yacht harbor and the San Francisco Yacht Club has appointed a committee to stir the matter up and see if something definite cannot be done.

Captain Turner, the well-known yacht builder, was thrown from his buggy last week and sustained some severe bruises.

Work is going on steadily with Mr. Tevis' yacht, and it will not be long before she will begin to look like a boat.

The annual election of the San Francisco Yacht Club comes off on the first Tuesday in April.

The yacht clubs have very few, if any, small yachts belonging to them now.

The new plunger Fannie will be sent up to Carquinez straits next week.

A party of young gentlemen have engaged the Thetis for the next season.

The Clara, the handsome little craft in the bay, is to be sold.

The Bessie will hereafter be kept up in Suisun bay.

The Lolita will be down from the marshes soon.

The *East Oregonian* says: "Butchers of Pendleton have been paying from $55 to $75 per head for beef cattle and as high as $5 per head for sheep."

Times-Mountaineer, The Dalles, says: Reports from the country are to the effect that stock is becoming very thin.

THE KENNEL.

Modesto Coursers.

The members of the newly organized Stanislaus Coursing Club had a very successful run last week near Modesto on J. J. Murphy's ranch. H. C. Gordon acted as judge and George Martin as slipper. The result of the match was as follows:

W. B. Newman's r b Lady Gray beat V. B. Dale's b b Queen.

B. Bailey's bl d Swift beat B. B. Garner's r and w d Calico.

J. Finnigan's b b Black Bess beat T. Carmichael's r d Bounce.

W. Harp's bl b Patsey beat W. Stone's bl d Inspector.

W. Stone's r d Dallas beat W. Harp's bl d Inspector.

Ties:

Lady beat Swift.

Black Bess beat Patsey.

Dallas ran a bye.

Final heats:

Lady beat Bess.

This gave first money to Lady; second money to Bess; Dallas being beaten by B. B. Garner's Calico fell out and third money was given to Swift.

Sale of Chicopee.

In our advertising columns will be found a notice from Mr. Dougherty signifying his intention to dispose of his well-known greyhound dog Chicopee. This dog was originally run by Tom Tunstead who always claimed that the wall-eyed pup, as Chicopee was commonly called, could beat any dog in this State. After some ill luck Chicopee scored a win in the twenty-four dog stake run by the Pioneer Club at Merced, the year before last.

In the fall of the year the Pioneer Club run off their match at Ross Sargent's ranch near Stockton, and again Chicopee proved the winner. The circumstances of that match will never be forgotten by any man who was on the ground. It rained nearly all the morning and the ground was so wet that the hares could not run a little bit. "No course" after "no course" was given until every one was heartily tired of the ill luck. Three times did Chicopee kill in the second ties without ever another point being made and finally secured the tie by a smart turn and the kill. The third and final ties were almost as unfortunate and Chicopee only wrested the first prize from Sam Jones, a son of Gentleman Jones, by sheer endurance. Chicopee's last win was at Dixon, where he defeated a very fair field of dogs in fine style. He has been trained some for the spring meetings and the gentleman who gets him will have but little trouble to put on the finishing touches. As the best living representative of old White Cloud, Chicopee is a valuable animal for crossing with the Cartwright or Speculation stock.

Eastern Field Trials Club.—The Derby of 1883, given by the Eastern Field Trials Club, will be for a purse of $500, the winner taking $250, second $150, and the third $100. It is open to all pointers and setters whelped on and after January 1, 1882, and entries close on July 1, 1883. The forfeit is $5 each entry and $10 additional for starters. Entries must be addressed to Wash. A. Coster, Box 30, Flatbush, L. I. Mr. Coster is now in Virginia, the object of his trip being to select grounds and make arrangements with the owners for the preservation of the quail for the use of the club.

Benicia Coursers.—A few days since a coursing match between Dublin Dan, a dog owned in Benicia and Suisun Lily, a dog owned by James Barrett of Suisun, was run off on the place known as the Corcoran Ranch. The match partook of quite a sectional character and small bets were freely made by the respective partisans. The Lily of Suisun won the match and now Mr. Barrett is willing to match her against any dog in Benicia for a reasonable stake.

The Coming Match.—Next Tuesday the coursing match between Devlin's Chief of the Canyon and Carroll's Monarch will be run at Byron station. The principals will leave San Francisco on the 9:30 boat, arriving at Byron at 12 m., and returning to San Francisco the day following at 11:45. There is good hotel accommodation at Byron.

Mr. J. H. Brock of Oroville has sent his Laverack-Llewellin bitch May, by Aldrich's McGregor out of Judge Gale's celebrated pure Laverack bitch, for training for the next Gilroy field trials.

Mr. H. S. Rudisill of Riverside has purchased Juno, Belton-Belle, a field trial winner at Gilroy, from E. Leavesley.

A coursing match was run off at Petaluma last Sunday, in which Lady Franklin carried off first prize.

TURF AND TRACK.

A Dismal Prospect for the Oregon Runners.

This is the season when the high mettled racer, in his long winter coat of hair that turns up like fish hooks, stands in his box stall and muches his rations of bran, hay and carrots, and runs out for a couple of hours at noon to play in the little narrow lot beside his stable. His bridle is at hand for the boy uses it to lead him out; but his saddle is laid away till March, and his rider's silken clothes are tucked away in an old gripsack. At night he lies in his bed of dry straw, to dream over the summer days when his coat glistened like polished rosewood and the bell sounded a signal for saddling up; when the field within the track was crowded with elegant equipages filled with beautiful women and stalwart men; and when there came the fall of the flag, the scramble for the inside track, the hard pull for the brush on the homestretch, the final rally under whip and spur, and the shouts of exultation that hailed him as a winner. All these visions fleet through his mind as he reposes after the battle, gathering new stamina in his anatomy and new fiber in his muscle for the coming contests of the summer that lurks beneath the snow, as the roses slumber in the earth's bosom. In a few weeks more the willow buds will turn yellow, and the wild fowl plume their wings for the northern flight; and then the high-mettled racer will be shod for his spring exercise and commence his gallops on the turf. In Oregon we fear it will be a slack season, unless unusual inducements are offered. The moneyed men, who could help the thing if they would, all prefer trotting races because they see an occasional chance to utilize their own driving nags; and the poor men, the men whose half-dollars make up the sum total of the gate money, prefer running horses and running races. If anybody doubts this let him inspect the books of the pool sellers for the past five years. The scarcity of running horses owned in this State forbids the belief that there will be many contests, nor does the history of last year's racing give color to the belief that very many of them will be run on the square, or in such a manner that those who lose their money will be able to say that they had a chance to win. The brigade of "terribly high bred cattle" that have done service in years past, are about ready to go into obscurity. Patsy Duffy is kept as a breeding stallion at Baker City, and Red Boy is at Sacramento, hopelessly broken down. Fred Collier and Joe Howell will be taken East in March to roll the ball at Louisville, and thence onward to Jerome Park and Long Branch, as Mr. Ayers, their owner, says there is more real money to be won in one race at these places than can be won in an entire season of campaigning in Oregon. He is more than half right, and if his horses are good enough to win there, he will prove it. Trade Dollar has been a great mare in her day, but she has been on the turf already a year too long, and lost that great turn of speed which distinguished her from all other horses of her time. She will probably be added to the long list of valuable broodmares during the coming season, as will that always vastly overrated mare, Caddie R. Orduance, in consideration of having won a heavy-betting race at Baker City last fall, may be kept on the turf another year; but she is small, and we doubt her ability to put up her weight and carry it to the front. Jim Merritt was never anything but a mile horse, and even that seemed too far for him in good company. Poor, honest, old Connor, with his bald face and white legs, will never hear the drum tap again; and his half-brother, Winters, fully as game but never so speedy, has been permanently added to the list of breeding sires. This narrows the list down to John Young's colt, Bank Roll, four years, by Dr. Lindsay, out of Rosa Mansfield; R. E. Bybee's b f Neyella, by California, out of Laura Barnes; Foster Bros.' Lady Foster, which is not likely to come here again; and the Idaho colt, Billy Coombs, which is reported to have gone out of training with a queer leg. The old flyers have trained off and there are no new ones to fill the vacant place. The big sorrel gelding, Jim Renwick, owned by Ayers & Knott, has been brought back to Gregon. This horse was considered short and flashy last summer, but his race with Euchre at Oakland proved that he could live a mile and a quarter if in good condition.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The Stockton Stake.

We have received the following more particular statement of the nominations for the Stockton Stake for two-year-olds. Two new names, Nighthawk and Dawn, appear on the list, and the addition of sires and dams gives a clearer idea of the possibilities of the race.

John Mackey, Sacramento, g c Alcazar, by Poscora Hayward—A. Rose.

L. M. Morse, Lodi, b f Ida, by Abbotsford—Winthrop Girl.

Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, br c Antevolo, by Electioneer—Columbine by A. W. Richmond.

J. T. McIntosh, Chico, b f Sallie M, by Prompter—Sallie Russell by Blackbird.

G. W. Traheru, Stockton, b c Voucher, by Nephew—by Vernou Patchen.

G. W. Trahern, Stockton, b f Bracelet, by Nephew—by Messenger Duroc.

A. A. Yeager, Vallejo, b f Nona Y, by Admiral—Black Flora.

J. A. McCloud, Stockton, b c Mount Vernon, by Nutwood—Daisy by Chieftain.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, b s Bedouin, by Sultan—Gertrude by The Moor.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, ch f ——, by Del Sur—by The Moor.

J. E. Dunham, Pacheco, ch c Oscar Steinway, by Steinway—Frankie Eaton by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Argo, by Electioneer—American Girl by Toronto Soutag.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Gypsnm, by Electioneer—Gypsy by Abdallah.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Chiqnita, by Electioneer—Pearl by George Lancaster.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Edos, by General Benton—Sontag Mohawk by Mohawk Chief.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Alban, by General Benton—Lady Morgan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

D. E. Knight, Marysville, ch f Nighthawk, by Brigadier—Nellie.

Charles Sherman, Chico, c Chevalier, by Brigadier—Kit by Billy McCracken.

J. B. Tennent, Pinole, ch c Pinole Jr., by Pinole Patchen—Lola, by Pilot Jr.

E. Giddings, Lemoore, b c Bay Rose, by Sultan—by The Moor.

J. P. Burns, Pinole, br c Alert, by Atherton—by Pinole Patchen.

F. L. Smith, Sacramento, b f Cora, by Buccaneer—Pearl by Blue Bull.

A. L. Frost, Sacramento, b c Roscoe, by Brigadier—Flora F.

Sargent Bros., Woodbridge, g c ——, by Priam—Gilroy Belle.

Charles David, San Francisco, W. O. Hatch's c Mambrino Belmont, by Carr's Mambrino—by Stockbridge Chief.

L. U. Shippee, Stockton, ch f Sister to Honesty, by Priam—by Chieftain.

L. U. Shippee, Stockton ch c ——, by Nutwood—by Chieftain.

Wm. Beach, Petaluma, ch c Dawn, by Nutwood—Countess by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Kennedy & Story announce a spring meeting over the Los Angeles Park track to commence Thursday, April 5, and end Tuesday, April 10, good day and track. The following is the programme:

First day, Thursday—Free for all, trotting, three minute class. Purse, $100. Free for all, running, half mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

Second day, Friday—Free for all, trotting, for 2:45 class. Purse, $150. Free for all, running, one mile dash. Purse, $150.

Third day, Saturday—Free for all, running, half mile dash for two-year-olds. Purse, $100. Free for all, one mile and repeat. Purse, $150.

Fourth day, Monday—Free for all, trotting, for 2:30 class. Purse, $200. Free for all, running, three-quarter mile dash for three-year-olds. Purse, $100.

Fifth day, Tuesday—Free for all, running, two mile dash. Purse, $100. Fifty mile race, arrangements for which are not yet fully perfected.

Other races to be arranged. All trotting races 3 in 5. First and second money in all races except fifty mile race, two-thirds to first and one-third to second horse. No owner allowed to enter two horses in the same race.

Entries close at the park, March 26, 1883.

The Story of Slow Go.

Slow Go, a horse whose record of 2:18½ would make his death a matter of interest to the general public, even had he no other claim to consideration, died a few days ago in Pittsburg, and the news of his demise brings to mind some incidents of his turf career that may not prove uninteresting.

Slow Go, who was a steel-colored roan gelding, was foaled in 1870, his sire being Young Sharatack and his dam a plain-looking bay mare of unknown breeding. With his earlier experiences on the turf this article will not treat, as they comprised nothing of particular interest. It was in 1876 that the big roan gelding first came prominently before the public, and his debut into the realm of notoriety was attended with circumstances of a very painful nature to a considerable number of people, inasmuch as his success was obtained at the expense, to people who despised his prowess, of a very considerable sum of money. J. H. Pettit had the horse that season—the solemn old man with snowy white hair and mustache who has for so many seasons followed the fortunes of Turner's stable, and acted as first assistant to that driver. Slow Go had trotted a number of races in and about Philadelphia, where he had been wintered, without much success, and his fortunes did not improve materially when the battles of the Grand Circuit were entered upon. At the Poughkeepsie meeting the class in which Slow Go was entered filled well, and when the day of the race arrived Sensation, Adelaide, Joe Brown, Slow Go, Blanche and Idol responded to the starting judge's bell—a formidable field, indeed. Sensation was owned by A. W. Richmond, and that gentleman and his friends, of whom he had a host, were there prepared to back the little Etban Allen gelding as long as anybody could be found to buy the field against him. The betting went on in this way for a while, and then Adelaide began to be noticed in the pool selling, the others not receiving any particular attention. The truth was that Dan De Noyelles, who owned Adelaide, thought it a sure thing for his mare to win, and as the tip was quietly circulated among his party, they made haste to put up their money on the little daughter of Phil Sheridan, knowing her to be fast and a laster. When the betting became split up a little the friends of the other horses took heart and began backing their favorites a little. Slow Go had few friends, and about $5 in pools of $200 and over was all the auctioneer could get for him.

Finally the race began. The first heat was a dead one, in 2:26½, but in the second Slow Go astonished the crowd by winning quite handily in 2:25½, and so easily did he do the work that the backers of Sensation (this is how the story goes) concluded that it would be well to have a conversation with Pettit before proceeding further with the business of the day. The interview was held, and its results were apparently satisfactory, for Sensation won the third and fourth heats in 2:25¾, 2:24½. Then the Adelaide party, who had been laying up the little mare in order to let the others fight themselves out, concluded it was time they had a finger in the pie, and in the fifth heat the mare was first to the wire in 2:28. Sensation had not acted very well in this heat, as the time showed, and his backers were not scared. But when Adelaide came back the sixth heat in 2:24¾, the horizon of their hopes began to assume a very lurid hue. Fortunately (as they thought) darkness came on at this juncture, and the race was postponed until the next day. In the meantime (as rumor had always asserted) the Sensation people were called upon to again consult the driver of Slow Go, that party having thrown out dark insinuations to the effect that the horse acted like he wanted to run away on a trot, and that the labor of keeping him from the performance of so disastrous a feat was certainly worthy of liberal remuneration. They settled again, and waited anxiously for the morning. When it came all the horses were in good shape, but Slow Go seemed unusually fast. The word for the seventh heat was given, and when the backers of Sensation saw, ere half a mile had been trotted, that he had Adelaide beaten, their hopes rose, and it looked to them as if the race was all over except the shouting. But just then it was noticed that Slow Go, who had not yet been seen in front, was improving his position very rapidly, and the hearts of the Sensation men went into their throats as the roan went flying past their favorite, and won the heat easily in 2:24½.

Another council of war was held at once, and (report says) Pettit was settled with for the third and last time. But in spite of that Slow Go won the eighth and last heat of the race in 2:25½, and there was mourning in the camp.

In 1877 Slow Go passed into the hands of John Noble of Pittsburg, he having a mortgage on the horse, and with this change of owners came a change of drivers, Moore Floyd, a young man of Pittsburg being retained to guide the gelding. His first race of importance that season was at Chicago, July 17th, the other starters being Little Fred and Badger Girl. Only a week or so previous Little Fred had won a race from Bodine (then just brought back from California by Budd Doble), and showed such fine form that Morrel Higbie had no doubt of his ability to defeat Slow Go. In the pools it was $100 for Little Fred and $40 for the field, and at these odds young Noble and a few friends who had come on with him from Pittsburg backed Slow Go to win a lot of money. Little Fred won the first heat in 2:25, and then the odds on him were greater than ever. But in the second heat Slow Go made none of the breaks that caused him to be behind at the finish of the first mile. The Dexter Park track was never a fast one, and on this day it was deep with dust, so that when Slow Go won the second heat in 2:24½ horsemen saw that the performance was equal to 2:20 at Cleveland or Buffalo. The third heat he won in 2:23½, showing that he was able to beat Little Fred that day, even though Higbie's horse were at his best.

The fourth heat will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Seeing that new tactics must be adopted, Higbie, as soon as the word was given, began applying his whip very freely, with the evident intention of sending Slow Go to a break, knowing that once off his feet his chances for the heat were gone. The two horses went away together, and all the way to the quarter pole the noise of the whip cracking around the shafts of Higbie's sulky could plainly be heard. Just as they entered the back stretch Slow Go jumped into the air, and as he did so the hearts of his backers failed them; but when he struck earth again he was trotting, although for an instant the spectators could hardly believe the evidence of their own senses. From that point to the wire the struggle was a hot one, but the big horse came bravely on without faltering, and went under the wire in 2:22, which was, all things considered, the very best heat of his life.

Ten days later Slow Go secured his record of 2:18½, and again his victory was over Little Fred, although this time he had a lot of other good ones to beat as well. The race took place at Cleveland, the starters being Little Fred, Slow Go, Prospero, Adelaide, Mattie, Tanner Boy, May Bird, Hannah D and Bella—one of the best fields that ever faced a starter. Little Fred was played by "the gang" for a winner, but after he had captured the first and second heats in 2:20 and 2:20½, Slow Go came along and took the next three and the race in 2:18½, 2:20½ and 2:22. There was a good deal of talk at the time about the manner in which Jack Phillips, who drove Adelaide in the race, carried Slow Go all over the track, and there is little doubt that in one heat he bit the gelding across the face with his whip, but no inquiry into the matter was ever pressed.

After this race Slow Go never amounted to much. For a year or so a lawsuit over the possession of the horse prevented his appearance on the turf, and after the litigation was ended he was not first class. While in Youngstown, O., some time ago, the stable in which Slow Go was standing was flooded, and the horse took cold, which finally resulted in paralysis and death.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Closing of Stakes.

Do not forget that the stakes and purses of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association close on Thursday, March 1. See advertisement.

Betting in New York.

Although the representatives of Messrs. Watts, Hughes & Cathcart, of Louisville, and Simonton & Co., of Cincinnati, in New York announce that their principals are ready to do a book-making business on some of the Louisville events they have met so far with but little success. In this they are somewhat disappointed, having expected that as none of the larger New York houses were doing business the odds offered by their firms would be freely accepted. New Yorkers have, however, learned a lesson in the business, and, instead of rushing at the odds offered they are waiting until the season really begins. In other words, here, as in England, winter betting is almost one of the things past, and the bulk of the money bet hereafter will not be invested until just before meetings or the night before the race, and for many races not until the numbers are up. Those with speculative instincts are also waiting to see the fate of the amendments offered to the present pool-selling laws, believing that if they pass both houses and receive the approval of the Governor, the competition by large speculators will be so sharp that better odds can be obtained on the race tracks than are now offered for the Withers or Belmont. Of course the amended law will not help those who wish to speculate on the racing to take place at New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville and elsewhere, and what is done must be through agents or by mail. In this respect the Hoboken racing scheme would have been of advantage to the projectors, and to those who follow the races, for among other special inducements were to be facilities to bet on all races run in the United States. In other words, the scene was to be changed from Hunter's Point to Hoboken, and the business confined exclusively to betting. It is not unlikely that if the New York laws are not amended the Hoboken scheme will take a more business-like shape than it has at present. It is also suggested in some quarters that if the New York law is not amended every effort should be made to enforce it, both in this city and neighborhood. As far as New York is concerned there is still some talk of organizing a club similar to the Victoria Club in London, with a limited membership, in which betting on credit may be indulged in, but it is doubtful if such a club would be a success in New York, principally on account of the rivalry among some of those prominently engaged in the business. It is to be hoped, however, that if the Hoboken Racing Association—or by whatever name it may be known—should come into existence it will be in the hands of those who are above doing a "50-cent" business, that combinations will never be allowed and that the percentage on the auction and mutual pools will be about half what is now charged by those in the business.

As to the books opened by Watts & Co., of Louisville, and Simonton & Co., of Cincinnati, the only events selected are the Kentucky Derby, for three-year-olds, and the Merchants', Turf and Louisville Cup for all-aged horses. For the Derby, Cardinal McCloskey is the favorite, only 5 to 1 being offered against his chances. He is by Ten Broeck out of Waterwitch, he by Asteroid. He came into prominent notice at Lexington last September by winning a purse for maidens, which success he followed by winning the Maiden Stakes and the Belle Meade Stakes at Louisville. So far he is said to have wintered well, and, barring accidents, may be considered a sure starter. The next in estimation are Pate's Ascender and the Dwyer Brothers' Barnes at 6 to 1 each. Ascender is at Lonisville and Barnes at Sheepsbead Bay. Both were fair performers last year, but as to whether Barnes will be sent to Lonisville time and condition alone will decide. At 8 to 1 stand Lord Raglan, Leonatus and Punster. Each did well as a two-year-old and may be set down as having fair chances of being a good three-year-old. At 9 to 1 is Drake Carter by Ten Broeck, dam Platina. He was not seen as a two-year-old and is now being trained at New Orleans by Green Morris, who brought Apollo out in such good shape last spring that he was able to win the Derby, although so little thought of that he sold in the field. It has already been rumored that Drake Carter is to win the Derby, which may possibly explain why the odds are so little against him. Among those at 10 to 1 are Bondholder, Pike's Pride and Queen Ban with Hassan and Violator at 12 to 1 and so on from that price to 90 to 1 against the Saratoga-bred Athlete by Highlander. For the Merchants' and Turf stakes Ascender, Checkmate, Monarch, Fellowplay, Queen Ban and Thora are the favorites, while for the Cup 5 to 1 is offered each against Checkmate and Thora, 6 to 1 each against Apollo and Boatman, 8 to 1 against Wildmoor, 9 to 1 against John Davis, 10 to 1 against Harry Gilmore and from 12 to 30 to 1 against the others. As to Thora and the other horses of Mr. Reed's stable, they are all at his farm, four miles from Gallatin, Tenn., where they are doing so well that Thora is expected to equal her last year's performance, when she won the Washington, Baltimore, Westchester and Saratoga cups; only she will this year begin either at Nashville or Louisville.—*New York World.*

Twenty horses with records better than 2:30 died during 1882, the list being as follows: Proteine, 2:18; Pilot R, 2:21½; George Wilkes, 2:22; Tommy Gates, 2:24; Carholic, 2:24½; Gray Chief, 2:24½; Charles Henson, 2:25; Chieftain, 2:25½; Houcst Allen, 2:26; Gen. Tweed, 2:26½; Doble, 2:28; Silver Duke, 2:28¾; William H, 2:29; Factory Girl, 2:29; Louise, 2:29½, Lothair, 2:29½; Fairmont, 2:29½.

War Dance had thirty-five representatives on the turf during the past season (including Sachem and Dakota in England). They started in 347 races, winning 56 of them, getting second place 71 times and third place 56 times. The aggregate of their winnings was $12,925, of which Red Boy won $11,875.

The thoroughbred English stallion Blue Mantle, imported by James R. Keene of New York, last year, died on the farm of W. M. Kenney, six miles from Lexington, Ky., of paralysis, on the 3d inst. He was twenty-three years old.

YELLOW DOCK.

The History of the Mare that Went a Mile in 2:11.

"Yes, boys, I might have had a good one now and be trotting for big money with the best of them, but a fellow can never tell when he sees a good one. I was down in Ohio visiting among my folks a few years ago, and was looking around for a trotter or two. My uncle took me out in the pasture and showed me a sorrel filly, which he said I could have for $150. He said she would make a trotter, but I didn't believe him; she was three years old and meaner than a mule. I just told him I wa'nt a-going to ship her to Iowa and be laughed at. That filly grew into the mare Yellow Dock. She is a half sister to my stallion here, the one I call Richmond; and although he is a good one and I am not ashamed to show him with any man's horse, I guess I would not have lost if I'd brought the filly along instead." Thus spoke a stalwart Iowa granger at a fair last fall—Mr. J. C. Taylor of Postville. As the mare he mentioned is one of the most famous trotters in the country, I requested Mr. Taylor to get from his Ohio friends her early history. This he has done, and I have the pleasure of presenting to the readers of the *Gazette* the following interesting statement written by Mr. James Clark of New Moorefield, Ohio:

"Yellow Dock, formerly Mohawk Maid, was sired by Clark's Mohawk Jr., dam by Kentucky Copperbottom, a sorrel stallion taken from Kentucky to Iowa, near Mt. Pleasant, about 1858. He was a pacer and single-foot racker, a very fast walker, and supposed to weigh about 1,000 pounds. Isaiah Ernst, a resident of this county, moved to Iowa about 1859 and took with him a roan mare brought from Virginia by his father, Jacob Ernst. She was by a thoroughbred stallion called Virginia Spot. This mare was bred to Copperbottom, and after Mr. Ernst moved back to Ohio the roan mare foaled a sorrel filly colt, that at the age of eighteen became the dam of the now famous Yellow Dock. She had no pretensions to speed; under the saddle she paces smoothly, in harness has a pure, square trotting gait, but no speed. She has a lengthy, neat neck, deep shoulders, high, sharp withers, good back and loin, lengthy body, and as good a leg as ever was seen, I reckon.

"Her owner, up to the time of breeding to Mohawk Jr., had never paid over $10 for the service of any stallion; the consequence was she was always bred to common horses—there being no speed to any of her numerous progeny beyond a common road gait—until Mohawk Maid made her advent in the trotting world. I was always an admirer of the old mare, and saw her frequently in the lead of a four-horse team, and thought I would like a colt from her. Finally Mr. Ernst was passing my place one morning, riding the old mare, with the old wagon saddle and blind bridle on; she looked very thin. After the usual salutations, I tried to persuade Mr. Ernst to invest in the service of a $100 stallion. He took it as a good joke at first, but finding I was in earnest, he told me he never paid over $10 for the service of any horse. I finally persuaded him to bring the mare and breed her, and if he did not want the colt at weaning time we would fix it somehow. The old mare was covered but once; in due time a sorrel filly, with some white in her face and three white legs, was foaled, and at six months Mr. Ernst was after me to take the colt. I tried hard to get him to keep the filly and pay the service, but, finding nothing would do but that I must have it, I threw in the service of the stallion, gave him $42 50, and brought the colt home.

At three years old we undertook to break her to saddle, which we found a job. She was determined no one should stay on her back, the boys on the farm taking it by turns as they got enough of it. She was vicious; would bite, strike and kick, and finally was turned into the pasture until late in the fall, when our trainer, Charley Van Meter, began breaking her to harness. She was stubborn and ugly there as well as under the saddle, but Charley finally got her so he could drive her to a heavy spring sulky. After that she was turned out for the winter. In the spring, late, I believe, after we commenced working the other horses, she was taken up to complete her breaking, and was only driven at such times as we found time from other duties. Finally, after several times hitching, she was indulged to the light sulky. Charley, the trainer, hated her so bad that he was constantly advising me to sell her, or turn her out to grass. Finally, one afternoon we went to the track to work 'the devil,' as the boys called her, when she went to throwing her head, and acting like a fool. Charley gave her two or three severe licks with the whip, when she struck the purest, levelest, squarest gait, that is always an accompaniment of the top sawyers. From that it was easy. I saw enough while she went 300 yards to convince me she was a trotter. On returning to the barn I told the boys I believed she would eventually be the best of the lot—a bold assertion, for there were some good ones in the barn, one afterward at seven years old trotting a quarter in 33 seconds, and a mile in 2:21. I refer to Mr. Rockefeller's Jesse, whom I think equal to any Mohawk living, notwithstanding Mohawk Maid's wonderful performance. From that on the Maid came; and before the season closed trotted a mile, with two months' work, in 2:41, the last half in 1:18½. Before I sold her to Mr. Alexander she trotted a mile over the half-mile track at Springfield in 2:25. The old mare is still looking well, and has a filly foal at her side sired by a son of Mohawk Jr., and is in foal by the same horse. The price asked for the old mare is $5,000."

The man who is responsible for the change of name from Mohawk Maid to Yellow Dock ought never to be lucky. It is bad policy to change a name even when an improvement is made, but when a romantic and euphonious cognomen is discarded for such barbarous yawp as Yellow Dock, the perpetrator of the crime against good sense and good taste deserves to be drowned in a decoction of the weed. Mohawk Maid, or Yellow Dock, as I presume she must be called, stands 15 hands 3 inches high, and weighs in good flesh 1,150 pounds. She has a strong, but not very attractive formation, and is a toe-weight trotter, having begun with eight-ounce weights, which were gradually reduced to four ounces. She can speed fastest, however, with six ounces. As it is claimed she was up in the collar much of the time when her remarkable record of 2:11 with running mate was made, it is fair to presume that, hitched with a trotter fast enough, all existing double-team records could be wiped out, while it is also fair to presume, from her great success in harness, that her reserve of speed can also be used at that way of going, and that her harness record is sure, barring accident, to be very much reduced.—*M. T. C., in Breeder's Gazette.*

We call the attention of the owners of stallions to the advantages of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN as an advertising medium. No such facility has ever before been afforded on this coast for placing these announcements directly before the people interested. Our rates are reasonable and a place among the royal company now represented in our advertising columns will be a profitable investment.

HERD AND SWINE.

Managing Boars.

Whether the pigs are intended for pork or for breeding purposes, the general care to be given the boar will be in either case about the same. From the time he is five months old he should be kept by himself. He should be provided with a comfortable shelter in an inclosure where he can have the exercise needed to keep him in a healthy and growing condition while young.

As a preventive of his becoming vicious or learning to break fences, it is best that a lot or other inclosure intervene between his own and that in which other hogs—particularly open sows—are allowed to run. If thus kept from the start, any ordinary fence will be sufficient. If by the neglect of this preventive he should acquire the habit of lifting gates and breaking fences, much trouble in restraining him may afterwards be expected. In case he becomes bad in this way, a strong, close fence will be needed to confine him, and besides, he should be treated to one or two rings in his nose. A part of an apple orchard, where the trees are so well grown that he can not injure them, say half an acre or more, as convenience for fencing may allow, would make an excellent yard, affording both shade and pasturage. Where accommodations to this extent can not be had, and the boar must be kept in a dry lot, let it be a yard adjoining the kitchen garden in order that he may be conveniently supplied every day during the growing season with weeds and refuse vegetables. Purslam *(Portulaca)*, lamb's quarter *(Chenopodium)*, pig weed *(Amarantus)* and other well-known garden pests are excellent feed, and may as well be utilized in this way. He will be greatly benefited if sour milk and the best of the kitchen slops can be given him. He should, besides, have at all times a plentiful supply of good, fresh water. His daily allowance of soaked oats or corn should be governed in amount by the quantity and richness of the supplies above mentioned, bearing in mind that he is now to be fed with a view to the most rapid growth consistent with sound health and the best possible physical development, rather than to be made fat. He should be fed all he will eat until a year old; but this cannot be done, and he kept in the thrifty, growing condition to be desired, unless special care be taken in the manner of feeding; the kind as well as the quantity of feed being regulated by or changed according to the changes of season.

The young boar should not be put to service until he is eight months old. At this age it will be no injury to him if allowed to serve one sow a week, although he will get better pigs when a year or more old than at a younger age. When ten months old he may serve two sows each week, and when a year old, if properly cared for to that time, one every other day. When eighteen months old and over he may safely be allowed one sow a day, but must, in the meantime and when in use, be well and regularly fed. As a rule, the boar is needed only for a month or two in the fall and again for several weeks in the spring. As it is usually desirable to have the sows farrow as nearly as possible at the same time, the temptation is to crowd the service of the boar into the shortest time possible. When only a few sows are kept little harm can result from this, but in large herds the advantage gained by having the little pigs all of nearly one age is at the expense of strong, healthy litters, that would mature to the best advantage, whether as feeding hogs or as breeders.

When a sow is to be served she should be turned into the lot with the boar, as it is usually an easier matter to drive the sow away than to return the boar to his place. It is the general opinion among practical men that one service only should be allowed. Two or more are not believed to be any more certain to result in numerous and healthy progeny than one, but are considered a useless expenditure of the strength and vigor of the boar.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Jersey's Isle.

Jersey is but a small island; if it were square, it would just be six and three-fourth miles each way. Yet this little spot manages to support about 12,000 cattle, that is, roughly speaking, one for every two acres of its surface (rocks, roads, and wastes, and house-room for 60,000 people included). And it has done this for the last twenty years at least; for the census of 1861 gives the number of cattle in Jersey as 12,037. What is more remarkable, it exports every year above 2,000 head (the average export, by the Custom returns, for the last eighteen years being 2,049), nearly one for every ten acres. Now the total number of cattle in England only averages one head to ten acres; it therefore follows that, in proportion to its size, Jersey exports every year as many cattle as England contains. In other words, if England were to export cattle at the same rate, her whole stock would be swept away in a single year, not a hoof would be left behind. The system that enables Jersey to do this must be worth considering, particularly in these days, when the English farmer is at his wit's end what to do, as his sheet-anchor, wheat-raising, lets him drift upon the rocks. But another and not less striking result of our management is the breed of cattle it has produced. Hitherto it has been the accustomed fashion in England to look upon Jerseys as the curled darling of fortune—pretty playthings for the rich—lovely little objects for the lawn, yielding a small quantity of very rich milk, cream and butter, for those wealthy enough to afford such extravagance. That they are small, we admit—beautiful, we grant. Fitness for the work is the thing, all the rest tinsel. The office of the Jersey is to convert grass and roots into butter and beef. She is not bred to be eaten; she is too valuable as a butter machine. Then, why should she be larger? And, far from being the rich man's luxury, she is, more than any other breed, the poor man's necessity, the small farmer's best help. This is very easily and simply proved (in a general way), in our island experience.

We have seen that 12,000 cattle are here kept in a place six miles square, where rent averages £9 an acre, where the farms are smaller than anywhere else in the world, where every farmer works with his own hands, and is brought face to face with the wolf he must keep from the door. What do we see? The island eaten up with cows, and the farmers beggars? On the contrary, the whole island is like a garden, thickly strewn with comfortable, well-to-do houses and homesteads; we find ease and comfort everywhere, poverty and want unknown, beggars none. I do not say this is all the produce of cows, but I do say that our farmers (who have so close a fight, and yet are so wonderfully successful), must understand their business, and do not keep 12,000 cattle at a loss. If Jerseys pay here with land at £9 per acre, can they be unprofitable in England, or anywhere else where butter finds a market? But we go much further; we hold that the Jersey cow is the most beautiful of her species, and the most profitable.

The Jersey does not claim to be the best animal for producing beef, or milk, or cheese—her specialty is butter, and here she stands unrivaled for quality and for profit. All the beef for our 60,000 people is imported every week from the neighboring coast of Spain, and this has been the case for the last hundred years at least, as the Acts of our island abundantly show. With our 12,000 cattle, we do not rear a single bullock; neither do we make a single pound of cheese, and probably never did. As to milk, that of the Jersey cow is far too good for the milkman, who would find an Holstein (or one of the deep-milking tribes of Shorthorns) much more profitable. Neither does the Jersey claim to be "a good all-round cow." The "good all-round cow" is an anachronism; she might have done very well when every man was his own butcher and baker. Nowadays the farmer is obliged to consider what particular line will best suit his circumstances and surroundings—whether beef, or milk, or cheese, or butter—and he must choose his cow accordingly, for on this depends his success or failure. If he decide in favor of butter, there is no cow will suit him so well as the Jersey, for she is the only one that has been persistently bred for butter alone, and she is the accumulated result of some hundreds of years' persevering effort in that direction.

We will sum her merits up as shortly as we can. We hold that the Jersey is the most profitable of butter cows; she will yield more butter (for her size and the food consumed) than any other breed whatever; that a good Jersey will yield half her own weight of butter in a year—she rarely exceeds 800 pounds in weight, and her average is above 700 pounds; cows that yield half that weight of butter in a year are to be found in every good herd; that her milk is richer than that of any other breed, six quarts very commonly producing one pound of butter; there is therefore less water to handle, to milk, manage and find pans for; that her butter is better in color, in texture and in flavor, commands a higher price; that she comes into profit early, her first calf being commonly dropped when she is two years old and often before, and that she is so gentle that the women can easily manage her.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

Farmers keeping stock in the northern part of the Pajaro valley report that blackleg has been playing sad havoc with their yearling and two-year-old cattle. One farmer has lost about fifty head of young cattle by this disease, and his neighbors have lost heavily. He says that cattle take it suddenly and die soon afterward. He has tried several remedies, but none have done good.

There are more than 200 breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Michigan, owning at least 4,000 cattle that are worth $1,000,000.

The *English Agricultural Gazette* notes that the cows in dairies for the London milk trade inherit some Shorthorn blood "in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred."

THE PADDOCK.

High Priced Stallions and Stallion Fees.

We clip the annexed from the London *Sporting Times*, upon high priced stallions and stallion fees:

There are few owners of racehorses who can sell well. The late John Osborne could never resist a good offer, and in this respect he differed very much from the owners of Isonomy, Prince Charlie and Cremorne. For Isonomy it is said that as much as 18,000 guineas was refused; but on the horse being submitted to public auction he realized only half that sum. In a moment of enthusiasm M. Lefevre bid 15,000 guineas for Cremorne, whose price at a sale a year or two later was only 5,400 guineas. The late Mr. Jones, it is notorious, refused 10,000 guineas for Prince Charlie, and yet on the "Prince of the T. Y. C." being submitted to auction last Monday, the hammer fell at 680 guineas. Captain Mitchell once offered £10,000 for Silvio, who was afterwards sold by Lord Falmouth for, if we recollect rightly, 7,000 guineas; but it should be stated that when Capt. Mitchell made the offer alluded to the horse was in active training, and Isonomy, not having yet distinctly made his mark, was looked upon as the champion of the turf, and there were several rich stakes apparently at his mercy. On the occasion of Mr. Padwick refusing 6,000 guineas for Couronne de Fer, Custance remarked philosophically, "Then there are at least two fools in the world, the man who made the offer, and the man who refused it." This remark would apply to all such offers as we have mentioned above. Of late years an altogether fictitious value has been placed on the higher class of racehorses, and the sooner this is realized, the better for the turf. Twenty years ago, when John Jackson of Fairfield accepted 2,500 guineas for Tim Whiffler, he was generally considered to have made a good sale, and we quite agree with the *Sporting Life's* "Special Commissioner" in classing "Tim" among the horses of the century. Twenty years later the same horse would have fetched three times the money, and so far as we can see there is no reason whatever for this enormous increase in value. A horse that has quitted the turf, and has yet to make his name at the stud, cannot possibly be worth 5,000 guineas, and one of these days that will be realized. For the decrease in the value of Prince Charlie a good reason can be assigned. For the last year or two he has got nothing that could run, and this is a fate that may befall any horse. At 680 guineas, however, we look upon him as dirt cheap, for we cannot forget that in only a season or two he earned nearly £2,000, and it has been clearly shown that all his stock are not roarers. It is claimed for the Prince that he was not born a roarer, and many have argued that at no time was he a roarer, but merely very thick-winded. The race he ran in the St. Leger, to some extent, confirms this view of the case, but on the actual question we offer no opinion whatever. We are, however, sufficiently prejudiced to say that he is not an animal we should send a good mare to. As he will now, in all probability, stand at a low fee, we might try the experiment of sending some mare to him that we did not fancy much; and we may remark that, from similar circumstances, some of the best horses have resulted. Tim Whiffler is a case in point, and so is Robert the Devil. We are constantly being told of this animal or the other being wonderfully well bred, but it has been, to our thinking, wisely said that you cannot find a badly bred animal at the stud. When such chance horses—"unfashionably bred ones," we should rather have said—as Robert the Devil and Tim Whiffler make their appearance, the pundits shake their heads and say, "But if you look to the dam, you will find that her dam"—or grandam, as the case may be, or the sire's dam—"was full of Waxy blood," etc. Our object in making these remarks is to discourage owners from paying high fees for the services of a horse. They are wiser in France than we are, and it is not often in that country that the modest "tenner" is exceeded. Plutus stood at eight guineas long after he got Flageolet.

One of the most dangerous horses in the list of favorites for the forthcoming Derby is by a five guinea sire. Balfe's services were available at that sum the year that the dam of The Prince was sent to him. Macheath is by Macaroni, whose sire stood at ten guineas, which is about the sum that was paid Vedetto, the grandsire of Fulmen and Galliard. Sigmophone, who was for some time considered the best two-year-old of last season, is a son of Young Trumpeter, whose list it would, we think, be difficult to fill at ten guineas. The highest price that any one is justified in paying for a horse is fifty guineas, and then only for an almost guaranteed success. When we look at the risk of breeding, it will be admitted that to exceed that price is folly. Let us take the foal list for last season for example, and see how it comes out. Bertram, for instance. For forty or more mares fifty guineas each were paid, and there are only four foals. In connection with the thirty-six mares that were barren, were the fees returned to the owners? Not a penny! Hermit, a 150-guinea sire, and it is to be presumed that forty mares were sent to him. There are twenty-six foals, which is something marvelous; but even this leaves fourteen mares for which 150 guineas each were paid, and without result. Galopin had only ten foals to his name, but in all probability he had not many mares. This year it will be different, and as a sort of "tip" for Galliard, it may be mentioned that Lord Falmouth is one of his best supporters. We may take it that on an average thirty per cent. of the mares are barren each year, but the fees for them have to be paid all the same, and in the meantime they are not earning anything.

The Exciting Property of Oats.

The London *Times* says: Experiments have been made by M. Sanson with a view to settling the question whether oats have the excitant property that has been attributed to them. The nervous and muscular excitability of horses was carefully observed with the aid of graduated electrical apparatus before and after they had eaten a given quantity oats, or received a little of a certain principle which M. Sanson succeeded in isolating from oats. The chief results of the inquiry are as follows: The pericarp of the fruit of oats contains a substance soluble in alcohol and capable of exciting the motor cells of the nervous system. This substance is not (as some have thought) vanilline or the odorous principal of vanilla, nor at all like it. It is a nitrogenized matter which seems to belong to the group of alkaloids; is uncrystallizable, finely granular, and brown in mass. The author calls it "avenine." All varieties of cultivated oats seems to to elaborated it, but they do so in very different degrees. The elaborate substance is the same in all varieties. The differences in quantity depend not only on the variety of the plant but also on the place of cultivation. Oats of the white variety have much less than dark oats, but for some of the former, in Sweden, the difference is small, while for others, in Russia, it is considerable. While some light-colored oats certainly have considerable excitant power, some dark oats have little. Determination of the amount of the principle present is the only sure basis of appreciation, though (as already stated) white oats are likely to be less exciting than dark. Crushing or grinding the grain weakens considerably the excitant property, probably by altering the substance to which it is due; the excitant action is more prompt, but much less strong and durable. The action, which is immediate and more intense with the insolated principle, does not appear till some minutes after eating of oats; in both cases it increases to a certain point, then diminishes and disappears. The total duration of the affect is stated to be about an hour per two pounds of oats ingested.

The Horse That Will Pay.

During the past thirty years the mania for speedy trotters added to the augmented number of animals bred for the turf; a class of horse most essential to the luxurious city livers and agriculturists has been most sadly neglected. We have reference to the fully developed, high-actioned, rangy roadster, an animal weighing from 1,000 pounds upwards, full 16 hands high, stylish and well-conditioned. Such horses as these, when raised by a careful farmer, can be kept at home and made work on the farm until they reach maturity, and then command in any large city a fair price. As early as two years old they can be broken and plowed with or used to the wagon, moderately of course, at first, but in their three-year-old form and up to five or six, do full work without injury or impairing their value, always provided they be handled cautiously and well fed.

In Northamptonshire, Yorkshire and Willshire, England, the farmers breed this desirable class of horses, and it is from these that the handsome, high-stepping London coach horses are procured. In this country we have no such distinctive breed, yet we do often meet with large, well-formed mares which if bred to sires of good size, action and quality, an excellent substitute would be the result, and by care the breed could be improved and made to answer every purpose.

A cross of such mares on the thoroughbred makes a most enduring, stylish and serviceable animal. Many years ago imported Barefoot was stinted to a number of this class of mares in West Tennessee, and produced just such animals as to-day would readily fetch from $1,000 to $2,000 per pair in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, if well-mated and gentle. As to the superiority of the half-breed over the common horse, there can be but little doubt. They are quicker, have more style, and often show speed far above their less well-bred rivals. A pair of horses bred by a gentleman in this State out of a Pocolet and a Leviathan mare by imported Barefoot could trot close on to three minutes, drawing a vehicle weighing not less than 1,200 pounds. They stood sixteen hands high, were high-headed, free steppers, and did constant service for nearly fifteen years.

Where speed is the desideratum no inducement can be offered the breeder or purchaser to use the animal bred for any other purpose until tested and found a failure; by that time the horse is ruined for family use by training and ill usage. Hence the necessity of a portion of our stock-breeders to turn their attention specially to the class of horse adapted to coach purposes, heavy drafts, and for farm purposes. The Percheron and Clyesdale breeds may answer for heavy draft-work in the colder regions of the North, though they are too heavy and unwieldly for our southern climate and miry roads. What we need is the large-bone, medium-sized, active animal, with strength, weight and activity combined. These can never be successfully derived from the monster animals now becoming so popular in this country.

As stated above, the farmer breeding mares to sires with a view of getting the useful horse in question, can have their services for two or three years before selling them, thus enabling them to really make the proceeds of their sale a net revenue to them, as the work of the animals during the years they are kept at home would certainly be worth to keep and expenses of training.—*Southern Industries.*

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

ADVERTISING RATES.—Displayed $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less pace. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent. on 6 months and 30 per cent. on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice take for less than 50 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, Saturday, February 24, 1883.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe, or advertise in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House 1009 J street.

CLOSING OF STAKES.

Do not forget that the stakes and purses of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association close on Thursday, March 1. See advertisement.

WRONG CONDITIONS.

It is not often that we have to present criticisms of the actions of the associations in California, unless to commend. But the conditions attached to the two-year-old trotting stake which is advertised are so manifestly contrary to a spirit of fairness that the condemnation must be emphatic. The objectionable features are in the clauses granting twenty-five per cent. of entrance money for a walk-over, and sixty-five per cent. of the same to a colt distancing the field. As the $50 each stake is called "entrance" in the advertisement, forfeits and stakes are meant when the term is used, and we do not believe that in the history of the turf or track there can be found a precedent for the action. If even there were precedents it would be contrary to all correct ideas of equity, giving the custodian of the funds the owners advanced seventy-five per cent. for holding the money. In this stake, for instance, should there be the number of nominations required to fill, five, $125 would be the first amount to the credit of the stake. Supposing that two of these made good the second payment, $50 more would be deposited. Only one is prepared to start, and to repay him for the expense of training and taking his colt to Sacramento he would receive $37.50, while the association would pocket $87.50. The number of nominations do not change the proportion, and whenever the result is a "walk-over," the society gets seventy-five per cent. of what it has not a shadow of claim to, and the person who is clearly entitled to it by all laws, rules and precedents is defrauded of that amount. The only difference between a match and a stake is that the first is confined to two persons entering into a contract, the other to three or more engaging in a mutual agreement. If a match were made for a stipulated sum, and a stipulated amount added by a society or proprietor to have it come off on the grounds controlled by the party donating the purse, a claim for seventy-five per cent. of the forfeit, or thirty-five per cent. of the whole amount put up in case one horse were to distance the other, would be such an absurd proposition that we doubt if there is anyone who would give it a moment's thought. It is exactly a parallel case to the one under consideration, and does not vary an iota from the published conditions.

We have always advocated the lightening of the burdens on the owners of horses which are onerous enough with all the concessions that have been made. The Pacific Blood Horse Association absolves them from any tribute in case they start, and every dollar of stakes and forfeits is turned over to the winner. The penalty of non-starting is a safeguard in order to keep the entries within limits and insure the presence of those which are without valid reasons for staying out. If accident, sickness or other cause beyond the power of the owner to avert is the reason, the judges can remit the penalty. The State Agricultural Society in order to lessen the expense and give satisfaction to the owners and trainers of race horses, conceded the right to cook on the grounds of the Association, and the great imposition of deducting from the purses won "stand money" has been done away with. All of these moves were in the right direction and the only explanation for such unlooked-for retrogression is that the conditions were included without giving the subject any consideration. It may have been that the Occident Stakes resulting in a walk-over was the cause of incorporating the objectionable feature. That money, in no manner, or from any point of view, belonged to the society, neither was there a shadow of claim in favor of anyone save the owner of the colt entitled to the stakes and forfeits. But a reference to that of last year will show what gross injustice would have resulted if the same condition as that under discussion had been incorporated in it. At this time, writing at home, we have to depend upon memory for the original list, though the impression is that there were twelve nominations. Of these, eight made the second payment, and five the final payment. This aggregated in stakes and forfeits, $750. Partially depending on remembrance, the status was that Palo Alto made five nominations, made second payment on four and final payment on two. That being correct, and we are certain about the second and final payments, $325, or one-half the stakes and forfeits were from Palo Alto. One of the Palo Alto colts walked over and received $325 more than contributed. Had there been a return of the winner's stake and twenty-five per cent. of the balance, the account would have stood: Bertha's stake returned $100, percentage on $650, $162 50, total $262 50, being $62 50 less than the amount put in. It is not necessary to carry the illustrations further to show the untenability of the plan, and there is not a question that the Board of Directors will rescind the wrong conditions as soon as the matter is understood. We have gone thus far in explanation so as to bring it to the public notice in order that the same mistake may not occur again.

The California societies are worthy of praise for the encouragement that is given to trotting-colt stakes, but hampered with conditions inimical to the interests of breeders, the benefits will vanish.

The National Trotting Association has erred in the legislation, being more favorable to the tracks than owners, and while the latter have been held to a rigid observance, the former have been granted the best of the bargain whenever it came to a contest between the two interests. Both should be guarded, as both are contingent, and if the associations suffer a loss, it reacts on the owners. From the admirable report of the secretary which we published a short time ago, it is evident that the speed department of the fair is the profitable portion of the exhibition. While the figures are favorable on that side, were it possible to show the debits and credits of owners there would be a deficiency which would show better than columns of matter the necessity for reducing the expenses as much as possible. It is true that the advice might be tendered that if a man cannot afford to keep race horses and trotters, let some one maintain them who can, but even the liberal-minded fail to appreciate a luxury when the gratification entails too great a loss and a surrender is the finale.

THE HONORABLE MEMBER FROM NAPA.

Two men at least have made themselves conspicuous in their opposition to the appropriations for the fairs. First, the Don Quixote who is always ready to put his lance in rest whenever he sees a windmill that has any resemblance to the speaker of the House in the whirling sails, and the other his faithful Sancho Panza who squires him in a daily San Francisco paper. Inadvertently the latter betrayed his leader when he ascribed the animosity to his defeat for the speakership, and he has had no end of trouble since to make amends by railing at the Sacramento fair, the Sacramento race track, the brick-red wagons and the big pumpkins. The Don has a good deal of bother to keep the helmet of Mambrino setting properly on his cranium, and the squire has exhausted his stock of polish in trying to make the copper basin take an auriferous hue, and to rid it of the smell of the lather which has defiled it beyond recovery. As long as there is a "sore head" beneath it, it will not rest easily, and had there been only a small proportion of wisdom in comparison with the venom displayed it would have been allowed to still hold seeds in lieu of ornamenting the martial crown of the honorable member. Still it may answer a good purpose that the era of chivalry has not entirely departed, and that when an ogre like La Rue is bound to keep in captivity the fair goddess, after being disenthralled from the embrace of the bedrock, crowned with the insignia of U. S., and put her to such a base use as to compel her to pay tribute to brick-red wagons, fat porkers and big pumpkins, there should be a deliverer. In recompense an island must be discovered for his squire to rule, and the knight—why, his services are beyond recompense, and the honor and glory of killing the enslaver a bountiful reward.

OUR POULTRY ARTICLES.

Those who have little acquaintance with the fascination there is in breeding cannot be expected to appreciate articles that have an absorbing interest to those engaged in the pursuit. They may have some idea of the pleasure there is in owning a successful racehorse or fast trotter, although they are not able to discriminate between ownership by purchase or that which is acquired by breeding and rearing the star. To those in the business there is an intense gratification in producing that which is near the desired type, and we have known many who where compelled by necessity to sell a favorite animal to mourn over the parting with heartfelt sorrow.

Those whose knowledge of poultry is limited to the *gout* with which a nice broiler is devoured, or the turkey which has been roasted to a turn, do not discriminate between the grand bird and the oysters embalmed in the carcass, and are prone to think that the "chicken-rancher" and the oyster-dredger are governed by the same sordid motives, viz.: the money they will bring. In this estimate they are woefully mistaken. While the ability to make the business remunerative adds to the gratification, there are other feelings which lead to engaging in the rearing of poultry, and when the numbers embarked in it are taken into consideration it is doubtful if there is any department of breeding which contributes so much pleasure. Among the thousands of readers of the *Breeder and Sportsman* it may be safely estimated that a very large proportion are interested in breeding poultry. They are few who have not the facilities for keeping a small flock and though it may only be an occasional one who has studied to such a good purpose as to breed them by thousands on a town lot as our contributor "G. E. D." does, the number that can be kept on very limited space affords the opportunity for gratifying the desire.

In the country a place without chickens would be fully as incongruous as a house without a book or paper.

It is bad enough to find a habitation without tree, shrub, flower or climbing vine to relieve the dreariness of the scene, and nearly as desolate would be a handsome cottage, or more stately villa, without the charming notes of chanticleer to welcome the coming day. The resonant notes of the "cock of the walk," the cluck of the hens and the chirp of the chickens are musical to the ear of those who have courted "tired nature's great restorer," in time to enjoy the grandest, finest portion of the twenty-four hours, and though the rattle of the drays, the rumble of the coaches, and the early and confusing noises of the city evoke curses from those who have just got fairly settled between the sheets, in God's garden where there is no such tumult, the gray streaks and the bright rays are welcomed. Men and women who never saw the sun rise have missed a grand spectacle, and those who stayed up all night in order to get a glance of the brilliant luminary waking into life a slumbering world are still worse off. The enthusiast in the poultry world has an additional incitement to early rising, and in town or country there is a desire to be up with the chickens, and thus lay in a stock of health and good spirits which the morning air surely engenders.

We have strayed from the practical part of what we intended to say, and call attention to the articles published from a utilitarian standard. Success, however, is as necessary to sustain the interest to one who engages in the rearing of poultry as a means of recreation as when remuneration is the object, and, as will be learned from the perusal, these articles are thoroughly practical. The author is not only practical in the sense that the word is commonly used, as he has studied the subject with an intensity which can only come from an enthusiastic fondness for the pursuit, and this enthusiasm has sustained him under adverse trials and been the means of acquiring information which would have remained hidden without the stimulus of disappointments. Knowledge comes from failure quite as frequently as from successful experiments, and the lessons which are the result of frequent defeats the most valuable. This, of course, is confined to the individual who does not become disheartened, who has the "game" to struggle and fight against many and bitter disappointments.

Artificial incubation excites so much attention at the present time that a treatise on hatching would be thoroughly incomplete without due attention is given to it. As the article of last week was mainly confined to natural hatching, in this there is a very interesting chapter on the artificial, which the next part will make more complete. It is manifest that the use of an instrument which will take the place of a score or more setting hens increases the capacity for production in nearly that proportion, and to many there is an added pleasure in being able to absolutely control this department. While we hugely enjoy seeing a hen taking such good care of her brood, busy, indefatigable in ministering to their appetites, scratching for dear life, though the prospects are poor for turning anything up, and giving warnings of approaching danger, which call them scampering to her

refuge, there are others who take more interest in providing an artificial mother through all of the stages until the chickens are large enough to take care of themselves.

We are much gratified that a large number of ladies are regular readers of this paper, and to them especially the articles of G. E. D. will be very acceptable. The rearing of poultry comes peculiarly within their sphere, as do the ornamenting of the house, and a general care of the bright side of life. But their mission is not confined to polishing the bright side into a higher luster, as none are so effective in dispelling the gloom which at times troubles the most ardent temperament, and therefore we welcome anything to our columns which will please, while everything that can offend is rigorously excluded.

SISTER TO COLONEL LEWIS.

When the gallant grey scored 2:18¾ on the Oakland Trotting Park some years ago, there was a big commotion in the ranks of those who decried the thoroughbred blood in the trotter. There was any amount of squirming and the most absurd lies were circulated to bring doubt on his paternity.

The clamor resulted in proving beyond question that his sire was Rifleman, and though the pedigree of his dam is lost in uncertainty, there are good reasons for believing that there was high blood in some of his ancestry.

It was remarkable that Colonel Lewis could trot at all, as his feet were in such a shape as to make every step a torture. He was so bad that to relieve them he would lie down to eat, and the last time we saw him it was painful to witness the agony they gave him. His sire, Rifleman, is the only known living son of Gleucoe, and Doctor Esterle brings the information that he is still healthy and in good shape.

The Doctor also brought a three-year-old sister to Col. Lewis, and her appearance still more firmly fastens the belief in the minds of those who have seen her that the dam must be well bred. She is not only a handsome filly, but is as full of quality as can be, in this respect being rarely equaled by those whose lineage is known to be pure. In all save color she bears a strong resemblance to her brother. She is brown of a very handsome shade, and her action is something similar to that of the grey. She will be bred to Albert W, and her owner is justified in expecting something which will well repay him for the expense and trouble of bringing her so far from home. The combination of Electioneer, Whipple's Hambletonian and Rifleman blood in Marlet resulted in one of the best colts ever bred at Palo Alto, and the junction of the lines which will come together in this case, warrants the highest anticipations of excellence. With John Nelson to take the place of Whipple's Hambletonian it is not likely there will be any occasion for regret. It is also the intention to have her exercise during the stay at the track, and we will watch her with a great deal of interest.

MAMBRINO ON TIPS.

The intention was to answer the strictures of the *Turf, Field and Farm* in relation to the use of tips, but the letter of our correspondent saves us the trouble at present, and the introduction to "Tips and Toe-weights," which will be found in another column, is dose enough for one issue. The indorsement of so thoroughly competent a critic as Mambrino is gratifying, if even he does not believe in the advantages as fully as we do. That is, he is of the opinion that "for fast road or track work, not one horse in fifty but requires more weight to balance their action than can be put into a tip," and he also thinks that "low-heeled horses need the protection from concussion of a good, substantial shoe." These objections we will make the text for future articles, confident that it can be shown by sound reasoning that the contrary is the case, and that the practical results, so far as we have been able to test, sustain the argument. Although all of the horses experimented with have good feet, neither high nor low heels, we have one in the paddock since the 22d of November that can be classed with those that Mambrino thinks need protection. When there has been time enough to bring the experiments, in his case, so far as to be able to tell with more exactness the result will he given, although already we feel assured that it will be satisfactory.

If our valued contributor has discovered through actual trials, and these extending over a sufficient period to warrant the conclusion that tips will not "balance" more than one horse in fifty or afford sufficient protection to the low-heeled horse, it would carry a great deal of weight. But it is something which can only be proved after a thorough trial, and the trials carried out with a determination to pursue them for time enough to give the system a chance. It takes time to prepare the foot which has worn a shoe to fit it for a tip, and the erroneous treatment has to be overcome before the benefit can be derived.

THE AUCTION SALE.

All of the horses which are to be sold at auction next Wednesday are now at the Oakland Trotting Park except the work animals. It was a wise plan to take advantage of the fine weather and good roads to move the brood mares and colts, as a journey through the mud would be a serious drawback. There are so many to be sold that it would occupy too much space to give individual descriptions, though a large proportion of those we have seen are well worthy of minute portrayal. And should we select a few to sketch the trouble is to make the selections where there is such a general excellence. The breaking up of such a magnificent breeding farm is greatly to be regretted, apart from the loss of so liberal a man as the late proprietor. Besides the large expenditure entailed, an immense amount of labor and no little judgment and discrimination were necessary to get such a good lot of mares together. Then so far as good looks go the selection of a stallion, worthy to be placed at the head of such a magnificent stud, was well made, and there is scarcely a question that the young Steinways will play a prominent part when the time comes for them to show their metle. To prevent misunderstanding, all of the colts named in stakes were nominated by Samuel Gamble, so that the death of Mr. Cook does not disqualify them, and they will be sold with their engagements. This gives an additional value, which purchasers can readily understand. That bargains will be obtained is as nearly certain as can be, and it is rare indeed when such an opportunity is offered. We would advise those who contemplate buying to visit the park before the day of sale, when there will be a better chance to see them than in the hurry of an auction sale.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Horseman of Napa county and a man after our own heart writes us as follows: Inclosed find five dollars, amount for subscription to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. I am well pleased with the investment, as it is the only paper on this coast that makes "honest and equitable sports," especially racing, its principal object, upon which foundation its success is inevitable. Honesty and intelligence are twin sisters, upon which the future success of our breeding and trotting interests depend. You have my sincere wishes for continued success.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Ike, Tombstone, Arizona:

We had a race here recently (five horses). They went for a purse. Three of the horses sold as choice in the pools and two in the field. The judges called up the horses and they scored several times but did not get the go. The judges then told them to go to the stable and gave them fifteen minutes to get ready. They were again called up and all came but one (one of the horses that sold third choice). Now, do I get my money back from the pool box on that horse that did not start? He sometimes sold separate and sometimes in the field. I bought him separate. The favorite won and the juges did not say anything about the horse that did not start. They all came up the first time, received their instructions and positions, but they scored so long that they were ordered back to the stables. The second time the horse failed to come up. Do I get my money back?

Answer—It is impossible to arrive at the merits of the case from the above statement of facts. Under the rule a race "starts" when the riders are weighed. After that no horse can forfeit, but must face the starter or be ruled off the course. The question in the case seems to hang on the postponement. Rule 47 says: "If an accident happens to horse or rider the starter may grant a reasonable delay not to exceed fifteen minutes, which in extreme cases may be extended by the judges and when this is granted the riders may dismount and the horses be clothed."

Our corresponeent fails to state what the occasion of the temporary postponement was, or whether on the second appearance of the horses the riders were weighed and all positions drawn again.

A Subscriber, Sacramento:

1. The dam of Judge Clement's colt by Electioneer was Annie Laurie by McCracken's David Hill Jr., second dam Kitty by Owen Dale.

2. He is not gazetted in the "Stud Book."

C. H., Sacramento:

1. From the information we have, and we have no doubt of its correctness, Maggie S, by Bayonet, is the same that was originally called Betsy Bland. First dam Joe Stoner mare by Joe Stoner; second dam by imported Sovereign; third dam Little Emily, by Wagner; fourth dam Emily Speed, by imported Leviathan; fifth dam by Pacolet.

2. We have made several attempts heretofore to trace Lady Fashion, by Belmont, but without success. If you have any information that will furnish a clue, please forward it.

Farmer, Bloomfield:

We pay no attention to anonymous communications.

Ed, San Luis Obispo:

1. Chieftain, b h, foaled 1856, got by Hiatoga (Old Togue), son of Rice's Hiatoga; dam by Trimble's Eclipse, son of American Eclipse. His get have figured on the turf in this State creditably to themselves and their sire.

2. We know nothing of any horse called Wilson Lennon. If you can furnish any data that will assist in tracing do so, and we will endeavor to find the line.

Sub., San Jose:

I would like some information on splints. None of our horse men here seem to understand how to remove them or prevent their coming. Can you remove a splint of one or two years' standing without leaving a spot or blemish?

Answer—The best remedy we have tried is one part biniodide to mercury to eight parts of lard. Mix thoroughly and rub in. Repeat during ten days or two weeks until the enlargement disappears.

Erratum.

By an error in making up the first form of this week's paper the article on Wheatly is badly disconnected at the finish. In the following repetition the lost paragraph is inserted, and the damage repaired as far as possible:

The get of Medoc swept everything before them when they came upon the track, and though he was killed by a falling tree when a comparatively young horse, his sons and daughters played a prominent part in the racecourses of Kentucky and Tennessee. He has been termed the best son of American Eclipse, and with good grounds to base the claim upon. It is needless to dilate on the merits of imported Expedition in California as our Belmont had a double cross of the blood, and in addition to the honors won on the turf it comes into prominence in trotting pedigrees.

Wheatley has not yet had an opportunity in the stud; the only one of his get which we know of having been trained is Rosette. She showed remarkably well, but a leg gave way in the commencement of her career.

She was certainly a very promising filly and in her races at Petalnma in 1881, when she beat Tillie C, Night Hawk and Carmelita 1½ miles in 2:46½, and a race of heats of a mile in 1:47½, 1:52, and won so easily, this was no measure of her speed. On a half-mile track this was a good performance, and insures the get of Wheatley from good mares being "sure-enough" racehorses.

A Concurring Opinion on the Poultry Question.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Your correspondent from East Oakland has about the correct idea as to the poultry diseases of this climate, but I think, with reasonable care in selection of breeding stock, breeding from none but healthy, hardy fowls, with due care in feeding and rearing young, you would be quite free from disease and make the business profitable; but if one thinks all he has to do is to buy the fowls, throw down a little grain occasionally, and get liberal returns, he will find himself mistaken, for I find eternal vigilance is the watchword for a successful poultry fancier. As he says, one might be successful in the East, but would find he had many things to learn here, which would have to be learned by hard experience, although six years ago I was a novice in the business, and started out with a stock of mixed fowls of 106 and cleared $260 that year, after having to buy everything; then I imported thoroughbred stock, and have succeeded well with it; find ready sale for all surplus stock; am using an incubator this season; am in hopes to raise a greater quantity. A. J. ALBEE.

Santa Clara, Feb. 18th.

JOE HOOKER.—Our own preference over Norfolk is the white-faced giant that stands in the adjoining stall to him—Joe Hooker. We will die in the belief that he was the fastest horse ever saddled on a California track if he would have but run kindly. We once saw him sulk and "prop himself" three times in a mile, and then lap out Bradley in the excellent time of 1:46. He is the largest horse we ever saw, not to be called coarse, and has so far gotten more racers than any horse of his age on the coast.—*T. B. Merry.*

SALES BY JAY BEACH.—At Cascade Stock Farm, Linkville, Oregon, the following sales have been recently made: To C. S. Moore, of Linkville, b c, weanling, by Altamont; dam by Joe Hooker, son of Vermont. To S. W. Payne, of same place, blk c Minstrel, foaled 1880, by Altamont; dam the Cranston mare. Also blk c Tresman, foaled 1881, by Graduate, son of C. M. Clay Jr.; dam by Mike, sire of Barney, 2:25¼.

SALE OF SILVERTHREADS.—Henry White has sold the gray stallion Silverthreads to J. D. La Monte, who will drive him as a pole mate for Carlisle, a full brother to Ashley. Silverthreads is a horse of fine style and should make a slashing roadster. He was was bred by L. J. Rose and sired by The Moor, his dam Gleudale, believed to be by Belmont or Owen Dale.

FOAL.—At the Cienega ranch, Los Angeles County, Feb. —, the chestnut mare Eva Coombs, by Billy Cheatham — Ruby by Winnebago, dropped a filly foal, chestnut with strip in face and hind legs white, by Hock Hocking. Capt. Hutchinson claims the name of Eda for this foal, and adds "Eda is, as usual with Hock Hocking's get, very large.

A match race has been made between the Sly mare, backed by Jesse Simpson and others, and Dave Payne's mare, for $500 a side. The distance to be run is a quarter of a mile and the race will take place at Phœnix on Saturday, the 24th inst. Wm. Simpson will ride the former and W. S. Webb Jr. the latter. Two hundred dollars forfeit has been put up, so the event will in all probability take place.

P. Reardon, of San Jose, has sold to W. V. Gaffey, of the San Andreas dairy, Santa Cruz county, a two-year-old Durham bull, by Maynard 2d 46,501 from Nora 2d by Master Maynard 14,881. Mr. Gaffey has given the youngster the euphonious title of Oleomargarine II. He is the only thoroughbred Durham in the Pajaro valley.

Leading cattle men of Colorado express the opinion that the loss of cattle on the ranches by the recent storms will not exceed five per cent. The loss of sheep is somethi

POULTRY.

Modern Artificial Hatching and Hatching Apparatus.

Part II.—The Artificial Method.

I believe that nothing has so perplexed students of artificial incubation as the vast difference in fertility and natural vigor of eggs. The male and female birds may be in the finest condition, apparently, fed and cared for in the best manner; the season may be the most favorable; the eggs, perhaps, thoroughly reliable, even, up to a certain date; yet weak or wholly infertile eggs are liable to be encountered at any time, possibly at the most critical and interesting period. It is beyond human penetration to distinguish between fertile and infertile eggs, by their appearance, before placing them under heat; neither is it possible to foretell the degree of vigor of an egg after it is determined to be fertile, before hatching, except in a very limited way.

As partly stated in my remarks on natural hatching, eggs are sometimes wholly clear and infertile, from which no life can possibly be evolved: then we find those which will, after a few hours in the proper conditions, show a trace of life barely, but the embryo dies, almost at its first appearance; others, a trifle more vigorous, may retain life a few hours or days only; while others still live to the time for hatching, and the chicks die in their efforts to liberate themselves, sometimes even partly out of the shell—all this through difference in natural vigor.

The great obstacle to the novice lies in the fact that good treatment of poor eggs frequently closely resembles, in the outcome, faulty treatment of good eggs. Many a time in my early experience have I undertaken to demonstrate a theory which I had built in my mind, and, upon the unfavorable *dénouement* of a three-weeks trial, abandoned my theory, having lost my time and misspent my money, with really nothing learned, the trouble lying, as my later experience taught me, in the eggs. I have also frequently been convinced, by a single hatch, that a principle was right, judging from the outcome—the percentage of chicks hatched—while the point I was testing, as I afterward demonstrated, was barely endurable to the eggs, and only escaped detection at the time by having been tested on exceptionally strong, vigorous ones. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the effect of trying doubtful principles on poor eggs was depressing in the extreme. The reader may judge something of the pleasures of experiment in this line when I inform him that over two thousand five hundred unhatched eggs were laid away in the cold, cold ground by me in the pursuit of what threatened at times to prove a veritable *ignis fatuus*. If the reader has a friend who is over-sanguine that he can make an incubator "off-hand," at less expense than to buy one of tested and approved principles, do him a service and give him the above facts.

Experiments have to be conducted step by step, twenty-one days, in most cases, being consumed by each step. It is generally impossible to experiment on two or more points at the same time, unless more than one incubator be used, for the reason that success or failure of the trial of a certain question must be determined while all other conditions are unchanged, else effects cannot positively be traced back to their causes, and hence intelligent deductions cannot be made for future guidance.

Among a considerable number of eggs, some will always be found either entirely clear or weak. The greatest outcome of chicks I have ever known to be hatched from a given number of eggs, without loss from either infertility or weakness, was twenty-seven.

All have heard of remarkable hatching by cats, etc. I think no one ever heard, however, how large percentages were brought out by these accidents. Strange instances of the kind have happened. A friend living at Tulare, in this State, tells me that a chicken was hatched, in exceptionally hot weather, from a basket of eggs upon a grocery counter. The chick was cared for and raised as a pet, and was living when I last heard from it. Another friend states that in early times, while keeping a restaurant in the mines, he one day missed a dish of eggs. They were not found until three weeks thereafter, when, chickens being heard to peep in a recess behind the range, the dish of eggs was discovered, with several chickens hatched and hatching. It was recently related in the papers how a prisoner hatched an egg by the heat of his body. Eggs have frequently been hatched accidently from manure-heaps and other places where the heat was approximately right.

It has long been definitely known, in short, that exceptionally vigorous eggs may be hatched (very small percentages) in heat alone, or with but few of the other proper conditions, in widely differing degrees, and it has been by taking advantage of this fact that inferior contrivances have been made to go—speaking of the matter in a commercial sense. If an "incubator" be sold to a novice and he succeeds in making even a desperately poor hatch, he is ready, in the first flush of his unwarranted exuberance, to furnish the deceptive testimonial which sells many more. It may be put down as a rule that the longer a person runs one of the great majority of the machines sold for the purpose, the less flattering will be his indorsement of it, except it be to sell his own machine!

It is this kind of business that has naturally produced, in the minds of many, serious doubts as to the practicability of artificial incubation at all. It was with this class of contrivances that I had my first experience, and it was with them, principally, having tried to hatch according to their "instructions," that I sacrificed much of my time and money, and so many eggs, in the finally vain effort, in most of them, to produce respectable hatches from the best of eggs.

Unfortunately for the poultry world, the results of the investigations of the ablest authorities on this subject have seemingly been suppressed—they are certainly very meager—and a cloud of mystery has been thrown about the subject. In reality the correct principles of artificial incubation are very simple—the application, only, of those principles very difficult. The conditions necessary to the best results (so far as they relate to a hatching machine), stated in terse terms, are simply: Pure, humid air, maintained at the right temperature at the upper side of the egg (the lower being somewhat cooler) the requisite time. Show me an apparatus which will keep up these conditions on every egg, and, apart from considerations of convenience and economy, I will show you an incubator as perfect as can be made, no matter who made it nor where it came from.

Pure air can only be continuous, owing to the throwing off of gases from eggs in heat, and particularly during the last of the period of incubation, by constantly heating cold, fresh air and passing it to the eggs, to be vitiated and carried from them. The problem, therefore, comes to this: How can every egg, in a chamber the lower part or floor of which is covered with eggs, be treated the same? That is, how can the egg chamber, at the upper surface of the eggs, be kept at the same temperature, or approximately the same, in every part, in air constantly in motion, while each receives, also, its proportion of humidity?

But I shall reserve detailed consideration of the mechanical features of artificial hatching apparatus for Part III, and ask the reader, whose patience I may have already taxed, to enter with me upon an imaginary three weeks' hatching enterprise. We will assume that we have a good incubator, for we purpose to pursue the artificial hatching of eggs in a practical and successful manner and according to the best of my judgment, based upon extended experiment and experience. We first start the machine according to instructions and run it until we are satisfied that it is perfectly adjusted as to heat. As our trays or drawers are of the kind which admits of packing the eggs together as closely as possible, we follow the valuable advice of an acquaintance of mine who has ideas of his own, and by turning the eggs partly on their small ends, setting them together so as to occupy all available space, we shall get in at least one-tenth more eggs than would lie flat on the same surface. Our machine is so constructed that we can maintain pure, heated air at the top of the eggs to within one degree of a given point. We run it at the temperature which has been found to be proper for our incubator, which we shall maintain, by the way, through the entire time of hatching, as nature has positively provided for the proper heat for the interior of the eggs at all times, if we look after the exterior only. Taking advantage of this circumstance, we shall, if our incubator is constructed for the purpose (and it certainly ought to be) put in as many trays of eggs at first as we know to be fresh and as we consider to be fertile and strong. We may have had considerable difficulty in getting such eggs, and to fill an incubator of any considerable capacity at one time with them may have been impossible. We may add other trays as we obtain proper eggs, at any time.

It would be difficult to state how long eggs may be kept, without disadvantage, before being set; they sometimes hatch well after having been laid a considerable time. It is my practice to discard eggs that have been laid more than ten days, with exceptions to the rule, however. According to my experience eggs are not easily injured by being jarred, as some people imagine.

Among our eggs we have, in spite of all our pains, obtained them, unknowingly, of wide variation in fertility and strength. However, we shall be able to tell, by and by, which are good and which are bad, and as we have been careful to previously mark each egg with some sign to designate the source whence we obtained it (using a common lead pencil for the purpose) we shall govern ourselves accordingly when we put in the next hatch. Every morning and every evening we turn each egg half over, trim the lamp according to directions and attend to moisture.

For some little time you are somewhat surprised to find the eggs no warmer, but about the fifth day we proceed to a test. We hold an egg to the opening of the tester, with the side up which was uppermost in the machine. It seems semi-transparent, and at the top, close under the shell, we discover an embryo. It resembles, as we have said before, a red spider, the veins which run out from the center of the germ corresponding to the legs of a spider. As we turn the egg about, the embryo travels slowly, evidently seeking the top of the "white," whichever way we revolve it. Nothing else of interest is to be seen. The next egg proves to be a hard one to test, as its shell is so thick and dark that we can scarcely see through it. But we discover the embryo, though it is not so distinct. We try another and find that, although the shell is exceedingly clear, no sign of an embryo is visible. The whole interior seems filled with a very transparent liquid, but after seeking it carefully we find a faint cloud. This is the yolk. The egg is as fresh as when put into the incubator, and would so remain for several days were we to leave it; but we remove it, for there is no life, nor anything that can become life, in it. Next we see an egg which has a thick, colored shell. We can discover no embryo, but as we are not sure it is clear, leave it in. Now comes an egg which has a very clear shell, and we see a small, dark spot floating at the top. As we turn the egg in our fingers the motion of this spot is much more rapid than that of the red spider. This is a dead embryo, the result of a faint trace of impregnation, but too weak to survive more than a few hours, probably. Throw it out. Here is an egg which seems all right as far as the embryo is concerned, but we see a faint red semi-circle, seemingly independent of the embryo altogether. It is but a mere thread, but it means that some of the blood vessels of the germ have been ruptured, and that death is inevitable. We will leave it in and look at it again at the next time for testing. Should we find one with a fractured shell, we will remove it, as it would never hatch.

We have now seen samples of all the eggs at this stage, and we throw out those that we know to be dead or clear and all we know will die, with the exceptions mentioned.

About the seventh day we test again. The thick-shelled eggs we had doubts about have now so far developed that we can determine the actual condition of most of them. Some are still clear, some show a live embryo, and one is yet doubtful, as we can see an embryo, but whether alive or dead we cannot say. So we leave it in for another test. We now find a clear-shelled egg, with a beautiful live embryo, much larger than before, the veins very distinct, and covering one whole side of the egg nearly. Other parts of the egg show somewhat cloudy. The next egg reveals a well-defined red circle. Throw it out or it will rot in a few hours. It is the one in which we saw the small thread of a circle, but in which the embryo was alive two or three days ago. The germ is now plainly dead and adhering to the shell. The egg we now examine shows an embryo, but it looks decidedly sick, and its neighborhood has a mottled appearance. It is of no use. The egg we next examine shows a black spot at one side, fast to the shell. Dead embryo again; hint in this particular case no red ring appears.

Every day we turn the eggs twice, and we are always vigilant to see that the moisture is properly kept up. The machine should give us no trouble whatever so far as keeping heat right is concerned, a few adjustments in the first few days being the entire care, occupying but a few minutes altogether.

We test frequently now, say every third day. As we have been throwing out clear and weak eggs, by the twelfth day or so the remainder will lie down level; and now you see the advantage of my friend's plan in "upending" them a trifle when setting your incubator. I at first feared unfavorable results from this idea, but experiment has removed all doubt. Of course you understand that by the arrangement we economize in space to the extent, generally, of about the number of eggs thrown out.

By this time the eggs begin to feel quite warm, as compared to what they did at first, and they are steadily becoming less clear, while the chick moves about more, and is a very prominent object.

From this time out testing is quite different. If we find a cold egg we may be sure it is dead. If we find one which gives a peculiar, ground-glass ring as you handle it, it is probably one of those we were in doubt about and is now certainly bad. If you should leave it a day or two longer, it would exude yellow, moist spots, and if not taken out soon, would burst. It is to avoid such eggs remaining with the others that we have taken so much care. Their presence is damaging at all times, and if suffered to accumulate, they would do much harm. If we have accomplished our work well, every part of the egg chamber, up to the time of hatching, will be perfectly sweet, with a slight smell of fresh lime, and the eggs have the same appearance as though from under a hen. Little can be done with the tester from about the fifteenth day, because of the eggs becoming too opaque, except to find, occasionally, a dead chick, when, instead of being darker, generally a considerable portion of the egg is quite watery.

On the nineteenth or twentieth day the chick shows a trifle in the air-cell. If we have attended to the instructions regarding moisture, the air-cells are only a little larger than when we put them in.

When an egg is "chipped" or "pipped," it is something of an advantage to place it so the chick can easily cut around the cap (as described in natural hatching) without meeting an obstacle on the outside. This can usually be done by turning the large end up a little, as when placing them in the machine at first.

It sometimes happens that a little assistance can be given a chicken in its efforts to escape from its shell; but, as a rule, a bird which cannot free itself is too poor to be of any value should it emerge.

Our incubator having the proper arrangements, the chicks in the trays which are hatching cannot foul the later eggs which may be in the machine. This is important. When all eggs are hatched that are due at one time, the egg-chamber must be free from all traces of anything which could decompose in the heat, if later hatches remain in the machine.

I have described natural hatching at some length in Part I, and have repeated, purposely, in this part, most of that which corresponds to natural hatching, with the intent of impressing the salient points on the mind of the reader, who is, I presume, in most cases a novice in the matter.

It all lies in a nutshell. If you have a good machine, if care is taken to turn the eggs, to give them the requisite heat and moisture, and to keep bad eggs from accumulating, you have accomplished all, in my judgment, that can be accomplished by natural incubation, and your percentages will be as good. If you are unwilling or incompetent to take the pains, take my advice and let others run incubators. Seventy-five per cent. I consider fair, eighty per cent. good, eighty-five per cent. excellent, and ninety per cent. and upward extraordinary. Clear eggs must be left out of the account altogether.

It is an exceedingly convenient thing if an incubator is so made that the chicks can remain in the egg-chamber until perfectly dry, which may occupy say four hours or so.

East Oakland, Cal., Feb., '83. G. E. D.

The Odds in England.

Winter betting in London, especially for the Guineas and Derby, is less this year than ever before. The papers more or less in the interest of the "leviathan bookmakers" made the most of every hundred bet, while those against the system are ever ready to deal it a blow. Among them is *Truth*, which on the 25th ult. said: "Till within the last fortnight backers have treated the 'classic' races with what Burke termed 'a salutary neglect.' Two years ago St. Louis, Bal Gal and Scobell were all the rage at this period of the winter for the coming Two Thousand and Derby. Not one of these animals ever obtained a place, and last year it was the same melancholy story with Dutch Oven, Gerald and that arch imposter, Troll. Shotover and Quicklime, first and second in both races, were not mentioned till after the Epsom Spring meeting, as had been the case the previous year with Peregrine and Iroquois." With this warning, we present the following as the latest quotations for both the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby:

Two Thousand Guineas, run April 25; distance one mile and seventeen yards:

Eleven to 2 against Mr. Crawfurd's Macheath (tk.), A. Taylor, trainer.

Seven to 1 against Lord Hastings' Beau Brummel (tk.), M. Dawson, trainer.

Eight to 1 against C. Blanton's Prince (tk.), C. Blanton, trainer.

Eight to 1 against C. Perkins' Chislehurst (tk.), W. P. Anson, trainer.

Nine to 1 against Lord Ellesmere's Highland Chief (tk.), C. Archer, trainer.

The Derby, run Wednesday, May 23; distance one and a half miles:

Ten to 1 against Mr. Crawfurd's Macheath (tk.), A. Taylor, trainer.

Ten to 1 against Lord Hastings' Beau Brummel (tk.), M. Dawson, trainer.

Ten to 1 against Prince Batthyany's Talmen (tk. and o.), J. Dawson Sr., trainer.

One hundred to 8 against C. Blanton's Prince (tk. and o.), C. Blanton, trainer.

One hundred to 6 against Lord Falmouth's Galliard (tk. and o.), M. Dawson, trainer.

One hundred to 6 against Mr. C. J. Lefevre's Ladislas (tk.), T. Jennings Jr., trainer.

Twenty-five to 1 against Lord Bradford's Laocoon (o.), T. Wadlow, trainer.

In addition to the above-named, Sigmophone (T. Cannon), Energy (C. Arnull), Clairvaux (C. Archer), Keir (C. Arnull), Highland Chief (C. Archer), Acrostic (F. Bates) and the Hetty colt (A. Taylor) have from time to time been supported. Nearly all these horses are more or less dismissed by the *Truth* as of no earthly account except Clairvaux, who is an own brother of Thebais and St. Marguerite, Keir, Energy and the Hetty colt. Of the last-named *Truth* says: "He is probably a dangerous candidate, but it must be manifest to the most crude of tyros that, with a large and smart team, nothing can be more imbecile than to lay out a copper on anything of Mr. Crawfurd's until the market shows which is the best, and this is not likely to be made clear until the eve of the race;" while as to the field the same authority says: "If ten to one on the field is a proper price for the Derby, six to one certainly is not a fair offer for the Two Thousand, considering the probable strength of the field; but I can only repeat my sagacious advice of last year, to leave both races alone till within a few days of their decision. It is a long time since they have appeared so open."

During the past two months Arthur Davis has trapped forty beavers on Butte Creek. The hides brought him about $4 each. These animals have been caught at one dam on the creek. He intends trapping along Feather river also. —*Chico Record.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Tiskilwa, Ill.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In spite of storms, your paper arrives promptly on time, which it has done from the beginning, excepting one week, when it was carried by. How wonderful are the mail facilities with which we mortals are blessed! and still there are greater improvements constantly being added to the system. To say that we enjoy reading your excellent editorials is not giving the paper half the respect we entertain for it; though it comes from far away over the mountains, telling of a climate that is peculiar to itself, giving us information of a character that is particularly interesting, speaking of horses and domesticated animal life that originally hailed from this side of the Mississippi, still there is a fascination to all it contains that exactly adapts itself to those natures who are given, even the least bit, to visionary thinking.

As you have afforded myself great pleasure in placing before the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN graphic accounts of the California horses, it is but mete and proper that a return of knowledge he furnished, and though the supply to draw from is not by any means sensational, it may prove better than it reads to the writer.

Tiskilwa is an old village, snugly nestled in a bend of the Big Bureau, a tributary of the Illinois river, into which stream it pours its waters some eight miles below this point. During the fifty years of its life Tiskilwa has had numerous grades of inhabitants; at first they were the true pioneers, a roving race of Esaus, then a more industrious class, and from this latter type sprang a thrifty, venturesome race. While the third generation lived and flourished sporting of all kinds held full sway. It was during the height of those young bloods' supremacy that our driving park assumed proportions and gave promise of being a permanent fixture; but alas for the plans of man! the hard times of 1877 pinched the pockets of the principal stockholders, they were compelled to close out their business, and nearly all who were most closely identified with the trotting interests pulled up their tents and like the Arabs "stole silently away."

With the many young men who sought new homes farther west journeyed the life and hope of our local driving park, and that body corporate gradually became a wreck of its former vitality. During the four years that meetings were held on its grounds the society enjoyed as full a patronage as could be expected at a race meeting in the country. Freeport, Tiskilwa, Mendota and Earlville formed a very strong interior circuit and at our meetings the entries were sufficiently numerous to pay all purses; this is not the case with many of the meetings at present which are held on tracks of minor importance. Of the four tracks named as being members of this local circuit not one exists to-day in working condition, hard times and a change in the sentiment of the communities in which they existed having been the main cause of their failure. At Tiskilwa a new grade of society came to the front; the young men having left, their places were filled by persons of older years and of entirely different tastes. The draft horse has taken the place occupied by the trotter, while creameries and cheese factories absorb the attention of the majority of our farmers.

As came, flourished and departed these various types of humanity, so throve and passed away the different breeds of horses. The Morgans were the only class held in repute during the early years, afterwards succeeded by the Tuckahoes, who in time were a greater success, to judge from the number of their followers, than ever the Morgans dared to be. An American Star cross next attracted general attention and when their day had ceased, the Norman and Clyde made their appearance, shortly followed by members of the Hambletonian, Bashaw and the Canadian families, until at present every breeder can he suited in his tastes. From Wineman's Logan (2:28) and Clay Patchen, a son of C. W. Clay Jr. (Strader's) there came a light sprinkling of Clay blood; these stallions made one season each in this vicinity and left some stock suitable for farther breeding. A son of Green's Bashaw added his mite to the list and he, too, went his way, to be followed by Menelaus, who, in the single season he remained here, sired the since famous mare Cleora, record 2:18¾, that was glory enough for the son of Hambletonian, and he was returned to Chicago. At present, we have Captain, record 2:28, by Billy Denton, son of the Hero of Chester; McGregor Chief, by Robert McGregor (2:18), dam by Toronto Chief; Temple O, by Post's Hambletonian, dam Lady Hunt, by Starlight, a son of Blood's Black Hawk; Hancock, by Romulus, dam Jennie L (2:29½), by Hoagland's Grey Patchen, dam Zepher, the dam of Harry Clay (2:23¾; and last but not least, a son of imported Messenger, something in the way of horseflesh that no other section can boast of. This last animal is seven years old and was either sired by the ghost of the old grey stallion, or else sprang at once, like an *ignis fatuus*, from the grave of that celebrated sire. The general impression at present is, that the son of Messenger will appear another season as a direct offspring from the bay stallion that Noah carried with him in the ark; whether this is only a surmise or the work of an incredulous believer, I am not prepared to say. Of all the many classes of horses with which we have been blessed, the imported draft horse appears to be the only one that has come to stay, and it must be admitted that the Norman and Clyde stallions have brought more dollars to our community than all others. While my preference has always been with the clean-limbed runner and the sure-footed trotter, I have never allowed myself to become prejudiced against the draft animal, for it is a settled fact that large horses have to be reared in order to meet the demand caused by heavy work and it is preferable to have those that are in every way fitted for the laborious calling. Excellence, I hold, is as necessary to success in the breeding of draft animals as it has been demonstrated to be in the rearing of race horses. In conclusion, it is not necessary to state that a few regret the inertia which prevails among the many, nor that they refer with pride to those days when the mountain came once a year to Mahomet, and brought among us the stir and hustle incident to a week's racing; for the future it will be necessary for poor, dilapidated Mahomet to hie himself away to the high hill if he cares to witness a horse race. COLUMBUS.

Tiskilwa, Ill., Feb. 8, 1883.

In and About Chico.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Horse news is very scarce up here at present, but all the people in the business are giving their favorite colts and trotters their first touches towards getting them in order for the fall races and fairs. The epizootic and pinkeye have been quite bad up here this winter; quite a large portion of the farm horses and mules have been down, and several fine bred ones. I saw a notice of the death of Blue Bonnet in your last number, and Mr. McIntosh came very near losing Exact about the same time. Mr. McIntosh has a half-mile track at his ranch and has six colts leading and being driven, some of them showing a fine turn of speed. The first is Exact, a bay filly by Prompter—Kate Signal, by Signal, her dam by Illinois Medoc, Prompter by Wilson's Blue Bull. This filly was showing very well before she was taken with pinkeye. Sally McKim, two years, by Prompter—Susie Brown, by Blackbird, is a good one and is entered in the Stockton Stakes to come off during their fair. A yearling by Singleton—Kate Signal; this colt is named Signet and is a large, rangy fellow, and if he does not prove a trotter, I shall be disappointed. Black filly Solitaire, by Singleton—Kate by Frank Tollman, he by the sire of Ella Lewis, who has a record of 2:27, Kate's dam Kate Signal. A weanling by Singleton, dam by Gen. Reno, is just as fine a colt as ever I saw and has a fine way of going. Tim Barnard of the Fashion Stables has a two-year-old by Buccaneer that he has just commenced to break and like all that horse's colts I ever saw is well gaited. At the track Jas. Hasty has a two-year-old by Buccaneer, dam by Gen. Reno. I have not seen it moving but the boys say it is a clipper. Sherman has a three-year-old filly; also a two-year-old by Brigadier, that could trot in three minutes last fall, and a fine rangy chestnut colt, weanling, by Brigadier.

Tim Murphy has a chestnut roan, Maggie R, three years, by Veto—by Belmont. She is working for half-mile running races. Also a light roan two years old by Billy Newell—by Belmont; also a black gelding, yearling, by Prompter—by Belmont. He is being broke to harness with a view of making a trotter out of him. We had an impromptu race here on the 10th. Mr. McIntosh named bay gelding Fred Ackerman, pacer. Chas. Sherman named a grey gelding who does not yet sport a title. Ackerman won in straight heats. Time, 3:03, 3:08, 3:01½. Stakes $40.

I was over to the Rancho Reavis a few days ago and saw some very fine colts, also that game old trotter Blackbird; although over twenty years of age he shows all the fire and vigor of a young horse. There are about seventy brood mares on this ranch and they are stinted to different horses, some to Mr. Reavis' Norman horse Bloomington, some to the old hero Blackbird, Gibraltar, Singleton, and others to his jacks, of which he has two imported from Kentucky, and are fine looking fellows. They have the largest bone I ever saw for jacks and they should produce fine mules. I saw May Howard and her colt William B, by Blackbird. He is three years old, a fine looker. Mamie Hall by Blackbird—by Billy McCracken, full sister to Susie Brown, who trotted at three years old in 2:42. Mattie Solomon by the old horse—by Independence, by Boston. This mare and Orphan Girl are in foal to Abbotsford and should produce trotters. A very fine chestnut colt by Blackbird—by imported Hercules, is a yearling and a beauty to look at. We were next shown Ned Forrest, a chestnut gelding by Blackbird—by Volscian, by imported Glencoe. He has shown 2:25 in his work but seems to be unlucky, always meeting with some mishap to keep him from showing his speed in public. The next was a black filly, yearling, by Blackbird—by Volscian, bay colt by Blackbird—by Blackbird. This latter fellow is as fine as silk. And now Mr. Gore introduces us to his favorite, a black filly, yearling, with a small star, by Singleton—by Blackbird, grandam by Lancet, and her trainer and groom tell me she is a perfect marvel of speed in the hitting harness. We saw some very fine two-year-old Buccaneers, but time was too short to look at any except those that were up; in fact one would have to stay a whole day at least to give them a fair notice. One can buy any size, shape or color he may fancy at the Rancho Reavis. He has quite an extensive herd of thoroughbred Durham cattle. His bull Twilight—by Stonewall, is a magnificent animal. Mr. Reavis is building a mile track and a string of stables and when finished they will he the equal of any private training establishment on this coast.

I noticed an article in your last number advocating the placing of shelves around the inside of box-stalls to prevent horses from rubbing. A plan that I have tried with success is to place the lining or casing boards up endways and let the foot or lower end stand out from the wall say ten inches and the upper ends against the wall of the building. Then it will he impossible for your horse to back up and rub and does not seem favorable for neck or mane rubbing as is the case with shelves. OCCASIONALLY.

Chico, Feb. 18, 1883.

Mambrino on Tips.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: For many years I have been an interested reader of your writings upon various subjects pertaining to horse economy. Particularly have I been interested in your articles upon the horse's foot, and tips and their uses. I also read and greatly enjoy the varied and excellent writings upon the horse of Mr. Busby. Of late, Mr. Busby has expressed a decided opposition to the use of tips and criticizes you most liberally for advocating their use.

In your issue Jan. 28, under caption: "Tips Will Do," you answered in a measure his criticism, the reading of which I greatly enjoyed.

In this controversy it seems to me that you have greatly the advantage of Mr. Busby, as you give us the benefit of a series of practical experiments, while Mr. Busby simply quotes the views of an English veteran of strong prejudices, also the remarks of a disappointed and passionate turfman who had lost a race from the "rocking-horse gait," of his losing horse caused by wearing tips. Evidently the trainer believed in tips, had galloped his horse in tips previous to the race and liked his form sufficiently well to start him. The owner, of course, must attribute his failure and disappointment to something, so vented his spleen on the use of tips. Who think you was the better judge of racing form and the use of tips, the trainer or "Me Lord" his owner?

Now, friend Simpson, I am no novice in the use of tips myself; for more than twenty years I have experimented with them and for many conditions of contracted as well as sound feet, consider them at times indispensable. I have now an old family pet, twenty-three years old; owned him nineteen years; bred in Alabama, and as he is more than one-half thoroughbred; has to all appearances the perfect foot of the thoroughbred. For many years he was my favorite roadster; has trotted, without other preparation than roading, in a race in 2:34. I first wintered him North when eight years old; after the winter's use in the snow, his feet became hard and the horn brittle, and in spite of careful attention he went lame in May. I then took him to the blacksmith, attended personally to applying tips, giving him a fair frog bearing, and in two weeks he was all right; put on his shoes again in July and had lots of fun with him at the fairs and winter sleighing. The next spring, lame again, and again tips and "old Mack" was O. K. again. For years he has been my wife's phaeton horse but his summer wear has been tips and he is, to-day, like an eight-year-old. Several years ago, returning from a short absence in the spring, my wife remarked to me: "Old Mack has been very lame but the man has had his tips put on and he is all right."

Three years ago I traded for a very fast mare; her feet were badly contracted, and although her owner was a noted horseman, he had allowed her feet to grow outrageously long, explaining, "If you cut down her heels she will he so tender she can't go a bit." I cut them down however, applied tips, preserving the proper angle and bearing, drove her all summer and winter in them. I blistered her around coronets three times, and the following spring I had a mare that would pass as sound to even the critical eye. A year or two ago I purchased a handsome black mare in Chicago, cheap, as her owner, although fond of his mare, would not bother with her feet, saying: "One blacksmith would cut too much, another not enough," etc. She was lame when I bought her, the owner said, "because her heels had been cut too much," and they were then more than one-half inch too high. I took her home, put on the tips, cut her heels down. She was going sound inside of two weeks, trotted faster than ever and has not taken a lame step since; in speeding had to add a light toe-weight. As you say, "Tips will do."

Now, if tips bring relief to the horse suffering intense pain from the inflammatory condition of the contracted foot, and in many cases restore the foot to its normal condition, they certainly can work no injury to the sound foot.

The claim that the use of tips causes undue strain upon the flexor tendons and suspensory ligaments, with corresponding tendency to break down, has no force with me, for the same angle can he given to the foot, if tips are properly applied, as if shod with heavy shoes. I have shod a great many colts with tips, and it is my custom to shoe in the early spring with tips all the horses kept up for pleasure and exercise during the winter months. Next spring nine will jog our graveled roads in tips, but when track work begins they will pave shoes of various weights, as required by different gaits, nailed to their rested feet.

I don't wish to be understood that all feet are suited to their use, as there are many low-heeled horses that need the protection from concussion of a good, substantial shoe.

There is no danger of their going into general use for fast road or track work, for not one horse in fifty but requires more weight to balance their action than can be put into a tip. But for certain conditions of the foot and ordinary road work over good dirt roads nothing can surpass the use of tips, in comfort to the horn and protection from quarter cracks, gravel (so-called) and contraction. I shall look for your future articles on tips with considerable interest, as I know the subject will be fully and philosophically treated.

MAMBRINO.

BASE BALL.

Batting.

The signs of the times in the professional arena indicate a decided improvement in batting in the near future, leading players of the fraternity having at last come to realize the fact that they have yet a great deal to learn before they become thorough batsmen. In fact there was quite a change noticeable in the past season in the views of the more intelligent class of players as to what constitutes true batting skill. The great drawback to a similar improvement in batting to that which has characterized the fielding within the last decade is the premium which has practically been offered to batsmen to play for their record instead of for the side in the handling of the ash. With the publication of monthly, and even weekly, lists of a team's averages at the bat, and the annual statistics of the season's batting, a powerful inducement has been offered to every batsmen to play for his record only. A batsman by constant practice can become quite expert in the use of his bat, even against the swiftest curve-pitching, and yet be ignorant of the science of batting. This science lies in the application of a special theory in regard to the most advantageous method of using the skill acquired by practice in handling the bat. The object aimed at by the scientific batsmen is to secure the most runs with the least expenditure of muscular strength, and rules which are laid down for his guidance in this respect constitute the science of batting. Professional baseball playing is not engaged in for mere recreation by the members of the team, as in the case of the amateur class, but for business purposes only, and to make attractive sport for the patrons of the game. Thus far fielding has kept pace with the march of improvement, which has been taken up by the professional fraternity, but batting has almost stood still, there being but little improvement exhibited by the generality of batsmen over the play of a dozen years ago. While "headwork" play has come to be an essential of first-class pitching, mere muscular strength is exhibited in the batting department of the game with no more skill than was noticeable in the days when nothing under a hundred runs to a match would satisfy a club's team. By reiteration we might pursue a lengthy argument in support of our theory, but it must suffice to say that all intelligent players now recognize the fact that that style of hitting which secures the first base by safe hitting the oftenest is the only true criterion of skillful and scientific play at the bat. Whenever a batsman is seen to neglect opportunities for safe hitting he is either a player who has not brains enough for scientific batting or he is striving solely to excel in the season's batting averages, and therefore is playing only for his record, irrespective of any thought of what good team-work play requires. Club-managers should make it a part of a batsman's duties as a team-player to make sacrifice-hits whenever an extra base or a run can be scored by such a hit. Sacrifice hitting at times is just as effectual in scoring a run as a base-hit, and every time a run is scored on such a hit the batsman should be credited with a base hit. To see skillful batsmen facing for the right position in batting and trying to place a ball when men are running bases is to see batting in its proper form. When no one is on a base then a home-run hitter can indulge in his pet hit without cost. When all the bases are occupied, too, it is perhaps worth while to go in for a long hit, but even then it depends upon the effectiveness of the pitching opposed to the batsmen.—*New York Clipper.*

The National Club of Washington will re-enter the professional arena this coming season under the management of Mr. Warren White. Among the players will be D. Allison, Hangh, Joy, Evers, Barclay, Noble, Kipp and Robinson. The Nationals have an inclosed ground and they will join the American Alliance.

The new playing rules of the two eastern professional associations, who make the rules of the game, differ this season in only one essential point. The League plays the fly game entirely; the American Association admits of the bound catch of foul balls.

A league of the colored clubs of Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities is to be organized in April for a series of matches played for the colored championship of the United States.

THE GUN.

Trap and Wing.

The near approach of the close game season has revived the interest usually taken in pigeon matches, and within the past few days the matter has received considerable attention at the hands of the varions shooting clubs. Profiting by the experience of former seasons, sportsmen generally are inclined to take time by the forelock and by this means avoid many of the disagreeable features which have retarded both the making and the popnlarity of matches. Pigeons have usually been scarce, and when delay has occured in making contracts for their delivery, they have been invariably held at such high figures as to make shooting at least a very expensive pastime. There is every reason to believe, however, that the present year will he a notable exception to the rule as there appears to be no dearth of birds, and arrangements have already been entered into by which the varions clnbs will he fully provided against any emergency. A pleasing feature in connection with the near approach of the pigeon shooting season, is that the interior clubs who are proverhial for the iuterest manifested by them in the sport, are discnssing the advisability of making frequent visits to city sportsmen, on which occasion an interchange of courtesies hy way of friendly matches will in all probability be arranged. Club matches are exceedingly popular in the Eastern States, and any departure in this direction is calculated to make the sport all the more lively and interesting. Considerable difference of opinion exists among local clubs as to the best grounds for trap-shooting purposes. At a recent meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club, the snbject was thoronghly ventilated, and it was finally decided to confer with the directors of other clubs, with a view of finally determining the choice of grounds. With a view of stimulating a friendly rivalry between the members, the club proposes to offer three gold medals for competition, and which will become the property of those making the first, second and third best averages for the season's shoot. The diamond medal, which was won from the California Wing Shooting Clnb, will be offered as a special medal, subject to monthly competition at club shoots and to be won by the person making the highest score. It is also liable to challenge. Meetings will be held by other clnbs in the near futnre, and all details for what gives flattering promise of heing a successful trap season will be finally arranged.

Should Be Stopped.

Complaint is made that the game laws are openly violated in the vicinity of Menlo Park, where deer are known to have been killed within the past ten days. On Sunday last a number of gentlemen from this city started ont on a visit to a friend who owns a farm some eight miles north of the station, and were surprised on the following morning to see a brace of hounds closely pursuing a good-sized buck, and shortly afterwards followed by a man on horseback. At some distance from the farmhouse the hnck was intercepted by some Chinamen who dispatched it only to be deprived of their booty hy the mounted hnnter. From the statements which have recently come to hand, the party complained of as having little respect for the close season is in the habit of making frequent sallies of this kind, and at the same time taking little pains to conceal his nnlawful condnct. Another complainant states that fish are heing destroyed by wholesale on the Garcia river hy means of giant-powder cartridges.

M. Anlt is proverbially a lone hunter and his manner of decoying the sly canvasback has frequently excited the admiration of less fortunate sportsmen. With the aid of an old-fashioned flat bottom, he reaches apparently inaccessible haunts after having bravely defied the Alviso waves and winds, and last Sunday after a few hours' hnnt he made the excellent showing of thirteen widgeons, eight sprigs, two mallards and four teal.

Messrs. Putzman, Higgins, Stackpole, Mitchell, Wright and Dr. Kane, visited the Mission San Jose early during the present week and claim to have struck upon new ground for quail shooting. They report excellent sport, and regret the near approach of the close season. During a comparatively short time they had the good fortnne to kill some ninety quail.

An interesting match was shot at Bird's Point last Saturday afternoon between Sergeant Nick Williams of Oakland and Mr. Hopkins of this city. The conditions of the match were fifteen birds, thirty-one yards rise, according to Hnrlingham rules. Clean scores were preserved by the contestants on five birds, tho match finally closing in favor of Williams hy a score of thirteen to nine.

The statement made by a contemporary recently that the largest hag secured in California hy a sportsman in one day was 80 ducks, is erroneous. Mr. Lingenfelsen of the California Schnetzen Club, on January 21 last, while visiting Alviso, killed 85 ducks in five honrs, nsing bnckshot during the last portion of the time.

A remarkable score was recently made at double birds in a sweepstake match, $25 entry, between Stockton sportsmen, 15 pairs, 18 yarda rise, 100 yards boundary. C. A. Merrill, who won the money, succeeded in killing 14 pairs, the odd bird dying out of bounds.

The Alameda Sportsmen's Club held a clay pigeon ahoot at Adams Point on the following day, five birds at fifteen yards, with the following score: Williams 5, Smith 4, Lowrie 4, Alexander 4, Scott 4, Coffin 4, Rector 4, Batchelder 4 and Derby 3.

A number of good haga were secured last week by local aportsmen in the vicinity of Alviso, and in consequence it is only reasonable to expect that the vicinity of the snccessful shooting ground will ho hesieged hy enthusiastic gunners.

A match has been arranged to take place at Adams Point to-morrow hetween Nick Williams and W. L. Taylor. Conditions, 50 clay pigeons each, 20 yards rise.

J. P. Anderson returned on Wednesday from a two weeks' visit to Stockton. He reports excellent duck shooting in the tule lands along the San Joaquin.

Nick Williams and O. K. Hopkins will shoot a match at Bird's Point this afternoon. Fifteen pigeons each, 31 yarda rise. Hurlingham rules.

There will a pigeon match to-day at Bird's Point between N. Williams and Mr. Hopkins for $50 a aide, 22 birds. Pool shooting afterwards.

On Snnday last Messrs. Spencer, Stack, Bowen and Briggs ancceeded in bagging fifty ducks, at a point known aa the bridge.

Morris Lachman returned to the city from a trip along the narrow gauge on Snnday night with average success.

Pigeon Shooting at Bird's Point.

The San Francisco Gnn Clnb held a shoot on Washington's birthday at Bird's Point instead of San Bruno, being unable to secure a snfficient number of birds at the latter place. Bird deserves a word of praise for the number of pigeons he procured on so short notice. The match was a haudicap, twelve birds, grounds traps, and nnder rules. The cluh's gold medal was won hy Mr. Al Havens with a score of nine. Being the first trap shoot of the seasou the snap shots had not got their hand in yet; in fact the shooting was very poor, hut then the pigeous were all strong and lively flyers and lost hut little time fooling around the traps, which fact may in a measure account for the numerous 0's as seen in the following scores:

	Handicap Distance											Total
Butler	30	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—7
Ewing	30	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—8
Fuller	28	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—7
Randall	30	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1—8
McShane	26	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0—7
Wilson	30	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1—8
Davis	30	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1—3
Grant	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—6
Havens	30	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
May	28	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1—7
Babcock	30	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—7
Orr	30	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—8
Coleman	28	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1—6
Gordon	28	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0—6

After the above match was shot, several freeze-ont matches were shot off. The same handicap distances were observed in these as in the first and only members of the club were allowed to participate. The first pool was $27 50 which was divided between Mr. Orr and Mr. Gordon on five birds. Mr. Ewing killed four, Babcock two, Coleman three, Fuller two, Havens one, May two, Grant one, McShane none, Butler three. The second freeze-out was for a pool of $30. In this Mr. Babcock and Mr. Gordon tied on four birds and divided the purse. In the third the same contestants shot as in the other matches, for a pnrse of $25 which was divided between Coleman and Fuller who tied on five pigeons. Several shots having dropped out, left the third pool only $20 which was won by Mr. Ewing on five birds. The fourth pool was $17 50, won and divided hetween Ewing and Babcock, three pigeons each. By this time the live pigeous were running short so the ground was cleared and clay pigeons substituted. The first clay match was five clays, eighteen yards rise; there were six entries for a small purse. Some of those who had had poor luck shooting live birds thonght to do hetter with the pottery game, but found the flight of the one as uncertain as that of the other. One sportsman threw down his gun with the remark that "he was tired of shooting at cups and sancers." In the first match Mr. Havens won with a clean score of all hit. In the second match of six birds Mr. Ewing was the winner with a score of five hits. Following are both scores:

	FIRST MATCH.					SECOND MATCH.					
					Total						Total
Havens	1	1	1	1	1—5	1	0	0	1	1	0—3
Butler	1	0	0	1	0—2	1	1	1	0	1	0—4
Babcock	0	0	0	0	1—1	1	1	0	1	0	0—3
Ewing	0	0	1	1	1—3	1	1	1	1	0	1—5
Fuller	0	0	1	0	1—2	0	0	1	1	1	0—3
Orr	1	1	0	0	1—3	1	0	1	1	0	1—4

This about ended the Gun Club's first shoot of this year and in considering the poorness of the scores we mnst also consider the adverse snrroundings to good scores. The day was cloudy and the smoke of the first harrel wonld not rise to give the shooter a chance to get in the second shot with any effect, and also being the first shoot, the sportsmen had not got their hand in yet. A great many very pretty long range shots were made. Aside from the members of the clnb there were a great many spectators present and the ontside betting was quite lively. The average rnn of the betting was two to one on the man thongh as high as these was sometimes bet on some of the best shots. Mr. H. H. Briggs acted throughont in the double capacity of judge and score keeper to the entire satisfaction of all interested. Harry Bird, the veteran trapper, was at his post. The sportsmen and spectators left the grounds at about five o'clock, all well satisfied with the day's sport.

A Mosquito-Proof Tent.

Noticing with what unanimity my brother sportsmen complain of the persecutions of the mosqnitoes, while in the woods, I am led to give them my experience, and it is quite extensive, beginning in 1872, in the mountains of this State, and since then extended to upper and lower Michigan and both shores of Lake Snperior.

My first regular business interview with the mosquito was early in June, 1875. We had pitched teut for the night on the shore of Batchawaung bay, near the Harmony, on the north shore of Snperior. Onr tents were sound and we had taken the precaution to hang two thicknesses of mosqnito netting inside the doors. We turned in, hut alas, not to rest. The sun had scarcely set when our friends began to drop in, and in a short time the air was thick with them; they went to work as though they had not had a meal that season, and drove us nearly frantic. We flashed powder nntil the air was so thick with smoke that we were obliged to lie down in order to breathe; but it was of no avail; the smoke seemed just the sance they needed for their meat, and finally we were obliged to take to the boats and lie off shore until morning, when we rescued our property from the fiends and proceeded on our way. That night broke the spirit of P., who left for home next day on a steamer we met at the mill. It was days before we recovered from the effects of the poison.

That and numerous other similar experiences disgusted me so much that I invented what probably many another sportsman has made, but I have never seen it mentioned in print. In the Lake Superior country I always use a wall tent, and in addition have a tent the exact dnplicate in size made from fine tarlatan, which I suspend inside the canvas tent. It is heavily bound at all the seams and has four brass rings made fast at equal distances along the ridge. There are also other rings placed at intervals of, say, a foot along the eaves, i. e., the angle of the roof with the wall of the tarlatan tent.

After pitching the canvas tent I hoist the tarlatan teut up to the ridge pole by means of cords made fast to the rings on its ridge aud passing over the ridge pole. I then hook the rings along the eavos into hooks or snaps which are placed along the top of the wall inside the canvas, thus making the tarlatan fit snugly to the inner side of the canvas. The hooks and rings along the wall may he dispensed with and pins nsed instead, but I have yet to see the man who loved a pin.

The wall of the tarlatan tent shonld be made extra long so that, say, eighteen inches of it lies ou the floor of the tent. Place yonr baggage along the sidea and it will keep the tarlatau tight to the ground, and no mosquito or other post can enter, aave the few who slip in when you enter the teut.

Fine tarlatan or other similar material should be nsed, as the meshes of ordinary mosqnito netting are too coarse, and great care should be used in making it up. The seams and edges should be securely bonnd with linen or other snitable material to insnre dnrability. The one I have was made in 1878 and is as good as new to-day.

My experience in the woods leads me to the following conclusions, which can be taken for what they are worth, viz.: That hlack flies are active in the daytime and prefer the open to the thick woods, while on the contrary mosqnitoes are active principally at night, and in the thick woods and underbrush. I therefore pitch my camp in the wood, within a short distance of the stream, and am annoyed hnt little while attending to camp dnty in the daytime, while at night I bnild a ronsing fire in front of the tent, throw open the canvas front and lie inside the tarlatan enjoying my pipe, the cheerful fire, a game of cards and above all the angry protests of the infuriated mosqnitoes who have assembled in clouds hnt can't get in.

The tarlatan is light and packs in a very small buudle, aud when on the march shonld be packed inside the canvas or in a hag, to prevent it from heing torn. This arrangement allows yon the free nse of yonr tent without the annoyance of being compelled to nse a head net or other similar device.

I have called the attention of several dealers in sporting goods to my tent, hnt as yet know of none who have put them on the market.

A word in conclusion. I have found that cosmoline or vaseline with a little pennyroyal mixed in it preferable to oil of tar for several reasons, one alone causing me to prefer them, viz.: that you can carry them in a box and are not annoyed by the bottle breaking as it frequently does when you use the tar.—*Presque Isle, in Forest and Stream.*

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound Last Sunday.

The guns lately received by the police department were tried last Sunday at Shell Monnd Park, and some very creditable scores were made nnder the tutelage of Lieutenant Klein of Company C. Sighting shots were allowed, after which the following score was made at 200 yards:

Fields	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—43	85		
	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—42			
Klein	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	5—42	85		
	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—43			
Nash	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4—42	85		
	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—43			
Charles Carr	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—42	84		
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42			
Bailie	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4—40	80		
	5	4	3	4	3	3	5	4	5—40			
Clark	5	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	5—38	80		
	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	4—42			
McCarty	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4—37	76		
	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—39			

The California Schuetzen Clnb will hold a large shooting festival during the latter portion of June, at which about $500 in prizes will be distributed. The match will be open and invitations will he issned to sportsmen throughout the United States. The shooting will mainly be at 200 yards, ring hullseye and man targets.

To-morrow a match for a small purse will he shot at Shell Monnd Park. The contestants are H. J. Mangels, O. Lemke, L. Haak and Chas. Thierbach. The match is twenty shots at 200 yards on a twelve-ring target.

The proposed match between a pistol team under the captainship of Col. Beaver, and a team of archers under J. P. Allen seems to have been lost sight of.

Officer P. D. Linville and L. R. Townsend will shoot a match at 200 yards at the Shell Mound range to-morrow for $10 a side. Linville allows ten points in fifty shots.

Philo Jacoby has heen doing considerable qniet practice of late, indicating that there is imminent danger of a challenge.

There will he considerable fnn among riflemen at Shell Mound to-morrow. Several matches on the tapis.

Major Smith and Lieutenant McElhinny are annonnced as probahle competitors for a valnable trophy.

The Turners' Sharpshooters annonnce a shoot for April 1st.

FISH.

Trout versus Carp.—Mr. Still of Willow hrook, tells a good joke on himself. It is known that three years ago he engaged in carp culture, with which effort catfish and high water played the mischief. Bnt he knew there were some large carp left in the pond, and with these he determined to do the fair thing. He fed them lavishly with curd and other good fish food, until one day he saw a trout jump in the poud. This discovery aroused his snspicions, and he concluded to investigate with a hook and line. In the course of thirty minutes he landed some twenty fine trout from a foot to twenty inches long. His researches in the way of cleaning one or more of the fish showed that they were loaded with fat, while the stomachs were completely gorged with curd. It didn't take Mr. Still long to figure ont what had heen become of his young carp and carp spawn, for the trout were large and ravenous enough to have eaten np the parent carp.—*Eureka Times-Telephone.*

John Twigg, the boat builder, has built six large salmon hoats for the Sacramento river, since the first of December. These hoats are twenty-five feet long and cost $250; he has orders for more boats than he can attend to. The salmon catching on this coast is fast becoming one of our principal industries. Mr. T. expects soon to have an order for fourteen large hunting and fishing boats from far-away Alaska whose fisheries are fast hecoming profitable institutions.

Triplets.—Thos. Meagher of Vallejo township has a Devon cow that he is justly proud of. He says that she furnishes milk that is rich as Crœsus, and that she is "as prolific as a minister's wife." She has frequently presented him with twins, but last week she did better than usual, and brought forth three heifer calves. "They are all doing as well as could be expected under the circumstauces."

H. H. Briggs has experienced quite a demand for the yonng pups product of Belle, who won the second prize in the all-age dog stakea recently at Gilroy.

Capt. J. N. King, Molalla, lost his valuable mare Ida, mother of the fine stallion Sherman, last week.

Rings and a Tree's Age.

M. Charnay, in one of his *North American* papers a year ago, declared that he did not trust the concentric rings of a shrub as a record of its age in years. He had put the popular theory to a test during his Central American explorations, and had found it to err. Dr. A. L. Child, in the current *Popular Science Monthly*, says he never until then had seen the authority of this age record dispnted, and when he came, some months later, to cut down four small trees which he knew were planted in April, 1871, he resolved to test the matter, and found that, although they had only twelve years' growth in them, he could count on each from thirty-five to forty concentric rings. "I could select twelve more distinct ones," he says, "between which fainter and narrower or sub-rings appeared. Nine of these apparently annual rings on one section were peculiarly distinct, much more so than any of the sub-rings, yet of the remaining it was difficult to decide which were annual and which were not." Dr. Child then proceeds:

"Now, to ascertain what relation or connection there might be between the meteorology of the several seasons and the growth made during the same, I selected from my meteorological records the maximum, minimum and mean temperature, and the rainfall of the six growing months of spring and summer of each of the twelve years of growth. These extracts I have tabulated, and have appended to each season the thickness of the ring formed, as measured on the oblique cut previously described. An examination of this table shows a general relation of cause and effect between high temperature and large rainfall and greater growth. But it falls very far short of proving a general law of 'so much heat and so much water during the growing season, to produce so much wood.' For example, compare the years 1875 and 1878. The temperature of 1878 for the season is better than four degrees in excess of the season of 1875, and the rainfall only a little over four inches less, and yet the growth of 1875 is seven times what it was in 1878. This almost unparalleled growth of 1875—that is, as compared with the other years—cannot be explained by the above general law. But I think the May and June record of that year throws light upon it. We see there a maximum heat in May of ninety-six degrees, higher than I have ever known it in an observation and record of twenty-five years, and a mean temperature of the whole month, also unequaled, of seventy-one degrees, and this great heat continued through the month of June, and no cold spells after the heat set in sufficient to check the growth. Then, in connection with this heat, the ground was well saturated with water when this heated term began (May 6th) by 1.62 inch of rain on the 4th. From this on to the 26th of June, fifteen inches more of rain fell, so apportioned over the time as to keep the ground saturated. This synchronous excess of heat and water evidently produced the abnormal growth. And probably, as this matter is further studied, it will be found that these agents, rightly proportioned, operating synchronously, produce these thicker rings; while as one or the other is in excess or absent, the growth is checked, and thus has time to condense and harden, and form these sub-rings; and the more frequent these alterations, the greater the number of them."

Chicken Chat.

Somebody wants to know if incubator chicks are as strong and healthy as those hatched in the "good old-fashioned way." Yes sir. Within the last two years we have raised over 3,000 incubator chicks, and we never raised anything better in the chicken line. We have a lot of incubator pullets, hatched last March, that have been laying these three months. In the early days of our incubator experience we, much to our surprise, hatched out some half a dozen chicks in a home-made machine, and they were about the weakest looking lot of chicks that ever came out of egg-shells. We wondered much then, but later we knew that we had kept the temperature of the egg chamber too high—not high enough to cook the eggs outright, but it came precious near it. Moral: When trying to batch eggs in an incubator, keep the temperature just where the directions say; don't try the forcing process.

How much does it cost to run an incubator? Well, that depends upon the kind of incubator and the price of oil in your locality. For the first-class incubators you may count upon using about a quart of oil in twenty-four hours. Now, how much does it cost to "run" a sitting hen three weeks? Remember that one 300-egg incubator does the work of twenty-five or thirty sitting hens.

Several somebodies want to know if they can make the business of raising early chickens for market pay. There you go again! How can I tell whether you can make anything pay or not? I don't know what kind of stuff you are made of. I have made it pay, and others have made it pay, and you can make it pay if you can go at it in the right way and stick to it. There is not a city in the United States where nice, plump, early spring chickens will not meet with ready sale at paying prices. Large, early spring chickens were quoted at $6 a dozen in Chicago markets last season. Judge for yourself whether that would pay or not.

In regard to the best breed to keep for early market chicks, I must say that the Plymouth Rocks fill the bill exactly. The farmer who has good common hens can produce a good chicken for spring market by mating his hens with pure Plymouth Rock cocks. Leghorns and Hamburgs are too small for market chicks, and the farmer who has a flock of either variety, and desires to raise chicks for early market, would do well to kill or sell the cocks and then mate the hens with Plymouth Rocks. A cross between the Asiatics and Leghorns will also produce good chicks for early spring market. The pure bred Asiatics in their youth run too much to legs and pinfeathers to make them desirable as broilers.

Mind you now, I do not recommend any of these cross-bred chicks as superior, or even equal to the pure Plymouth Rocks; I am only telling those who have the Asiatics, Leghorns and Hamburgs how to make the most of them at the least expense.—*Fanny Field in Prairie Farmer.*

For Colds, Asthma and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. *Sold only in boxes.*

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $6@$6 12½ Superfine, $4 50@$5; Interior Extra, $5@$5 50; Interior Superfine, $3 75@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—The fall of the Liverpool market caused a ripple to the decline in our local market. No. 1, quotable at $1 92½@$1 95; No. 2, $1 87½@$1 90. Holders ask $1 92½ for extra choice.

BARLEY—Not much change in prices of recent sales, Most of the arrivals are of brewing quality. No. 1 Feed quotable, $1 22½@$1 25; Brewing, $1 30@$1 40; Chevalier, $1 35@$1 50.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 75; Good, $1 92; Choice, $1 80@$1 97½ ₱ ctl.

RYE—Firm. Quotable at $1 75 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $28@$30 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $36 ₱ ton; Shorts, $17@19 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ₱ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $22 50@$24 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $15; Wheat, $16 50@$17 50; Wild Oat, $16@$17; Mixed, $12@$15 ₱ ton.

STRAW—80@90c per bale.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@15½c; California Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15¾@16c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@16c; California Smoked Bacon 14@14½c for heavy and medium, and 15@15½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 14½@14¾c; Pork, $18@$18 50 for Extra Prime $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $23@24 for Mess, $25@$25 50 for clear and $26@26 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 50 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bbls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 12½@13c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 40c@$1 for common and $1 25@$1 75 ₱ box for good; Lemons, $6@$7 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $2 25@$2 50 per box; Limes, $7 50@$8 50 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ₱ bunch; California Oranges, $1 50@$3 per box; Pineapples, $6@$8 ₱ doz. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$16 ₱ bbl.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $8 to $10 ₱ ton; Carrots, 50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, $1 50 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 2c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Dried Okra, 25c; Dry Peppers, 12½@15c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 8@10c Green Peppers, 5c@6c per lb; Tomatoes, 6c@8c ₱ lb; Cucumbers, $2 75@$3 per doz.

POTATOES—River Red, 70@80c; Early Rose, 75@85; Tomales and Petaluma, $1 10@$1 20 ₱ ctl Humboldt Red, $1 30@$1 40; Kidney and Peachblow $1 40@$1 45 per ctl; New, 3c per lb.

ONIONS—For fair to choice, $1 50@$2 is the range of prices.

BEANS—Bayos $4@$4 50; Butter, $3@$3 25 for small and $3 40@$3 50 for large; Lima, $3 75@$4; Pea, $3 20@$3 30; Pink, $4; Red, $4; small White, $3 20@$3 30; large White, $2 75@$3 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 25@25½c; choice, 24@25; fair to good, 20@23c; inferior lots from country stores, 17½@20c; firkin, 21@23c for good to choice, and 18@20c for ordinary; pickled roll, 21@22½; Eastern, 16@20c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14@15c for choice; 11@13 for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 21@23c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 14@16c; do Hens, 15@17c; do dressed, 16@19c; Roosters, $6 50@$7 for old and $8@$9 50 for young; Hens $7@$8; Broilers, $6@$7, according to size; Ducks $12@$14 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2 50@$3 ₱ pair.

GAME—Market steady. Quail, $1@$1 25 ₱ doz; Mallard Ducks, $2 50@$3; Sprigs, $1@$1 25; Canvasback, $2 50@$3; Brandt, $1 25@$1 50; Gray Geese $2@$2 50; White Geese, $1 25@$1 50; Honkers, $4@$4 50; Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 50@75c for common; Teal, 62½@75c; Widgeon, $1; Hare, $1 50@$1 75; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 75.

WOOL—Only small operations looked for. We quote fall: San Joaquin and Coast, 8@11c; San Joaquin and coast Lamb, good, 9@11c; Northern Fall, free, 15@18c; Northern Fall, defective, 11@14c; Northern Fall, Lamb, 15@17c; Free Mountain, 11@16c. Eastern Oregon, 16@22c; Valley Oregon, 22@26c. We quote spring California ₱ lb 14@20c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 18@18½c ₱ lb; culls one third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ₱ lb less. Dry Kip, 18@18½c; Dry Calf, 20c; Salted Steers, over 55 lbs, 11c ₱ lb; Steers over 55 lbs, 11c; Steers and Cows, medium, 9c@10c; light do, 9c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs, 11c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ₱ lb; Salted Veal, 12½c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings; 30@60c for short, 60c@$1 for medium, and $1@$1 50 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7½@8c ₱ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8@8½c; medium grade, 7@7½c; inferior, 6½@6¾c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 8@9c; small ones, 9@10c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5@5½c and Ewes at 4½@5c ₱ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Quotable at 12½@15c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 6½@7c for hard and 5¾c@6½ for soft; dressed do 9@9½c ₱ lb for hard grain hogs.

POULTRY.

THOROUGHBRED POULTRY.

Big Hedge Poultry Yards,

San Mateo, Cal.—For Sale.

20 Houdans,	**100 Plymouth Rocks.**
20 Langshans,	**50 Brown Leghorns.**
25 Black Spanish,	**50 White Leghorns,**
50 Buff Cochins,	**25 Golden Polands.**

Circulars and price list sent free.

Poultry,

HOGS & CATTLE

LANGSHANS, BRAHMAS, Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, White Faced Black Spanish, Guinea fowls, Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Bronze and White Holland turkeys, peacocks, etc. Also eggs for hatching. DISH-FACED BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Poland China Pigs, Jersey Cattle, Etc.

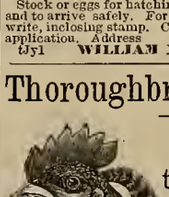
Pacific Coast Poultry & Stock Book

New edition; over 100 pages; handsomely illustrated Price by mail, 50 cents.

Stock or eggs for hatching guaranteed true to name, and to arrive safely. For further information please write, inclosing stamp. Circular and price-list sent on application. Address

4yl **WILLIAM NILES,** Los Angeles, Cal.

Thoroughbred Poultry.



2,000 to Select from

HAVING DISPOSED OF my dairy, I devote my whole time to poultry, and think I can please all who desire to purchase first-class breeding or exhibition stock, or eggs for hatching. I keep all the leading varieties of both land and water fowls, i. e., Light Brahmas, Langshans, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, White, Brown or Black Leghorns, Pekin ducks, Rouen ducks, Bronze turkeys, wild turkeys, and Toulouse geese that weigh over 50 lbs per pair. My stock is well known all over the Coast, and needs no praise, as it speaks for itself. Send 3-cent stamp for circular and price-list.

R. G. HEAD. Napa, Cal.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER.*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,

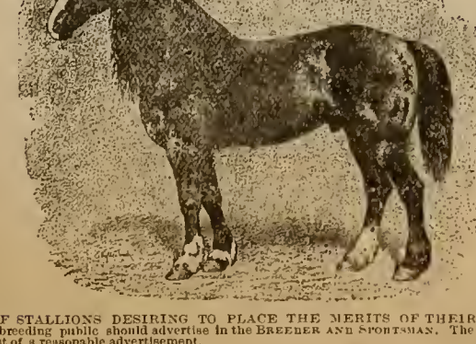
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY.....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes

ADVERTISE NOW IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

STALLIONS.



OWNERS OF STALLIONS DESIRING TO PLACE THE MERITS OF THEIR STOCK HORSES before the breeding public should advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The fee from one mare will pay the cost of a reasonable advertisement.

Stallion bills printed in first-class style. Call at this office and see samples.

NO. 508 MONTGOMERY ST.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—Young Copperhead.

A BEAUTIFUL DARK BROWN stallion, seven years old, sixteen hands high, weighing 1,200 lbs; can trot in three minutes; kind and gentle in every particular. May be seen at Oakland trotting park until sold. PEDIGREE—Sired by Copperhead (2:34), by Owen Dale; dam Nellie Eastman by the Watkins horse (Black Hawk) from Missouri. His dam was a Printer mare; Nellie Eastman's dam, Nancy Ringo, was by Tinker, a thoroughbred horse, out of a Selam mare, grandam by Old Haul, by Ned Burns, he by John Richard by Sir Archie. This is an excellent large stock horse, well adapted to all purposes, especially as the sire of roadsters and carriage horses. Price $1,200, less than half his value. Address

G. S. BANKS,

Oakland racetrack or 1306 Pine street, San Francisco. 7t2

Thoroughbred Colt for Sale.

CITO, CHESTNUT COLT, FOALED APRIL 5, 1882. By Joe Hooker, his dam Too Soon by Norfolk, grandam Lady Davis (dam of Dashaway) by Red Bill, son of Medoc, etc. This is a highly-formed colt, of good size and a hearty feeder. Being nearly a brother in blood to Fred Collier (Lady Davis being the great Grandam of Fred, and his dam also being by Norfolk) and the Joe Hookers so far as tried all racehorses, this is a good chance to get a colt of great promise for a moderate sum. He has four white legs above knees and hocks, a white face and other white markings. Price $300 if applied for before the 1st of March. For further particulars address this office.

FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE HAMBLETONian stallion, imported from Syracuse, N. Y.; nine years old; mahogany bay; sixteen hands high; perfectly sound; well broken; very stylish; cost over $1,500; property of a banker; full papers; got by Hambletonian Prince, be by Volunteer. Can be seen at Club Stables.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to

CAPT. FOSTER,

At the Cliff House.

KILLIP & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION DEALERS IN

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK,

No. 116 Montgomery St., S. F.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH BRED TROTTING brood mares, stallions, fillies and geldings, roadsters, etc., etc., the property of the estate of the late

DANIEL COOK.

TO BE SOLD

Wednesday, February 28, 1883,

AT 11 A. M., AT THE

Oakland Trotting Park.

Take the Berkeley train for Shell Mound Station. Stock will be on exhibition at park, Monday, Feb. 26. Catalogues and all neccessary information may be obtained of the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO.,

Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL-KNOWN TROTting mare Nellie Grant, by Fred Low, from old Lady Grant, of Whip, Morgan and Copperbottom stock. Nellie Grant is black without white, sixteen hands one inch high, of fine form, and free from hereditary defects. She was a very fast trotter but incapacitated from track work owing to an accident. From her breeding, form and speed she should prove a very valuable broodmare. Can be seen at McCarthy's stable, Cor. Tyler and Jones streets. Apply to

JOHN BOWES,

504 and 506 Sansome street, San Francisco.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

BRACE OF THOROUGHbred setters, well broke, for sale. apply to

E. LEAVENLEY,

Gilroy.

WM. E. CHAMBERLAIN JR. THOS. A. ROBINSON.

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO

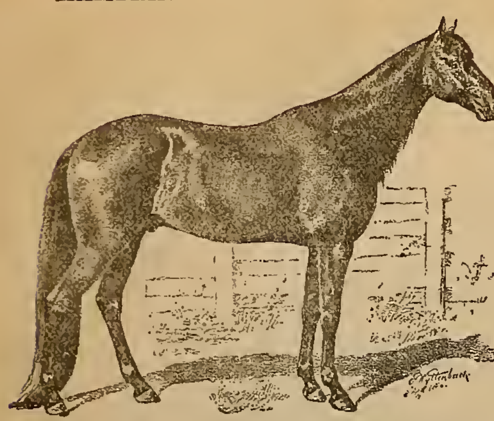
Life Scholarship..... $75

Paid in Installments.... 75

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

STALLIONS.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21¼; Convoy, 2:22¼; Magenta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¼; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Yonng Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

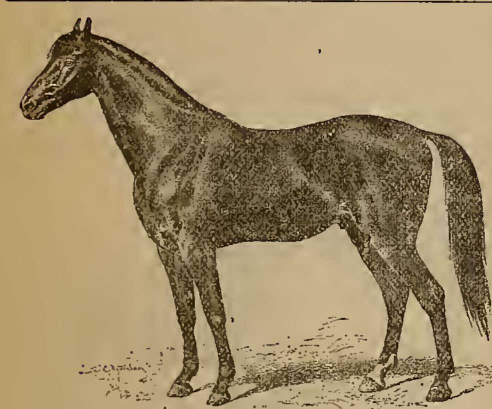
TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issne of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonlau and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 70.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

STALLIONS.

STEINWAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at the stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payable before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Oakland, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

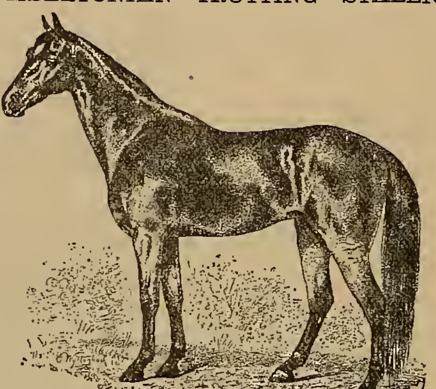
He is a rich bay; 15¾ hands high; long, flowing mane and tail; two white hind ankles; remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head, set on a stout neck; his shoulders are of the Hambletonian form—do not mount very high at the withers; has great length and capacious middle piece; plenty of bone and substance, and his gait is big and square.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.
First dam Abbess by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.
Second dam by Marshal Ney, by imported Emancipation.
Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28¾, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Steinway, 2:25¾; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29; Solo, five years old, 2:28¾; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION



BOB MASON

By Echo. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY mares, commencing February 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTION.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
Post office box 55, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS

SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

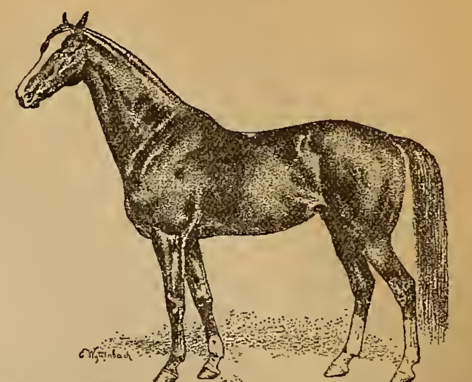
L A H A R P E

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



W H E A T L E Y

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to
MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack,
Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 *Front St., San Francisco.*

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

J O E H O O K E R,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

W I L D I D L E.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON.
Owners, Santa Clara,

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

RACES.

Spring Race Meeting.

PACIFIC COAST

Blood Horse Association

First Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 21.

No 1—California Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of half a mile; closed with thirty-two nominations.

No. 2—Hearst Stake; free for all; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added; second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 3—Winters' Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of a mile and a half; closed with twenty-eight nominations.

No. 4—Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; a dash of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maiden three-year-olds; dash of a mile and an eighth.

No. 7—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; free for all; dash of a mile.

No. 8—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; two lbs. allowed for each $100 under that valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three lbs. over entitled weight for each $100 above that valuation.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second horse; third to save stake; dash of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

No. 11—Pacific Cnp; handicap of $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; weights announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of one and a quarter miles; weights to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.

No. 15—Selling race; Purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; conditions same as No. 8.

No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; weights announced and declaration made same as No. 14.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; closed with thirty-two nominations.

No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of one and three-quarters miles; closed with twenty-eight nominations.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdles.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, will close March 1, 1883.

Races to close will be run nnder weights adopted at annual meeting, 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 8 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

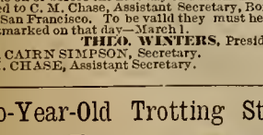
Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro-rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before the first day of March next, 1883, directed to C. M. Chase, Assistant Secretary, Box 1961, P. O., San Francisco. To be valid they must be plainly postmarked on that day—March 1.

THEO. WINTERS, President,
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.
C. M. CHASE, Assistant Secretary.

Two-Year-Old Trotting Stake for 1883



A TROTTING STAKE FOR COLTS AND FILLIES (foals of 1881), to be trotted at the California State fair of 1883; $50 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination, and the remaining $25 to be paid Aug. 1, 1883; $500 added by the society.

Conditions.

The above stake to be mile heats, in harness, and to rules of National Trotting Association. Entrance money to be divided as follows; Fifty per cent. of stakes to first colt, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third and 10 per cent. to fourth. Five to fill.

The $500 added money to be divided as follows: One hundred dollars each to winners of money and $100 to the stallion whose get wins first money, if the stallion is owned in California. Entries close March 15, 1883, with the Secretary. A colt making a walk-over is entitled only to his own entrance, and but 25 per cent. of entrance money received; a colt distancing the field is entitled to bnt one money and 66 per cent. of stakes.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

RACES.

THE

Chicago Driving Park

Races. Races.

ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING

Trotting Stakes for 1883 & '84.

Three-Year-Old Stakes.

No. 1—The Ashland Trotting Stake, 1883, for colts and fillies (foals of 1880); to be trotted when three years old, during the summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1883; $100 entrance, of which $15 is forfeit and must accompany the nomination; $15 payable May 1, 1883; $20 on June 1, 1883, and the remaining $50, from those who start only, at or before 8 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding that named for the race; the Chicago Driving Park to add $1,000.

No. 2—The Ashland Trotting Stake, 1884, for colts and fillies (foals of 1881); to be trotted when three years old, during the summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1884; $100 entrance, of which $10 is forfeit and must accompany the nomination; $15 on January 1, 1884; $25 on June 1, 1884, and the remaining $50, from those who start only, at or before 8 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add $2,500.

Four-Year-Old Stakes.

No. 3—The Chicago Trotting Stake, 1883, for colts and fillies (foals of 1879); to be trotted for when four years old, during the summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1883; $100 entrance, of which $15 is forfeit and must accompany the nomination; $15 payable on May 1, 1883; $20 on June 1, 1883, and the remaining $50, from those who start only, at or before 8 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add $1,000.

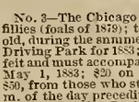
No. 4—The Chicago Trotting Stake, 1884, for colts and fillies (foals of 1880); to be trotted when four years old, at the summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1884; $100 entrance, of which $10 is forfeit and must accompany the nomination; $15 on January 1, 1884, $25 on June 1, 1884, and the remaining $50, from those who start only, at or before 8 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add $2,500.

Conditions.

All of the above stakes to be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association. Moneys to be divided as follows: Seventy-five per cent. of entrance fees, forfeits and added money to the first horse, 15 per cent. to the second horse and 10 per cent. to the third horse. In all stakes, five entries required to fill. All forfeits and payments must be made in cash on the day specified by the conditions of the stake, and in case of default of any payment the horse is out, and all payments made before such a default are forfeited. Entries for all the above stakes close on Thursday, March 1, 1883, and nominations must be accompanied by the forfeit money and addressed to

D. L. HALL, Secretary,
7t2 116 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

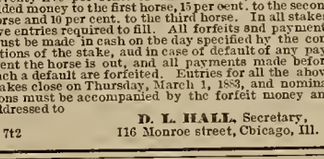


Raffle.

THE CELEBRATED GREYhound dog Chicopee, by White Cloud, dam W. Davidson's imported Wee Lassie, will be raffled on March 2d at Cronin & Mabony's saloon, 211 Fourth street.

Chicopee won first prizes at Merced, Dixon and the Pioneer Club's match at Stockton.

Tickets, $1 each. For sale at Cronin'a and all the leading saloons.



We have for sale at our farm at Mountain View thoroughbred

BERKSHIRE PIGS

From our thoroughbred Berkshire Boar and Sow, which we imported from England in 1880. Piga from imported boar and sow, $25 each. From imported boar and thoroughbred sow, $10 to $20. Our imported piga are as nice pigs as there are in the State. Address **J. J. TRUMAN.**
8m1 511 Market street, San Francisco.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.

Carriages BUGGIES BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

Personal attention given to

Painting, Varnishing, Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET.

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Monday, November 27th, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
* 3:00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East Emigrant	7:10 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
† 8:00 A M	" " †Sunday's only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	*2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	and Colfax via Benicia	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
6:00 A M	San Jose	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	‡Sundays only	*11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—9:30—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:30—5:30—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—*9:30—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—*3:30—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32†—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—7:51—8:51—9:51—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—4:51—5:51—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:15—*5:45—8:15—7:10—*7:35—8:10—*8:35—9:10—*9:35—10:10—*10:35—11:10—12:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—*4:35—5:10—*5:35—6:10—*6:35—7:15—*7:35—9:15—10:45.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—8:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—*5:15—6:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:1

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted. †Trains marked thus (†) run via East Oakland. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. Tkt Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	9:40 A M
8:30 A M		9:55 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:01 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:35 A M
10:40 A M		* 10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	8:02 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train.

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing. Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

IS UNSURPASSED.

A SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANK

(150 x 60 feet)

FOR WARM SALT WATER, PLUNGE AND SWIMMING BATHS.

ELEGANT ROOMS

For Individual Baths with DOUCHE and SHOWER facilities.

MAGNIFICENT BEACH

Of pure white sand for SURF BATHING, Etc., Etc,

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

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Southern Pacific Railroad,

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SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞ At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PUBLISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets o any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street at 9:30 A. M.

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RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.
Lecture on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

MORRISON'S
GENUINE PILLS & POWDERS.
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Fresh from the British College of Health, London.

THE GREATEST CURE OF THE AGE, AND the only certain vital restorative. Never fails, no matter what the complaint, nor how long its duration, if properly persevered in. No need of being sick or ailing with these wonderful and new-life-giving remedies in your possession. This medicine is not a patent humbug, but old, tried, reliable and world-wide in its reputation, and thousands of people on the Pacific Coast can testify to its great healing power and curative qualities.
Sold only by the duly-authorized agent,
MRS. A. E. HENLEY,
Room 13, Rnss Houee, 1009 J street, Sacramento, Cal
Send for circular.

GREAT
Electric
HAIR
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PREPARED FROM HERBS. THE ONLY SURE remedy that will restore the hair. It removes dandruff; also prevents the hair from falling out, and for a dressing for ladies and children it has no equal.
PRICE PER BOTTLE, $1.00.
Forwarded to any part of the United states on receipt of price. Laboratory and office 120 Tyler street, San Francisco, Cal.
M. A. REAVES, Sole Proprietor.

☞ *SEND FOR CIRCULAR.* ☜

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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Horse Lotion.
(Concentrated.)
For Sore Backs, Buckshins, Cuts, Wounds and Abrasions,
PRICE $2 the PINT, $1 the HALF-PINT BOTTLE,
BARRY & CO.'S
HORSE SALVE.
For Cracked Heels and Angry Sores.
Full directions for use on labels. Price $1 00 per pot.
Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster
69 Fulton street, New York City, wholesale agents for New York.
Messrs. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co.,
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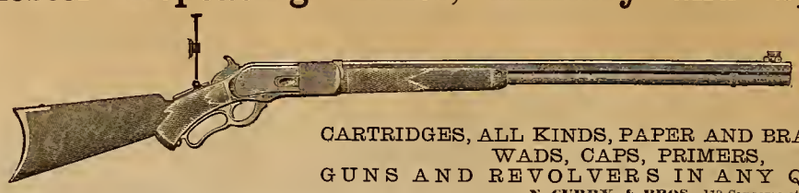

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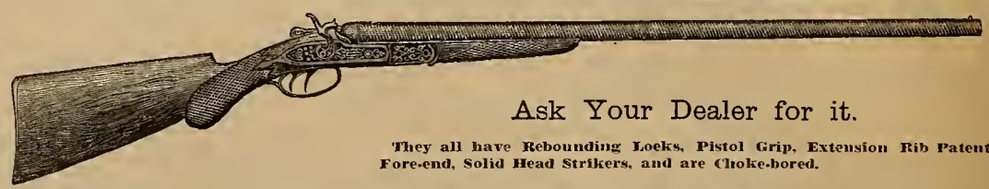

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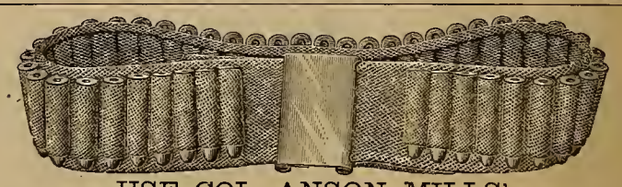

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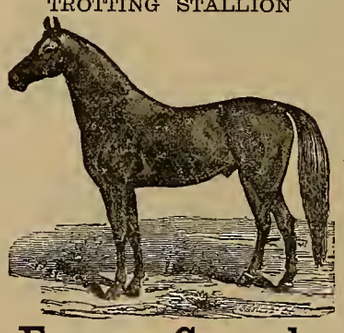

Eugene Casserly.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 9.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ALONZO HAYWARD. OWNED BY HENRY PIERCE.

"Why, he is as handsome as a picture," is often the remark of those who are looking at a horse which comes up to their conception of what a horee should he.

We have often regarded it as a vile slander when a majority of pictnres were the comparison, and even many of those which were the work of artists, deeervedly ranking high in the profession as deliaeators of eqnine form, are somewhet wide of the mark in presenting the real configuration aud appearance. While it is not very good taste to be so continually "blowing onr horn" in regard to the merits of the pictures that appear in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, they are certainly entitled to preise, and as that is earned by the delineator and the workmen who transfer from paper to mctal it is not so bad.

The horse ie given and not the imaginings of some one who can hardly tell a horse from e mnle, and we have not the least hesitation in claiming that, as a whole, the seriee has never been equaled in any jonrnel, American or foreign. There is an individuality, a catching of the expression as it may be termed, for horsee as well as men are distinct in this respect, and no matter how closely they resemble each other in form there are differencee which our artist is extremely happy in discovering and reprodncing in the sketehes.

It is nnnecessary to revert to the family from which Alonzo sprang, on the paternal side, as the history of the Haywards wes presented only a few weeks ago. Thet he is not an nnworthy seion is proved by his performances, end his form as is shown hy the portrait is capital.

He is not only a large horse when the standard and tape is bronght into reqnieition hut he is also a "hig horse for his size."

Immensely powerful all over, hulk of muscle, big bone, large teudons and yet with finish and without grossness in any respect. Sixteen hends in height, lengthy with a gre[illegible] middle piece eonnecting capital qnarters and shonlders, [illegible]

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 137.)

THE STABLE.

Still More About Tips.

Now that the last pages of "Tips and Toe-Weights" have been sent to press, the introduction published, and all but the dedication accomplished, it was thought that the task for a time at least was completed. But the letter of Mambrino given last week, the strictures of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, which are copied and appended to this article, necessitate retouching. We do not intend the issuing of the book shall close our labors in the field. Feeling that the question is momentous, that, in fact, it is one of the most important in the whole range of stable economy, we shall endeavor to add to the information contained in the book whenever we think that there are new features to present, new views to discuss.

Mambrino presents two objections which have not as yet been considered, and we are pleased to receive them and communications on either side of the case. In this respect we feel as an old friend remarked some years ago when men who were acknowledged to be good judges of the form of horses were looking at his stock. His words were: "I shall feel obliged if you will point out the defects; the good points I think I can discover, while it is very likely that favoritism for my own may warp my judgment." In our predilection for tips it may be that the favoritism blinds, and that there are reasons for the belief expressed by Mambrino, although so far he has only made the charge without supporting it by reasoning or arguments based on practical results. He states: "I don't wish to be understood that all feet are suited to their use (tips), as there are many low-heeled horses that need the protection from concussion of a good, substantial shoe." A low heel is generally accompanied by a large foot, in which there is little concavity of sole, and when in a natural condition with the frog of more than comparative magnitude. Dealers reject them as unfit for use on city pavements, the unfitness arising from inability to withstand the "battering" even when protected with a huge mass of iron called a good shoe. There is not only a wide-webbed shoe, but that is also raised as much as possible by high calkins, and notwithstanding this artificial guard against concussion, animals of this kind are not purchased for city use unless at an inferior price. The illustration which was given of the foot of the elephant enters appropriately into the consideration of the big, flat foot. The heels being low, there is not the same depth in the commissures, and consequently not so much spring in the quarters. But the increased ground surface, the larger frog and the more easily springy bars compensate for the deficiency, and though the better formed and more solid hoof is to be preferred, we are of the opinion that the protection afforded by the tip is sufficient to guard against wear at the toe, and that the anterior portion is more thoroughly protected by the natural than the artificial appliances. "But it will wear through these natural guards," the objectors claim, "and in a little time the sensitive tissues will be exposed without any guard." The answer is, how do you know that this effect will follow? And if a fair trial has not been given the mere claim does not carry weight. As has been found in our experiments the horn grows more rapidly when it is exposed to wear, and even with the partial covering such as a tip affords there is still an acceleration of the deposit of horn, consequent upon the natural functions being left, in a measure without interference. Then the horn is enabled to endure a greater stress, and does not wear away so readily. Still, if shoes were removed from a low-heeled, flat-footed horse, the horn having been cut away from wall and sole, as is the common practice with shoeing-smiths, the horse would cripple from the start. Give time, however, to recover from the malpractice, or with a foot in its natural state, wall, sole, bars and frog intact, and there would be no trouble; that is, in our opinion. We can only give it as an opinion, not having subjected a horse of that description to a test which is thorough enough to give authority to the diction, though from finding that there is a surplus of horn in a "strong foot" which requires a lowering of the heels when the tips are reset, it is probable that this ground will be substantiated on actual trial. In one case a trial of three months has been given, and, though this is manifestly too short a time to arrive at a full conclusion, so far it sustains the position. The subject was a large horse over 16 hands high, with a decidedly flat foot, low and narrow heels, caused by contraction. He had been used for some time as a road horse in San Francisco, could trot quite fast, though at times inclined to hitch. He had a good deal of knee action, striking the ground hard when going fast. He was shod with the ordinary flat shoe, which would probably weigh about 16 ounces when first made. The web was wide, though it was rather thinner than usual, five nails on the outside, three on the inner, and a small clip at the toe. The inner portion was cut away some in order to guard against striking the knees, although knee-boots had to be worn, and be struck them with a good deal of force. The shoe was well made, according to the accepted ideas of what is proper, and set by a smith who is acknowledged to be a better mechanic than usual. Standing in front of the horse the fore part of the foot shows round, and from that point of view it would be thought that he had a good and natural foot. The heels are much narrowed and the shrinking is still more evident when a comparison is made with a foot which is natural. A tip which extends a trifle back to the point of the frog has a crose measurement of 5⅝ inches; one made for Anteeo at the same place is 4½ inches, though the straps on the quarter-boot buckled in the same hole when the tips were first set. This came from the greater width in the heel of Anteeo, and if there was no "moving in," there would be at least an inch and a half more in circumference of the foot of the larger horse.

The shoes had been set some time when we got him, and in order to get as much growth of horn as possible before taking them off, they were allowed to remain until the 15th of January. In the mean time the hind shoes were worn entirely through, and desiring to make another test with this horse he was driven barefooted behind. His work was jogging on the road, and during the best weather this was mainly on the macadamized streets. The horn of the hind feet broke away, and for a few days there was a good deal of soreness from the breaking at the toe. On the 15th of January tips were put on weighing five ounces each, the width of the web eleven-sixteenths at the toe, five-eighths at the posterior part, the thickness at the toe one-quarter of an inch, the posterior being three-sixteenths. There was just growth of horn enough to bed this thickness and keep the foot level. The shoes that were pulled off weighed 13½ ounces each, his action being such as not to wear them as much as horses usually do, and that confined to the toe and the outside of the shoe. The inner side had evidently been made narrow with the intention of guarding against injury to the knee, and originally it may have been forged rather thicker than the outside. There were marks which had evidently been made with the toe of the hind shoe, and when he came he had cut the front part of both hind pasterns.

It was not the intention to have him driven fast for some time after wearing the tips, but desiring to see what change there was in his action I had the man who takes care of him trot him through the back stretch. He showed about a "forty gait," but, as I expected, was inclined to single-foot. In order to see if that could be remedied by the application of weight at once, on the following day put on toe-weights of 3¾ ounces each, and he trotted as squarely as a horse could, moving the quarter in 39 seconds with great ease. This was the 22d of January, and since then his work has been comparatively slow. Still it has been strong enough to test whether the heels of his fore feet would stand the concussion without injury, and whether the hind feet could be used without any protection in the shape of the shoe, and at the present writing there are favorable indications in both cases.

One fact was demonstrated, that after making allowance for a slower growth of horn in feet of that description the deposit was so much less in the horses which wore tips that the position formerly taken, that the wear induced quicker growth, was surely correct.

Short as the time has been to arrive at definite or reliable conclusions, accelerated horn production is clearly shown, and the quarters have perceptibly expanded in a little over a month. The 27th of February the same quarter-boots were put on and the straps could not be drawn to buckle in the hole which received the tongue on the previous trial. So far this may be regarded as an indication that even a "low-heeled" flat foot will receive benefit from wearing, though it is also evident that the time is too brief to afford a satisfactory test. Again there is nothing to warrant the prediction that they will not go "into general use for fast road or track work, for not one horse in fifty but requires more weight to balance their action than can be put in a tip." No one is better aware than Mambrino that the "balancing" does not depend upon the amount of weight, but rather on the means of applying it, and in a quotation from from him in a late article a case was given where a reduction of weight gave a more satisfactory balance. This term has come into use of late years, and has become a favorite expression among those who write and talk horse. We cannot see that it carries a very clear meaning.

Oftentimes horses of the finest action cannot trot fast, while others of a slovenly style cover the ground with great rapidity. But inasmuch as the word conveys a meaning which is now generally understood it may stand in lieu of a better, and for "balance" we will accept the definition that it means a higher rate of speed. Now to make an authoritative statement that only one horse in fifty will be enabled to trot fast with tips it would be necessary to take that number for a test. As has been told, our experience has shown three that could trot faster with tips than with full shoes, and as the trials were restricted to that number we have yet to find an instance which was not in favor of the tips. To add to this experience there is a trial of 2:30½ for a three-year-old which never wore anything but tips, and a yearling which trotted in a race in 3:02 without even the weight of a tip to balance him. Farther than that we do not believe that any three-year-old ever trotted faster than the time given with the same amount of unsystematic exercise, and the yearling can be classed in the same category.

Restricting the argument, however, to theory, which must be the only basis for the statement that forty-nine horses will require shoes to balance their action to one which can go in tips, and we are decidedly of the opinion that the weight of reasoning will be in favor of the side we advocate. It has been discovered that weight on the outside of the wall, and that placed higher than the shoe, has a more potent effect than when incorporated in the shoe.

Years ago we tried shoes which were cast after patterns that were made heavy at the toe, and found that this was not satisfactory. At that time Mambrino coincided in the same view, and about the same period shared our belief that it was not the amount of weight but the manner of applying it that caused the effect.

Ten years ago toe-weights of a pound each were in common use, and these were worn with a heavy shoe. Now six ounces is nearer the maximum, and shoes of twelve ounces and under are not unusual. The toe-weight, as its name implies, is an appendage designed to be he worn on the toe, and its efficacy must depend upon its locality. A twelve ounce shoe and a six ounce toe-weight will add at least two-thirds of the weight to that part of the foot which is anterior to the point of the frog. If the unequal distribution of the weight is the cause for the balance, then it is evident that a tip will produce the effect with more certainty than a shoe which extends to the heel. Adopting this view and we will expect that a toe-weight of three ounces will be as potent on a tip of the same weight as the six ounces to a shoe of twelve, and at the same time the strain on the legs and feet will be far less. We have not the least hesitation in predicting that when Mambrino gives the same trials to tips on the track, and for fast work on the road, as he has to the curing of lameness by their use, he will find that the practice will upset his theory in this respect. He gives practical results, and very interesting they are, to justify his indorsement that "tips will do," and if he will pursue the experiments still further we have the fullest confidence that he will also agree that the action can be balanced as well.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* has not yet presented an argument to show that tips will not do. Quotations from "horse farriers" of the last century, and ipse dictum will not convince. Scientists of that day were just as ready to dispute the discovery of the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and learned medicos were just as certain that Harvey was wrong in his theory of the circulation of the blood.

It is now nearly the universal custom among trainers of racehorses to gallop without shoes, whereas only as far back as thirty years ago a man would have been held demented who followed that plan. The intelligent trainer of racehorses is now getting as close to nature as possible, relieving his pupils of many shoes, heavy blankets, and the balls, drenches and blisters with which they were tormented. If a piece of iron or steel on the toe weighing, perhaps, one ounce, can transform the action into the gait of a rocking-horse, when a plate of say two ounces extending to the heel keeps it perfect, the "ounce at the heel" is more potent for good than it was ever thought to be for evil.

But to prove that the *Turf, Field and Farm* is self-cognizant of standing on untenable ground, the manifest purpose to distort the statements we have made is sufficient evidence. The admission that we were in a "quandary" about weight was to the effect that we were unable to account for the known effects of unequal distribution of weight in the case of toe and side-weights. We are still in the belief that this is a puzzle which no one has yet solved and made public the solution, and in this estimate we are sustained by everyone with whom we have conversed on the subject. Neither can we authoritatively state what is the proper weight for a tip, and though the experiments have been made with a variation of from one to eight ounces there is not data enough to guide to exactness. The statement that Anteeo went repeatedly lame is not sustained by what we have written, and in place of warranting the implication that the lameness came from his wearing tips, it was expressly written that it came from a wrench to his knee which the blacksmith gave him when about fifteen months old. That it was a serious injury is evident, as he did not recover from it for nearly a year, and that the cause was apparent was distinctly stated. We have not the least doubt that if the injury had been supplemented with wearing shoes, and driven as much as he was before recovering, that he would have been irretrievably injured. As it now stands, after recovering from the pinkeye last year he was "worked" harder, the exercise being more trying to his legs than one three-year-old in a thousand is subjected to, and yet he never took a lame step for the whole of the past season, and his legs and feet are the admiration of all who see him. The foot is perfect, the horn smooth, the heels wide, the frog elastic; not a place that could be changed for the better. There is not a puff or blemish on his forelegs, not a particle of enlargement of knee or pastern, and he stands as squarely on them as a soldier at drill. There is never an inclination to "point," or rest one by placing it in advance or behind the other. There cannot be better indication of complete freedom from any injury to the feet than this, as all will agree who have the least acquaintance with the foot of the horse, and that shows more conclusively that it is in a normal condition. As the short history published proves, he was subjected to severe work in order to overcome an obstinacy for which it was the only remedy. Three heats of two miles each, every mile at a rapid pace, and invariably the last the fastest. Rattling him along after intervals of idleness without the opportunity for "seasoning," had he worn shoes feet and legs must have given away.

The readers of the *Turf, Field and Farm* who have not seen the articles which have appeared in this paper may be misled by the garbled accounts, and what object is to be gained by the distortion we are at a loss to know.

The chapter referred to as being contrary to our present views was written some years ago, when we ascribed part of the cure of a "kneeknocker" to wearing a fore shoe made heavier on the outside. Later experience leads to the belief that this was not the reason, that it had nothing more to do with the use of tips than it had to an overdraw. The advice proffered it is not likely will be accepted when the two years' later experience has shown the fallacy of the course, and it must be a teacher who advances sounder logic than a rehash of old notions to cause the order of "the d——d tips off."

Mr. Simpson of the California Breeder and Sportsman, still advocates the use of the tips, notwithstanding he ad-

mits that he did not pnt them on his own colt Antevolo, that repeatedly trotted barefooted, quite satisfactorily, last fall. Why did he allow that colt to trot barefooted, if he really helieves, as he has often stated, that tips increased the speed of horses? When we saw the statement in his own paper that he did not nse tips on his own colt last season, were we not justified in asking if he, too—like Veterinary Surgeon Goodwin—had found they would not answer, and had abandoned their use, as they had been abandoned in England long ago?

In addition to the emiuent English veterinary surgeon from whom we have already qnoted, let ns quote from one or two more distinguished veterinarians who have written on this suhject. J. Carlisle in the London *Veterinarian* for March, 1838, says:

"Tips may serve for a horse at grass, or for one to scamper in a straw-yard, and even these may be productive of great mischief to an animal with long and oblique pasterns, weak and badly developed ligaments and low heels. They are sometimes applied to the foot of the racehorse. I have heard a nohleman who stands high in turf matters, and who had a fine horse engaged in a race and which was plated with the tip, after the first heat order his groom to have those d—-d tips taken off for they made the horse into a rocking machine. 'Remove those tips immediately,' said he, 'and make him a plated horse.'"

John Lawrence, another veterinary surgeon, writing in 1810, says:

"Half-moon shoes, reaching only balf over the horse's foot, will suit very few horses indeed. I have often smiled at my own credulity, when, many years ago, I set off, top full of theory, to ride my hack forty miles, shod with a brand new pair of half-moou shoes. She carried me without mnch apparent uneasiness; but on my return, the following day, refnsed to go faster than a walk after the first five or six miles, and in five or six more came fairly to a standstill, when I dismonnted and drove her hefore me to the nearest inn. I made repeated trials afterward with the same, and with other horses, hnt with no better success."

We still have hopes of Mr. Simpson. That he is honest in giving expression to his views the following confession proves:

"As regards effect of weight, I am in a qnandary, and at the present time inclined to think tbat the ideas expressed in this chapter are wrong."

He promises to give his reasons for this change of belief when he coms to treat of toe-weights. At the same time, we shall expect to see him confess that, like Mr. Lawrence, he "set off top fnll of theory," and also like the nobleman who stood high in turf matters, "order those d—-d tips taken off." He should have done the latter when his colt Anteeo, a year or two ago, was repeatedly lamed while wearing them.

Tupper's Bear Story.—Tnpper went hear hnnting once near Red Blnff. Jnst as he was about to start a certain doctor requested him to he snre and save the oil and he wonld give him two dollars a gallon for it. He went and hunted for his bear, bnt nary bear could he find. At last, however, he espied a large wild boar and shot it. Thinking to have some fun with the doctor (jnst like him) he rendered the old hoar up and sold the lard to Doc. for hear's oil. In a few weeks he met his customer and asked him how he came on with his bear's oil. Doc. said: "I done well with it; it just went off like hot cakes. And say! let me tell you something; I mixed it half iard." This ended Tnpper's bear story. Looking out of the window he remarked that he helieved "this cold spell wonld end with a warm thaw," and gaye way to the next epeaker.

Murray on Mustangs.—The Rev. W. H. H. Mnrray writes enthusiastically to the Boston *Herald* that Texas is jnst the place for horse hreeding, and that the tough little mnstangs are the right stock to take hold of for improvement. He declares that they trace their origin hack to a "race of equine kings and queens," and have only deteriorated under hard nsage. "I have seen these little 800-pound horses," he says, "travel eighty miles, with a 180-pound man up, under a southern sun, in a ride across tbe country, without roadways, from suu to sun, and that, too, on little grain, perhaps nothing hut the grass they get from the prairie at night. Many of tbem pace—pace like the wind—pace so fast that they play with yon on the prairie, thongh you have a hlooded mount that can run like a greyhound. Others trot—trot natnrally—with stifles ont and perfect kuee action, and will do nothing hut trot, however hard pressed. I have raced through the prairie grasses and flowers at tbe rump of a mustang stallion 15½ hands high, and blood-bay in color, with a tail as black as night and that would sweep the gronnd a foot, and been unable to break him from his trot or range np to his side, although my monnt was a three-quarter bred mare of 1,000 pounds weight, that took to the chase with her eyes blazing and ears laid back in a way that plainly told her rider that she felt a good deal as he did." Mr. Murray advises a cross from a thoroughbred stallion, believing tbat it would increase the size without losing toughness, and produce the best saddle horses as well as trotters.

Prospect of a Bench Show.—A numher of gentlemen who have been prominently identified with local kennel matters have been for some time past canvassing tbe question of another hench show similar to that given at the Mechanics' Pavilion. A formal discussion on the advisability of announcing such an event will he held early next week, with every prospect of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. The experience which has been gained hy the first show would materially aid the promotere in giving such an exhibition as would not only he profitable but eminently successful from a critical standpoint. The first show was mainly speculative in its natnre, and naturally enough it failed to bring out a full representation of choice hreede, with whicb the State abounds. It is contended hy some that the date was rather early and tbat if the bench showe in fnture should commence during the month of Junc, the dogs, especially sporting speciee, would be in far hetter condition for pnhlic display. Shonld definite arragements be made, and another show he decided npon, there is little doubt that the interest which was manifested two years ago will be increased to snch an extent as to make similar events more important and interesting.

It is not always the longest-legged trotters that make the most successful campaigners or win the fastest heats. Flora Temple, the first trotter to beat 2:20, stood only 14¾ hands high, yet when in her prime no trotter upon the turf was big enough to heat her in a race when in condition. Hopeful, whose record to harness is 2:14¾ and to wagon 2:16¼, a figure never yet eqnaled hy any other trotter to wagou in a public race, atande hut 15 hands high when sbod. The stallion Hannis, whose record of 2:17¾, made some time ago, had at that time been heaten by but a few trotters of his class, is only a trifle over 15 handa high. Jay-Eye-See, the fastest four-year-old that ever won a pnblic race, is aleo a small horae, whose height does not vary mnch from 15 hands.

TURF AND TRACK.

Horse Racing in Olden Times.

Ahout the latter part of the last century the sporting literature of England may be said to have commenced. At that time there was only one sportiug paper, the *Sporting Magazine*, while at the present time patrons of racing and sporting generally have no less than one daily, one bi-weekly and six weekly papers wholly devoted to their interests. The records of the first Derby, Oatland Stakes, and other principal races date from the period referred to; and in 1784, as stated in a previons issue, the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., commenced his career on the turf, and kept a magnificent racing establishment. Taking into consideration the advantages which a personage in his high positiou might he expected to command, it must be said that his Royal Highness was particularly unfortunate in his turf transactions, as will be seen further on. Up to this time horse racing had been considered merely as a pastime practiced for pleasure rather than for profit, and without the least idea of utilizing it as a method of gambling. It was then ranked with hunting and hawking, as opposed to dice and card-playing; but the remark made hy Bnrton, the anthor of "Melancholy," that "Horse racers are desports of great men and good in themselves, thongh many gentlemen by such means gallop quite out of their fortnnes," may be taken as a plain indication that at the time he wrote the noble sport had hegun to he productive of mischief. The Prince of Wales was only 22 wben he "went on the turf," and his yonth may, to a certain extent, account for his immense losses. It is recorded that in ahout two years he lost no less a sum than £640,000, and he became so embarrassed that he was compelled to sell off the whole of his stud. Some time afterwards, his dehts having been paid, and his income increased by Parliament, and heing an ardent lover of horses and horse racing, he again formed a stud, and in 1788 won the "Derby" with Sir Thomas, by Pontiac. At that time, and for many years afterwards, the Derby was not nearly so popular as it is now-a-days, and the nnmber of suhscribers was very limited. In 1780, the first year it was run, there were only 36 subscribers, and this was not exceeded until the year 1792, when there were 50 subscribers. In the year 1831 the numher had increashd to 105, aud in the year 1870 to 251. The favorite aud most valuable race at the time we are speaking of was the Oatlands Stakes, ruu at Ascot, 100 guineas each, half forfeit. To this race in 1791 there were 41 suhscribers, the net value of the stakes being 3,000 guineas. The rece, which is said to have been the most important run np to tbat time in England, was won by the Prince of Wales' Baronet, beating Mr. Bnrton's Express and other notable horses. It is said that there were upwards of 40,000 people present at that race, aud that as much as £100,000 was lost and won. the Prince's own winnings amounting to £17,000. In the following year this race was run at Newmarket, the net value of the stakes being 3,725 guineas. At this time horses were, as a rule, ridden by their owners or the grooms that looked after them, and Sam Chifney had shown such superiority in the saddle that in 1790 the Prince engaged him as his jockey at a salary of 200 guineas per annum. It was the suspicious riding of this jockey that caused the Prince's second retirement from the turf. The circumstances were as follows: Chifney had several times ridden against a very good horse named Escape, which having heaten Nimble, the winner of many races, and several other fast horses, he considered the best racer in England, and which he advised the Prince to purchase. Later on, in the beginning of October, Chifney having ridden Escape in two races and wou them both, the Prince went up to him, shook him hy the hand, and said: "Sam Chifney, no person hut you shall ever rido for me." About a fortnight afterwards Escape ran in a £50 eweepstakes, and the Prince on eeeing his horse saddled, said in a loud tone: "Chifney, Escape is snre to win, is he not?" Chifney replied: "I don't think he's sure to win to-day," aud advised the Prince not to hack him. "No," said the Prince, "I will not hack him, hut he's snre to win." Four competitors faced the starter. The course was "The Ditch In," two miles, ninety-siven yards, at Newmarket, and they passed the winning-post in the following order: Mr. Dawson's Coriander, 1; Lord Grosvenor'e Skylark, 2; Lord Clermont's Pipeator, 3; Prince of Wales' Escape, 4. Betting: Two to 1 Escape, 4 to 1 Coriander, 5 to 1 Shylark. The result caused no remark, for the defeat of a favorite was as eommon au event in those days as it is now. Chifney, knowing be had not had a sweat since he last run in public, a fortnight before, made a waiting race and was heaten. The Prince said to him: "Chifney, you lost the race through not making strong runuing; or what is the reason that Escape was beaten today, as you have often told me that he is the hest horse in the world?" "I did tell you," said Chifney, "that he was the best horse in England, and I think eo now; he was unfit to-day. He will run both faster and stronger to-morrow." As will be seen Chifney's judgment proved correct. Next day Escape started for a race over the "Beacon" course (four miles, one furlong, 138 yards), when the Priuce instructed Chifney to make the pace fast, and the latter expressed a wish that His Royal Highness should hack him, which he did. There were six starters, and they finished in the following order: Prince of Wales' Escape 1, Lord Barrymore's Chanticleer 2, Lord Grosvenor's Skylark 3, Dnke of Bedford's Grey Diomed 4, Lord Claremont's Pipeator 5, Mr. Bartou's Alderman 6. Betting: Seven to 4 Chanticleer, 3 to 1 Skylark, 5 to 1 Escape, 6 to 1 Grey Diomed. Escape won easily, and this caueed quite a eensation on the heath; queer remarks were made about Chifney'e riding, and nasty iusinuations were indulged in against the Prince. The Jockey Club took the matter up, sent for Chifney and examined him. On the morning after the race H. R. H. sent for his jockey and said: "I have an unpleasant husiuess for you. I am told you won £600 or £700 when you lost the race on Escape, and about the same when he won." Chifney denied the truth of this and was requested to make an affidavit stating all the bets he had ou both racee. He did eo, aud the result was that Sir C. Bunhury, representing the Jockey Club, informed the Prince that if Chifucy were allowed to ride his horses no gentleman would start against him. The Prince was displeased with this decision, which was simply au acquittal of H. R. H. on condition that he diepensed with Chifney's services. He was too partial to his jockey, and too generous in disposition, to accept euch humiliating terms. He eent for Chifuey and informed him that, "I intend to give up racing, hut you shall have 200 guineas a yoar. I can't give it you for life, but so long as I live you shall have it." In the month of Decemher he sold off his stud, consistiug of fourteen horses in training, two stallions and eleven brood mares. About six years after this the Jockoy Club felt the losa to racing, and the sport generally, caused by hia retiroment to be so serioua that they passed a resolution, at a meeting held at Brighton in the month of August, 1805, soliciting hie return to the turf, and forwarded the following letter:

"May it please your Royal Highnees:

"The memhers of the Jockey Clnh deeply regretting your absence from Newmarket, earuestly entreat tbe 'Escape' affair may be bnried in oblivion, and sincerely hope that the different meetings may again he honored with yonr Royal Highnes' attendance."

The Prince did consent to forget the past, but never gave the turf that warm support which previous to the unfortunate Chifney *contretemps* he had accorded it. Sam Chifney himself wroto a book, "Genuis Genuine," fully oxplaining the whole of the particulars, in which he declares that be did nothing to prevent Escape winning on the first day; but on the contrary, did everythiug which his judgment suggested in order to win, and that he felt sure that the imperfect condition of the horse was quite sufficient to account for his defeat. The decision of popular opinion was that both the Prince and his jockey were blameless in the matter.—*Federal Australian.*

How to Lay Out a Track.

For a mile track, a field of forty-two acres will do. Draw a liue through the oblong center, 440 yards in length, setting a stake at each end. Then draw a line on either side of the first line exactly parallel with and 140 yards from it, setting stakes at either end of them. Yon will then have an oblong square 440 yards long and 280 yards wide. At each end of these tbree lines you will now set stakes. Now then, fasten a cord or wire 140 yards long to the center stake of your parallelogram, and then describe a half circle, driving stakes as often as you wish to set a fence post. Tbis half circle commencing at one side and extended to the other will measure 440 yards. Wben the circle is made at both ends of your parallelogram, yon will have two straight sides that measure 440 yards each, and two circles of exactly the same length, which, measured three feet from the line, will be exactly a mile. The turns should be thrown up an inch to the foot.

Half-mile track—Draw two parallel lines 600 feet long, and 452 feet 5 inches apart. Half way between the extreme ends of the two parallel lines drive a stake, then loop a wire around the stake, long enough to reach to either side. Then make a true curve with the wire, putting down a stake as often as a fence post is needed. When this operation is finished at both ends of the 600-foot parallel lines, tbe track is laid ont. The inside fence will rest exactly on the line drawn, but the track must measure a half-mile three feet from the fence. The turns should be thrown up an inch to the foot. The stretches may be anywhere from 45 to 60 feet wide.

Foals.

At E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita Ranch, Los Angeles county, Feh. 19, Ophir hy Baywood—Lag by Loadstone, dropped a bay colt, black points, a few white hairs in forehead, by Grinstead.

At Jas. B. Chase's Stock Farm, Sonoma County, Feb. 25, Rosemary hy Joe Daniels—Wild Rose by Norfall, Mayflower hy imported Eclipse, dropped a chestnut colt, three white feet and strip in forehead, hy Wheatley.

Trotting at the Bay District.

San Francisco, Feb. 22 and 23.—Purse $100.

O. A. Hickok's b m Sadie S.	3	1	1	3	0	3	1
P. Farrell's b g Chicago	2	2	2	1	0	1	3
J. W. Donathan's b g Johnny	1	3	3	2	3	2	2

Time—2:39, 2:36¼, 2:37¼, 2:37¼, 2:38, 2:38½, 2:36.

When old Parole went to England a few years ago and carried off the five principal spring handicaps in gallant style, his performances caused the turfmen of the land across the water to look with considerable respect, not unmixed with awe on the hitherto despised "Yankees," as they were fond of calling the American horses. But the lesson of these victories, although a severe one to the national pocket and pride, was not lost, and since then no American horse has had half a cbance in the English handicaps. Knowing tbat enough weight is certain to prevent even the best horse in the world from winning, the English bandicappers have, since the Parole year, always heen careful to give the American representatives such a load as to effectually dispose of whatever chances they may have had of winning with an equitable distrihution of tbe weights. This year the old game has beeu repeated, as the weights assigned in the Lincolnshire Handicap, the Great Metropolitan Stakes, and the City and Suburban Handicap, received by recent mails, show. In the Lincolnsbire, Iroquois and Wallenstein are given the top weight, 126 pounds. Iroquois is also first on the list on the Great Metropolitan, 130 pounds heing his weight. Foxhall hnd Iroqnois stand at the head of those entered for the City and Suburban, being at 130 and 128 pounds respectively.

Produce Stallion Stakes.—The entries to tho Produce Stallion Stakes of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association closed February 1, with twenty-nine nominations. Of these tbe following are from Palo Alto: b c Doolittle, by Electioneer, dam by Black Hawk; b f Alta Belle, by Electioneer, dam by The Moor; b f Chiquita, by Electioneer, dam hy Geo. Lancaster; b f Morning Glory, by Electioneer, dam hy Hambletonian; b g Gypsum, by Electioneer, dam by Abdallah; ch g Wyandotte, by Geu. Bentou, dam by Almont; b c Alban, by Gen. Bentou, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; br c Edos, hy Gen. Benton, dam by Mohawk Chief; b c Ione, by Gen. Benton, dam by Mohawk Chief; b c Peyton, by Electioneer, dam by Glengary; b c St. Just, by Electioneer, dam hy Volunteer.

The noteworthy performancee of the Ticonderoga Association at Lake George, N. Y., 23d and 24th ult., were as follows: Bessio L, a two-year-old, won the colt race, half-milo heats, in 1:32, 1:28. The trotters of the 2:30 class showed the difference between racing ou the ice and dirt. On the 23d Crown Point Maid won the first heat in 2:20, Judge Davis the second in 2:18½, Ellen the third in 2:17½, and next day the Judge won the race in 2:16. The 2:35 class was won by Fanny Russell in 2:23½, 2:22, 2:24. Billy Shoridau took the first heat in 2:24.

Santa Claue has been under veterinary treatment for some months for foot troubles and weak tendons, but has so far recovered that he will he given jog work in a week or two longor.

C. D. Hara, Montana Territory, has purchased the imported hrown horse True Blue, foaled 1866, hy Videtto—Amaranthe, by Newminster.

Mr. A. T. Hatch will have his stallion Admar by Ad[illegible] in the stud thie seaeon, making the circuit of Vallejo, [illegible]ville and Hatch's ranch.

Stake Programme, N. A. T. H. B.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Trottiug Horse Breeders announces, in addition to the three stakes already closed, for foals of 1880 (the Mali, the Annual Nursery, and the National Trotting Stallion Stakes), the opening of the followiug stakes, to be trotted for at the annual meeting next fall, date and place to be hereafter determined and announced.

Atlantic Stakes, for foals of 1878; Pacific Stakes, for foals of 1879; Initiation Stakes, for stallions that have never beaten 2:30; Confirmation Stakes, for stallions that have never beaten 2:25; $250 entrance in each class, payable in tbe followiug forfeits: $50 to accompany nomination May 1, 1883, $50 additional July 1, 1883, and the remainder ($150), twenty days before the meeting. Hopewell Stakes, for stallious tbat have never beaten 2:40; Everett House Stakes, for foals of 1880; Union Stakes, for foals of 1879, and Manhattan Stakes, for foals of 1878, by stallious whose get have never beaten 2:45, 2:40, and 2:35 at the respective ages; Standard Stakes, for mares that have never beaten 2:30; Sequel Stakes, for mares that have never beaten 2:40; $100 eutrance in each class, payable in the following forfeits: $25 to accompany nomination May 1, 1883; $25 additional July 1, 1883, and the remainder ($50), twenty days before the meeting, "New Discovery" Stakes, for foals of 1880, and "Late Discovery" Stakes, for foals of 1879, which have never been entered, matched or trotted in a race; $100 entrance in each stake (play or pay) to accompany nomination twenty days before the meeting of 1883, when the stakes will be trotted for.

Iu addition to the foregoing the following fixed events are renewed to name and close May 1st next: The National Trotting Sires Stakes to close May 1, 1883, for sires at $50 each, and for their get only, foals of 1883, May 1, 1884; $100 entrance, payable in the following forfeits: $25 to accompany nomination, May 1, 1884; $25 additional May 1, 1885; $25 additional May 1, 1886, and remainder ($25) twenty days hefore meeting of 1886, when the stake will be trotted for; the Mali Stakes, for foals of 1881, $250 entrance; $500 added hy Mr. H. W. T. Mali; payable in the followiug forfeits: $50 to accompany nomination, May 1, 1883; $50 additional May 1, 1884, and remainder ($150) twenty days before meeting of 1884, when the stake will be trotted for; the Annual Nursery Stakes (sixth renewal), for foals of 1882, to be trotted as three-year-olds; $150 entrauce, payable iu the following forfeits: $10 to accompauy uomination, May 1, 1883; $25 additional May 1, 1884; $50 additional May 1, 1885, and remainder ($65) twenty days before meeting of 1885; the Juvenile Stakes, for foals of 1882, to be trotted as three-year-olds, by stallions whose get have not heateu 2:30 at three years old or under; Everett Honse Stakes, for foals of 1882, to be trotted as three-year-olds, by stallions whose get have never heaten 2:45 at three years old or under; $100 entrance in each class, payable iu the following forfeits: $10 to accompany nomination, May 1, 1883; $15 additional May 1, 1884; $25 additional May 1, 1885, aud the remainder ($50) twenty days before meeting of 1885, when the stake will be trotted for; the ——— Stakes, for foals of 1882, to be trotted as three and four-year-olds, by stallions only for whom the sum of $200 each is subscribed, of which $100 mnst accompany nomination of sire, May 1, 1, 1883, when subscription for sires will close, and the balance ($100) one year thereafter; the amount of the first payment on the snbscription of sires to he added to the three-year-old stake; the amonnt of the second payment in the snbscription of sires to be added to the four-year-old stake; $100 entrance iu the three-year-old stake; $150 entrance in the four-year-old stake, payable in the following forfeits: $10 to accompany nomiuation, Oct. 1, 1883, for each race in which the colt or filly is entered; $40 additional May 1, 1884, in the three-year-old stake; $10 additional May 1, 1884, in the fonr-year-old stake; $50 additional May 1, 1885, in the three-year-old stake; $30 additional May 1, 1885, in the four-year-old stake; $50 additional May 1, 1886, in the four-year-old stake; and final payment, $50 each in each stake, twenty days before the meetings of 1885 and 1886 respectively, when the stake wili be trotted for. A failure to pay the balance ($100) due on the subscription of any sire within the time specified in the foregoing conditions will disqualify all the nomiuations of the get of such sire in the four-year-old stake, and forfeit all payments made on all the get of such sire in said stake.

Colonel Lewis, the famous California trotter, raised and owned by the late Judge E. J. Lewis, one of four noted California bred trotters who have scored less thau 2:20, is uow a cripple for life. He was owned until recently hy Col. Hawkins. A short time siuce while exercising in a lot he jumped into a mower or header and cut the tendons of one or two of his legs below the pastern joint, which has so disabled him that he will never go on the turf again. Colonel Lewis' record at Oakland some years ago was 2:18¾, and it was the intention of his owucr, if he had not got crippled, to have trained and entered him in the fall races.

It is wonderful how easy it is to gentle and accustom a weanling to harness as compared with the work if delayed until older. A small harness made to fit them, a little skeleton cart with straight-out shafts and a level path complete the necessities. A few days in the stable with bit and harness, then a few daya of edncation out of doors without the cart, and then ten or a dozen times hitched np with from half a mile to two miles of gentle drive gives the best foundation possible for a safe and well-broken road horse.

Ten-thonsand-dollar races for trotters are becoming fashionahle, and already the Hartford Association is ont with the announcement of oue to be trotted during the summer meeting at Charter Oak Park. It is for horses of the 2:19 class, and the entries close April 15th, each nominator to pay $1,000 entrance fee, as follows: $250 at the time the entries close, $250 July 18th, $250 August 15th, when tbe horses must be named, and $250 the night before the race. Failure to make any payment on the day it is due forfeits what may have already been paid.

Give the colt good air, clean quarters, plenty of room and opportunity for exercise, and he requires very much food—far more, it would seem, than many people dream of; and he should be well supplied. The more pure air and healthful exercise the more food required, and the more food admiuistered — in seasou — the greater the growth and strength, and as a result all valuable powers will be supplied. This ia the course of true economy.

Comrade.—Dan McCartby has sold the trotting stallion Comrade to Michael Lynn of Salinaa. Comrade was bred by Dr. Hicka, and was sired by Marion (by Mambrino Cbief), dam Tinsley Maid (the dam of Buccaneer) by Flaxtail.

Monroe Salisbury bas sold to H. M. Johnston of Los Angeles the pacing stallion Dashwood, by Legal Tender, and the horse has been put in the stud at the Ela Hills farm.

The Santa Cruz Fair Association has iuvested $2,500 in land for fair ground purposes, and proposes to make extensive improvements. There was a balance in tbe treasury of $490 after paying all expenses of the fair last season.

Of the famous trotters now living Maud S is nine years old; St. Julieu, fourteen; Rarus, sixteeu; Goldsmith Maid, twenty-five; Clingstone, eight; Trinket, eight; Hopeful, seventeen; Edwin Thorne, teu; Dexter, twenty-five.

Mrs. J. M. Paul, better known as Belle Cook, champion long distance rider, died in San Jose last Sunday morning. She was a native of Eugland, aged thirty-four years.

Brown Prince, one of the first lot of American horses sent to England by Mr. Sanford, is now doing stud duty in Ireland. He is by Lexington, dam Britannia IV.

Mr. L. L. Lorillard will sail shortly for England to represent the racing interests of his brother, Mr. P. Lorillard, on the British turf.

Soln.—W. W. West, of Scappoose, Or., to N. J. Walker, of Gaston, bl c Major Bruce, three, by imported Gleneld. Price, $800.

The City of Mexico Jockey Club's spring meetiug will open on April 22d, and the stakes on that day will amouut to $8,000.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

Prize Mud-Hen Shooting.

W. V. Gaffey of Watsonville, the dairyman convert to oleomargarine, has been much troubled by mud hens which make their home iu the slough adjoining the San Andreas ranch, of which ranch his dairy farm is a part. Last Sunday local sportsmen had much enjoyment shooting these fowls for the following prizes, offered by Mr. Gaffey, To the person killing the most mnd hens, $5 in coin; the one killiug tbe second largest number $2 50 in coin; to the third, one roll of fine dairy butter; to the fourth, a roll of oleomargarine; to the fifth all the dead mud hens.

The sbooting commenced at 10 a. m. and continued until 4 p. m., with an iutermission of one hour for a lunch furnished by Gaffey. About 1,100 birds were killed and those entitled to prizes made the following score:

H. S. Fletcher....131
Jas. M. Clark....114
Fred Ferguson....95
Geo. Hernandez....81
Hans Struve....70
Jos. Frizzel....70

Frizzel and J. J. Shinabarger ran out of ammunition at 1:30 and did not shoot any more. However they did the best shooting, Frizzel killing 70 birds in 76 shots, and Shinabarger killing 58 in 65 shots. To-morrow Gaffey offers the following prizes:

To the person killing the largest unmber of mud hens, a hog weighing 100 pounds; to the second, a hog weighing 50 pounds; to the third, a roll of fine dairy hutter; to the fourth a roll of oleomargarine. He has also adopted the following rules to govern the match:

1. Shooting to commence promptly at 10 o'clock a. m. Any person not on the ground at that time will be harred from competing for the prizes.
2. Each competitor to use hut one gun, and to load it himself.
3. No two competitors allowed to place their hirds together, or to shoot from one stand.
4. Each competitor to he allowed a dog to retrieve; if he has no dog, then he can use a boy for that purpose.
5. All hirds to he killed while on the wing. No hird will be counted if shot while sitting upon the ground or on the water.
6. Each competitor will cut off and preserve the heads of the birds he kills, which he can bring to the scorer at any time, during the hunt and receive credit therefor. Such heads, when properly counted, to he placed in a sack with others and not to be again counted for any person.
7. Between 12 and 1 o'clock there shall he no shooting. Shooting to re-commence at 1 o'clock and continue until 4, when the match terminates, and prizes will be awarded.

The large field in which the match is to take place is perfectly dry, so that there is no need of any person getting wet or muddy. Mr. Gaffey will hring all hunters to town that wish to come after the match has ended.

Monarch Wins the Match.

The match between J. F. Carroll's Monarch and Mark Devlin's Chief of the Canyon was run off at Byron last Tuesday in the presence of a large attendance of spectators, some forty teams being present from Livermore in addition to a number of visitors from this city and numerous delegations from the immediate locality of the race. John Selley, the judge selected by Mesers. Carroll and Devlin, was unable to attend and Messrs. Sexton and Fallon were chosen to judge the match with Robert Warwick as referee. William Lane officiated as slipper. The first course was a short one aud was declared an undecided course. The second and third were both awarded to Monarch, who was declared winner of the match and stake. Little if any outside money was staked on the match, the uncertainty of the result preventing much speculation. At the conclusion of the main event, a match was run between Grace's Paruell and Goran's Jeff Davis in which Parnell was the victor. Mr. Carroll expresses his willingness to arrange a return match for any amount from $250 to $1,000, time, place and other details to be mutually agreed upon.

Pacific Coast Coursing Club.

To-night at 8 o'clock the members of the Pacific Coast Coursing Club will meet at 539 California street to enter dogs and elect judges for their meeting at Merced on March 7th and 8th. Entriea are open to all dogs in the State with a fee of $5, and as every nominator has a voice in the selection of judges, slipper, etc., it is their own fault if these officials are not satisfactory; bnt there is no fear of that, as it is a matter of pride with the club that there shall be no kicking. The stake will be very large and there are many fine dogs engaged. Fowler's Delebute is a very prominent candidate for first honors. It is to be hoped that there will he a large attendauce at the club to-night as the proceedings will be very iuteresting. The sale of tickets for the excursion is already large.

Tbe proposed three-mile-with-a-turn sculliug race between Austin Stevenson of Vallejo and McInnerny, the Boston rower, for $500 a side, has fallen through. Stevenson came down from Vallejo on Monday aud a meeting between the rivals was arranged at which the former's propositiou to close the match for four weeks hence was broached. McInnerny demurred on the ground that he needed a much longer time within which to prepare himself. Stevenson stated his iuability to wait any louger as he had a contract to furnish fish for a cannery which commenced in the early portion of April. He states, however, that he will hold bimself in readiness to row tbe Boston man at the close of tbe salmon aeason. McInnerny seems anxious to make a similar match with Peterson of the Golden Gates, either in shells or Whitehall boats.

Coursing at Dixon.

The coursing match at Dixon on the 22d ult. was attended by a large crowd of spectators bnt the dogs entered were somewhat conspicuous by their absence.

The prizes were in cash, first $50, second $35, third $15. In the first ties Nellie beat Lady Gay; Pride of the West ran a bye; Blue Jacket heat Maud; Jingle ran a bye; Nellie beat Prince; Blue Masse ran a bye.

Second ties, Nellie beat Pride of the West; Dakota beat Fly; Blue Jacket beat Jingle; Nellie B beat Blue Masse.

In the third ties but one conrse was run when Blue Jacket beat Nellie. Blue Jacket and Dakota divided first and second money and Nellie and Nellie B, both Sacramento dogs, divided third money.

The fact that no definite programme has been announced by the Califoruia Rifle Association has occasioned a suggestion on the part of certain gentlemen who are prominently identified with the sport, that a notice of the regnlar shoots and the competitive events should be made public as soon before the tournament as possible, so that an opportunity may be afforded those who desire to participate of entering. It invariably happens that the number of entries is small when a sufficient time for preliminary practice has not been given. It can hardly be expected that intendiug shooters will enter into competition with onr crack shots when the announcement of tbe tournament is made shortly before it comes off, while on the other hand little douht is entertained that with a reasonable time between the issuance of the notice of the shoot and the shoot itself the field would be very materially increased.

Quite an enjoyahle target shoot occurred on Washington'a Birthday at Joe Deaves', between the Citizens Hose Company of Alameda and Joe Hooker Post No. 11, of the G. A. R. The affair partook of the uature of a prize shoot, distance 200 yards, six shots, ordinary rifles. Tbe following scores were made: Johnson 22, Lindermann 20, Dnbbs 17, Everett 17, Victors 17, Banta 16, Barton 16, Liese 15, Sherman 15, Kay 15, Muth 15, Winaut 14, Metzger 14, Burns 14, Hartwick 13, Krauth 13, Miller 12, Colton 12, Porter 12, Thompson 11, Benshaw 11, Dunning 10, Seymour 10, Jnkes 9, Maillht 9, Gray 9, Weyburn 8, Boehmer 7, Clausen 7, Wheaton 7, Bekker 6, Beckman 6, Peck 6 and the others ranging from 5 to 0.

The great journalistic sculler will shortly put in an appearance at the Pioneer Boat house, and owners of small craft in the vicinity are notified to act accordingly.

Owing to a typographical error the amount of prizes to be awarded at the tournament of the Schutzen Club was announced as $500 when it should have beeu $1,500.

The wherry rowers at the south beach are uot as lively as they used to be.

The Ariels are endeavoring to fix up their four-oared Shell.

The remark is often made by men of some experience in turf matters that they prefer a trotter which will bear the whip some to a high-spirited, nervous one. This is all very proper, and as the country is full of the former class, they can be accommodated with all they desire, It is au established fact, however, that the brightest lights upon the trotting turf have been animals of naturally a highly nervous temperament, which did not need the stimulus of the lash to urge them on to victory. Maud S (2:10¼), St. Julien (2:11¼), Rarus (2:13¼), Goldsmith Maid (2:14), Trinket (2:14), Clingstone (2:14), Hopeful (2:14¾), Lulu (2:15), Lucelle Golddust (2:16¼), Edwin Thorne (2:16½) and many other first-class animals, were naturally so nervous and seusitive that an iujudicious use of tbe whip would undoubtedly have spoiled them, as it has many a promising young trotter.

Mr. Daniel S. Lathrop of the firm of Thacher, Lathrop & Co., car wheel mauufactnrers, died at Albauy, N. Y., on the 13th inst. Some time ago Mr. Lathrop suffered a paralytic stroke, and was supposed to be recovering when his complaint took an unfavorable turn. Mr. Lathrop was a very popular man, and an enthusiastic lover of the trotting horse. Among the well-known broodmares bred and owned by him were Lady Larkin, the dam of Happy Traveler (2:27½), Lady Lightfoot, Victress, Ironetta, Jonlite and Mistress. Mr. Lathrop was a brother-in-law of ex-Governor Leland Stauford, and was fifty-eight years of age. The trotting turf has lost an able supporter in him.

Mares will abort without any known cause. Of course fast driving, or short turning in slow work, or starting heavy loads, jumping, being kicked by mau or beast, etc., will cause abortion. It is said that seeing food when desirous to obtain it, and failing, will so affect the nervous system as to cause abortion. Do not confine her within doors, but let her have all the exercise outdoors that she desires, in pastnre or yard. If you confine her she will most likely take lymphatitis and endanger her own life and that of her colt.

A sandy, gravelly, limestone or rocky country is best to grow up the sure-footed and leg-enduring horse. Start with sound horses in the breeding stud on such soil, give the right sort of food to the colts to make ivory bones, tough muscles and sinews, keep them duly exercised while growiug, and you may be sure then to raise first-rate, serviceable, long-enduring stock; and when this is accomplished, be able to sell them at extra high prices, thua being well paid for all extra care bestowed iu raisiug them.

I find, without a single exception, animals with a dark (leaning to yellow) skin produce richer milk than the light (with a teudency to blne) skin. A negress furnishes richer milk than the Caucasian, a mulatto richer than either. But the richness now decreases with every cross. A dark-colored cow, sheep or horse, with a yellow hide gives richer milk than one of light color, especially when accompanied with a hlue akin.

Mr. D. R. Dodge of Charlton, Mass., keeps his cattle free from lice hy using a sheet-iron smoke-pipe about two and one-half inches in diameter with a wooden mouth-piece, which he fills with plug tobacco, and gives them a thorough smoking. This proccess, repeated occasionally, has the effect of keepiug his cattle iu good condition, instead of looking poor, as they are sure to do if covered with lice.

In the case of an "unusually well-developed heifer" there is no objection to having her first calf before she is two years old, but when undersized or at all weakly, it is safer to let her reach the age of two and one-half years. If thrifty heifera come in at an early age and are properly attended to, they usually make better milkers than when they come in late.

High feeding of cows belore calving tends to milk fever. To save our best cows from death all stimulating food should be withheld for a mouth before calving.

ATHLETICS.

A Lodi Race.—A running race iu which considerable interest was manifested took place receutly at Lodi, between Nelson and George Harrison, the Stockton sprinter, for $200 a side. The match was characterized by an unusnal amouut of partisan feeliug between the adherents of the respective sprinters, and for some time after the result of tbe race, a free fight seemed imminent. The distauce was 100 yards. Harrison, previous to the start, complained of being uuwell, and is known to have receutly recovered from an attack of pneumonia. The race was run in heats, hest two in three. Harrison won the first after a desperate run, leading the Lodi man by ahout twelve inches, and carrying away the tape in 10½ seconds. Nelson, who seemed to regard the first heat as a preliminary warming up, came iu ahead on the second and third heats, leading Harrison in the second heat by four or five feet, aud closing in 10½ seconds. The third heat was made in faster time, Nelson finishing strong ahout two feet in advance of Harrison in 10¼ seconds. Another match hetween the men is spoken of, with every prospect of early settlement.

The usually attractive quarters of the Olympic Club have assumed a confused aspect in consequence of improvemeuts which are being made iu and abont the building in which the rooms are situated. The eutrance has heen moved farther west, and considerable valuable space on the first floor where the office stood has heen devoted to a large skylight and well, and the lockers have taken the space formerly occupied hy the hairdresser. On tbe completion of the work being done at present, the rooms will be newly carpeted and otherwise brightened. The hilliard room will be eularged so as to admit of another table hy extending it into the card room. As soon as matters are straightened out a reception will be given, and in all probability arrangements will he made for a summer meeting, which will be held on the cluh grounds in Oakland. Some of the members are discussing the advisability of having a feather-weight boxing tournament, for which a medal would he given. Among those who would enter are L. P. Ward, Van Court, and possihly three or four others.

The Sentors at the State Capital have whiled away the tedium of law-making by an occasional resort to the gloves, and many an amusing tale is told of the manner in which the neophytes have heen handled by a correspondent with sportive inclinations. The chairman of the Committee on Commerce aud Navigation was induced to put on the mittens and after a short hout was fully convinced that the logic of a hlow was decidedly more forcihle and impressive than the highest flights of oratorical display. At last accounts a conference was being held with a view of selecting some one of ahility enough to bring the correspondent to terms.

A meeting of cricketers will be held next week for the purpose of arranging for the season's play. It is expected that a match between the Occident and Merion Clubs will take place during the latter portion of next month, and as both clubs have been reinforced by recent arrivals, a series of close contests may he confidently expected. The Gentlemen's Eleven, who competed successfully with the Australians, are expected to retnrn here during April, and if possihle a match will he arranged with them.

George Hazael, the six-day pedestrian, arrived in New York last Wednesday from England on the steamer Abyssinia. Hazael said that whenever opportunity offers he will again compete in a six-day match. He intends to make America his home.

An inter-club competitive meeting is being agitated. It is suggested hy interested parties, who expect to participate, that a programme of events be left to a committee of two, representing each cluh.

Local amateur athletes are falling into a grievous mistake in supposing tbat records are made, or races, won without much assiduous practice.

Muscular Christianity is fast pressing its claims, and receiving consideration from amateurs in this city.

A number of business men propose to establish a small gymnasium in the Western Addition.

The California Athletic Club claims to have a number of invincible sprinters.

YACHTING.

Small Steam Yachts.

There ia such a lot of red tape in the matter of keeping a amall steam yacht or launch that few people care to indulge in the luxury. In thia hay we have had the aame experience aa elsewhere in this reapect, and steam launchea have come into disfavor from the mere worry entailed in trying to keep track of useless regulations and red tape rules. The laws bother owners of large yachts and worry the owners of amall ones immenaely. A correspondent of *Forest and Stream* touchea on this subject. He says:

"First you must have everything built according to Government atandard, then you must pay $25 each year for inspection of boiler, and, according to size, for inspection of hnll. Next, no matter what the size of the craft may he, there must be two pumps, two safety valves, apparatua for extinguishing fires, life saving apparatus, and last but not least, a licensed pilot and licensed engineer. I have not a word to say against the lawa for inspection of steamers engaged in trade, but I claim it is no more neceasary or just for the Government to tell me how to run a steam yacht, than it ia for it to tell me how to run my horse and carriage.

"I am not alone in the idea that these laws are not what they ahould be, aa Secretary Folger in a late deciaion aays: The lawa as at present existing are practically prohibitory of the building and use of this clasa of vessela. And he further said that in hia forthcoming message to Congress he ahould recommend a change, but a carefnl reading of the message does not disclose any such recommendation."

Mr. S Clem Uhler, an old San Francisco yachtsman, now in New York, ia a full-fledged "cutter man" and has a little yacht of that build and rig.

Commodore R. L. Ogden, well known to all our local yachtsmen, is in London.

John T. Lewis, one of the former owners of the yawl Enid, ia in town.

The S. F. Y. C. has its monthly meeting on Tuesday evening next.

Mr. Kelly has made a very handsome model of the Lurline.

The yachting season opens on the firat of April.

FISH.

Salt Water Fishing.

The change in the weather from the severe cold to the warm aud mild days that we now are enjoyiug has made a chauge in the luck of the fisherman. The cold snap kept the fish far down in the warmer strata of water aud the favorite fishing grounds were for a time almost deserted hy the finny trihe, hut in the last two weeks the pleasaut rays of old Sol have called them hack again to their former feeding grounds. Tbeir return to their old haunts is marked hy the numher of fishing boats at anchor there, the uumber of patient anglers and the number of their own species (who have been tempted hy the deceitful hait once too often) iu the fishermen's baskets. Of the successful fishers who have come to our notice is J. E. Shaue and party who were near Point Diahlo last Sunday aud caught a striug of thirteen beautiful fisb. The catch consisted principally of sea trout and cabersones, several of the latter fish weighing four pouuds each. The same day Mr. Blaney aud party were in Raccoon straits and had more than average luck. Last Monday Capt. Tulloch aud party were fishing from a boat on the east side of Goat Island and made a splendid catch of 441 tomcod. Many other boats were in the same viciuity aud all did well with hook and line. Duriug the past week a large fleet of fishing boats have frequeuted the Fort Point side of the bay just iuside of the bar, which is au indication of good fishing in that locality.

For several weeks past two enterprising boys who combine pleasure with profit have been making a living hy fishing around the rotten spiles of several of the wharves on the city front. They make from 75 cents to $1 50 a day hy catching and selling silver trout and porgies that frequent the eddies to feed on the worms that are on tbe rotten timbers. Excellent grounds are reported to lie along the coast about twelve miles north of Point Diablo; most of the fish caught in that vicinity run from two and one-balf to seven pounds in weight. Some of our most experienced fishers look for good fishing during the coming season; they say that along tbe Saucelito shore the sea weed and kelp is actually covered witb the spawn of fish, probably sea trout and perch, that run into the bay nights and out after depositing their spawn. Vast numhers of small fish, just hatched, can he seen along the shore in the crevices and around the rocks. On the strength of this and other good indications the anglers predict good fishing in no distant future.

Though this may seem to he rather a fishy story, we hear from a gentleman in whose truthfulness we have entire coufidence that two boys last Wednesday at Hunter's Point fishing off the dock caught over a fifty-pound flour sack full of heautiful white or silver perch. Several persons were fishing near these juvenile anglers but they had very poor luck. The success of the boys was owing to the fact that they used small, fine lines, whereas the others used large, heavy ones that were enough to scare the fish away.

Considerable interest is taken in bay fishing hy captaina of British vessels now in port, and within the past few days some really excellent catches have been made. On Saturday last Captain Tulloch and a party of gentlemen from this city, while fishing on the east side of Goat Island, where one of the ship boats was anchored, succeeded in catching 276 fish most of tbem being tomcods, including some thirty good sized rock cod.

A party of gentlemen recently left Sancelito by private conveyauce and proceeded to Bolinas, where they report having au excellent time. Green cod bit quite freely, one of which when landed weighed as high as eight pounds. Cabersones were ahundaut.

A fishing fever seems to have attacked the captains of ships lying in this bay. Last Wednesday Capt. Scott of the four-masted ahip Walter H. Wilson was out fishing on the east side of Goat Island aud on his owu liue caught 130 tomcod.

Capt. Tulloch and party of six persons on Wednesday were over near Alcatraz Island fishing, and on the flood tide caught 576 fish, most of which were rock cod, though there were many tomcod and sea trout.

A large number of salmon trout were caught on Sunday last in Russian river near Duncan's Mills. Two baskets' full were sent to a gentleman in this city, some of the fish being quite large.

A gentleman on Wednesday, fishing from a boat close to Barrel Rock, hooked forty-nine rock cod, none of which weighed less thau one pound.

Last Sunday several parties fishing at the wharf at Fort Point had good catches, mostly rock cod that were over two pounds in weight.

The hest bay fishing has been done during the week on the Fort Point side of the harbor. Perch are said to be lively iu tbat vicinity.

Jas. T. Ellford during three hours' fishing in the lagoon at Pescadero caught twenty-four good sized salmon trout on Monday last.

BICYCLING.

The first athletic meeting of the aeason was held by the members of the Merion Cricket Club ou Washington'a hirthday. Among the events was a handicap bycicle race in which H. C. Finkler started from scratch, Fisher 75 yards, Tenney 95 yards, Mohrig 105 yards and Day 120. The track is uarrow, corners sharp, and it is geuerally unfit for bicycling and could he greatly improved in other respects. A fair start waa made, Tenney showing considerahle sprintiug power, passing Mohrig aud Day almost immediately and contiuuing to gain during the first lap, hut Mohrig overhauled him in the second, and finally beat him out about twenty yards, Finkler third by ahout the same distance. Fisher lost a pedal in the second lap, which threw him out of the race. Time of winuer, 3:19 3-5.

Dr. Coleman, a prominent bicyclist of Canandaigua, N. Y., and a party of five friends, are en route for California for a four-months trip. Two of the party hring their wheels aloug.

If good weather continues there will he aome handicap races at the Olympic Athletic Cluh grounds within a few weeks, to he followed by the apring meeting in May.

The annual Stanley ahow of hicycles and tricycles was held in Alhert Hall, London, in the early part of Fohruary. Between 700 aud 800 machines were on exhibition.

The locality of the next league meeting is already beginning to be talked of. The New Yorkers hegin to think that they are entitled to it this year.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $6@$6 15; medium grades, $5 25@$5 50; Shipping Superfine, $4 25@$4 75.

WHEAT—The situation seems to increase in strength every day. Sales of No. 1 Shipping are reported at $1 96¼. Purchasers are in the majority, as holders have but little inclination to part with their grain at the present figures. Recent sales are: No. 1 White, buyer, March, $2@$2 02½; do., buyer, the season, $1 11.

BARLEY—The market is very uncertain, running up to extremely high figures, and then down again to something near the old prices. The prices in this grain of late transactions are spot Brewing, $1 50 ℔ ctl.; No. 1 Feed, spot, $1 45; do. March, $1 36@$1 43; do. April, $1 42 @$1 45; do. May, $1 40@$1 43.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 70@$1 75; Good, $1 77½@$1 85; Choice, $1 87½@ $1 97½ ℔ ctl.

RYE—Quotable at $1 75@$2 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $31 ℔ ton; Cracked Corn, $36@$37 ℔ ton; Shorts, $17@$19 ℔ ton; Oilcake meal the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ℔ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $24@$25 ℔ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $15@$16 50; Wheat, $17@$18 75; Wild Oat, $16 50@ $18 75; Mixed, $15@$17 ℔ ton.

STRAW—80@$1 per bale.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@16¾c; California Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15½@16c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 14@14½c for heavy and medium, and 15@15½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 14½@14¾c; Pork, $18@$18 50 for Extra Prime $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $23@24 for Mess, $25@$25 50 for clear and $26@26 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ℔ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ℔ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13@13½c ℔ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 30c@50c for common and $1@$1 60 ℔ box for good to choice; Lemons, $6@$7 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $2 25@$2 50 per box; Limes, $10 per box for Mexican; Bananas, $1 50@$3 ℔ bunch; California Oranges, $1 50@$3 per box; Pineapples, $6@$8 ℔ doz. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$16 ℔ bbl.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $8 to $10 ℔ ton; Carrots, 30c@50c; Turnips, 76c@$1; Cauliflower, $1 50 ℔ dozen; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ℔ ctl; Garlic, 2c ℔ lb; Celery, 50c ℔ doz; Dried Okra, 20c@30c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ℔ lb; Green Peas, 6@12c; Green Peppers, 5c@6c per lb; Tomatoes, 6c@8c ℔ lb; Cucumbers, 50c@$1 25 per doz.; Asparagus, 40c ℔ lb.; Sprouts, 3c ℔ lb.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ℔ doz.; String Beans, 32c@35c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 75@85c; Early Rose, 75@85; Tomales and Petaluma, $1 10@$1 15 ℔ ctl; Humboldt Red, $1 25@$1 30; Kidney and Peachblow, $1 30 per ctl; New, 3c@3½c per lb.

ONIONS—Range from 90c to $2, according to quality.

BEANS—Bayos $4@$4 60; Butter, $3@$3 25 for small and $3 40 @$3 50 for large; Lima, $3 75@$4; Pea, $3 30@$3 50; Pink, $4; Red, $4; small White, $3 30@$3 50; large White. $2 75@$3 ℔ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 25; choice, 23@24; fair to good, 20@22c; inferior lots from country stores, 16@18c; firkin, 21@23c for good to choice, and 18@20c for ordinary; pickled roll, 19@21; Eastern, 15@20c ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14@15c for choice; 11@13 for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 22@23c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 17@18c; do Hens, 18@20c; do dressed, 19@20c; Roosters, $7@$7 50 for old and $8 50@$10 for young; Hens $7 50@$8 50; Broilers, $7@$7 50, according to size; Ducks, $10@$11 ℔ dozen; Geese, $2 25@$3 ℔ pair.

GAME—Prices steady. Quail, $1@$1 12½ ℔ doz; Mallard Ducks, $2 50@$3 50; Sprigs, $1@$1 25; Canvasback, $3@$4; Brandt, $1 25 @$1 50; Gray Geese $2@$2 50; White Geese, $1 25@$1 50; Honkers, $4@$4 50; Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 50@75c for common; Teal, 75c@$1; Widgeon, $1@$1 25; Hare, $1 50@$2; Rabbits, $1 25 @$1 75.

WOOL—Fair inquiry. We quote fall: San Joaquin and Coast, 8@ 11c; San Joaquin and coast Lamb, good, 9@11c; Northern Fall, free, 15@18c; Northern Fall, defective, 11@14c; Northern Fall, Lamb, 15@ 17c; Free Mountain, 11@16c; Eastern Oregon, 16@22c; Valley Oregon, 22@26c. We quote spring California ℔ lb 14@20c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 18@18½c ℔ lb; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ℔ lb less. Dry Kip, 18 @18½c; Dry Calf, 20c; Salted Steers, over 55 lbs, 11c ℔ lb; Steers over 55 lbs, 11c; Steers and Cows, medium, 9c@ 10c; light do, 9c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 11c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ℔ lb; Salted Veal, 12½c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings; 30@ 50c for short, 60c@$1 for medium, and $1@$1 50 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7¾@8c ℔ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 7½@8c; medium grade, 6½@7c; inferior, 5@5½c ℔ lb.

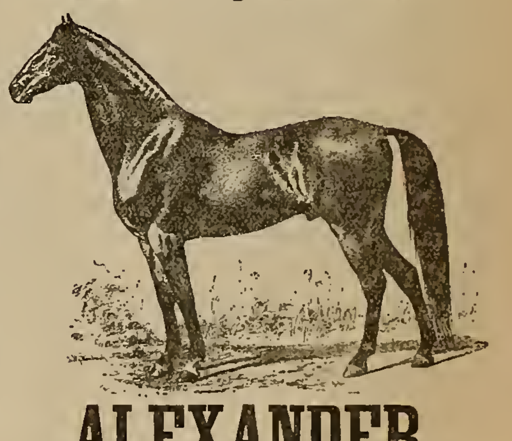
VEAL—Large Calves, 8@9c; small ones, 7@9c ℔ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5½@5c and Ewes at 5@5½c ℔ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Quotable at 12½@15c ℔ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 6½@7c for hard and 5¾c@6¼ for soft; dressed do 9@9½c ℔ lb for hard grain hogs.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion



ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stables, Petaluma.

Alexander is by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20½) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Crelm, by a son of Brown's Bellfounder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description see Breeder and Sportsman of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander's get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22¾, Nellie Patchen 2:27¼, Eudora 2:31½, Inauguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to be one of the best three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any country. He won the stake for three-year-olds at the State fair, beating Belle Echo, Annie Laurie, Len Rose and others, winning the first, third and fifth heats and making a dead heat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:34½, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, beating Belle Echo and Len Rose; time, 2:28¾, 2:30¼, 2:33¾, 2:31¾. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, beating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33¼, 2:32½. In 1881, as a four-year-old, Button made a record of 2:26¾ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, by Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and Marin District fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mares left at the City Front stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded. For further information apply to

T. T. UNKLESS, Petaluma.

ANTEEO AND X. X.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by ... line, Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned ... Morshead, City Front Stables, will be received, good care ... them and forwarded to Oakland.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Phenomenal Weather—Southern Racing Matters—Theatrical Notes—Etc.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Thunder and lightning! This is what was vouchsafed us dwellers in this Empire city week before last, and though not such a great rarity in our rigorous winters, last year having witnessed a similar phenomenon, it is of unfrequent enough occurrence to excite much comment and remark, especially when the electric fluid plays such unusual winter pranks as it did on the present occasion. In one neighboring suburb, the City of Churches, it rang the bells on the telephones, played general havoc with the telegraph apparatus, and capped the climax of its audacious and unlooked-for visitation by striking a dwelling house, tearing a great hole in the masonry and going further down in the house, wound up its Arctic spree by very forcibly separating a woman and her baby, fortunately without serious injury to either, other than throwing them violently in opposite portions of the room, and on the ground floor tackling a butcher. The knight of the cleaver was in the act of polishing off his mutton, it is presumed, and the fire bolt very nearly finished the job for him, together with his personal "mutton" also, for when order was brought out of the temporary chaos that ensued, cleaver, block, mutton and butcher finally came together again from the four corners of the shop, where their electric visitor had deposited them, as he made his exit through the cellar. Winter lightning in these latitudes at the present season, frequently presages the breaking-up of winter and early spring, but as yet there are no signs that such is to be the outcome of the late aerial visitation, for as I write the snow lies thick outside my window. To the sporting world generally "spring, gentle spring," will be very welcome this year, and can come none too soon, after the long embargo, which the cold breath of winter puts upon our Northern outdoor sports.

That this impatience is more than justified can be readily understood, when we are reading in the daily exchanges of flowery Florida, gay Louisiana, and sunny, tropical California, telling us that in the one place fish, flesh, fowl and fruit are as plentiful as the most ardent "tramp" could desire, ducks having to be shoved aside to allow river boats to pass, 2,000-pound manatees or sea-cows are captured, and the oranges grow so thickly that the yield of a single tree sells for $87, that Crescent city dwellers have for their delectation the pleasures of the carnival, cock-pit, and race track, that intermediate and tropical California is enjoying her usual perennial summer, your Marysville turning out fragrant, fine flavored Japanese oranges, fifteen inches in circumference. All these tidings of out-door life in the localities named serve, therefore, to enthuse us New Yorkers at the prospect of soon being delivered from our dead season and the wintry bands that now environ us, when genial winds and sunny skies will once again bring back the pleasures of field and flood, of forest and river, of rod and gun, and of the post and the paddock. Such are the express present longings of the votaries of sport in the frozen North, and while, of course, winter has its sleighing, skating, coasting, curling and kindred pleasures, they are enjoyed principally by the wealthy few, the great majority of city dwellers being heartily glad when the icy winds flee and the rising temperature again invites them to renew their excursions to beach, glade, river and meadow.

The followers of the turf, the sport of kings, are about the most eager of this large band of expectant waiting suppliants at the throne of that very important potentate "the clerk of the weather," and having nothing more important to do just now, are filling the "gap" by circulating rumors of every description touching candidates for turf honors during the coming racing year. Mr. A.'s mare, who had a fashion of getting "leg-weary," last season, something entirely at variance with her usual excellence as a stayer, has now, so they say, recovered her wind, and will sweep all the cups from the racing boards that she goes for.

Mr. B.'s colt, who was a good performer last year, and of fair size, is "too small" this spring, so the connoisseurs say, and a stable companion, who was a "runt" only a short while ago, and did not win a race, is set down by the knowing ones as far better than the tried performer and winner in good company, though the latter is known to be well and lusty.

Mr. C.'s dark, untried three-year-old has the Kentucky Derby already won, and Mr. D.'s six-year-old is going across the briny deep to beard on their native heaths the best racers in all England.

These and a thousand other rumors are floating around in all manner of distorted shapes, and of all of them probably the only one that has any foundation in fact (for what do the owners and trainers of racing stock in these parts know yet as to their additional merits except that he or she is in good or poor health) is the last, which refers to one of best known of last year's famous runners. This is the Leamington mare Giroflé, the victress last summer and fall over our best performers, and although she did not defeat Hindoo, Bend Or or Thora (when the latter was right) the exhibitions she made at different times of Eole, Barrett, Bootjack, Monitor, Pawle, Glenmore, Pinafore, Carly B, Lida Staunbope, Herbert, Gen. Monroe, Fair Count and all the other fast horses who came across her path, will never be forgotten by those who witnessed her great races. Early in the year Eph. Suedeker, her astute and shrewd manager, tried his best, and with some success, to mislead the turf world, particularly the handicappers, as to the mare's real abilities, and first he would claim she could not go a distance, and then that they were trying to anchor her with weight, but after she won at two miles and a quarter, and beat field after field of handicap horses, carrying as high as 121 pounds, these cute theories were thoroughly ventilated, and "Eph." gave it up, declaring that the mare had fooled him, as well as others. Very likely story! He probably took his cue from Wyndham Walden, who always declared the same about Ferida, until she demonstrated its fallacy in more than one hard-fought race. Giroflé will not go to England much before July, so it is said, and if she stands the voyage well, should give a good account of herself, provided the Messrs. Weatherly do not put a house and lot on her back. Judging by the case of Pinafore, Pierre Lorillard's four-year-old daughter of Enquirer, it looks as if they will, for the English handicappers weighted her (Pinafore) beyond all reason in the spring events just closed, and Tom Cannon very sensibly declared her out of each and all of them for although she might be the superior of any horse, mare or gelding of her age entered in the races just closed, it is hardly within the bounds of fair play to give an animal that has come 3,500 miles by sea, to a trying climate, etc., the top weight of her age in every stake save one. And this because Parole, Foxhall and Iroquois showed their excellence after acclimatization. Pinafore has yet to face the starter in her new field of action, and it would have been more like the proverbial fairness of English sporting men to have given her a chance to show that she is, what they seem to estimate her as, the best of her age in all England. Should they treat Giroflé in like manner, it may check the creditable ardor of the American gentlemen, who go so many miles at such great risk and expense, to pluckily throw down the sporting gauntlet and Messrs. Weatherly should not at this late day so lack on their heretofore fair and reasonable treatment of foreign visitors. It cannot be, as they would lead us to suppose is the case, that they want no more of the American "invasion," be they English, French, German or American. However, notwithstanding the apparent injustice of the English handicappers in regard to Pinafore, and the fact they have put the top weights for each of the pricipal spring handicaps on two other Yankees, Iroquois and Foxhall, we find that this country will be quite strongly represented after all, and the managers of the Lorillard and Keene stables have pluckily left in the two great horses named above, and also Sachem, Aranza, Golden Gate, etc., the maximum weight being 130 pounds, and the minimum 93 pounds on Aranza, which impost in the City and Suburban Handicap she ought to carry very near the front, for when in this country she was considered one of the best Bonnie Scotlands that ever looked through a bridle, her English career thus far having been a series of disappointments.

Betting on these races in London has not yet opened, although there has been some "nibbling" at Macheath, Bean Brommel, Galliard, Fulmen, Prince and other prominent contestants for the Guineas and Derby. Indeed, both these races have a very open look this year, and there may still be a chance for the American three-year-olds engaged, who were a very ordinary lot last fall, judged by their two-year-old running. For the One Thousand and Oaks, however, both filly races, Mr. Lorillard has a good one on the spot in Parthenia, half sister to Parole, who, if in good fix, will trouble the best of them to beat her. Last year's Derby and Grand Prix winner, Bruce by Seesaw, was lately sold at auction, his destination being the stud. He was a very fine two-year-old, and stayed much better in his three-year-old form than most people supposed.

Within the last week Mr. Keene's imported stallion Blue Mantle, foaled 1860, by Kingston, died near Lexington, Ky., where he was making the stud season. As the horse was splendidly bred, and has sired winners in England, his loss is a most unfortunate one for his enterprising owner.

From Gen. Harding's stock farm at Belle Meade, Tenn., comes the news that Luke Blackburn has grown and filled out into a magnificent horse, and as the death of old Scotland left a void that should be filled by his sons if possible, his well-known owner wisely determined to give Luke and Bramble every possible chance to show their excellence. Bramble also looks well the picture of the dead hero, his sire, and will have a goodly number of foals to his credit this spring. Belle Meade has also those proven great sires, Enquirer and Great Tom, and a collection of brood mares of great value. Their yearling sale will take place this year, as usual, at the close of the Nashville spring meeting, or about April 30.

"No book-peddlers, venders of quack nostrums, insurance agents, lightning-rod men (particularly lightning-rod men), tramps or mendicants of any class admitted on these premises. Only visitors, who are always welcome, or those who wish to buy or sell thoroughbred stock." So reads a large placard at the entrance to Maj. Barak G. Thomas' Dixiana farm, near Lexington. Maj. Thomas is well known throughout the length and breadth of the Blue Grass region for his generous hospitality, notwithstanding the notice at his gate. His place is noted as the home of the popular stallions King Ban, Lelaps and Himyar, the latter untried, but as he is by Alarm, dam Hira by Lexington, he should beget racers, for he was a first-class runner himself, although a very unfortunate horse, accidents incapacitating him for a much greater share of honors than fell to his lot. Maj. Thomas has some some very promising two and three-year-olds in training, mostly by Lelaps and King Ban. Pike's Pride, three years old, by the last-named stallion, out of the dam of Gen. Pike, he sold last week to W. O. Bernard of this city for a good price. George Evans also selected for the same buyer several two-year-olds by Springbok and Strathmore (by Waverly) from Megibben's farm near Lair's Station, Ky.

Desultory racing has been going on at New Orleans and Augusta, Ga., since I wrote you last, but nothing of much interest has transpired. Suspicion has also been attached to some of the running at the Crescent City, notably so on the 11th, when the horse Wedding Day, who that last week won a mile race with ease in 1:44¾ (fast for the track), was beaten in slow time by Potomac (Athlone) and Uberto. A "pull" was openly charged and the disgust there is so general that there will probably be no more racing for the present, at least unless responsible men take the helm. It is only just to the Louisiana Jockey Club people to state that they have had nothing to do with the late racing, having allowed the horse-owners there to manage affairs themselves, with the result as stated, Engeman and his "suite" having left long before. Regular racing at New Orleans will begin on March 31st. On April 17th comes Memphis into line, then Nashville the last week in April, May 8th Lexington, Louisville 20th, and so on to Covington, Ky., where the inaugural meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club, whose stakes have received over 800 entries, will be held June 1st and the racing circuit be in full swing.

Betting here is freshening up a little and a few large wagers have been laid. Four hundred dollars to $100 against George Kenney for the Withers, and $500 to $100 against Pizarro for the same race, have been laid. Six hundred to $100 against Eole (5 years) for the Coney Island Cup, $2,000 to $40 against General Scott (5 years) and $1,000 to $10 against Secret (4 years) both these long shots for the cup also, have been recorded in one hand. For the Kentucky Derby $500 to $50 against Drake Carter, Green Morris' "dark un," and $250 to $50 against Thora for the Louisville Cup, all also registered wagers, but speculation is light yet, bettors biding their time and the fate of the revived pool-hill.

The Lenten season here does not seem to have effected much diminution of the attendance at the theaters. "The Corsican Brothers" at Booth's has been put on the road and "Monte Cristo" revived with a strong cast, including your favorite actor, Mr. Jas. O'Neill. It scored a rather qualified success, the star not being quite the ideal Edmund Dantes, either in physique or execution, Fechter's remembrance in the part being still fresh in the minds of Metropolitan playgoers. It was the last character the writer saw the late great actor assume, and the scene was the Mission Street opera house in San Francisco, six years ago. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" at the Madison Square, "A Parisian Romance" at the Union Square, "The Silver King" at Wallack's and McSorley at the Comique seem to have come to stay, judged by the public appreciation, and while manager Haverly's two theaters are also doing a large business, Barton Hill, from your California Theater, making his reappearance at the Fourteenth street house on last Monday evening in a new play, "Her Atonement," the Casino still keeps "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" to crowded houses, and "Iolanthe" is doing the same for the Standard. Mr. Daly has revived the charming play, "The Squire," finding another comedy revival, and the Kiralfys at Niblo's are drawing large houses with the spectacular "Black Venus." C. R. Thorne Jr.'s death last week was quite unexpected, for his friends had great hopes at the time that he was recovering, but his time had come, and without any religious ceremonies whatever, this being his express wish, his body was consigned to its long rest in beautiful Woodlawn cemetery. PACIFIC.

New York, Feb. 14, 1883.

Our Rifle Future.

There are many good observers who find reason to think that without rifle shooting and the rivalry which naturally springs out of its pursuit the Volunteer movement in Great Britain would have been a failure ere this. Instead of making the enrollment and the drilling of bodies of men the one great end and aim of the National Home Guard, the requirements of an efficient Volunteer embraced that of shooting fairly well. Here came in an element which set the men individually on a level, and while the metropolitan centers gave large commands admirably drilled and fit to make a brilliant showing on parade, it was the little squad of a company far off in some scrubby hamlet which, likely as not, carried off the shooting prizes, and so the honors were distributed about in such fashion as to keep the whole force a vigorous and healthy one. The city commands might have fine chances for parade over broad thoroughfares and with commodious drill-rooms, but the country guardsman with a range at his back door burned powder, kept a clear eye and a steady hand, and was very properly recognized as a very important factor in the make-up of the whole force.

The National Rifle Association came in as an important adjunct in this direction. While structurally independent of the Volunteer force it lived only for that force, and was controlled by it. It was not a bureau of the regular establishment, yet without it the force would have lost an essential part of its life, and it is doubtful whether either could have long survived the other. Shrewdly managed in a business way it has prospered through liberality. Seemingly at times over-conservative, its record will show that there has been a steady encouragement of the best arms, and it is safe to assert that without Wimbledon the world to-day would not have several of the rifles which are now recognized as the best. The rules of shooting have been changed and altered from time to time, and though always against a certain amount of protest, yet always for the betterment of rifle practice. There have been many reasons which have helped the managers of the National Rifle Association. They were enabled to draw a very large clientage from a very small area of territory. The run up to London is but a matter of a few hours from any part of the kingdom. The time of holding the meeting is well selected. There is a widespread feeling of intense local patriotism or clannishness which institutes sharp distinctions of section, and upon this feeling it is easy to build up a rivalry such as has been seen at Wimbledon from its first establishment. Then, too, special journals most admirably conducted, and generous notice and encouragement in the ordinary press channels, have helped the movement greatly, until we see it to-day rich and as firmly established as it is possible for such an agency to be.

On this side the water there have been at times expressions of surprise, that in ten years of existence, modern rifle shooting should be in such a backward state. The error which was the foundation of this surprise, is in supposing that the United States will ever in proportion to its population make such a showing as that annually seen at Wimbledon.

It will be noticed at once that many, if not all, of the conditions which have made the broad common on the outskirts of London such a popular resort are wanting in this country.

We have no such Volunteer force or National Guard as that which exists in Great Britain, simply because we do not need any such a cumbrous agency of defense. To preach the danger of foreign attack is to be laughed at, and with a few companies of reliable militia, ready to act on call as a sheriff's posse in suppressing any riotous demonstration, we have all the National Guard which is really necessary. The regular army is little more than this and both organizations deserve support, mainly because they serve as schools for officers, and in this fact there is a feeling of security for Americans and a quieting hint to would-be meddlers with us as a nation. We have little of that clannishness which is so marked abroad, and repeated attempts to push inter-State matches show the absence of that sentiment. In short, the conditions and environments of position of feeling which go to make Wimbledon such a busy center during a certain period each year are entirely wanting on this side the ocean, and all steps in the encouragement of rifle shooting must be taken with that fact plainly in view.

This condition of affairs does not mean, however, that there is to be a dying out of rifle practice here. Just as a single regiment of our National Guard in the late war furnished officers for an army, so the handful of marksmen who practice intelligently and persistently before the butts keep alive a knowledge of the art, and when occasion requires it they form a nucleus about which there soon clusters an efficient corps of riflemen. The American works under impulse, and it is idle to expect a large body of men to undergo the drudgery of ball practice when there is no incentive in view. We have no organization with a richly endowed prize list which would encourage, if nothing more, at least a certain amount of pot-hunting workmanship; neither can we secure the use of the ranges by vigorous orders to our National Guard. The members would not permit their labor of love to be turned into a toil under a task master. Quick to catch and improve upon an idea, with no prejudices born of established practice, the American marksman should fill the post of an expert observer.

Wimbledon itself is an excellent place for study, and had more note been taken of what was going on there, the fiasco of our international military match of 1882 would not have taken place. We certainly should have known something of the sort of rifles the Englishmen were using for the style of work in which they challenged our competition. That the British pursue this plan of observation and adoption is manifest by their ready acceptance of the sensible American device of a wind gauge for military rifles.

There is no reason, then, why America may not and should not hold her own with the other nations in the matter of rifle making and shooting. She should hold her place at the front of the line, but this can only be done by an intelligent noting of what is going on the world over, and it may be carried on without those great gatherings of marksmen engaging in a whirl of competitions, and then rushing away to renew the struggle a year later. A score of ranges here and there over the States, by an interchange of continuous records, can do fully as much for the real advance of marksmanship as any central gathering, and then the need of a National Rifle Association will come in as a regular body, to make rules, secure uniform conditions of practice, and point the way to the best endeavor in the line of new work.—*Forest and Stream.*

SUCCESSFUL STALLIONS.

What They Owe of Their Financial Success to Printer's Ink.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: While thinking of the success of stallions, in the matter of making themselves profitable to their owners, I have become convinced of the fact that they owe their achievements to a liberal outlay of money in printer's ink; and to prove my theory, will mention a few stallions, some of whom have proved themselves a source of revenue to their owners, while others have not.

The horses that I have taken for subjects are those with whom I have long been acquainted, if that be a proper term to use, and are known by the following generic names: Durango, Almont Rattler, Hero of Thorndale, King Mambrino, Col. West, Wapsie, Felter's Hambletonian, Menelaus and Romulus.

To begin at once with a phenomenon may rob the remainder of this article of what practical bearing it has, but the strange favor which has seemed to form the lot of Durango, compels me to speak of him first.

The Peoria stallion Durango has, without douht, proven himself to be the most profitable piece of horseflesh exported from Kentucky. Scarcely had the black colt landed in the great city of distilleries, ere his name and exploits were borne on the wings of popular talk all over the surrounding country, the local press, dozens of county organs in neighboring districts; the sporting papers of Chicago, Indianopolis and New York, added to all the live stock periodicals east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river, were soon overflowing with long-winded articles regarding the nine days' wonder, Durango. The result of all this advertisement soon made itself manifest in the most liberal patronage ever bestowed upon a young stallion of any breed, until it is now claimed that his profits in the stud have amounted over $10,000, which, for a stallion whose oldest get are only two-year-olds, is a fabulous sum. Durango has yet to engage in his first race, and from the wonderful tales that have been floating around since he was a three-year-old P. V. Johnson (in whose hands Durango has been placed) should blot out the record made by Smuggler, and place a mark so low down in the teens that all other stallions will have no chance of reaching it.

It was published that Durango has shown authentic trials of a mile in 2:16 as a three-year-old, and quarters in thirty-two seconds as a four-year-old, but it invariably happened that he was out of form during each of the State Fairs held at Peoria, since he adopted that city as his home. Durango, by Cassius M. Clay Jr. (Strader's), dam Mattie West, by Almont, has placed upon record the great results to be derived from a liberal use of printer's ink. King Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Zepher, a fast pacing mare, has made three more seasons than Durango, at this place and Hennipen, the last a small town on the Illinois river, forty miles above Peoria. Zepher, the dam of King Mambrino, was likewise the dam of Harry Clay, record 2:23¾. Harry Clay is the only representative that Strader's C. M. Clay Jr. has in the 2:30 list and he lost the race that he obtained his record in. Now, here is the stallion King Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen, out of the only mare that ever gave C. M. Clay Jr. (Strader's) a 2:30 colt, and yet, his owner has not managed the horse in a way that has made him profitable. He used the press and printer, but very little, and his stallion is not known of thirty miles from home. King Mambrino is undoubtedly a sire of more than ordinary rank, for one of his daughters trotted in 2:35 as a three-year-old, at the Bureau county fair of the year 1881. Several more have shown themselves quite speedy.

Almont Rattler, a son of Almont and owned at Clinton, Iowa, has received nearly as liberal an advertising as Durango, and has proven a valuable horse to his owner. One of the methods of advertising resorted to by the owner of Almont Rattler, and to very good advantage, has been the trotting of his colts from the time they were two-year-olds. These sons and daughters of Almont Rattler won nearly all the races they were engaged in, even though they competed with colts possessing greater speed; how they were enabled to become so successful as purse winners remains a one of the secrets of the turf and I have not evidence sufficient to prove that there was a nigger in the fence. They have never been able to trot in 2:40, and several are five-year-olds, but that is of little consequence, so long as the fact is established that they are winners. As a result of this novel way of advertising, coupled to a free use of the press, the owner of Almont Rattler has gained large lists of mares, all seeking the embrace of his stallion, and a plethoric pocketbook is the positive proof that the end has justified the means. Hero, of Thorndale, by Thorndale (2:22½) is owned at Washington, Ill., a thrifty village, twelve miles east of Peoria, and has come into direct competition with Durango. The breeding of this half brother of Edwin Thorne (2:16¼) is superior to that of the Peoria stallion as his sire was a better horse and his dam, Heroine, was an own sister to Volunteer, the sire of St. Julien (2:11¼). Hero of Thorndale is himself the sire of trotters, as for example: Combat (2:42), Pinafore, two years old, (2:40), Puss Thorn (2:34), Verbena (2:36), and Alice Tyler (2:30), yet the patronage given to this horse has not amounted in dollars and cents to one-quarter that furnished his stud rival Durango. Another proof that it pays to house up one's stock and never let the world know you have anything worth the naming: Col. West, by Almont, a stallion hid away down at St. Joe, Mo., is something of a trotter himself, having a record of 2:35, and, better still, is the sire of a number of colts that have the faculty of trotting fast and are beginning to make themselves known ere this account; it is no fault of the owner of Col. West that the offspring of his stallion were not allowed to remain unknown, for he cared but little regarding the matter. Since Mabel H has acquired a four-year-old record of 2:31¾ and was purchased by that good judge of horses, J. I. Case for $3,000, Col. West has emerged from his hiding place and will probably be patronized to a small extent. I have never met an owner of a stallion who appeared to care so little about the success of his horse as the man who controls Col. West. He has not so much as patronized his home newspaper, neither has he caused the job printer to strike him off a few handbills such as used by many owners of local stallions, and the result has been that Col. West has not paid for the feed he has consumed, nor the service of the groom required during the short spring season.

Wapsie, a stallion that is standard by all the rules laid down in Wallace's Register, has served out rather a long life in the central part of Iowa, and though his fee of service has only been $25 for the season, his owners cannot say that Wapsie has ever paid the interest on the money they invested in him. Wapsie is undoubtedly the best son of the old Iowa favorite, Green's Bashaw, and aside from being a trotter of no mean merit himself, he is the sire of a number of horses who have proven themselves performers: Gen. Grant (2:21), West Liberty (2:23), Kokomo (2:30), Jim Laue (2:34) and numerous others with records better than 2:40, are all by Wapsie and should certainly make their sire a popular horse. By the way, Kokomo was out of a thoroughbred daughter of Simpson's Blackbird and is only one of the many young horses who are giving proof of the value of that blood which flowed in the veins of the Falcon. Only last fall, while in attendance at the Kansas State fair, I formed the acquaintance of an old resident of Iowa, and he remarked that Green's Bashaw and Wapsie were both dead. When corrected regarding the report of Wapsie's death, he gave as a reason for this belief that having heard or seen nothing regarding the horse he concluded that his old favorite was dead. Well, he might as well be dead for all the average horseman knows, for he is buried away in an interior town called Winterset.

Felter's Hambletonian, a standard horse that was owned until his death at Davenport, Iowa, was another good animal that very few knew anything about. Lucy, 2:26¾, and Lady Tighe, 2:29, are Felter's representatives in the 2:30 list, and for a horse that had limited means in the stud, having died while a young horse, he makes a very good showing. What Felter would have accomplished had he been managed on a liberal plan is all conjecture, but the belief of many is that he would have proved himself to be one of the best young sires in Iowa.

Romulus, one of the most fashionably bred sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, at the era when an American Star cross was thought to be the great and positive source of speed, has spent the greater part of his life at Moline and Prophetstown, Ill., where he has enjoyed every opportunity that could be offered. This phlegmatic son of the Old Horse is thirteen years old, and during his life in the West has been a well-advertised horse; though proving a fortunate animal in the large lists of broodmares sent to his harem, Romulus has not given evidence that he is a sire of trotters, none of his produce having been able to get within the charmed circle. Still, it has proved a great blessing to Illinois and Iowa, this introduction of Romulus, with his rich heritage of blood, for out of his loins have sprung a strong, thrifty race of broodmares, and who, when bred to stallions of merit, have given fair promise to produce offspring that will do credit to the great family of which they are part.

Menelaus, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was originally purchased at a long price, and placed in the private stud of Wadsworth Bros. After their failure Menelaus was sold, and his present owner has shipped the stallion all over Illinois and Indiana, never leaving him at one place long enough to allow the breeding public an opportunity of watching his success. Almost anyone can guess the result of such a management, for the horse did not pay his way one-half of the time. Cleora, 2:18¾, Maggie F, 2:27, and Romeo, 2:29¾, are positive proofs that Menelaus is a sire of trotters. At present, this stallion is thought to be afflicted with an incurable disease. Should he by chance recover, it is to be hoped that his owner will place his services at some point where such a patronage as he deserves can be secured.

Though I have given but a hurried description of the eight stallions whose names I cited as illustrations, still this letter has assumed a weary length. A review of the successes and failures of these horses' career in the stud will satisfy any sane individual that it is utter folly to think of hiding one's light under a bushel and yet expect the world to notice its glare. I am thoroughly convinced of the great help to be derived from a liberal advertisement, held within bounds of the legitimate; and fully persuaded that a truly valuable stallion can in no wise receive harm by such a proceeding, though I do decry any attempt at sensationalism without the slightest grounds for such work, and trust all candid men will refrain from that method. COLUMBUS.

Tiskilwa, Ill., Feb. 19th.

An Act of Justice.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In the issue of *Turf, Field and Farm* of a late date there appears an article giving the credit of the development and performances of Wildflower and Bonita to Chas. Marvin. In justice to Henry McGregory, formerly of Detroit, Mich., and now in the employ of Mr. Wm. Corbitt, of San Mateo, Cal., I send you a short history of the colts and McGregory's connection with them. He commenced work at Palo Alto on or about the 1st. of December, 1880; previous to that time Wildflower was handled by the late H. R. Covey. Bonita and Marlet were still in the breaking stable and as soon as they were well broke they with Wildflower and the others were placed in Mr. McGregory's stable. At that time Wildflower had been driven a mile in 3:22. From that time, Dec., 1880, when the colts were yearlings until Sept., 1882, he was the sole trainer. He drove Wildflower as a two-year-old at Sacramento her first race, which she won, getting a record of 2:33. At San Francisco, Wildflower had a walk-over for the two-year-old stake. He next appeared behind the fleet filly, when he astonished the world by trotting a mile in 2:21. He afterwards drove her on exhibition one-quarter officially timed in 32 seconds. He started Marlet in the two-year-old stake at San Jose and got a record of 2:59¾; this colt he drove a mile at Palo Alto as a two-year-old in 2:29, and about two weeks before he was shipped East he trotted a mile at the same place as a three-year-old in 2:24½. He drove Wildflower, then three years old, a mile the same day without even clucking to her in 2:23¾. Of the six colts he handled, three beat 2:30 and two beat 2:40; the sixth one after being handled but a short time was turned out, she having grown so large that it was considered best to wait on her for a year. McGregory's success with Wildflower and Bonita was but a little over a year ago published in all the leading papers in the country, and if the *Turf, Field and Farm* had looked over their exchanges for that year they would not do him the injustice of placing the credit of the development and wonderful performances of these colts to one who never drove them until one week before they started East to fill their engagements. As Henry McGregory is well known both East and West, a man whose reputation is above reproach, I trust the *Turf, Field and Farm* will now give the credit to one who fairly earned it.

* * *

As a rule the pig is reared for the money that is in him. We may talk about cheap meats for the million as a necessity justifying the rearing of the swine, and persuade ourselves that the man is excusable who at this day places before his fellow men, as an article of diet, that which in olden times was rejected by an honored people as unfit for human food. Little difference, however, does it make to the man thus excused, whether we think of him as a philanthropist or as one engaged in leading mankind astray, so long as he has a fair profit on the pigs he rears, or on the pork products he can place on the market. If there were no money for him in the breeding and rearing of hogs he would not engage in the business. We find, however, that to nearly every farmer and cottager in the land there is a profit in pig raising, and so long as such is the case, we may expect to see this among the leading industries in civilized America.

The Rubber.

The general public knows comparatively nothing of a class of men who form an important feature, in their way, of the trotting turf. The rubber is a type of humanity that stands alone. In the majority of cases he is a man of nearly, or quite, middle age, and not infrequently his hair is tinted with the silver marks of time. His business is simply and solely to look after the trotter committed to his charge, and in some instances the position is one of considerable responsibility, although this is not often the case. When a horse has been "worked" during his preparation for the trotting campaign, or during its continuance, it is the duty of the rubber, upon the animal's return to the stable, to see that he is properly "done up," this term being used to signify the attentions which it is necessary that a trotter shall receive after the exertions of a heat in a race or a sharp "repeat." Of course, in cooling out a horse between the heats of a race, the operation is superintended by the driver, providing that personage be at liberty; but it is oftentimes the case at the great trotting meetings that a driver is engaged in two races on the same day, and as the horses in one class are called upon the track as soon as those in the preceding race have finished a heat, it is a physical impossibility for a driver to attend personally to the cooling-out of his horses. In these instances the responsibility must fall upon the rubber of the animal, unless, as is often the case in large stables, there is a head groom or rubber, who assumes the general management of affairs in the absence of the driver.

As a rule, rubbers are men of more than average education, their knowledge of the world and its ways having been acquired in the rough school of practical experience, but in their own sphere they are apt to be very bigoted and display that uniform pig-headedness that is so often a characteristic of men whose lives revolve in a very small circle, indeed. Between the rubber and the horse to whose wants he ministers there frequently exists an affection that is surprising. The rubber is, alas, too frequently inclined to inhulousness, and his invariable refuge at the time when liquor has all but rendered his faculties of no avail, is the stall of the animal with which he is associated. He will tumble in there at any hour of the day or night without the slightest fear of consequences, and very rarely, indeed, is his drunken confidence in his equine companion misplaced. Long years ago Geo. B. Mansur of this city owned a little chestnut stallion called General Grant that was one of the most vicious brutes imaginable. When sober, Grant's rubber would never enter the horse's stall without first taking ample precautions, in the shape of a whip or stick, to secure his personal safety; but, after filling up for a few hours with bad whisky, he would reel confidently into the stallion's stall and deposit himself at full length on the floor thereof. Then the horse, that would at other times have resented such an intrusion with teeth and hoofs, would shrink into one corner of the stall and gaze earnestly at the man, trembling all the time as if in the greatest fear. Hanmis, who is as vicious a little fellow as can be found, would never make a mean move towards "Old Mike," his rubber, during the time the little chestnut stallion was in Turner's stable. But perhaps the heartiest friendship that ever existed between man and horse was that between Goldsmith Maid and Charles Crocker, or "Old Charley," as he was universally known. For five years the old man never slept but two nights outside the mare's stall, the third inmate of the place being a little dog. It was "Old Charley's" habit, upon going to sleep for the night, to use as a pillow a small bag containing the mare's oats for the morning meal, and about 5 o'clock she was certain to come over to Charley's corner and poke away at the bag of oats with her nose, thereby saying, as plainly as words could have said, that it was breakfast time and she would like to be fed. With the dog, a fine specimen of the Scotch terrier, the Maid was on friendly terms, except when Charley would fondle and pet the animal in her presence, and then, jealousy getting the best of good nature, she would rush savagely at her companion and drive it out of the stall forthwith. After the Maid had retired from the turf and given birth to her first foal (a fine colt by General Washington, that was accidentally killed) Charley went down to Trenton, N. J., one day to see the old mare. The attendants warned him to be careful, saying that since the birth of her colt the Maid had been so cross that it was unsafe for anyone to approach her. The old man, learning where the mare was, placed himself where he could not be seen and called to her. The Maid, recognizing at once the voice of her old friend and companion, gave a joyful whinny, and started in the direction from whence the sound came. Instead of resenting any approach to her colt, as she had done with others, she ran her nose all over Charley, and called his attention in an unmistakable manner to her baby, of which she was as proud as any mother could be of her first born.

During a race in which his horse is engaged, the rubber is in his glory. Armed with a bucket of water and a sponge, he is ready to do any little odd jobs that may be required while the horses are warming up, to "sponge out" at the end of every five scorings, and when the heat is over he unchecks the tired trotter, relieves him with a dash of cold water between the ears, and a swallow of the same fluid from the ever-present bucket, and then leads him away to the stable.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

I have seen salt fed hogs for more than fifty years, and in the last twenty years have fed many heavy hogs, ranging from 300 to 600 pounds net. I fed them all liberally with salt; have never lost one nor has one been sick an hour. These hogs have been fattened in a close pen, and their principal food was corn meal made into a dough. This dough I have salted at least once a day. Sometimes my hogs would fail to clean out their trough; in that case I would put a handful of salt into my bucket, with some water, pour it into their trough, and they would lick it up with much relish. In addition to the salt, I feed coals from the stove. I make it a regular custom to feed coal, and it is astonishing what a quantity a hog will eat, and how healthy and robust it will make him. Let the hogs have plenty of salt and charcoal, and we shall hear less of the cholera.—*Southern Farmer.*

The practice with many of discarding old sows, and filling up from the young litter, is very unwise, provided the dams are of equal merit and breeding with the pigs. If, however, a young sow be kept till she is a year old, well fed in the meantime, before being bred, she will bring as strong and growthy pigs as the older sows. The notion that a sow should be bred early, that she should become a good suckler, is erroneous. Maturity in growth of the whole body is quite necessary to the development of the milk glands, and, as we have proved to our own satisfaction by sufficient test, a well-nourished sow, dropping her first litter at sixteen m[illegible] will, as stated, bring as good pigs as the older sows, quite as likely to have an ample supply of milk.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe, or advertise in tbe *Breeder and Sportsman*, can do so throngh our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House 1009 J street.

JUDGE HAYES ON THE THOROUGHBRED.

A letter from Judge Hayes of Clinton, Iowa, and which is copied from the *Turf, Field and Farm* will be found in this paper. The Judge takes a common sense view of the subject he treats and does not materially differ with us in opinion. It is just as essential that the proper thoroughbreds be chosen to obtain the benefit of the blood in the trotter as it is in tbe other families which are kept in trotting studs and to select a sire or dam merely because it is thoroughbred will result in many failures. There are numbers of tbe recognized trotting strains that have proven entirely worthless as the progenitors of fast trotters and it cannot be otberwise than that the blood-horse mnst be liable to the same uncertainty until tried. The thoronghbreds that have demonstrated a capacity to produce trotters have, in a majority of cases, had little opportunity to display their powers, and even after it was evident, have been neglected. Nearly twenty years ago there was a fast-trotting three-year-old in Chicago by Bonnie Scotland. He was altogether the fastest colt of his age in training tben, but owing to an attack of distemper which left him broken-winded he had to be thrown up. Had he sbown his capacity in public, it is likely that more attention would bave been awarded his sire as a trotting progenitor. But what may appear anomalous is the statement that a thoroughbred stallion located in a country where tbere are few thoroughbred mares has a better cbance to get fast trotters than when the reverse is the case. Not that the thoroughbred mares are lacking in tbe elements for tbe dams of fast trotters but owto tbe fact that their produce is destined for another field. And the more celebrated the stallion as a race horse getter the less chance there is for him to excel as a harness sire. It is doubtful if there was a single colt of Bonnie Scotland's which be got after his location in Tennessee, wbich had any trotting training, and tbe only ones we bave beard of were Scotland, the three-year-old mentioned, Dan Donaldson, and a chestnut gelding which John Muir sold in New York and which trotted a trial in 2:38. Mr. Kulz bad a pair of Bonnie Scotland's which he drove in his carriage which could sbow close to a three-minute gait witbout any track work. We owned a colt by Bonnie Scotland from a Knight of St. George mare, and she from Bellamira by imported Monarcb that was broken to harness at two years old and witb very little handling he could beat any colt of his age at Atwood Place wbere we had a large number in training. He died, unfortunately, before bis speed could be tested. Now the commingling of the blood of Blackbird througb his son A. W. Richmond and that of Bonnie Scotland througb his daughter Columbia, produced Columbine who showed a 2:36 gait at four years old, and Lady Richmond who was reported to have shown trials very fast. The logic of Judge Hayes is sound so far as the necessity for selection and his concluding sentence a sensible conclusion.

Blackbird only covered tbe mares known to be thoroughbred, Kitty Hunt by Alex. Churchill, and Polly Tompkins by Mirabeau. The former bad a colt, the latter was barren. The colt was taken to New York by the owner John Cannon, and driven by the side of a grey mare that had trotted to the pole in about 2:46, and for which Mr. Cannon paid $1,800. We rode with him several times behind the pair, and the colt could carry her off her feet in every brush. An injury to his back incapacitated him or we feel positive he would have made a good mark.

We think that Judge Hayes errs when he appends "mildly" to the benefit derived from the Trustee blood, as Exchequer, John Nelson and others give strong testimony in favor of it. Exchequer, a thoroughbred grandson shows Lucille (2:21) and Rigolette (2:23¾). John Nelson, a son, Nerea (2:23½, Aurora (2:27), Gov. Stanford (2:27¼).

THE AUCTION SALE.

It was a grand sale of trotting stock at the Oakland Park last Wednesday, and gave a great deal of encouragement to those that are engaged in breeding road and trotting horses on this coast. It proved that the breeding of the right sort will pay, and that animals of approved form and of the right blood will remunerate those who are engaged in breeding them. In another column will be found a list of the animals sold, buyers and prices, and the perusal will demonstrate that there is a general desire to buy stock of the description offered. There was a marked feature in the sale, viz., that those who bought were in the main men who are not largely engaged in breeding. The only exceptions were J. B. Haggin and L. J. Rose. The former bought Nourmahal, and Mr. Rose Sweetbriar. These are certainly fine additions to these fine breeding farms, and though old associations may have a tendency to warp the judgment and give an undne bias, tbere is not an untried mare in the United States that we would prefer to Nourmahal, and the form and breeding of Sweetbriar are just right for Sunny Slope. That the union of Sultan and Sweetbriar will result in high excellence is partially proved by a son which showed such a fine gait that there was a brisk contest to obtain him, and a few colts of the strain cannot fail to well repay the outlay. The other buyers showed a proper appreciation of pedigree, and tbose of fashionable blood bronght prices that proved that this essential feature is becoming better understood. The day is past when buyers of stock, the object being to breed trotters and road horses, sneer at the proof of a good ancestry, and the remark once so common, "—— the pedigree, show me the horse," seldom heard. Higb form is an inheritance, and those which show the most symmetrical proportions are the descendants of others which have been distinguished for tbe same characteristics. There never was a sale when the get of an untried stallion brought such high prices. This was in consequence of the form being satisfactory, and the buyers logically argued that with proper shape and the breeding of the right sort there was little risk of failure. The Steinways are a level lot of colts, and among the large number there were few, indeed, that were not worthy.

While the animals were superior, the sale was well-managed, and from the commencement there were judicious movements. The stock looked remarkably well, especially at this season of the year, the advertising was done so tboronghly that there was a general knowledge throughout the conntry of what was to be offered, and tbe result was a fine attendance. Admitting all tbese points and there remains the encouraging fact that there is still a horse market, and that in a few years it is only reasonable to anticipate that there will be a corresponding demand from other places.

NOMINATIONS IN THE TROTTING STAKES AT CHICAGO.

From what we can learn there has been a good many nominations made in the trotting stakes at tbe summer meeting, 1884, Chicago Driving Park. We predicted that tbere would be thirty nominations in the Ashland and Chicago Stakes of next year, and thougb many scoffed at the idea, and made the counter propbesy that Palo Alto would be the only representation of the Pacific Coast, from wbat we hear tbe sanguine guess is likely to be nearest the truth.

The engagements in Eastern stakes has a more direct bearing on tbe trotting interests now tban many are aware. It sbows tbat breeders have confidence in the merits of the stock they are rearing, and, notwithstanding the drawback of a journey of thousands of miles, tbey are willing to accept the handicap and try conclusions witb tbose more favorably situated in respect to propinquity.

Successful (and our confidence in this respect is abiding) then is tbe best certificate imaginable. To win after a railway ride over the biggest part of the continent, to pit the few from the Sunset Slope against tbe many from all of the breeding States, and hold the fort, or rather compel the surrender of the myriad of defenders, will be a token of merit which cannot be disputed. The advance guard gives words of encouragement. Not a battle lost when there was only a single champion, how can there be anything but victory when there are reinforcements behind. But it will not do to depend on what has been done, or abate one iota of the vigor which is necessary ere the commencement of the campaign. There must be constant endeavor. There mnst be continued work and a determination not to let anything interfere with the necessary preparation. There are four hundred and odd intervening days before the colts stakes of 1884 will be summoned, and not an available day should be lost in preparing for the contest. There mnst be a constant, unremiiting attention. Not an opportunity lost whicb will add to the chances. It is all bosh to decry the giving of fast work, absurd, nonsensical, to imagine that something is to be gained by breaks in the exercise. This old idea of "letting up" is an obsolete idea. The teachings of the past must be ignored when there is clearer light. That every one of these four hundred and odd days can be made use of to increase the vigor, perfect the gait, bring nerve and muscular force into the highest degree of perfection in the advantage we have. Throwing that aside and the advantage which overcomes all others is lost.

There is a higher stake to play for than the winning of stakes and wagers. The contest is sure to bring out the whole strength of our antagonists. Cute, persevering, indefatigable, not a move which can better their chances will be overlooked, every effort conceivable made to strengthen their position. The whole trotting world will watch witb eagerness the result.

The acknowledged supremacy gained in the last two years will nerve the defeated to unusnal exertions, and this will excite an interest never before felt in trotting races. The number of nominations from California will give tbe opportunity to claim that it is an equal fight. Should there be twenty in the Ashland Stakes for 1884 from this Coast and two hundred from all other sections the ten per cent. will give the chance to say that it is a fair trial. This we do not find fault with if every man who has a colt engaged will realize the importance of giving it the attention it ought to have. In all probability there is not one individnal who is not in a more favorable position to give this care than we, and should it prove that the preaching and practice do not tally it must be ascribed to adverse circumstances beyond control. With one nomination there is just the same cause for unremitting attention than if there were half a score, Every day mnst be made the means of progressing toward tbe desired point. There must be contentment at a fair degree of advance. But to keep an improving rate it is necessary that there should be constant study. If the colt does not improve there are causes which it must be the endeavor to discover. When there is a retrograde movement be assured that something is wrong, and that something usually discernable to one who will seek with diligence, and award with discrimination.

"Turning out" is a favorite course of proceedure when the trouble baffles the penetration of the trainer, but "just as sure as eggs is eggs" that course will not answer with colts that are to trot in three-year-old stakes in 1884. And it may be that when the necessity for constant work in order to insure constant improvement is realized, there will be an increase of attention to discover the ailment, and a better remedy than a complete cessation of exercise. This, of course, only applies to cases where tbere is not an apparent injury. Should there be lameness, or an accident likely to be aggravated with work, sucb as a blow to the knee or shin, or cntting of the quarter, or a strain, etc., rest is imperative.

With care, however, these accidents are not so likely to occur, as a lack of improvement from hitching, single-footing, shortening of the stride, pulling, driving on one rein, irritability, unsteadiness, loss of speed and some other things of the same nature, and which can usually be remedied by a change in the management.

It may be premature to discuss the question before tbe actual standing of tbe stakes is known, though as every person who has made a nomination is aware bow he stands, we earnestly urge them to commence to prepare for the fight at once, and never slacken an effort from this time henceforward.

The moment the President and Directors of tbe State Agricultural Society became aware of the objectionable features incorporated in the trotting stake for two year-year-olds tbe order was given to the Secretary to withdraw it.

The error came from a misunderstanding, and as the matter was treated fully in the paper of last week there is no necessity for further comments.

We felt fully assured that when tbe explanation came it would be satisfactory, and such is proven to be correct. When tbere is a regular meeting of the Board it is likely that several trotting colt stakes will be opened for discussion at the fair this fall.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

There is no question that the error of the *Turf, Field and Farm* in relation to the education of Wildflower, Bonita, Marlet and others arose from Mr. Marvin having Wildflower and Marlet in charge when he made the Eastern trip. The letter from * * * corrects the error, and places the credit where it properly belongs.

There is not a particle of doubt that Mr. Marvin would have done the same if his attention had been called to the article.

With the number of colts in training at Palo Alto several men are required to teach them, and the pupils which were under the charge of McGregory are the best recommendations as to his efficiency as a tutor.

A very remarkable thing in Wildflower was the lowering of 3:22 as a yearling to the 2:21 of a year later. This should be an incentive to those who have colts which did not show as well as some others in their yearling form, for the comparatively slow youngster when one and two years old may be the crack of the three-year-olds.

The Daniel Cook Sale.

The auction sale of the stock of the late Daniel Cook took place at the Oakland Trotting Park last Wednesday, and was the occasion of a grand gathering of horse fanciers and solid citizens, and was notable for the presence of many gentlemen as bidders and buyers who have not heretofore evinced any interest in the well-bred horse. Mr. Sam Whitehead wielded the baton. The following list of sales includes the principal numbers in the programme, several roadsters and some utility stock being sold in addition. The total proceeds were about $35,000.

1. Nellie Irvington, bay mare, foaled 1877, by Irvington, dam Lady Allen, gandam Peanuts. Stinted to Del Sur. D. McCarthy.....$210 00
2. Lady Slasher, bay mare, foaled 1867, bred by A. Mailliard Esq., Bordentown, New Jersey. Ay Slasher, by Childe Harrold, by imported Sovereign, by Emilius, Sarah Washington, etc. Lady Slasher's dam by Vermont Hambletonian. Stinted to Steinway. S. Gamble..... 200 00
3. Ohita, iron grey mare, foaled 1860, by Nutwood, first dam Maud M, by Stockbridge Chief Jr., second dam by Belmont. J. S. Steinberger..... 370 00
4. Nourmahal, brown mare, foaled 1863, by Simpsou's Blackbird, first dam, white mare, brought from Cleveland, O. to Iowa; second dam by Spotted Ranger, called an Arabian. Stinted to Steinway. J. B. Haggin..... 350 00
5. Carrie Clay, grey mare, foaled 1876, by Coaster —Calypso by Mambrino Chief. S. Hart..... 640 00
6. Crazy Jane, sorrel mare, foaled 1868, by John Nelson. Mr. Nielson..... 107 50
7. Kishemcower, bay mare, foaled 1872, by Hamlet —Jennie, by Star Davis. M. Biggs..... 585 00
8. Kity, brown mare, by Speculation—Kitty Mills, by Burr's Washington. M. Carter..... 265 00
9. Gilda, chestnut mare, thoroughbred, by imported Mango—Juliet, by imported Sovereigu. Stinted to Steinway. J. Newman..... 145 00
1. Grapevine, bay mare, foaled 1867, by Whipple's Hambletonian. Stinted to Steinway. S. Hart..... 475 00
11. Fannie Malone, bay mare, foaled in 1866, by Niagara—Fannie Wickham, by imported Herald. Stinted to Steinway. C. O'Connor..... 220 00
12. Dazzle, chestnut mare, foaled 1870, by Billy Golddust—by Jehu, a son of Sherman Black Hawk. Stinted to Steinway. M. Bulger..... 330 00
13. Softly, bay mare, by Speculation—Lady Softly. Stinted to Steinway. J. C. Cousins..... 170 00
14. Leah, bay mare, foaled 1868, by Woodford Mambrino—by Alexander's Abdallah. Stinted to Steinway. S. Hart.....1180 00
15. Sciatica, iron grey mare, foaled 1873, by Shiloh —imported Lady Egerton, by Ratan. Stinted to Steinway. E. Newland..... 135 00
16. Katie G, bay mare, foaled 1878, by Electioneer. —Fannie Malone, by Niagara. Stinted to Steinway. S. Hart.....1000 00
17. Brnnette, brown mare, foaled 1867, by Rifleman—Fannie Fraser by Bertrand. Stinted to Del Sur. J. L. Jones..... 300 00
18. Imogene, bay mare, foaled 1876, by Norwood, —by American Star. Stinted to Del Sur. A. T. Hatch 410 00
19. Lady Dudley, sorrel mare, foaled 1869, by Tom Dudley—by Bertrand, Jr. Stinted to Steinway. J. H. Teunent..... 200 00
20. Maguire Mare, brown mare, foaled 1870, said to be by a Morgan Horse out of a Black Hawk mare. D. McCarthy..... 135 00
21. Lady Winkley bay mare, foaled 1866, by Signal —by Illinois Medoc. Stinted to Steinway. C. O'Connor 130 00
22. Ellen Swigert, brown mare, foaled 1872, by Swigert—Blondina, by Mambrino Chief. Stinted to Steinway. M. Biggs.....1250 00
23. Petaluma, sorrel mare, by Belmont. Stinted to Zeta-Phi, by Monday. — Bergelin..... 25 00
24. Sweetbriar, bay mare, foaled 1875, by Thorndale—Ulster Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Stinted to Steinway. L. J. Rose.....1300 00
25. Maud M, gray mare, foaled 1868, by Stockbridge Chief Jr.—by Belmont. Stinted to Steinway. J. C. Wolfekill..... 350 00
26. Tiffany Mare, bay mare, ——, the dam of Gibraltar. Stinted to Steinway. A. T. Hatch..... 275 00
27. Phaceola, roan mare, foaled 1877, bred by L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal.; by Silverthreads—Minnehaha. Stinted to Steinway. S. Hart.....1075 00
28. Ella Elmo, chestnut mare, foaled 1879, by Seale's Elmo—Maud M, by Stockbridge, Jr. Stinted to Corbitt's Arthurton. J. Walkington..... 205 00
29. Ella Patchen, iron gray mare, foaled May 12, 1877, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.—Maud M, by Stockbridge Chief, Jr. Stinted to Steinway. D. McCarthy..... 315 00
30. Annie Laurie, bay mare, foaled 1877, by Echo—by Jack Hawkins. Stinted to Steinway. S. Hart.... 830 00
31. Maud, gray mare, foaled —, pedigree unknown. Stinted to Grand Central. J. L. Jones..... 155 00
32. Norfolk Mare, bay mare, foaled 1873, by Norfolk, dam unknown. Stinted to Steinway. J. S. Burpee..... 170 00
33. Ellen, chestnut mare, foaled —, by Jack Hawkins, dam unknown. Stinted to Steinway. A. W. Glass..... 145 00
34. Contra, bay filly, foaled 1879, by Electioneer, —Mrs. Newby, by Cheatham. A. J. Talbot..... 162 50
35. Lady Budd, chestnut mare, foaled ——, by Belmont, dam unknown. Stinted to Steiuway. E. Newland..... 200 00
36. George Wiley, black colt, foaled April 16, 1881, by Elmo—Tom Maguire mare. W. T. Coleman..... 260 00
38. Graves, chestnut gelding, foaled 1871, by Whip-Hambletonian—Rose Austin. H. Washburn.....1510 00
39. Danville, bay gelding, foaled April 18, 1881, by Whipple's Hambletonian—by Speculation. W. T. Coleman..... 425 00
40. Victory, chestnut gelding, foaled March 20, 1884, by Whipple's Hambletonian—Katie Tricks. W. T. Coleman..... 510 00
41. Dew Drop, iron grey gelding, foaled May 7, 1880, by Echo—Sciatica, by Shiloh. Dr. Dutch..... 210 00
41. Allie Whipple, bay gelding, foaled April 7, 1880, by Whipple's Hambletonian—Martha Washingson. Dr. Dutch..... 765 00
43. Redwood, bay gelding, foaled 1867, by Kentucky Hunter—by Belmont. D. McCarthy..... 355 00
44. Costa, iron grey colt, foaled April 17, 1882, by Steinway—Carrie Clay, by Coaster. S. Hart..... 650 00
45. Clermont, chestnut colt, foaled May 8, 1882, by Steinway—Lady Dudley, by Tom Dudley. M. F. Tarpey..... 200 00
46. Belnor, bay colt, foaled April 22, 1881, by Strathmore—Carrie Clay, by Coaster. S. Hart.....1880 00
47. Standard, bay colt, foaled May 12, 1881, by Steinway—Maud M, by Stockbridge Chief Jr., W. T. Coleman..... 640 00
48. Constantine, dark bay colt, foaled March 28, 1882, by Steinway—Kitty by Speculation. J. H. Kimball..... 400 00
49. Cleon, brown colt, foaled March 19, 1882, by Steinway—Nourmahal, by Simpson's Blackbird. John Ryan..... 480 00
50. Capri, brown colt, foaled March 13, 1882, by Jas. Lick—Lady Budd, by Belmont. Entered in Embryo Stakes 1884, 1885. A. J. Zane..... 145 00
51. Clovis, brown colt, foaled April 27, 1882, by Sultan—Sweetbriar, by Thorndale. Entered in Embryo Stake. 1884, 1885. S. Hart..... 720 00
52. Conde, chestnut stallion, foaled March 6, 1882, by Abbotsford—Katie Tricks. Entered in Embryo Stake 1883, 1884, 1885. W. T. Coleman..... 525 00
53. Crecy, bay stallion, foaled April 22, 1882, by Abbotsford—Softly, by Speculation. Entered in Embryo Stakes 1883, 1884, 1885. W. T. Coleman... 255 00
54. Coligny, bay stallion, foaled May 3, 1882, by Echo—Tiffany Mare. Entered in Embryo Stakes 1884, 1885. Cal. Reames..... 190 00
55. Crisis, chestnut stallion, foaled April 9, 1882, by Alexander—Gilda, by imported Mango. Entered in Embryo Stakes 1885. W. T. Coleman..... 240 00
56. Gipsey Huntington, chestnut mare, foaled April 22, 1874, by Geo. C. Gorham—Kate, by son of Belmont..... 325 00
57. Collette, dark chestnut filly, foaled April 6, 1881, by Steinway—Nourmahal. Entered in Embry Stake, 1884. S. Hart..... 790 00
58. Princess, dark bay filly, foaled April 10, 1881, by Administrator—Priceless, by Volunteer. Entered in Embryo Stake, 1883, 1884. C. Derby.....2170 00
59. Zola, chestnut filly, foaled April 15, 1881, by Steinway—Fanny Malone. Entered in Embryo Stake 1874. M. Carter.....1660 00
60. Charity, bay filly, foaled April 15, 1881, by Steinway—Kishemcower, by Hamlet. Entered in Embryo Stake 1884. J. H. White..... 750 00
61. Hortense, bay filly, foaled April 11, 1881, by Abbotsford—Crazy Jane, by John Nelson. Entered in Embryo Stake 1883, 1884. W. T. Coleman..... 400 00
62. Anna Titus, bay filly, foaled May 10, 1881, by Echo—Tiffany Mare. M. Carter..... 470 00
63. Solo, gray filly, foaled April 14, 1881, by Steinway—Sciatica, by Shiloh. John King..... 300 00
64. Capella, bay filly, foaled March 29, 1882, by Steinway—Kishemcower, by Hamlet. Entered in Embryo Stake 1885. J. C. Wolfskill..... 600 00
65. Clito, bay filly, foaled May 1, 1882, by Steinway—Maud M, by Stockbridge Chief Jr. Martin Welch..... 300 00
66. Casa, roan filly, foaled March 22, 1882, by Steinway—Sciatica, by Shiloh. C. Kiernan..... 170 00
67. Corolla, bay filly, foaled April 3, 1882, by Steinway—Lady Winkley, by Signal. Entered in Embryo Stakes 1884, 1885. J. C. Wolfskill..... 300 00
68. Colima, chestnut filly, foaled March 15, 1882, by Whipple's Hambletonian—Ellen, by Jack Hawkins. Entered in Embryo Stake 1885. M. Carter.... 316 00
69. Nell Gould, bay mare, foaled 1877, by Elmo—Fannie Howard, by Patchen Vernon. H. D. Barrett..... 240 00
70. Bonny Blink, sorrel mare, foaled 1877, by Antelope—Mrs. Newby by Cheatham. D. McCarthy... 95 00
71. Gazelle, sorrel mare, foaled 1876, by Antelope —Mrs. Newby. D. McCarthy..... 105 00
72. Maud H, light bay mare, foaled 1877, by The Moor—Katydid, by Fireman. C. Derby..... 400 00
73. Credential, bay filly, foaled 1879, by Jae. Monroe—Brnnette, by Rifleman. Geo Morrow..... 155 00
74. Bonny Kate, sorrel filly, foaled 1879, by Jas. Monroe—Bonny Blink, by Antelope. M. Stern..... 185 00
75. Dido, bay filly, foaled 1879, by Jas. Monroe—Herman. Dr. Harrison..... 215 00
76. Black Susie, black mare, by McCracken's Black Hawk—by Belmont. D. Shay..... 100 00
77. Brown Bess, brown mare, by McCracken's Black awk—unknown. Jacob Smith..... 85 00
79. Cope, bay gelding, foaled 1879, by Jas. Monroe—Petaluma. H. Flavel..... 125 00
80. Henry Seale, iron grey gelding. foaled 1879, by Elmo—Lady Winkley. Harry Moore..... 265 00
81. Fire Fly, bay filly, foaled 1879, by Jas. Monroe —Black Susie. P. Chatterton..... 145 00
82. Barney, chestnut colt, foaled 1882, by Barney's Hambletonian—Norman mare. Frank Joseph..... 80 00
83. John, bay gelding, foaled 1880, by Gen. Grant Jr.—Ellen. D. McCarthy..... 100 00
84. Cholera, bay colt, foaled 1882, by Jas. Lick—Dove. J. L. Jones..... 90 00
85. Birdy, bay filly, foaled 1879, by Jas. Monroe—Birdy, by a son of Belmont. J. Lutzinger..... 215 00
86. Lottie, brown filly, foaled 1879, by Jas. Monroe —Maud. Kline Broe..... 115 00
87. May B, iron grey filly, foaled 1881, by the Baldwin Horse—Norman mare. John Hendricks..... 65 00
88. Chancellor, iron grey filly, foaled 1882, by James Lick—Patchen mare. G. Burnett..... 85 00

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 129.)

cular neck and yet tapering nicely to throttle, a cleanly cut head denoting intelligence, and with placid eye showing that his disposition is all right, there is a combination of good qualities that make him a desirable horse in almost any place. His record of 2:30 which gives him a place among the "standard sires" was not a measure of his epeed. His former driver, A. L. Hinds, informs us that he is confident there were times when he could have driven him very close to 2:25, and, as he trotted one half-mile in a heat of two miles in 1:13 in a race that does not appear to be an over-sanguine estimate. Mr. Hinds also states that he never drove a horse that would rate along more steadily, and his endurance as shown by the race of nine heats which he won at Oakland as a five-year-old, and the race at heats of two miles with Red Cross and Bullet, was first-class.

There is no question that the union of Billy Hayward and the Poscora mare, dam of Poscora Hayward, Dr. Pardee's chestnut horse, Buena Poscora, and Poscora Belle was a grand "nick," and that these are the bright, particular stars of the family. This does not detract from the merits of the others of different maternal connections, adding to the luster and giving them additional value. As Mr. Pierce is the owner of the dam, still vigorous, and Buena Poscora and Poscora Belle, he has a good deal of interest in the Haywards, and with such representations he should be well satisfied. There is not a member of that family that has not the fast-trotting knack and as we find it in a large majority of the get of their sire it is an established trait. In 1877 Alonzo trotted the nine-heat race alluded to and in which were Kirat, Pat Hunt, Vashti, Lady Lightfoot, Gray Steel and Alice Garrett. It was a remarkable race throughout and showed the winner to be as staunch as his sire.

In 1878 he won three races, one of these being at seven heats. In these he beat Patchen Girl, Belle, Prophet and Alice Garrett. In 1879 he trotted a remarkable race, although he was beaten. It was at the time General U. S. Grant visited Oakland Park. Pete won the first heat in 2:28, Alonzo winning the second in 2:30, Pete distanced. He won the third in 2:32½, and then fought the battle to the end, being second in the sixth and seventh heat, the race won by Volunteer.

At the San Jose fair in that year he beat Zero and San Juan Belle, winning the first, third and fourth heats in 2:34, 2:35½, 2:33¾; Zero the second, which it was evident the driver of Alonzo did not care about getting, in 2:36¾. He won the first and second heats at Petaluma, his old antagonist, Volunteer, winning the race, but this may have resulted from his driver taking umbrage at the action of the judges in not giving him the fifth heat, and sending him to the stable. This was the last year that Alonzo was trained, since that time having been used on the road. In this place he is hard to beat, being pleasant to handle, safe in any position, and "no road is too long for him."

Before we close this brief sketch we again call attention to the portraiture, as it is such a correct representation of the horse.

BASE BALL.

Rice and Harlow Boyle will make their reappearance on the diamond with the California Club, after an absence of over three years. Both are good and reputable players.

A benefit has been tendered Jim McDonald. Piercy, Denny and Smith of Knickerbocker fame, will guard the bases on that occasion. They will be well guarded.

Court Commissioner J. J. Mone has been siezed by the base ball fever and will preside over the destinies of the Niantics.

A nine composed exclusively of insurance men has been organized and will probably join one of the Leagues.

Frank Smith, formerly short stop of the Californians, will resume his position between the bases this season.

Percy Jacobus and David Rich, the stockbroker, are doing considerable quiet work for the Oakland clubs.

The Renos, under the management of Hennessy, promise to make it lively for the other clubs.

Denny and Irwin leave for the East during the latter portion of March.

The Nationals will be managed by Edwin Morris.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

T. T. Unkless, Petaluma:

Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah), bay horse, foaled 1854, bred by John H. Sykes, Lennox, Madison County, N. Y., by Broken Legged Kentucky Hunter; dam's pedigree unknown. Brought to California in 1861 and died in July, 1871.

The Eastern Agents of the Associated Press have sent several dispatches over the wires during the past week announcing that Gov. Stanford will send a stable of thoroughbreds to campaign in the East this year. What facilities these reporters enjoy for obtaining information we know not, for if Gov. Stanford has any such intention he has not made it known at Palo Alto.

Spring Race Meeting.—The nominations and entries in stakes and purses for Spring Meeting of Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association closed on Thursday. The indications are that the list will be full, but the date of closing too recent to give the entries this week.

POULTRY.

Modern Artificial Hatching and Hatching Apparatus.

Part III.—Incubators.

Modern incubators may be divided iuto two well-defined classes—the hot-air and the hot-water. Heat is generated for nearly all of them from coal-oil. In the hot-air macbiues the heated air is separated from the fumcs of the burning oil and projected upon the eggs without other medium for carrying it; in the hot-water, heat is couveyed from tbe lamp to the eggs by means of heated water. In tbe bot-air machines tbe temperatnre is supposed to be kept uniform either by opening and closing a valve or its equivalent in the throttle leading from the heat-produciug device to the eggs, or by increasing and diminishiug the consumption of fuel; in tbe hot-water this regulation is supposed to be accomplished by openiug and closiug valves in flues over the eggs, and, in some, by increasing aud diminishing the consumption of fuel as well, the devices by which these movements are automatically actuated, or supposed to be, being far more numerous than any otber requisites in hatching machines. (In my remarks I shall purposely avoid commeut ou the priuciples of machines without automatic regulating apparatus, for without snch, to a vast majority of people they are useless. My idea of this feature of au incubator is a machine which, no matter how excellent its other points, is impracticable unless it will run witbout attention for twenty-four hours at least, if called upon, after having been properly provided and adjusted, maiutaimng heat at the eggs, even though there be a considerable variation in the temperature of the room meantime, to within one or two degrees of a given point. This is necessary for sleeping-time and mauy contiugencies.) In bot-air machines humidity is supplied either by charging the heated air with moisture before reaching the egg-chamber or by placing the eggs on damp sand or its equivalent; iu the hot-water, by sprinkling once or twice daily and by evaporation of water from pans, sponges, etc., under them.

It is a well-known principle in natural philosophy that a body of air heated (and therefore rarefied and expanded, more than that which surrouuds it, seeks a higher position, with force varying according to the intensity to which it is heated and the height to which it is carried in a column without being absorbed or diffused. This principle, while it is of the greatest utility in accomplishing desired results in an incubator, if nsed to the best advantage, is oue which renders hot air an exceedingly capricious aud ungovernable thing to handle if not thoroughly understood. If heat be introduced into one end of a box, for instauce, and it is attempted to take it across to the opposite end without other medium for carrying it, aud maintain the same temperature on the entire lower part of the box, it could be more nearly accomplished by generating heat considerably below the box, and, taking advantage of the upward pressure created before entering, carrying it quickly across the chamber. But even then it would be impossible to accomplish well what is desired for the purposes of incubation, for, upon enteriug the box, most of the heat would rush to the top, and, no matter whether the point of exit be located at the top or bottom of the opposite end, the heated air could uot he made to move across uniformly at the bottom, where the eggs in an incubator must lie, though it could be approximately at the top, were that their proper location. Many incubators have been made on this principle, but are imperfect. Heated air eeeks the highest point in a chamber as unerringly as it does elsewhere; and to maintain the same temperature on the upper surface of eggs resting on or near the bottom, and where air must flow to secure the proper couditions, is simply impossible. If the openings for outgo of air be located near the level of the eggs, heat introduced at the opposite end, near the same level, would very nearly describe a semi-circle in crossiug, the central point of which would be at the top of the box, leaving the middle portion at the bottom without the proper circulation of air, and the whole surface without uniformity. Should it be attempted to carry heated air across the egge in a thin sheet, by constructing the top of the chamber close to the eggs, an approximation to uniformity in temperature could only be attained for a short distance, and that by the consumption of too much fuel, by reason of the great quantity of air which it would be necessary to heat to carry it qnickly enough across, in proportion to the number of eggs under it; and here would also come in an objectiou which can only be understood by the novice after other important reqnisites in au incubator are treated of—the heat-governing and registering apparatus. No matter what particular shape a machine may be made in, the results are nearly the same if heat be introduced at the side; and as it must be applied to the upper surface of tbe eggs, it follows that only one more place remains to us for its entrance iu a hot-air iucubator—the top. Few machines of which I have knowledge thus apply heat, and each have other widely differing principles. In the class of machiues I have meutioned, which admit air by the opening of a valve, the accumulation of heat in the generating apparatus causes a blast of hot air to be thrown into the egg-chamber, equilibrium being thus destroyed and partly recovered at each successive opeuing and closing. Iu this manuer mnch more heat is generated, and consequently more fuel is consumed, than is necessary (the portion not allowed to enter the machiue being lost iu the room), to say nothing of defective diffnsion in the egg-chamber. The best way to run these machiues would be to use tbe least combustion that would maintaiu maximum heat; but as the temperature of all ordiuary rooms varies greatly every few houre, the impracticability of such adjustmeut of consumption of oil is apparent. In these incubatore the flow of air is completely cut off at intervals, so that considerable of the timo no air at all passes into tbe egg-chamber or from it.

In the hot-water machines dead heat could be quite evenly distributed by a proper circulation of water over the eggs, but next we must consider the question of a correct circulation of air, besides other grave obstacles. Let us always remember that *heat rises*. To obtain sufficient of it at tho surface of eggs, without being compelled to accumulate more in the water than is compatible witb economy, tho chamber over eggs in such machines is necessarily somewhat shallow—that is, the water must bo near the eggs; yet the difference between the heat of the water and hatching heat at the eggs ie very considerable, and as there is in such a machine no means of forcing heat downward, except by direct radiation, the consequence is that every half inch iu height in the chamber represents a marked difference in temperature. Circulation of air in this class of machines is limited almost wholly to what is produced in the regulation of heat, while allowing a portion of heated air to escape upward through the opening of a valve in the flue before alluded to, and the small amount produced by any leakage around such a valve. Tbe sensitive motor of tbe automatic governmeut must he above the eggs, below the water, and consequently in different heat from that at the egg-level, aud it follows that the eggs may be materially cooled or beated before tbe regulation of heat is affected by the opening or closing of the valve. The regulating device in such a coustruction is influenced both by the beat from above aud by the eggs and colder air below, each being changeable in its relations to the otber, according to the proportion of heat diffused from the bottom of the tank and the temperature of the room outside. Perhaps this may be more plainly stated by sayiug that beat is radiated from the water to uncertain distances downward, according to the beat in the tank and the coldness of the room. As iu the case of tbe bot-air-valve machines, the best results would be obtained by keeping heat in the water in proportion to the temperature of tbe room, and in most machines this would be equally impracticable, for reasons which will be shown hereafter. Tbe eggs in such incubators are placed upon bars, wire cloth and other open-bottomed drawers of different kinds, and when tbe valve above them opens, a body of hot air rushes upward and out, drawing in a corresponding body of cold air about and between them. Eggs are cooled by beiug exposed twice a day iu the process of turning, to sufficiently imitate the hen in this particular, and such successive heatiug and cooling of eggs is derogatory to correct conditions and consequently harmful. Devices have been used in some machines to temper tbe air before reaching the eggs; but air should uot be drawn to the bottom of the eggs nor upward between them at all. The gases which are constantly generating are somewhat heavier than air, and falling as they are generated, vitiate the air which is being drawn upward. The sballow chamber makes it almost impossible to correctly measure heat witbin it. A thermometer laid horizoutally will not register accurately. Tbe mercury will rise correctly enough, as that is by expansion; but when it contracts in falling, it has nothing but its own cohesion to draw the column back, and it is not to be depended upon. In some of these hot-water machines a thermometer is inserted by means of a vertical flue through the tank, the bulb being at the eggs, but tbe stem of tbe thermometer is heated much warmer near tbe tank and iu passing through it than at the bulb, and the distance is so short that a very perceptible difference is made in the registering—not uniformly, however, for, as I said before, the heat in the water must vary to produce approximate and governable heat in the egg-chamber. A short thermometer, without metallic connections, set with the stem somewhat elevated, will give the nearest approach to correctness possible in such machines.

The most absurd of all contrivances in this line I have ever seen is one where a tank of water is placed over drawers with perforated or wire-cloth bottoms, one placed above the other. The proper conditions cannot be maintained in such a contrivance. Heat must be applied from *above*, and if the lower drawer has no more than the right temperature, what must be that of the upper? This is not all. The keeping of the lower sides of the eggs in the topmost trays materially cooler than the upper is out of the question.

No machines of the hot-water class I have yet seen have been so constructed as to prevent their becoming "air-bound," that is, air collects in the pipes or tauks, and, forming impassable air-cushions, the circulation is impeded or stopped altogether. Between the lamp or boiler and the point of stoppage the water will become much hotter than that between the stoppage and the "return" or "cold" pipe which leads back to the boiler, resulting iu destroying the evenness of heat under the tank or pipes, aud the eggs suffer. This is liable to occur at any time.

A great hut avoidable fault in this class is the large quantity of water used in the tanks of most of them, presumably to "keep the heat even," as I have been told. Just how it is expected to accomplish this I have not been informed; but it must he supposed that the iuventors calculated that outside variation could not so immediately affect the eggs if such large body were used. I will endeavor to show that tbe reverse is frequently the effect. Supposing we have a machine so constructed, running in weather like that of the preseut winter, when there has been a great difference in temperature between the days and nights. The water in our machine has about the proper temperature to maintain correct beat iu the egg-chamber and allow of the opening and closing of the escape valve so as to produce the best distributiou of heat possible through the day. During the night the outside air becomes much colder, so fast does the cold increase that our great body of water cauuot be heated fast enough to counteract its effect for a long time. Through the entire night the valve over the eggs has been closed, and the lamp has been burniug at its best, yet the heat at the eggs has beeu several degrees too low. Just before the time the sun has warmed the atmosphere, in the morning, the water in the tauk has become hot enough to raise the heat at the eggs to the desired point. As the room becomes warmer the valve opens and closes automatically for a time, but finally, with further increase of heat iu the room, it remains open altogether. The heat in the tank is so great that, combined with that from the room, the temperature in the egg-chamber rises, in spite of the open valve and low flame, perhaps, and we are compelled to opeu its doors to prevent our eggs from cookiug. Experience and great care can partly obviate this, but a much more sensible plan would be to make the tank very shallow in the first place; then the small body of water could be quickly heated aud kept up to the requirements, by an automatic increase of flame at the lamp, aud, reversely, when outside heat iucreased, the lower blaze which would automatically succeed would permit the quick cooling of the water and correspondiug results. The inventors of such machines must be sadly deficient in physics did they not know that as much heat is radiated from the surface of a thin sheet of water as from that of a thick one, if the same temperature is maintained in both.

But after all, the most serious objection I entertain toward hot-water machiues, because it seems to me to be a radical defect, lies in the concentration of heat under the flue or flues when the valve or valves open to allow heated air to rush upward. When this occurs, cold air rushes in, as explained, at the bottom, from all quarters, and the hot air which was in the corners, as well as all parts of the machiue, is concentrated directly under these flues. The corners and sides of such an incubator are much the hardest to equalize the heat in at the best, and this device for governiug the general temperature destroys the last chance of equilibrium at every successive escape of hot air. Had the facilities for measuriug heat in these machines been as good as in the hot-air incubators, this all but fatal defect would have beeu generally known yeare ago—I presume it *has* heen known to many beside myself, but I have never heard the matter spoken of, nor have I seen it in print. So we observe that eveuness in heat in hot-water machinee is not affected by vertical disturbances alone, but by horizoutal as well, at the eame time and hy the same meaus.

The application of moisture is very a important and interesting consideration, and in thie respect the hot-air machines have the advantage. Chargiug the air with moisture before coming to the eggs does very well, yet the plan is not eo perfect as placiug the eggs on damp sand. As the only moieture the eggs receive, by the former plan, comes in the air, it follows that more or less moisture is administered, according to tbe amount of hot air passed to the eggs, which amount is variable according to the temperature in the room, the least, however, being sufficient ventilation for the eggs in a good machine. The eggs, remember, must be in the same heat, consequently evaporation from them is at work at all times equally, whether the equivalent in moist air is furnished or not. Continuous and even application of humidity is therefore exceedingly desirable. If the eggs are on moist sand they are in an envelope of humidity at all times very nearly the same, as the sand is heated in its proper proportion, if the machine is properly proportioned, as well as the eggs, and by the same application of heat. Other important objects are attained by sand—the keeping of the *bottom* side of the eggs cooler than the top, tbe perfect bed on which to handle and place eggs, and the economy in space attained.

In bot-water machines dependence is placed on sprinkliug once or twice a day, and upon placing pans of cold water under and near tbe eggs, to keep the lower sides cooler and to aid in maiutaining moisture. Humidity produced by sprinkling is entirely evaporated in a short time, and all that the eggs in such a machine receive otberwise is quite inefficient.

Much ingenuity has been shown in automatic heat governors. The clock work, valves, etc., in use are far too numerous for enumeration, and are, besides, much tbe least difficult and interesting features. Any clever mechanic could easily adapt and properly attach a good original principle when once understood. The heart of every system for the purpose is the sensitive device which must be in the egg-chamber, close to the eggs, and which must in some manner effect tbe opeuing and closiug of valves or tbe difference in consumption of fuel, or both. The commonest form of this instrument is tbe "tbermostat," formed of strips of two or more materials of differing susceptibility to expausion in heat, riveted together their entire length, the tongue thus formed being rigidly fastened at one end and free at the other. Considerable tact has been used in rechristeuiug this device, and we have it under a great variety of names. It will easily be understood that it "warps" one way or the other, according to the temperature in which it is placed. In some machines direct connection is made with the "escape" of clockwork, and in others the circuit of an electric battery is opened and closed, the energy supplied by the battery either actuating the "escape" or accomplishing its ends direct, without the aid of clockwork. The great fault of most of these devices is the large amount of snbstance to be heated through to do the work. Motion and power are required, and it is just here that electricity, that wonderful and much-abused agent, lends its aid. The variatiou of, say, half a degree, in a temperature of about 105 degrees Fahr., cannot be expected to produce much motion or much force from anything, but it is quite sufficient to alternately separate and join two pieces of platinum, and, with the aid of electricity, that is all that is required. By this ageut it is made possible to so construct a motor that, being of slight substance, heat or cold has its ultimate effect upon it quickly. There need be no great variation, if it be only quick, sure and uniform.

The eare of electric batteries of incubators has been, it seems to me, a sort of bugaboo to people in general, and the sellers of incubators without electrical connections have not heen slow to make the most of this senseless superetitiou. When I commenced the use of electricity for the purpose I had uot the slightest knowledge of a battery; I have since run four kinds of incubators with electricity, and I never yet lost au egg thereby. I regard the electric battery as by far the most reliable of all points about the majority of machines using them. It is like a clock; wiud it up and it will ruu; do not wind it and it will stop—you alone are responsible, providing you have the necessary instructions. I consider that a person who is not intelligent enough to give a battery the requisite care is unfit to run an incubator, no matter how simple it may otherwise be. Numerous other contrivances are used for the purpose, but I believe nothing has been or will be made to take the place of electricity successfully. I repeat it: A body of any material which would vary so as to give sufficient motion and power to actuate the "escape" of clockwork, even, by direct inherent energy, bas too much substauce to reach its ultimates of chauge in a variation of a degree or so, and do it *quickly enough*, so that neither before nor after the reversing of the governing device will heat go up or down appreciably in the egg-chamber.

I am not in favor of the egg-turniug devices in use in some machiues, for several reasons: In the first place, many more eggs cau be put into a machiue which does not use one. Secoudly, as the reader who has followed me thus far knowe, it is of the highest importance to handle the eggs every day and inspect them frequeutly with a good tester, and this renders such device of little use. Eggs can be turned very quickly by haud with a little practice. But the eggs need exposure to cool air just about as much every twelve hours as the time consumed in turning them by hand, and this alone settled the matter with me loug ago.

I have already touched upon the subject of thermometere, but only as used in hot-water machiues. No metal sbould be allowed to be near the bulb, aud should only be as near as absolutely necessary to the stem, if at all. Take a strip of metal correspondiug in thickness, width and length to the scale-plate of an ordinary thermometer and suspend it horizontally near the top, or where the heat is introduced into the egg-chamber of a hot-air incubator. After leaving it there say half au hour, it will be found to be much hotter than the surrouuding air. It has absorbed heat faster thau it has radiated it, hence the accumulation. Now suspend it close to or below the egg-level for a like period, also horizontally. Leave it half an hour and you will find it is colder than the atmosphere it is in. Suspend it vertically, the top near the iucomiug hot air and tbo bottom at or below the eggs, and the top will be hotter thau the air abovo, aud the bottom cooler than the air below, whou you examine it half an hour later. At a certain point between the ends it will be of the same temperature as the snrrounding air. It is easy to understand from this why I iusist upon metallic substances beiug removed from the bulb of thermometers, without further explanation.

It would be a reflection upon the sagacity of my readers who have followed this treatise from its commeneement, to advise them to accept with caution the averments of incubator-sellers who say their machines will "hatch every fertile egg," and the like. The most experienced aud well-meaning hen could not do this, and every raiser of poultry kuows it. Neither will I eaution them against extravagant professions regarding economy in coal-oil, for it is too apparent tbat a sufficient *flow* of heated air can only be attained hy adequate cousumption of fuel. It is true that some machiues use oil out of all conscience; it is also true that some burn so little that fresh air and eggs rarely meet except outside the egg-chamber, while being turned. If an incubator were constructed with no circulation of air at all, heat could be maintained with a smaller consumption of oil still! I venture to say that a flat blaze the eize of your smallest

finger-nail could be made to furnish sufficient dead heat over 500 eggs; but the false economy of this would be painfully apparent when the percentages were computed at the end of the hatch.

In the foregoing I have embodied what I consider to be the true idea of what an incubator ought and ought not to be, in the most essential particulars. Minor matters, relating to convenience, etc., are left out entirely. I do not wish to be understood as utterly condemning every incubator containing a bad principle or in want of some good one, but I do insist that my criticisms of principles are simply just—no more nor less. Every person who has attempted artificial incubation unsuccessfully will recognize the correctness of my strictures as they apply to the machines working his discomfiture; and everyone who has succeeded will allow that it has been done with machines having the fewest of the faults touched upon, and that the degree of his success has been not only in proportion to their absence, but also in proportion to the presence of the principles I have laid down as correct. G. E. D.

East Oakland, Feb., '83.

Judge Hayes and Simpson's Blackbird.

Judge Walter I. Hayes of Clinton, Iowa, in a letter to the *Turf, Field and Farm*, says: Your "impetuous" correspondent Lexington falls into quite a number of errors in his communication to the last *Turf*, but as I am too busy at present, and too peacefully inclined to enter into anything like a controversy, I will only mention those that refer to myself. He cites me as a convert to the running-blood theory for trotters, and as one who has experienced a great change of heart on the subject, and as proving my faith by my works in buying daughters of Simpson's Blackbird, "out of thoroughbred mares," for breeding purposes, etc. In all of this he is mistaken. While I am always open to conviction, glad to learn and free to admit change of opinion and past errors, there has in fact of late been no particular change in my ideas upon this important question. Neither have I bought any daughters of Simpson's Blackbird. The youngest daughters of that excellent horse are now over twenty years old, and there are but very few alive. In fact, I know of but about three all told, and one of those, the dam of Little Fred, 2:20, I have owned for a long time. None of these are out of a thoroughbred mare. I do not know to a certainty, but from the character of the early horse stock here, and from what I have seen of his get, I doubt if he ever served a thoroughbred mare in Iowa, and feel perfectly confident that in no event did he serve many, and I know that no part of his well-earned good name rests upon any such foundation. Simpson's Blackbird was so nearly thoroughbred that it is quite fair to concede him to that side of the argument (with a thought, however, of the possible effect of the outcross), and, in doing so, will say that it seems strange that there is so much argument by its advocates in favor of running blood, as a general term, in the trotter, without any attempt to limit its necessity and utility to those strains that have demonstrated an ability to mix kindly with trotting blood. Without now looking over trotting pedigrees at all to post up, I will say that I have failed to observe, to an extent sufficient to make any lasting impression, the blood of any late day thoroughbred contained in enough trotters and through enough different channels and different blood lines to make it reasonable to suppose it has any great effect, outside of Gray Eagle, American Eclipse, Simpson's Blackbird, and, perhaps, mildly, imported Trustee.

The fact that a trotter or a certain strain of trotters have a particular strain of thoroughbred blood mixed with trotting blood, of itself does not argue much for the thoroughblood, but rather weighs for the trotting blood in overcoming it, but when this particular strain of thoroughblood crops out in different fast-trotting channels, through different sources and with different crosses, it begins justly to attract attention and weigh as an argument. Simpson's Blackbird is a good illustration of the idea aimed at, namely, the difference in value of thoroughblood abstractly, and of particular strains of it, in a trotting pedigree. This horse was brought to this locality at a time when there was little horse interest and less good blood, and still, with these unfavorable surroundings and limited opportunities, he sired trotters and made a lasting impression on the horse stock of this locality. He has a son with a record of 2:22, and a grandson with a record of 2:19½, another grandson with a record 2:20, and probably a dozen colts with records of from close to 2:30 down to 2:45, in all a roll of honor that many owners of trotting-bred stallions would be proud of. On the other hand, he was followed in this locality by many thoroughbred stallions with far more aristocratic lineage, from a racehorse standpoint, such as sons of the great race mare Fasbion, of imported Bonnie Scotland, of imported Australian, of Van Waggoner, of imported Leamington, of Lexington, of imported Monarch, of imported Scythian, etc., etc., all of whom had vastly better opportunities in the stud than Blackbird; still no one of them has made the slightest good impression on the trotting and roadster horse interests in Iowa, and all put together have not sired as many horses capable of beating four minutes as he did capable of beating three minutes. To my knowledge some of these stallions have been largely bred to the daughters of Blackbird, and the produce of none have equaled the dam in trotting ability, nor, with all the difference in age, been worth as much in the market. Now, in seeking to breed trotters, even with a thoroughbred foundation, with such results and arguments as guides, and I imagine it is about the same everywhere, it would seem to me quite sensible to build up from Simpson's Blackbird, and that such course would afford good ground for hope of success, while if treated merely as an argument for thoroughblood in the trotter and an indiscriminate use of that blood was indulged in, I, at least, should expect failure.

The discovery of a method for producing aluminum cheaply enough for practical uses in art and manufacture seems to be a fact. It is said to have cost the inventor thirty years of labor and $150,000 to perfect his method, but as it is also reported that offers for patent rights for various countries already amount to several millions of dollars he is likely to reap a rich reward for his labors at last. From all accounts, it is creating a most excited interest among manufacturers everywhere, and we trust those in the bicycle trade will be prompt to test its practicability for uses in the construction of 'cycles.

The latest news from Yakima is of the most disastrous character. Forty degrees below zero. Cattle and sheep dying in great numbers.

Early in the spring Mr. Beach will place Maggie Arnold in charge of McManus, who will put her in training at the City View track.

The Chinese Avengers.

Random Sketches.—No. 5.

[Written for the Breeder and Sportsman.]

The chief headquarters for all the old-time athletes and sporting men in San Francisco was a place euphoniously called Bill Davis' Slaughter House. This was ostensibly a saloon, but nearly all the business of the house was done in a large room at the rear of the bar, in which all the young aspirants for pugilistic fame used to make their first appearance. As well as being the resort for all the sports, Bill Davis' Slaughter House was the place in which all the practical jokes were put up and many a one was perpetrated inside the place itself. It was quite the proper caper at Bill Davis' to take hold of some country greenhorn who thought he could box a little, and steer him across the hardest hitter in the place, who, as soon as the boys had got through laughing at the greenhorn's clumsiness, would sail in and reduce his face to a jelly as quickly as possible. If the victim was game the amount of this kind of fun he would furnish was limitless, but generally one bout was enough and the victim declined a second invitation to knock the entrails out of an alleged softer. In justice to Bill Clarke, who is still alive and now keeping a sporting house in New York, I believe, I must say that he would never allow a joke to be carried too far nor a man to be badly hurt in his house. One of the most constant frequenters of Bill Clarke's place was Bill Daily, who is known to every man, woman and child in the State as the life-saving hero of Santa Cruz beach. Daily was full of fun and thought no risk too great nor trouble too much to spend for a good joke. He was always in wonderfully fine condition in those days; could row a boat against any man on the coast; could run, jump and wrestle and above and beyond all was a first-class boxer.

One day Clarke and Daily were discussing the Chinese question when Daily chanced to remark that though he hated a Chinaman worse than poison he did not like to see them abused and beaten without cause.

"That's so," replied Clarke. "It's a durned shame that the gang down at the gas house should lay for every Chinaman that goes down on the flat after dark and beat him for no other reason but that they are able."

"It would be a good thing to teach those fellows a lesson," said Daily. "What is the best way to do it, Clarke?"

Clarke thought for a moment and then suddenly his face was illumined with a smile and he said: "By gum, Daily, I've hit on a good scheme. Lets you and I fix up as Chinamen and sneak down to the flat after dark and when some of them gas house fellows start in to lick us, turn round and give 'em a surprise party."

Daily jumped at the idea. It was a good joke and besides it gave him boxing exercise not so tame as that with the gloves. Tom Gossman, the property man of Maguire's old theater, was taken into the scheme, and next night Daily, who is a smooth-faced man and wears a wig, was fixed up with an elegant queue and with a suit of Chinese clothes and a basket of washing looked the Chinaman to the life though a trifle too big for a Mongolian.

It was winter time and by seven o'clock, when Daily in his Chinese rig sneaked down to Brannan and Third streets, the sharpest eyes could not penetrate his disguise. Seeing a couple of toughs coming along, Daily put his basket down on the sidewalk as if for a rest and waited for developments. As the toughs passed him one aimed a blow at his face while the other kicked the basket over into the muddy street as though it was the best fun in the world. Their fun did not last long, for in an instant the supposititious Chinaman had grabbed the pair of them, and beaten their heads together until they howled with pain. After rolling them in the mud, Daily marched off home, changed his clothes and went up to Bill Clarke's to report progress.

Clarke was tickled to death at the success of the joke and next night determined to act as the Mongolian avenger himself. Again Tom Gossman's aid was called in and in a short time the retired pugilist was effectually disguised as a Chinese rag picker.

In the evening, Clarke made his way to the gas house district and got ready for the fun. Soon a couple of laborers came along going home after work. Seeing the supposed Chinaman raking patiently in the gutter, one said to the other:

"Whist, Mike, look at that dammed heathen there. The nerve of him, coming to this end of town."

"Aisy, Pat," said the other. "Let's walk by him as though we took no notice. I'll trip him up wid me feet and yon fall on the blagard and squaze the life out of him."

The programme was a good one, but did not work, for the instant Mike reached out his foot the despised Mongolian knocked him down with a blow that would have brought Mace's Maori to his knees, and then proceeded to wear out his rag crook over the head and shoulders of the other. The attack was so fierce and so unexpected that it was more than the two gentlemen could stand and they took to their heels, while Bill Clarke hurled a volley of imitation Chinese oaths, interspersed with a little good American, at their departing figures.

Clarke and Daily kept this fun up for nearly two weeks, until it chanced that one of the parties they had taught a lesson was so far able to sink his pride as to tell a friend that he had been whipped by a big Chinaman. His friend had a similar experience to relate, and the affair was talked over until a dozen men had put themselves on record as being the victims of Mongolian hate. Then revenge was decided on and an ambuscade arranged. This was too good to keep and the plan to waylay and pulverize the audacious heathen was told to Daily by one of the victims, who little suspected that he and the athletic heathen were one and the same.

As soon as Daily got all the particulars of the ambuscade he posted off to Bill Clarke and warned him not to go on the flat that night in Chinese dress.

Now it chanced that at that time a burly bruiser who was always blowing about his skill as a fighter and his pluck used to haunt the slaughter house. For some reason Clarke had taken a great dislike to this man, whose name was—well, call him Barry, and the idea flashed across his brain that it would be a good scheme to fix Barry up as the Chinaman and find out what kind of a fighter he was in a crowd. He communicated his idea to Daily, who at once fell in and the pair took Barry aside and with many pledges of secrecy told him of the fun they had been having as Chinamen. Barry dropped instantly into the trap and begged to be allowed to take a hand in the game himself.

"Well, no, Barry, I can't allow that," said Clarke. "Three or four of those fellows might fall against you together and I would not like to see a friend of mine beaten up for a joke."

"Oh nonsense," replied Barry. "I can whip a dozen of those loafers, and I flatter myself that if it is safe for you and Daily it is a durned sight safer for me."

"All right, then, if you feel confident you can get away with a crowd there is no harm in your trying," replied Clarke, and in a short time Barry had donned the rig and started out on the warpath.

Daily and Clarke followed him to see that no serious injury was done to him and also to get a share in the fun. They had not long to wait. Barry was stooping down groping in the mud when three powerful men walked up to him. He was ready, but so were they, and failing to take them by surprise the pseudo Chinaman had the worst of the battle from the start. He fought valiantly for a little time, but others came to the assistance of his attackers, and seeing that he had no other show to save his hide he ran away at a rate of speed that would put Meyers to the blush. Clarke and Daily managed to get to the Slaughter House by a short cut ahead of Barry, but were scarcely inside before he came in. The sight of his torn and disordered condition was too much and the pair burst out laughing. In an instant Barry saw that some job he did not understand had been put upon him, and fearing to face the ridicule he felt was awaiting him, he rushed out of the place and was never seen there again.

Many a time since then Clarke and Daily have had to listen to the story told them by the very men they had assaulted, but up to the present time no one but myself was ever let into the whole secret of the affair.

A Trapper at Home.

I found a man the other day who never took a newspaper. He lives in a narrow canyon that heads away up in the Blue mountains whose ever vernal crowned summits are not half as "green" as is this man's knowledge of this glorious land of the free. His family consists of a wife and nine children. The oldest, a girl of seventeen, has never been ten miles from the parental abode. Bangs, chignons, pull-backs are unknown to her. Moccasins answer in lieu of French gaiters. The rest of the children were running around bare-footed despite the cold weather. Five dogs were ready to greet me with a noisy welcome. Twice a year the old man goes to town after "flour'n merlasses an' aminitiou." His whole time is devoted to hunting and trapping by which he realizes quite a "snug little sum o' cash dur'n' ther year." His gun is one of the old-fashioned long-barreled muzzle loaders and, as he expresses it, "shoots to kill." He has about fifteen acres of land ("tater patch where we raise crook neck squashes an' sich") fenced in with elk and deer antlers so as to be hog tight. Just as the old man began to tell me how the recent cold weather reminded him of the time when it was so cold that he used to find elk, deer, bears, and other wild animals frozen "plum stiff" standing in the snow, and how he used to "snake 'em hum an' tie 'em down an' pet 'em 'til they were right smart fat an' then kill 'em," one of the numerous cats ran up to the girl and began to sharpen its toe nails on the girl's shapely ankle which caused "Hertha" to give a kick that landed the kitten in a large pan of sour dough that was near the fire-place. When it got out it presented a doughful appearance.

After this incident, the dough pan was set upon a shelf and covered over with a dry coyote skin, and then the old man asked me where I come from, where I was going, and how long I would stay. He said I need'nt be in a hurry, as it was near dinner time and it wouldn't take the old woman long to stir up some bread and set a "snack" on the table, but I was in a trifle of a hurry and couldn't wait.

Libels on American Pork.

The cry against American pork and hog products which was raised in various countries of Europe a year and a half ago has not wholly died out on the continent, and there are indications that a decree prohiting their importation into Germany may yet be adopted by the authorities of that country. German pork dealers, who believe that they see in the increasing demand for the American article an element of injury to the business which they are conducting with several European countries, are probably at the bottom of the threatened interdiction. Americans will be somewhat surprised to know that the same article of food which is consumed in such enormous quantities in this country becomes dangerous to health when it reaches German territory. The fact is that American hogs are corn fed and better fed than those of any other country in the world, and that the selection, inspection and slaughtering of American hogs, as well as the preparation and salting of their meat, is unequaled in any other country in the carefulness and attention which is paid in this particular industry.

The cheapest meat for the farmer is mutton. It may safely be said to cost nothing, as the fleece from a sheep of good breed will pay for its keeping. Then, for additional profit, there is a lamb or two, the pelt of the animal, if killed at home, and the riddance of the pasture from weeds, to which sheep are destructive foes. With the exception of poultry, mutton is almost the most convenient meat for the farmer. A sheep is easily killed and dressed by a single hand in an hour, and in the warmest weather can be readily disposed of before it spoils. Science and experience both declare it the healthiest kind of meat.

Stock Sales in Montana.—W. Raymond, Belmont Farm, Montana Territory, has sold the following trotting stock:

To J. H. Baker, Virginia City, M. T., the bay stallion Chicago, by Com. Belmont, son of Alexander's Belmont, dam Sue Preston by Forest King, son of Mambrino Patchen.

To H. M. Kirk, Gallatin County, bay stallion Commerce, foaled 1879, by Com. Belmont, dam Jane by Bay Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, $400. Also two bay fillies foaled 1880, by Longwood, son of Thorndale, and one black mare foaled 1876, by Matt, son of Kentucky Chief; price for the three $600.

To J. L. Morgan, Idaho, the chestnut stallion Dakota, foaled 1880, by Com. Belmont, dam Calliope, by Fancy Golddust; price $400.

To S. E. Larabie, Deer Lodge, the bay mare Blossom, foaled 1877, by Dictator, dam by Lumber, son of Ericsson.

To J. G. Lewis, Gallatin County, bay stallion Commodore, foaled 1879, by Com. Belmont, dam Lucy by Consternation. Also bay stallion Dragoon, by Longwood, dam Leanora by Alexander's Belmont; price for the two $800

To I. Pendarvis & Son, Upper Ruby Valley, M. T., the bay stallion Egmont, foaled 1881, by Com. Belmont, dam Fannie Hooker by Joe Hooker, son of Mambrino Chief.

Ukiah Park.—At a meeting of the citizens of Ukiah, Mendocino county, held last week, the Ukiah Park Association was organized and articles of incorporation filed. Capital stock $5,000. E. W. King, L. F. Long, J. S. Reed, J. B. McClure and A. C. Perry were elected directors for the first year. The directors will purchase the necessary land and construct a half-mile track immediately. Some of the leading citizens of the district have interested themselves in the matter and the grounds will be fitted up in first-class

THE RIFLE.

Target and Table.

Last Sunday a match was shot at the Shell Mound range between two teams composed of members of companies C and G. The contest was a friendly affair between the officers and privates, the losing side to furnish a dinner to the party. The day was as pleasant as could be wished and the marksmen were on the ground at an early hour. The light was excellent and no wind to speak of. The conditions of the match were that each was to shoot twenty shots, ten on the 200 and ten on the 500-yard target. The officers led off and if one wishes to see a military man do good shooting, let him put a dinner behind the target. First scores were at 200 yards:

Lieut. J. E. Klein	5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5	5—45
H. T. Sime	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5	5—44
Capt. H. S. Templeton	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4	4—42
Maj. A. F. Klose	4 4 4 4 5 4 3 4 5 4	4—41
Lieut. F. J. Kremple	0 4 4 3 5 5 3 3 3 3	3—33
Total		205

Five hundred yards:

		Grand Total
Klein	5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 3	4—45 / 90
Sime	4 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 5 5	5—45 / 89
Templeton	3 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 3	4—43 / 85
Klose	3 2 5 3 5 4 4 5 2 5	3—38 / 78
Kremple	0 3 0 4 3 4 3 4 4 3	2—23 / 51
Total		209 / 403

Following are the privates, two hundred yards:

Kelly	4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5—45
Ray	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—39
E. W. Snook	4 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5—41
Julius Klein	4 5 3 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4—40
Sherman	3 3 3 5 3 2 4 4 4 4 4—35
Total	201

Five hundred yards:

		Grand Total
Kelly	4 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4	4—44 / 90
Ray	4 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 3 5	5—44 / 83
E. W. Snook	4 5 5 5 2 4 4 4 4 3	4—40 / 81
Julius Klein	3 5 2 5 5 4 3 4 4 3	3—40 / 80
Sherman	0 2 3 5 3 3 3 3 5 4	3—31 / 56
Total	199	/ 400

As seen by the scores the privates were beaten by three points. After the match, the military men under the command of Capt. Templeton formed a double column and made an attack on the well-spread dinner-table of mine host, Capt. Siebe. Lient. Sime made a bold charge on the enemy's front while Lient. Klein ou one side and Lieut. Kremple ou the other side thinned ont the line of dishes that dared to oppose them. Corporal Rnddock swung aronnd and fell on the enemy's rear and skirmished aloug the entire line of battle, inflicting terrible punishment on the rebellions ranks of roast chicken, beef, pie, etc. While the contest was at its highest Major Klose arose and ponuding on the table with a greasy chicken bone, proposed a toast for the winning party, bnt the rattle of knives and forks, greater than the din of mnsketry, drowned his voice and he met with only a weak "here" from Corporal Palmer who had ent his way so far nnder the crust of a cranberry pie that only his feet were ont in sight. In conversatiou with mine host, he said: "Lent makes no difference with military meu; they are always good eaters. With a large military man one can pnt an estimate on his capacity bnt the little meu and slim men are like a sausage skin, the more you pnt in, the greater the stretch and the greater the capacity. There is nothing made in feeding soldiers." After the battle the roll was called and thongh all responded, still many showed by their looks how great the contest had been, bnt it can be promptly said that no one reqnired either a shutter or the aid of a comrade's arm to help him off the field. The five p. m. train took the party home, all of whom expressed their satisfaction with the day's sport and recreation.

Shooting Stars.

The new rifles that the Police Rifle Team sent to the East for having arrived has prodnced a desire among the officers to test the shooting qnalities of the weapons, and also to try their ability as marksmen. On the 22d of February a little match was shot at Shell Mound Park in which Officers Baillie and McCarthy and citizen J. M. Pike were the contestants. The two first-named nsed the Sharps-Borchard and the latter a globe-sighted Ballard. Following are the scores:

J. M. Pike	5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4	5—46
	5 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4	4—39
	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4—42
	4 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 4	4—40
Total		167
Officer Baillie	4 3 4 3 5 4 4 4 3 4	4—38
	4 3 5 4 4 3 3 4 4 5	4—39
	4 5 5 5 4 2 5 4 4 3	4—40
	4 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4	4—42
Total		157
Officer McCarthy	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5	4—42
	5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4—42
	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4	4—42
	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5	4—40
Total		166

Linville and Townsend.

Last Sunday the match between the above-named contestants came off at the favorite range, Shell Mound, resulting in Officer Linville winning by four points. The conditions of the match were fifty shots at 200 yards, Linville to handicap Mr. Townsend ten points, for a purse of $20. Both gentlemen used the Sharps-Borchard rifle. Each took two sighting shots. Townsend led off with a 3 and 4, Linville with two bullseyes. As seen by the following tables the P. C. won the match and money by four points over the handicap although at the second and third rounds the member of the City Guards pressed his score forward very close to the front. It might be well here to suggest that in shooting these long strings the riflemen would allow their pieces to cool off after every ten shots or so, as both the rifles in this match were very much overheated by the rapid firing, and the heated air rising from the barrel produced a kind of mirage that made it very difficult to bring the sighting down to a fine point; we think that better scores could have been made by both of these men, especially Mr. Townsend, had this been more particularly observed. Following are the scores:

P. D. Linville	5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5	4—44
	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 5	4—41
	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4	4—45
	5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5	4—45
	4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5	5—44
Total		215
L. R. Townsend	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4—41
	4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4	4—43
	4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4	4—38
	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3	3—37
	4 4 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 4	4—40
Total		199

Townsend's 199 points and the handicap of ten points made him 209, and even then he was behind Linville's score. It is expected that a similar match will be shot between these two before long. Ed Covey acted as score keeper.

On the Ring Target.

The four rifle shots of the San Francisco Fusiliers whose scores have often been given in our columns were again last Sunday at their target at Shell Mound. Heretofore they have nsed the Creedmoor target, but in order to change the monotony of affairs their last shooting was done on the ring target. The match was twenty shots for a purse of $20; the two best marksmen were to divide the money. Following are the contestants and their scores:

O. Lemke	11 9 5 3 10 7 6 11 9	9—80
	0 8 9 8 5 8 10 7 8	3—69
Total		147
C. Thierbach	5 11 7 0 5 2 10 8 3	0—53
	10 4 4 7 11 4 0 8 4	1—52
Total		105
L. Haake	5 3 12 2 7 9 5 5 0	0—49
	3 9 0 4 5 8 3 3 2	9—51
Total		100
H. J. Mangels	8 4 6 1 0 0 8 3 7	7—44
	2 6 11 1 7 3 0 7 6	10—53
Total		97

Almost the Champion.

For a great many years several of the better class of rifle shots have wasted, as some consider it, considerable time and ammnnition in order to be able to be the champion shot on the 200-yard target of the Pacific coast. Of the several, two, Howard Carr and Fred Knhnle, have become so expert in the nse of the rifle that their scores leave those of other marksmen far in the rear. Some months ago Kuhnle at Petalnma made 457 points in a string of 100 shots; this for a time stood at the head of the list. On the 22d of February Col. S. E. Beaver and Howard Carr went over to Shell Monnd to shoot a hundred-shot match, bnt the object was to beat the best score made in this State. Col. Beaver, to accommodate his friends, had loaned his rifle on several occasions and when he was ready to nse it, as might be expected, he fonnd it sadly ont of order and before the first shot was fired he was confident of making a failnre, bnt under the circnmstances he did very well. Following are the scores:

Howard Carr	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4—41
	5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5	4—46
	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4	4—43
	5 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5	4—45
	5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4	4—47
	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5	4—49
	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4	4—47
	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4	4—45
	4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4	4—45
	5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5	4—47
Total		456
J. E. Beaver	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5	4—43
	4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4	4—44
	5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4	4—44
	4 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 4 4	4—40
	5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4	4—42
	4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	4—43
	4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	4—42
	5 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4—41
	4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	4—44
	4 5 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 4	4—42
Total		425

After Mr. Carr had finished his tenth round he continned another string of ten shots and made 44; had this taken the place of his first round it would have put three points ahead of the present champion's score of 457. After the match was finished the target, which was a new one, was taken down and brought to the city and examined by competent men and it was found to contain 458 points, two points more than the score called for. We examined the target and found that there were two questionable shots that were scored as fours, and to all appearances were fours, but on a close inspection they proved to be fives, having just cut the bullseye. Had these been scored to Mr. Carr as fives it would have made him the champion 200-yard shot of the State, but as the score stands he missed taking the laurels by one point. Mr. Carr will again before long endeavor to beat the record. Mr Edward Hovey acted as score keeper.

Los Angeles and San Bernardino.

A match between Rifle Clubs of Los Angeles and San Bernardino was shot on the 22d nlt., each team shooting on its own range and transmitting the result by telegraph. The score of the Los Angeles Club was as follows at 200 yards, Creedmoor rules:

G. H. Wilson	40
W. A. Trick	42
Chas. Vincent	38
J. H. Schroerlncke	37
F. Holbrook	41
R. W. Pridham	37
Ben. Straus	42
G. W. Williamson	40
C. M. Kirk	38
J. B. Leonard	37
Total	392

The individual scores of the San Bernardino team are not at hand, bnt the total was 397, winning the match, which was a friendly contest without stake or other consideration except glory. A return match will probably be shot in the near future, when the Los Angelenos hope to set the figures the other way

THE GUN.

Pigeon Money.

A unanimous sentiment prevails among sportsmen who devote considerable attention to trap shooting, that the sport has been to a certain extent retarded by high figures at which birds are invariably held as the pigeon shooting season comes to hand. It is confidently expected that, with concerted action on the part of all the clubs, the price could be kept at reasonable figures, and certainly the evil appears to be easily remedied. Birds are purchased in open market by those who supply sporting clubs at prices varying from $1 25 to $1 75 per dozen, only to allow the fortunate dealer a profit of over one hundred per cent. on his original investment. Contracts generally made with sporting clubs merely give them the bare privilege of shooting at the birds, which, when killed, belong to the dealer and are by him peddled or sold on the ground to restaurants and hotels. The modest price charged for the privilege rarely falls below $3 50 per dozen. Until very recently clubs and even private sportsmen have allowed the imposition to assume very large proportions, so that it finally became necessary to abide by the exorbitant demands of the dealers, or take the only alternative, that of not shooting. There is no dearth of birds in the market and certainly none in the interior, and no good reason exists for allowing dealers to reap a rich harvest at the expense of the clubs and sportsmen generally.

WATERFOWL.—During the last week, in fact the last two weeks, the duck hunters have had very poor luck in their pursuit of sport or game. Last Sunday quite a number of hunters were at the marshes of Alvarado and Alviso, bnt they got bnt little game, some none at all. Early in the morning there was a small flight, bnt when the sun came ont the marshes were simply dead. Like the Ancient Mariner on the water question, so with the hunters—ducks, ducks everywhere but not one single shot. Thousands of wild game were to be seen but they could not be induced to fly. It was so warm about noon that hunters took off all the clothing that circumstances would permit. In the expressive though questionable language of one of the hunters, "the sun seemed to stand for three hours directly over our heads and it seemed as though it was a pot full of hell." The largest bag that was made last Sunday was made by Mr. Hoefling Sr., who brought in the splendid bag of nine ducks. There were plenty of ducks at San Pablo, but as elsewhere there was no flight. There was one place last week where there was plenty of lively wild fowl and bnt few hunters. Hundreds of fine ducks have for the last week been congregating in the sheltered coves near Lime Point. What the attraction is for ducks in this vicinity has not yet been explained, bnt there is no doubt there are many over there still.

CRACK SHOTS.—A trap shooting match will come off in a few days that will interest all the lovers of the trap and trigger in this city, as the contestants are the best shots in the State at the trap or in the field. The shooting will be for a pool, with $25 to enter. The following men will shoot: S. A. Tucker of New York, Crittenden Robinson, Frank Maskey, P. D. Linville and G. W. Roche. The conditions are 25 pigeons, 30 yards rise from ground trap, and Hurlingham rules to govern the shooting. A similar match was shot among the same parties a year ago at San Bruno.

Last Sunday, a party composed of Putzman Spencer, Stackpool, Higgins and others were over in the Calevaras valley on a quail hunt. The first-named pair of hunters brought in thirty quail and the latter about twenty; the party bagged about sixty quail in all. The day being very warm the birds, and many of the hunters as well, kept under cover.

On Saturday last a number of the members of the Alameda Sportsmen's Club were out duck shooting at Mallard Station and carried home some well-filled bags.

A meeting of the Cosmopolitan Shooting Club was held on Friday evening for the purpose of discussing matters relative to the approaching trap season and for the transaction of regular club business. A large number of applications for membership were received and placed on file pending the usual preliminary investigation. The directors were ordered to make arrangements for three gold medals which are to be placed in competition for members of the club and to be awarded to those making the best average for the season. The medals will cost $60 each. After considerable debate as to the location of grounds upon which the club contest will take place, it was finally decided to shoot at San Bruno. The club by its action in ordering Robert Tallant before it, on a charge of acting in an unbecoming manner in having wantonly shot a hog on Sherman Island during the winter, shows a disposition to discountenance many of the practices which have brought gunning into disfavor with owners of interior lands.

The members of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club recently went out on a shooting expedition to Soap lake, but after reaching the ground the sport was forgotten in their enthusiasm over Washington's Birthday. It is given out that Pyle managed to secure five teals, which was all the game shot.

A match for a purse of $200 came off recently at Redwood City, fifteen birds at twenty-one yards rise, in which the first prize was won by Taylor of Mountain View with a score of 14, Hanson and Welch tying on 12 birds, Hanson winning with a clean score at six birds.

In a recent lecture, E. O. Wieuer stated that rain could be induced by cannonading the clouds. The experiment has been frequently tried by local hunters, but without any such result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "I have been trying to get along without them, but with the odds rather against me. I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—*Rev. R. M. Devens, Pocasset, Mass.* Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

THE FAST TROTTING STALLION

ALONZO HAYWARD

IS OFFERED FOR SALE AT $2,000, IF APPLIED for on or before the 10th of March. Should he not be sold by that time he will make the ensuing season at San Jose at $50 the season.

Alonzo Hayward is by Billy Hayward, has a record of 2:20, and is a large, muscular and finely gaited stallion.

For full description and portrait see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, March 3, 1883.

HENRY PIERCE,

728 Montgomery street,

San Francisco.

Ho For Merced!

Spring Excursion

Of the Pacific Coast

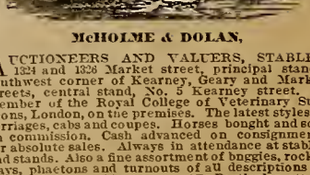
Coursing Club.

COURSING AT MERCED ON WEDNESDAY AND Thursday, March 7 and 8.

The charter excursion of this club will leave the Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 4 p. m., on Tuesday next, March 6. Tickets for the round trip, $5 each, can be obtained of Charles Fowler, National Restaurant, corner of Pacific and Kearney streets, at the ferry before starting, or of any member of the club.

TELEPHONE

CAB AND CARRIAGE COMPANY,



McHOLME & DOLAN,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, STABLES, 1324 and 1326 Market street, principal stands, southwest corner of Kearney, Geary and Market streets, central stand, No. 5 Kearney street. A member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, on the premises. The latest styles of carriages, cabs and coupes. Horses bought and sold on commission. Cash advanced on consignments for absolute sales. Always in attendance at stables and stands. Also a fine assortment of buggies, rockaways, phaetons and turnouts of all descriptions at the most reasonable terms. ☞ Particular attention to all orders. Any overcharge or neglect of drivers, if reported to the owners, McHolme & Dolan, at the stands or stables, will be attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

RACES.

Spring Race Meeting.

PACIFIC COAST

Blood Horse Association

First Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 21.

No 1—California Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of half a mile; closed with thirty-two nominations.

No. 2—Hearst Stake; free for all; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added; second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 3—Winters' Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of a mile and a half; closed with twenty-eight nominations.

No. 4—Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; a dash of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maiden three-year-olds; dash of a mile and an eighth.

No. 7—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; free for all; dash of a mile.

No. 8—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; two lbs. allowed for each $100 under that valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three lbs. over entitled weight for each $100 above that valuation.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second horse; third to save stake; dash of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

No. 11—Pacific Cup; handicap of $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; weights announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of one and a quarter miles; weights to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.

No. 15—Selling race; Purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; conditions same as No. 8.

No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; weights announced and declaration made same as No. 14.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; closed with thirty-two nominations.

No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of one and three-quarters miles; closed with twenty-eight nominations.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdles.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, will close March 1, 1883.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at annual meeting, 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro-rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before the first day of March next, 1883, directed to C. M. Chase, Assistant Secretary, Box 1961, P. O., San Francisco. To be valid they must be plainly postmarked on that day—March 1.

THEO. WINTERS, President,
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.
C. M. CHASE, Assistant Secretary.

BARRY & CO.'S
Horse Lotion.

(Concentrated.)

For Sore Backs, Buckshins, Cuts, Wounds and Abrasions,

PRICE $2 the PINT, $1 the HALF-PINT BOTTLE

BARRY & CO.'S

HORSE SALVE.

For Cracked Heels and Angry Sores.

Full directions for use on labels. Price $1 00 per pot.

Sole Wholesale agents, HARNESS AND SADDLERY BAZAAR of the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and 50th street, New York.

Agents wanted in all large cities.

BARRY & CO.,
HARNESS AND SADDLERY BAZAAR,
BROADWAY AND FIFTIETH STREETS,
NEW YORK.

MR. WILLIAM EASTON, of American Horse Exchange, New York, has tried, and highly recommends, these remedies.

2tn6

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

BRACE OF THOROUGHbred setters, well broke, for sale. apply to
E. LEAVESLEY,
Gilroy.

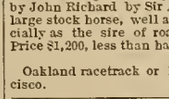
Thoroughbred Colt for Sale.

CITO. CHESTNUT COLT, FOALED APRIL 5, 1882. By Joe Hooker, his dam Too Soon by Norfolk, grandam Lady Davis (dam of Dashaway) by Red Bill, son of Medoc, etc. This is a highly-formed colt, of good size and a hearty feeder. Being nearly a brother in blood to Fred Collier (Lady Davis being the great Grandam of Fred, and his dam also being by Norfolk) and the Joe Hookers so far as tried all racehorses, this is a good chance to get a colt of great promise for a moderate sum. He has four white legs above knees and hocks, a white face and other white markings. Price $300 if applied for before the 1st of March. For further particulars address this office.

For Sale—Young Copperhead.

A BEAUTIFUL DARK BROWN stallion, seven years old, sixteen hands high, weighing 1,200 lbs; can trot in three minutes; kind and gentle in every particular. May be seen at Oakland trotting park until sold. PEDIGREE—Sired by Copperhead (2:34), by Owen Dale; dam Nellie Eastman by the Watkins horse (Black Hawk) from Missouri. His dam was a Printer mare; Nellie Eastman's dam, Nancy Ringo, was by Tinker, a thoroughbred horse, out of a Selam mare, grandam by Old Paul, by Ned Burns, he by John Richard by Sir Archie. This is an excellent large stock horse, well adapted to all purposes, especially as the sire of roadsters and carriage horses. Price $1,200, less than half his value. Address
G. S. BANKS.
Oakland racetrack or 1306 Pine street, San Francisco. 7t2

FOR SALE.



A VERY FINE HAMBLETONian stallion, imported from Syracuse, N. Y.; nine years old; mahogany bay; sixteen hands high; perfectly sound; well broken; very stylish; cost over $1,500; property of a banker; full papers; got by Hambletonian Prince, he by Volnnteer. Can be seen at Club Stables.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to
CAPT. FOSTER,
At the Cliff House.

We have for sale at our farm at Mountain View thoroughbred

BERKSHIRE PIGS

From our thoroughbred Berkshire Boar and Sow, which we imported from England in 1880. Pigs from imported boar and sow, $25 each. From imported boar and thoroughbred sow, $10 to $20. Our imported pigs are as nice pigs as there are in the State. Address
I. J. TRUMAN.
8m1 511 Market street, San Francisco.

INTERESTING.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EAST OREGONIAN with pictures of Pendleton, Centerville, Weston Umatilla City, Echo City, Pilot Rock and Heppner, to any address three months, $1; six months, $1 75; twelve months, $3. Sample copy of paper and picture, 2 cents. The best and truest description of Umatilla—the great wheat and sheep country—ever written. Address EAST OREGONIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Pe dleton, Umatilla county, Oregon.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.

Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

Personal attention given to

Painting, Varnishing, Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Monday, November 27th, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
* 3:00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso, Express	7:10 A M
4:30 P M	and East, Emigrant	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	" " ‡Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	and Colfax via Benicia	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" ‡Sundays only	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:30—8:30—9:30—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:30—5:30—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—*9:30—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—*3:30—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:22—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—7:51—8:51—9:51—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—4:51—5:51—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—7:10—*7:35—8:10—*8:35—9:10—*9:35—10:10—*10:35—11:10—12:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—*4:35—5:10—*5:35—6:10—*6:35—7:15—*7:35—9:15—10:45.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:15—10:45—11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—9:45—10:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:1

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted. ‡Trains marked thus (†) run via East Oakland. ‖Sundays only.

"Standard Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. Tkt Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
8:30 A M		9:55 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:04 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:55 A M
10:40 A M		* 10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, H. R. JUDAH,
Superintendent. Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

IS UNSURPASSED.

A SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANK

(150 x 50 feet)

FOR WARM SALT WATER, PLUNGE AND SWIMMING BATHS.

ELEGANT ROOMS

For Individual Baths with DOUCHE and SHOWER facilities.

MAGNIFICENT BEACH

Of pure white sand for SURF BATHING, Etc., Etc.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge), and the

SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞ At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety, Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets o any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, H. R. JUDAH,
Superintendent Asst. Pass. and Tkt

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via L
Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily v
Ferry, foot of Market Street at 9:30 A. M.

THE KENNEL.

Cause and Treatment of Gun Shyness.

As I have had quite an experience with gun shy dogs, and have been very successful, I will give yonr readers the benefit of the same. I do not think that the puppy inherits gun shyness, my reasons being, that in a certain litter you will find some that are very timid, while others are not in the least so. The best dogs I have ever seen were very gun shy, or else made timid by abuse when puppies? My experience has heen, that a bitch which is in the least timid, when coming in season shows her timidity more than at any other time. How many dogs are there that have been so abused that they could not be broken to hunt, and yet have heen used for breeding purposes. If we only knew the abnse that some dogs receive when undergoing what is called training; and, more than likely, this very abuse comes just when the bitch most needs kinduess, and at a time wheu it is most likely to inflnence her progeny, because if the bitch is at all inclined to be shy, that is the time she will display it the most. In my opinion, these are the causes of so much gun shyness, and also my reasons for not believiug it to be hereditary.

I have yet to see a gun shy dog that I could not cure after a time, and the exercise of considerable patience. My methods are as follows: The first care is to have a good strong collar, attached to which must be a cord of good length, say twenty-five or thirty feet, snfficiently strong, uot bungling, to insnre the dog in not getting away from me. I put the collar on tightly enough so that there need he no fear of its slipping over the dog's head (a good choke collar is a good thing), and make the cord fast to it. I uext start for some field where I can get plenty of room and be alone, taking with me a small pistol upon which I can snap caps. Wheu I am ready I assure myself that the cord is securely fastened at my eud of the same, as well as the dog's; then I call the dog to me and commence patting him, let him smell the pistol and give him some sweet bread that I have brought with me for the occasion. After I have fooled with him a short time, I explode a cap; when, if the dog is a timid bolter and has been spoiled, the music commences. I let him run a short distance, then check him, drawing him to me again, slowly, and repeat the proceediugs. He will probably sulk, but I take hold of his head, raising it up, try to get him to eat again, patting and talking kindly to him all the time. I fire from four to six caps, after which I lead him home, and chain him to the kennel. Always hold the pistol in your hand, and endeavor, if possible, to get them to smell of it. Never, nnder any circumstances, allow the dog to get away from you, as therein lies the secret of the whole business. Next day repeat the whole thing.

Do not expect to break a bad case in a few days, but make up your mind before you start, that it may take two months. Keep on in the above manner until you can see some improvement; it is hetter to spend fifteen minutes, once a day, for two weeks, than to try to do it all in one week. I would say that I have often seen the time when I was sorely tempted to whip the dog, bnt I will not allow myself even to slap him; I am teaching him not to be afraid. As soon as I notice an improvement, I put in a small charge of powder, and finally a full charge. I next try to get the dog to notice small birds, such as stink birds, brown thrushes or robins; and, in case he has never hunted hefore, I shoot a few, and get a little courage into the dog. My work is fast now coming to a close. Toward the last I encourage him to play, first with the cord fastened, and finally without. I do this after I have gone through firing. Never try to fire once more because he is doing so well, unless you are certain he cannot get away from you, shonld he attempt it.

I believe all dogs should he broken to the gun, and if it is done as I have described, you will never have trouble with them after. I never take a dog to the field to shoot over, nnless I know they have first had a lesson in being hroken to the gun, and this caution has saved me lots of trouhle.—*American Field.*

Fine Bull Terriers.

Mr. Tiffauy of Ellis street in this city has recently imported the finest pair of bull terrier pups that have ever been seen in this country. They were whelped on August 22, 1882, in the kennel of Lieutenant-Colonel Blaine, St. Johne, New Brunewick, who imported the sire and dam from Fred Hiuks, Bath Road, Birmingham, England. The pedidree follows:

Dog and bitch by Spring—Nellie.
Spring by Old Spring—Gypsy.
Old Spring by Bill—Kit, she by Prince.
Nelhe by Rebel—Kit II.
Rebel by Eclipse—Rose.
Rose by Task—Brute.
Kit II by Nob—Old Kit.

This is a royal pedigree and includes some of the best dogs that England has produced. Stonehenge, in his celebrated work on the doge of the British Isles, gives a portrait of Old Spring as a model English bull terrier. Mr. Tiffany considers the dog pup the handsomest of the pair, but the bitch, which he calls Nellie, ie a perfect picture. She is a long bitten dog with straight, even teeth, fine ears, black patch over left eye, fine tail, stout loins, short coupling and perfect eymmetry of form. Thongh perfectly kind she is dead game.

Pacific Rowing Association.

At the meeting of the various rowing clubs in the State for the purpose of organizing a rowing asociation for the Pacific Coast, held Feb. 21, the following clubs were represented:

Golden Gate—John Griffin, Jas. Finn.
Dolphin—George Lee, H. W. Fraser, G. Van Gulpeu.
Pioncer—Jas. Sullivan.
South End—J. Bender, H. Toner.
Ariel—Eugeno Flanders, Mr. Steveneon.
Alerts, Vallejo—Messrs. Shelly and McKnight.

The above clubs affected a permanent organization with the following officers:

President, H. W. Fraser, Dolphin; Firet Vice-President, E. Flanders, Ariel; Second Vice-President, Jas. Finn, Golden Gate; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Goorge Lee, Dolphin; Financial Secretary, H. Toner, South End; Treasurer, J. Sullivan, Pioneer. The Executive Committee to be elected by the delegates sent in from the various clubs at the next regular meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee on constitution, by-laws and regatta rules: Messrs. Sullivan, Pioncers; Van Gulpen, Dolphins, Finn, Golden Gates; Flanders, Ariels; Shelly, Alerts; Bender, South Ends. After which the organization adjourned to meet at 155 New Montgomery street, room 1, March 16, 1883, at 8 p. m. All clubs are requested to eend delegatee to the next meeting.

The Effect of Mule Breeding on Mares.

In your January number I noticed an article headed "Mule Breeding." With your permission I will give the readers of your *Journal* my experience in raising horses and mules. Twenty-five years ago I purchased a three-year-old filly. She inherited wonderful staying qualities; in fact, there was no let up to her, and she was a wonderful feeder. At four years old I hred her to a jack, and produced a mule colt the exact color of the jack. I then bred her to a thoroughbred Kentucky horse, and when the colt came it was the color of the sire. I then bred her to a jack. Since then I have bred her to horses. The colts have all inherited the exact color of the sire, with the disposition of the mare. I have several of her colts that have been breeding for several years, and for 20 yeare there has not been a colt dropped on the farm but what was the exact color of the sire. I invariably stint them at three years old to a jack, and then breed to horses afterwards. My reason for first breeding to e jack is that the colts are generally smaller, and not so liable to injure the mare; the colts come stronger and get up and suck without any assistance. I have uot seen any symptoms of breeding back after the jacks, and I have had over forty of the old mare's colts and grand-colts. We have twenty on the farm, all having sprung from the old mare. They are all either bays or blacks. Cross-bred or mongrel mares may have a tendency to breed back or throw "sports." My experience is that all well-bred animals produce their own likeness, and the better the breeding of both parents the more certain of a good offspring. I find in breeding cattle that the get of some bulls come all shapes and colors, no two of them alike, while the same cows bred to a bull of pure breeding will briug calves that are uniform in color, and form or shape. The same principle holds good with sheep. Any man that is a good judge can pass through a herd of cattle, or any other stock, and tell whether they are well bred by the uniformity of their shape and color, for they all have the same general characteristics.—*U. S. Veterinary Surgeon.*

The rapidly-growing interest in swine breeding in the Union is shown by the late ceusus returus. According to these there were on farms, in June, 1880, 47,683,951 hogs, the rate of increase since 1870 being ninety per cent., while the rate of increase in populatiou during the same time was only thirty per cent. The census returns show also that nearly two-thirds of the hogs in the United States in 1880 were in the five States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio. With facts and figures such as these at hand it is not surprising that the live-stock and agricultural papers, particularly those of the West, should devote more attention than formerly to swine husbandry, and that public records of breeding stock should be established and sustained; nor, on the other hand, that all parties interested in swine breeding should more eagerly avail themselves of every means calculated to aid in the successful prosecution of this work.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

DIETZ' AXLE OIL.

A PATENT COMPOUND OIL.

Dietz' Axle Oil

OUTWEARS ANY KNOWN AXLE OIL OR GREASE.

Dietz' Axle Oil

PREVENTS ALL FRICTION, HEATING OR WEARIN OF AXLES.

Dietz' Axle Oil.

INVALUABLE TO THE STABLE OR FARM AS AN OINTMENT.

Dietz' Axle Oil

WILL CURE CRACKED HEELS, GALLS, SORES, CONTRACTED HOOFS OR ANY SKIN DISEASE.

A. C. DIETZ & CO., Proprietors, 9 Front street, S. F.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ensuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hoek Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland, or 508 Montgomery street.

STALLIONS.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

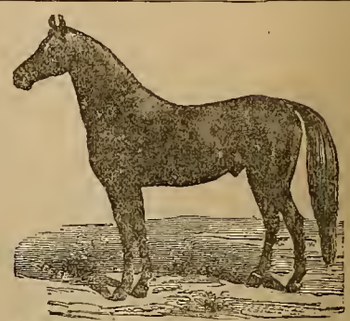
PEDIGREE.

Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars for the season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

JOHN ROGERS.
Oakland Trotting Park.



THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

TROTTING STALLION

Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38¼; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59¼. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

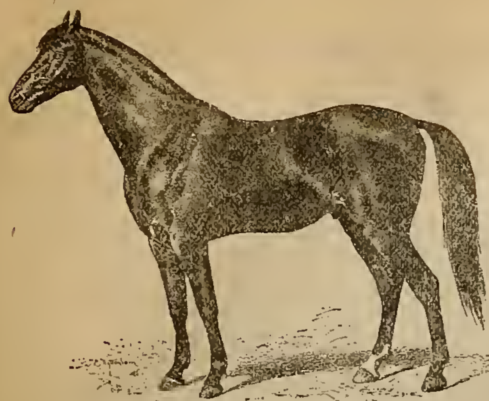
STALLIONS.

OWNERS OF STALLIONS DESIRING TO PLACE THE MERITS of their stock horses before the breeding public should advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The fee from one mare will pay the cost of a reasonable advertisement.

Stallion bills printed in first-class style. Call at this office and see samples.

NO. 508 MONTGOMERY ST.

STALLIONS.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

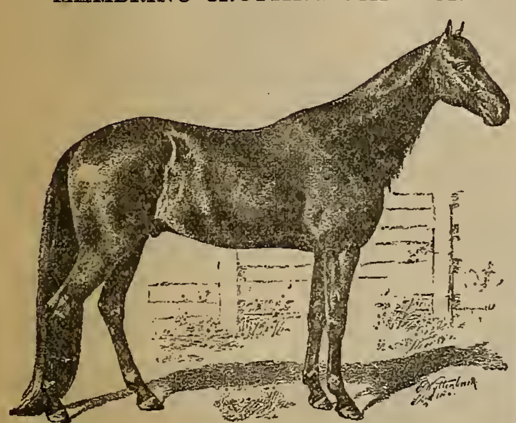
Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the ssme faculty of trsnsmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank ss a sire of trotters.

Will mske tbe ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, st STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters. **IRVIN AYRES.**

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Msmbrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21½, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21½; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those haviug public records, be is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, witb a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27½, snd Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19½. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of tbe honse there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a ricb rosewood brown, 15½ bands, snd of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has heen put in trsining has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be pald before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned tbe following season free of cbarge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for sccidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on tbe ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15tb and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issne of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Colnmbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Colnmbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4tb " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5tb " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Jsnns.
11tb " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13tb " By Spanker.

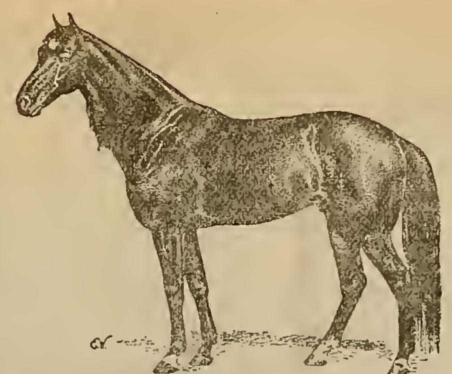
See Bruce's Americsn Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make tbe ensuing season, 1883, from February 15tb to June 15th, at tbe Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, Ssn Francisco.

STALLIONS.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on srrival of train, aud taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner tbeir owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenieuce on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the sbove place on private terms. La Hsrpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

STEINWAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31½; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25½.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at tbe stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payable before the animal is removed. Mares not proving witb foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains tsken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in caro of of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Oakland, will be forwarded immediately to tbe farm.

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay ; 15¾ bands high ; long, flowing mane and tail ; two white hind ankles ; remarkable style and lofty carriage ; has a good, resolute bead, set on a stout neck ; his shouiders are of the Hambletonian form—do not mount very bigh at the withers ; bas great length and capacious middle piece ; plenty of bone and substance, and his gait is big and square.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.
First dam Abbess by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.
Second dam by Marshal Ney, by imported Emancipation.
Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

Sleinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28¾, and also the dam of W. S. Bnckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of tbe Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½ ; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½ ; Steinway, 2:25¾ ; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24 ; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29 ; Solo, five years old, 2:28¾ ; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29 ; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Addiess

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danville, Contra Costa Co,, Cal.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION

BOB MASON

By Echo. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY mares, commencing February 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTION.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One bundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
Post office box 55, Los Angeles, Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

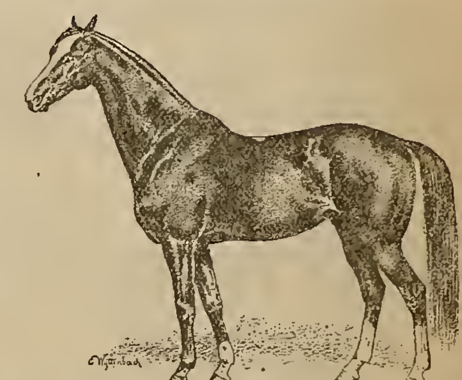
DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judsou's Wildidle farm ,Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON.
Owners, Santa Clara

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of tbe season. Satisfactory arrangements can he made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

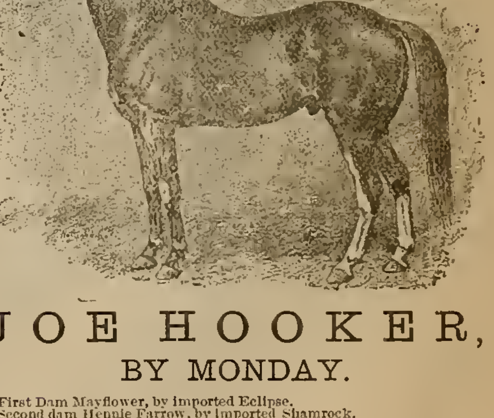
PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden cbestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fino style and appearance, and is by War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dsm Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shsrk.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteeuth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Canuon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allwortby.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to
MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack,
Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 Front St., San Francisco.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Bran

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $1 per mouth. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion bas proved to be one of the most successful racin[illegible] sires, and every one of his colts that bas been trained can [illegible] Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For hist[illegible] Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, C[illegible]

MEDICAL.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.
Lecture on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

GREAT
Electric
HAIR
TONIC

PREPARED FROM HERBS. THE ONLY SURE remedy that will restore the hair. It removes dandruff; also prevents the hair from falling ont, and for a dressing for ladies and children it has no equal.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, $1.00.

Forwarded to any part of the United states on receipt of price. Laboratory and office 129 Tyler street, San Francisco, Cal.

M. A. REAVES, Sole Proprietor.

☞ *SEND FOR CIRCULAR.* ☜

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
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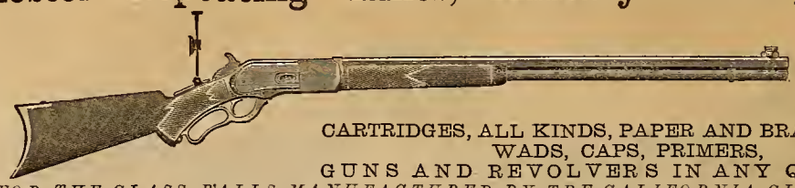

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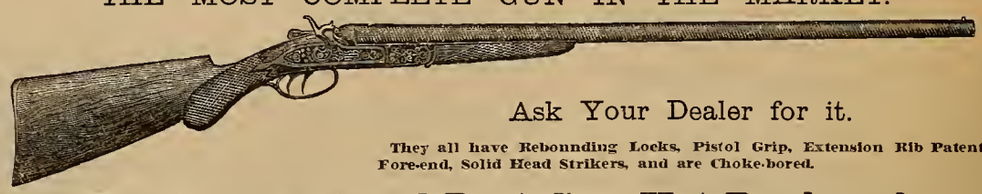

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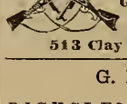

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Vol. II. No. 10.
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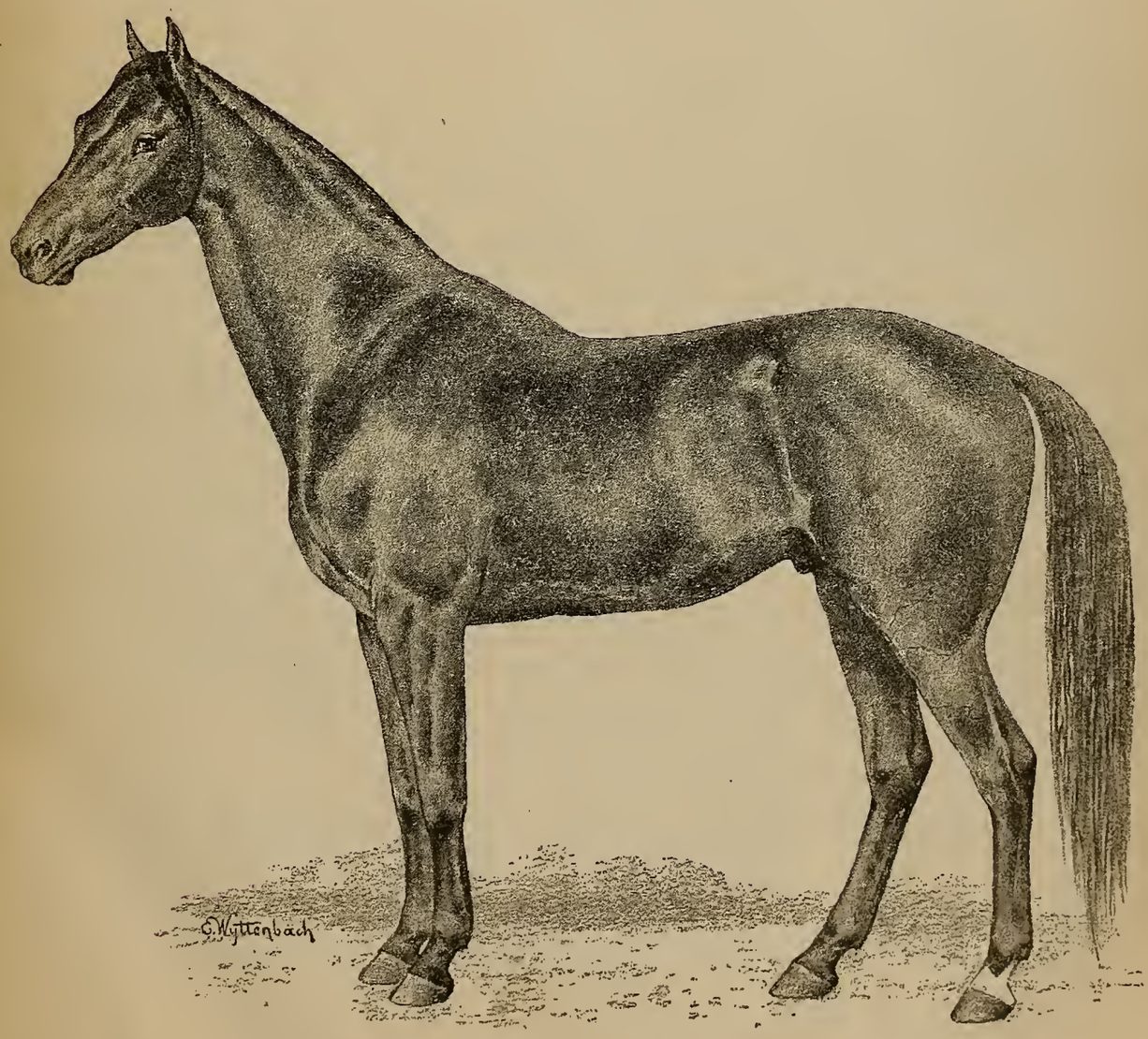

ANTEEO. By Electioneer, his dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.

It is scarcely necessary to write anything laudatory of th Electioneers further than a reference to the records. Hinda Rose, yearling record, 2:36½; Wildflower, two years old, 2:21; Albert W, four-year-old stallion, 2:22. This is the "top notch" in all of the colt places, and to expatiate would be something akin to refining pure gold or adding to the whiteness of the lily. With the paternal side of the house then there is only a necessity for reference to the doings of those that are near of kin, and on the maternal side Anteeo has also claims to distinction. The sire of his dam Columbine was A. W. Richmond, the sire of Romero, with a record of 2:19¼ as a five-year-old, and who has shown such a flight of speed in his exercise as to warrant the belief that he is capable of lowering that mark enough to give him the first place among trotting stallions. A. W. Richmond is also the sire of San Diego, Lady Richmond, Sue Rose, Mavis, etc., and it is claimed by those who are conversant with the stock that every colt of his get could beat three minutes when driven enough to be "bridle wise."

His grandam—Columbia was a fine race mare, and of very superior form. Fully sixteen hands and of great muscular power she was as nearly a model as is often seen. She had very fine trotting action and there is scarcely a question that she would have shown well in this line if she had been trained.

All the thoroughbred strains in Anteeo have demonstrated a capacity to trot fast. The Blackbirds are so well known that is is unnecessary to repeat their performances. A son with a record of 2:22, a grandson 2:19½, 2:20, and in every instance whenever a Blackbird was trained to trot in every instance there was a good show of speed. For tho nnmber of Bonnie Scotlands that have been trained to trot there is scarcely a parallel In all probability there were never six of the get of Bonnie Scotland trained to trot, and two are in the records "low down in the twenties." Imported Monarch Jr., and Monarch Rule, each with a record of 2:24½. Then come the Trustees, and there will scarcely be any one who will deny their claims to trotting lineage. For obvious reasons we do not wish to amplify on the merits of Anteeo and still we will have to place it on record that in our opinion he is well worthy of a place in the picture [illegible] of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Champion Stallion Stakes—Brighter Prospects for American Horses in England—Etc.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Our winter here still continues and the prospective early spring, which a week or two since bid fair to becoms a reality, seems now as far off as ever notwithstanding that the "ides of March" are so close at haud. You, in sunny Califoruia, can hardly realizs the impatience with which the lovers of the field sports in this frozen Northeast are wooing the sun-god that he may hasten his tirsless revolutions in space, bringing us uearsr aud usarer to his blazing warmth which alons can dispel the chains of the ice-king still holdiug us in their Arctic grasp. However, the present week is a very busy week in turf circles.

To-morrow entries close for a large number of racing stakes at Wasbington, Jerome, Monmouth Park, Saratoga and elsewhere and owners and trainers have their hands full to properly engage their high-mettled steeds in compauny and at distances best suited to their supposed caliber. It seems a very easy matter to nominate the different members of a racing stable for their future engagements. On the contrary, a judicious selection of just where to euter each two, three and fonr-year-old, together with the older memhers of a crack stable, requires much thought, study and thorough familiarity with the capabilities of each animal towards "earuing his keep," or the close of the season will find forfeits innumerable as the result of undue haste in this particular. Another matter is the consideration of what kind of company the prospective candidate for the honors of the turf will meet in this or that race. Of course, with such an immense field as the Eastern racing circuit embraces, to estimate with absolute certainty the character of the prospective entries in a stake is impossible, but it can he determiued in a geueral sort of way, and it is surprising how near some of our horsemen come to it. Yon ask them why they did not euter some fair animal for such and such a cup or stake. They answer: "I kuew those three 'nailers' would all be in and my only chance to get a bit of the money would be that at least two of them should break down, and all three are sound as a uut. I've got uo money to spare for forfeits."

One of the richest three-year-old stakes for some years closes this week. I refer to the Champion Stallion Stakes, one mile and a half, for colts and fillies foaled iu 1880. Eighteen stallions were entered in 1881, at $500 each, making a fund of $9,000 to start with. Of course none but the progeny of these sires can compete next September, the time of running the race, and the association east of the "Father of waters" that will add the most money is to have the contest decided over their track. These bids close to-morrow with Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the originator of the stake and as Saratoga and Moumouth cannot exteud their summer meetings, they are out of the compstition, as also is Baltimore and Jerome Park, for hoth of whom it is probahly too early in the fall. This narrows the field down to the Coney Island Jockey Club, and probably Louisville and Chicago. Bids are estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000, which latter figure is said to have been offered hy the Lake City Club, provided some Eastern horses wonld come on. Should the lower price he the figure, and ten horses start at $250 each, the race will be worth $16,500! Shall any one say the turf in America is not progressing, when we have races nearly approximating in value to the richest prizes of Euglaud and France? The Derhy and St. Leger of 1882 were worth but a trifle over $22,000, and the turf here is yet in its infancy as it were.

The sudden death of Mr. Stirling Crawfurd on Saturday last at Cannes, France, has caused mnch regretful comment in turf circles, particularly, of course, in England, where its effect is so plainly felt. His large stahle of thoroughbreds were very heavily engaged this year, and their consequent disqnalification came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, particularly to those unlucky wights among the British speculative public who have heen quietly and steadily hacking his colts Macheath, Energy, Clairvaux, etc., for the Guineas aud Derby. His old horses Edelweiss and Buchanan were favorites also for the Lincolnshire Handicap, run March 27, and a list of the eugagements rendered void would fill more space than I propose to take up in yonr columns. It seems as if there ought to be some rule governing such unfortnnate occurrences as this, which have happened quite frequently of late years, and that some amendment might he made whereby the engagements left by a nominator's death might be rendered binding on his heir or heirs. That any ench would repudiate these engagements ie not at all likely, for as a general thing, where this has happened, the next in kin of dead turfmen would have beeu only too glad to complete the work already begun. Old timers will say: "All bosh! not fair to the rest of the nominatore in the race, whose cbance of winning is rendered better hy having a dangerous candidate disqualified," etc, hut that some amendment to the existing turf law on this subject will be made is only a qnestion of time, and Mr. Crawfurd's death may hasten mattere. The deceased turfite had over forty horses in training under Taylor and Arnull, and his stable was at the head of the winning list in England for 1882, the total being nearly $130,000 (£25,800). However, what is undoubtedly a great loss to tbe English turf (for the deceased gentlemau was very popular, whatever might be the adverse criticisms that were justly showered on hie eccentric spouse, the Duchess of Montroee), is "a lion out of the path" for the American stables in England whose chances for dnplicating their victories of 1881 look rosier every day.

Our mail advices represent Foxhall, Iroquois, Sachem, Arauza, Pinafore, Parthenia, etc., as doing etrong work, and tbat each one of the five named will be a winner this year seems only a qnestion of health. Indeed the redoubtable hero of the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshiro, the great Foxhall, is eccoud favorito for tbe prinicipal of the spring handicaps, the City and Suburban at Epsom, the middle of April, and Sachem, Mr. Lorillard's four-year-old son of War Dance and Sly Boots by Rivoli, has grown and improved so much in his looks that his name is in the mouth of every "sporting prophet" in England. Whether the double change of trainers has worked theso marvels or not it is hard to tell, and it will suffice us if they do themselves credit in the arduous campaign to come.

Geo. W. Lee, the New Jersey oarsman, who is now in London trying to get on some matches, is having poor luck in his negotiations. Rowell and Peter Duryear are his companions, and the three are unanimous in writing back home that "British professional rowing is at a low ebb. Haulan, Laycock and Rosa seem to have taken all the pluck out of them." The season, however, will begin in two weeks with the University race hetween Oxford and Cambridge, of which the dark blues were the favorites at last advices. On the 12th inst. the Cambridge crew, wbile at practice on the Thames, were swamped and had to swim for it, which untoward event did not improve any the morale of tbe light blues, it is to be presumed.

Tbs National lins steamer Queen arrived here on Saturday last with a largs consignment of thoronghbreds and a small menagerie, all ths property of Adam Forepaugh, the well-known circus manager. Tbs weather across was a succession of hnrricanes, tbat of ths 14th causing ths death of poor Delaplains of ths St. Lanrent, who was swept off the bridge and never seen again. Tbs Queen was eight days at sea when shs encountered this same hurricane and three of the thoroughbreds and one ostrich succumbed to ths severity of the elements, in spits of ths unequaled facilities on board this line, whose vessels are well known to bs the favorite ones for shippers of live stock across the ocean, on account of the convsnisnt arrangements for, and care shown to, consignments of this character. Had the ill-fated Blue Gown been sent in one of these steamers instead of being hurried off, as was ths case, hy one of the fast passsngsr vessels, not intended to transport equine freight, he might have been alive to-day doing Mr. Keens and ths racing blood of tbis country much service. These horses are intended for the series of hippodrome races Forepaugh will give in connection with his circus this year, although some of them may he trained and run at our racing tracks, and two of them are very fashionably bred mares tbat will find ready purchasers for the breeding paddock after their racing days are over.

The trotting stallion, Voltaire hy Taula, record 2:21, has been sold hy W. N. Crawford to the Stanhopes of Lexington, Ky. Voltaire's dam is Portia hy Mamhrino Chief, a very stont combination of trotting strains.

Maud S is in good shape, and Bair says he expects to "knock ont" father Time this season. If he equals that 2:10½ he will do well. Ex-Governor Stanford annouuced to a representative of the New York *Sportsman*, a few days ago, his intention to hring East this summer some of his racing as well as trotting stock.

Precious, the four-year-old filly by Lever, who ran so well at fonr miles on your track at Bay District, is to be entered against onr long distance horses in the four-mile races this fall at Sheepshead Bay and Pimlico. Her debut in the East will be watched with interest.

A new departure in the wintering of thoronghbreds in a cold climate comes from Cassadaga in this state, where Asahel Burnham, or "old cheese" as the boys call him, has his string of racers. It consists in exercising the "wild steed" hefore a sleigh on the road, aud old "Linen Duster," another pet name A. B. goes hy, says that thongh they tried to get away with him at first, as wae quite natural, after he got them broke they did well, and he considers their legs to be much benefited hy the nnusual drudgery. Truly wonders will never cease. Burnham's featherweight jockey has left bim, hut the "hahy" is small loss.

California quail are being quite largely exported abroad, principally to the highlands of Scotland. The little tufted beauties should thrive there and benefit the Scottish breed by crossing in a judicious manner. Per contra Mr. Lorillard's importation of English pheasants at Rancocas have taken kindly to their new home, aud are greatly admired hy those that have seen them.

Betting here on American events is yet at a etandstill, speculations being very light. In Louisville tbe betting hooks and almost all kinds of trade and commerce are suffering from the disastrous floods. Still Watts & Co. report some hnsiness on Thora, Apollo, Checkmate and Boatman for the Cup and Ascender, Drake Carter aud Punster for the Derby. In the Merchants' Stake Meditator, four years, Ascender, three years, Queen Ban, three years, Thora, five years, Paul Jennings, four years, Fellowplay, five years, and Checkmate, aged, have also heeu backed heavily at various prices. Reed has het $1,500 to $7,500 that his mare captures the Cup, and unless old "Check" has fair weather and pleuty of work, Thora will down him snre.

Late reports from Jim Williams' farm in Henry county, Ky., represent Checkmate as doing poorly, but, coming from the quarter they do, perhaps the rumor had better he taken "with a grain of salt."

Williams will train again, so he says, the magnificently hred Aspinwall, seven yeare, by Australian—Hester. This horse is a full brother to the great Springbok, and bas through accidents, etc., been in hnt very few races, not over three or four during his whole career on the turf. Williams has also six or seven others in training including Messmate, a four-year-old filly hy Alarm out of Checkmate's dam. She ought to gallop a little, "suah."

In my last letter I mentioned that the famous English horse Bruce had been sold. The report was erroneous. He was offered at a reserve of £2,500 ($12,500), hut there was no hid at these figures. Craig Millar, however, foaled 1872, and the winner of the St. Leger of 1875, was recently sold to go to Hungary for the large price of $32,500. This is accounted for partly hy reason of his stock having already run and shown well on the British turf. Craig Millar is hy Blair Athol out of Miss Poland.

Tom Bowling, tbe famoue son of Lexington and great race-horse of ten years since, has been sold to I. E. Simmons of this city, to stand at the old home of the trotting stallion Geo. Wilkes, in Kentucky.

McGrath's famous horse has thus far sired nothing of any accouut hut Gen. Monroe and Bowling Green; hut he has had few good mares. Perhaps with hetter opportuuities to show his prepotency, a different sbowing may be obtained, for the horse is of good size and unsurpassed lineage.

A very cruel story comes from Bowling's old home, the McGrath farm near Lexington, now the property of Milton Young, ex-turfman and now a breeder. Yonug, last fall, bought the stallion Onondaga by Leamington from the Dwyer brothere of this city, aud since the horse arrived in Kentucky, his always violent temper has grown very ungovernable, so much so that one day last week it was decided to blind the horse, not temporarily, but to remove his eyes. The borse was secured, chloroformed and the horrible operation performed. We bave aa yet no particnlars as to just what particular savagery tbe poor beast had beeu guilty of, or what nsefulness of his, in the performauce of his duties as a lord of the harem, had been impaired by his temper, and until more ia kuown it looks like a disgraceful picce of harbarism nnworthy of all tbose connected with it.

At Nashville, Tenn., a great many promising two and three-year-olds are wintering. Prominent among them is Toplight, five years, hy Great Tom—Vandalite, and two Glengarry two-year-olds out of Dora and Kathleen respectively. The latter are owned by Capt. Franklin, the breeder of Blackbird, Aranza and Geo. Kenuy and ho has been offered large figures by parties negotiating for their purchase.

Thoronghbrods seem to bo higher than ever, which is as it should bo considering tbo vast amount of racing that will he be done tbis year. Tho sports in this State, however, received a hard blow this morning in Albany, where the resuscitated pool bill to permit selling in legalized tracts only, not in cities, came up and was lost by a vote of sixty-one to thirty-seven. The fool-killer ought to visit some of the fanatics in our State Legislature, those fellows who frown down this so-called evil, which in reality helps to support horse-breeding, a State industry, while they wink at and countenance margin and bucket gambling in stocks and allow the gildsd card palaces full sway. Consistency is said to be a jewel, but they and thsir ilk are strangers to the term.

Eole, ths celebrated five-year-old grandam of Leamington, and his young three-year-old brother tbat has never started yet, have been sent by their owner, "Freddie" Gebbardt, to Eph. Snedeker, the silent trainer. Both are in good shape and will be heard from this season.

The old black gelding Gen. Butler by Contraband, a contemporary antagonist of Dexter, Geo. M. Patchen Jr., Lady Emma, Fillingham, etc., twenty years ago, is still hals and hearty at a farm near this city; ths old horse must be thirty years old hy this time.

The poultry show at Madison Square Gardens was a great success, and Black Spanish, Silver Laced Bantams, Houdans, Gams varieties, Jacobins, Carriers, Crested Fantails, Pouters, Trumpeters, Turbits, and scores of other fancy hrsede claimed the attention of many visitors, as did ths ths dog show ths week after.

All the theaters are doing good business notwithstanding the Lenten season, and for the gay and festive New Yorker in search of pleasnre "all goes merry as a marriage hell."

New York, Feh. 28, 1883. PACIFIC.

Mr. Thomson Criticized.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Permit me to correct and complete a qnotation from the New York *Sun* made by Mr. Allen W. Thomson in his contribution to the "Morgan Controversy" published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Jaunary 27. One period of the *Sun's* article reads as follows: "He was taken across the lines into Connecticut, and is said to have been the sire of the famous Morgan stock; *bnt this is by no means certain.*"

Mr. Thomson omits these last seven words, which I have italicized, although quoting the words next followiug them, and everything else in the paper relating to True Briton. The suppressed words are only an expression of opinion, it is true, but they held the opinion of John Anstin Stevens, the distinguished historical scholar, late editor of the "Magazine of American History." It seems a little nnfair to Mr. Stevens to use his article and suppress bis seven-word opinion on the matter at issue.

Mr. Stevens' *Sun* article was written as long ago as 1877, and what he even then regarded as so doubtful has been rendered highly improbable by later discoveries of dates and circnmstances.

Mr. Thomson does not succeed in stating the case of hie opponents qnite accurately. He says: "It was claimed at first that True Briton was not stolen from Col. James De Laucey. Now it is claimed that True Briton was not much of a horse." I think nohody has denied the stealing. The qnestion is, was Selah Nortou's carriage horse, Beautiful Bay, ever De Lancey's saddle horse, True Briton? It is uot the theft but the identity that is doubted. Conld a horse that was "in his prime" in 1791 have been a favorite saddle horse, for we know not how many years, in 1776?

The De Lauceys fled the country and their property was confiscated. There could therefore have been no need of attempting to conceal the captured horse's identity by a change of name, which, in so far as it succeeded, would have destroyed his prestige also. Beautiful Bay may have heen True Briton broken to harness later in life, after coming to New Eugland. It is certain tbat John Morgan asserted that he was the very horse, and advertised him as "True Briton, or Beautiful Bay." But in no other contemporary mention is he spoken of as True Briton. Both before and after that advertisement he was called Beautiful Bay, and nothiug else. Mr. Justin Morgan Norton, his owner, and the owner of his colts, called him Beautiful Bay, and uothing else. It is quite probable his owner knew at least as much abont him as John Morgan did. In short, it is certain that he was Beautiful Bay, and it is uot at all certain that he was True Briton. He is not known to have horne the latter name at all, except as an alternative title in the mouth of one man, not his owner.

To write of him constantly as True Briton is a mere begging of the qnestion, a piece of partisan perversity.

In regard to the alleged attempt to make him ont "not much of a horse," that was made more exasperating hy his detractor's hringing in his owner, his keepers and his patrons to testify the comparative value of his stud services, whereby it was shown that the horse stood at a second-rate price, and that even that price was lowered from time to time as his stock became better known. The zeal of Morgan writers has foisted upon the horse an nnwarranted name and an imaginary importance. Whether he was the De Lancey True Briton or not, there are ample and imperative reasons for disbelieving that he was the sire of the great little horse, Justiu Morgan.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Thomson for the opportunity of thne briefly criticising his work.

Springfield, Mase., Feh. 27, 1883. O. W. COOK.

George Wilkes has twenty performers with records of 2:30 and better. Alma Mater, dam of Alcautara; Lady Carr, dam of Ambassador; the daughter of Kentucky Clay, dam of Blondine; Minna, dam of Kentncky Wilkes; Little Ida, dam of So-So; Miss Coons, dam of Wilson; Dolly, dam of Onward; the danghter of Mamhrino Patchen, dam of Rosa Wilkes; Zora, dam of St. Gothard; Lady Belmont, dam of Sherman; Neilson, dam of Prospect Maid; Missie, dam of King Wilkes; and the American Clay mare, dam of Harry Wilkes, were Kentucky bred, and neither of them was owned by either of the Simmons brothers. Nelly, the dam of Tom Rogers, came from Ohio; Lady Dunn, the dam of Joe Bunker, is from the loins of a horse who did much for the Hambletonians in Orango county, Seely's American Star; May Bird, out of the Steirs mare, was got before George Wilkes went to Kentucky; Yonug Wilkes was bred in New York, and Lumps is out of a mare which the Messrs. Simmons shipped over the Alleghanies. Had the owuers of George Wilkes pnrchased their broodmares in Kentucky instead of sending them from the East, they would have had thouaands of dollars added to their bank accouut. The brown son of Hambletonian aud Dolly Spanker wanted not only the climatic outcross, but the courage and nerve force imparting foundation which is always abundant in a racehorse region like that of which Lexington is the center.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Bertha Von Hillern, the pedestrienne, says that with a year's training she could bring 90 out of 100 delicate women into a healthy and vigorous condition.

Perry Belmont, the Congressman, is said to be the best amateur swordsman in New York.

The Gun Club contemplates giving a picnic on Decoration Day at San Rafael.

POULTRY.

Modern Artificial Hatching and Hatching Apparatus.

Part IV.—General Remarks.

I am frequently asked the following question: Are chickens hatched in an incubator as strong as those hatched by hens? My reply is that those which are *properly* batched artificially are not only as strong, but, if separated from older fowls, are not nearly so liable to disease, and may be kept till far beyond marketable size *entirely without vermin*—a thing which, in California, is almost unknown among hen-hatched birds. If vigorous eggs are hatched with too little moisture or too much heat, weak chickens and poor hens may be counted upon every time; the same results could be looked for from an incubator varying greatly in heat, one portion with another (if eggs are changed about) or one time with another over the whole; such would also result from the hatching of chickens in an incubator supplied with too little fresh air. Among the thousands of broilers that I have raised for market I have never had a contagious disease. I have invariably kept my chickens from all chance of contact with hens in any manner, and not a blemish or trace of vermin has ever been seen among them. I believe that these things originate spontaneously among fowls after passing a certain stage of their development only. This season I am hatching almost exclusively from eggs laid by hens which were hatched from my incubators last spring, and I verily believe that in all California no more clean, hardy or vigorous fowls or better layers could be found. They are of mixed breeds—Plymouth Rock, Light Brahmas and Dominiques predominating. Their progeny, hatched in my incubators, have long been going to market at the ratio of 90 out of every hundred hatched. If any raisers of chickens by the natural way can beat this in midwinter, I may be persuaded to consider whether I have been altogether correct in my statement as to the strength of incubator-hatched birds; until I hear of a better result, extending into the thousands, I may be permitted to differ with any one who questions the results of good artificial incubation.

In the matter of economy, as compared with natural hatching: Exclusive of the little time consumed, and which is scarcely missed, a good incubator will hatch at the rate of about one-half cent per chick. In producing numbers of chickens, the incubator can beat the hen "out of sight;" for a few chicks, I am free to admit that the hen would lead. The care of a small incubator (though well enough if used as a plaything) is as great as that of a sizeable machine, and I do not consider one of any practical value which will not accommodate at least 200 eggs, as a few hens would win every time on small numbers. But when we come to the consideration of the room, care, feed, attention and uncertainty in many respects of, say, twenty sitting hens, the incubator, according to my experience, distances the hen; double the number, and still greater results go to the credit side of the artificial plan. On the other hand, I do not advise the use of very large machines, as I consider medium-sized ones far more convenient in starting or hatching. If a person desires greater capacity, a duplication of such machines is much better. I leave out of the consideration the difficulty of making perfect uniformity of heat in large egg-chambers. An advantage over the hen lies in the fact that the machine is always "broody," and taking advantage of this, we may produce chickens for market at a time of year when hens could scarcely be brought to see the importance of it, and thus secure the best prices when chickens are not raised naturally.

I am also frequently asked: Do you make the business pay? My invariable answer is: I have been engaged in it three seasons nearly, and my plant is not for sale. Next year I shall double my facilities. Draw a very easy inference, please—one which is too palpable for disguise, did I desire concealment.

In closing my imperfectly written papers, I trust I may not be accused of egotism, inferentially, when I say that to intelligent people only will success in the "chicken business," natural or artificial, be generally awarded; for what I may have lacked in natural ability has perhaps been compensated in an effective measure by hard work, hard study, and a very solid "grip," which my friends have seen me exercise under rather disheartening circumstances in life. In candor I would advise all persons without a reasonable amount of patience, sound common sense and fair opportunity to let the business be prosecuted by others more favorably circumstanced; yet it is very clear that what I have done may also be accomplished by others, and, I may add, perhaps much more easily than in my case—the principal results of my study of the first branch of the business, incubation, is very much at their service, at all events. G. E. D.

East Oakland, March, 1883.

The Chinook Wind.

This is a name applied to a wind which occasionally, during the winter, blows over that part of Oregon and Washington Territory lying between the Cascade Range and the Blue Mountains. When the mercury is way down below zero and the ground covered with snow, an inky black cloud is seen on the western horizon; a warm wind begins to blow; the mercury rises immediately above the freezing point and the snow disappears as if by magic. This is the chinook. To the pioneers the chinook was a strange phenomenon believed by some to be the breath of the volcano Mt. Hood; by others to be generated by some chemical action of the atmosphere. There is no doubt, however, that the chinook has its origin in the equatorial regions of the Pacific Ocean.

As all the warm and cloud-bearing winds of Eastern Oregon come from the west, and in the region west of the Cascades warm rains and warm winds are much more frequent, it follows that were the Cascades not in the way there would be much more rain on the table land between them and the Blue Mountains, the climate would be milder in winter and not so intensely hot in summer. The chinook is one of the many warm winds of Western Oregon which get high enough to blow over the top of the Cascade range. Could one stand at times on the summit of the Cascades in mid winter, stretching eastward he would see, far as the eye could reach, a snow-clad country beneath a cold, clear sky; while to the west and far beneath him he would see seas of clouds from which copious showers of rain were falling.

The chinook has its parallel in the Foehn of the Alps, which causes those sudden and dangerous rises in the streams which have their sources in those mountains, and often brings down avalanches destructive to life and property. The Foehn is the Simoon of the African desert blowing across the Mediterranean sea.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Cook Farm.

Beyond question there are finer breeding farms in California than can be found in any other state in the Union. Not alone excelling in natural advantages, as there are many in point of improvements far superior to those of the East and South. Palo Alto is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be the most complete in its appointments of any stud farm in either hemisphere, and elicits encomiums from visitors from all sections. Next to that renowned place, and in some features excelling it, is the rancho that lies at the western base of Mt. Diablo, and although as a breeding farm it is likely to be broken up, it is well worthy of being classed as one of the fairest of this fair clime. The situation is one of the fairest imaginable. Though the mountain, towering above all others in the neighborhood, broken into ravines and worn into deep gulches, at the base there is a gentle slope with undulations as the ascent is made to vary and give character to the scene. The soil is rich, and especially well adapted to rear fine horses upon, the herbage being the native grasses which are so favorable for furnishing just the right sort of nutriment for brood mares and colts. The diversity of surface is another valuable feature, as it is generally admitted that rolling land is the best for stock to graze upon, not only on account of the feed being better, but also bringing the muscles into better action, and the gallops up the grade developing the lungs and expanding the chest. Five thousand acres give large fields, and though there are the usual paddocks and small inclosures, there is also plenty of room for the colts to race upon, and a clear stream winding its silvery course through fields and paddocks. Nature has added another crowning beauty in hundreds of "graud old oaks," the huge trunks supporting the extended, guarled branches so as to give plenty of shade. There is not an inclosure, however small, without trees, enhancing the beauty to the eye of the esthetic, while the utilitarian can see advantages which he values higher than adornment. Monte Diablo standing guard to the north and east, the Contra Costa range protects it from the west, and the trade winds, which come so harshly here, are either deflected entirely or robbed of their asperity before reaching this happy valley. Protected on all sides, the temperature is rarely otherwise than enjoyable, and climatic advantages are great factors in successful horse-breeding.

To perfect this as a stock farm there have been lavish outlays, and to add to the natural beauties there has been correspondingly large expenditure, supplemented with correct taste. The house is a handsome Swiss cottage, the surrounding grounds being embellished in the highest art of the landscape gardener—lauds, shrubbery and flowers, and in the foreground a lake, giving a finish to the whole which makes the picture complete. Nearly all of the buildings are of the same order of architecture as the house, which harmonizes so well with the huge mountain, the glen and the hills, and from the veranda of an additional structure, some distance from the main dwelling, and which is built on an eminence, a view of the whole place is obtained. The barns and stables have an imposing appearance. They were built not merely with an eye to the comfort of the occupants, but also to be in keeping with the idea of general ornamentation, and to come up to the beau ideal of a country home where there would be nothing discordant, nothing to mar the pleasures of a quiet retreat. Library, music-room, billiards, etc., are essentials to those who can afford the luxuries, though in the country outdoor recreations are the kind which contribute the greatest fund of enjoyment. Good roads to drive upon, a gallop over the hills, shooting, fishing and quiet saunters among the fields are all very well, and yet, to a person who has a real fondness for the truly American sport of fast trotting, there is nothing like a track for the cap-sheaf of enticing pleasures. More especially when breeding the fast trotter is the bent to which the possessor's mind inclines. There is a fascination from the outset. In the first place, in selecting the animals from which the anticipated prodigies are to spring. Watching the foals from the time they can just toddle about their dams until they career in high glee over hill and dale, when a few months of the vivifying sun and pure air have toned the muscles into strength and elasticity. There is a good deal of anxiety to see how those which come nearest to the idea of perfection in breeding will deport themselves when they receive the first halter lessons, but the all-absorbing interest is when, fairly broken to harness and hitched to the sulky, they demonstrate their capacity to "show a gait." The timing-watch is brought into use, and the result of each succeeding lesson carefully noted. The interest never flags so long as there is improvement, and since the breeding of trotters has been pursued with something of systematic care, it is rare that the watch does not tell a flattering tale.

On this grand breeding farm, before the colts were ready for their initiatory lessons, a course was built, a mile in circuit, and as carefully constructed as though there were to be races on it for thousands of dollars and in the presence of tens of thousands of spectators. It was built where a seat in an embrasure of a window, or a station on the verandas, would command a view, and thus the ladies of the household could participate in the pleasure without trouble. But the enthusiast is not contented unless he is on "the stretch." He must see how the youngsters handle themselves, and whether the action is in accordance with his ideas or not. Not a moment hangs heavily, and the actors who play well their part are never tiresome. It was to he expected that a man who had the means and the inclination to purchase and beautify such a large estate would also place upon it the best stock he could obtain.

More than the command of large means, and an inclination to invest them, however, is necessary to secure the right sort of animals. There must be a certain amount of experience, and a sort of horse knowledge which is equally indispensable to secure the proper type, and it depends sometimes on there being a share of good luck as well as discrimination. This part, and by far this most essential part of a breeding farm, was also in keeping. The stallion obtained was a member of the family that has completely overshadowed the rivalry of other clans, and not only that for a recommend, as he stood at the head of the list, and still occupies the proud pre-eminence of having the fastest record for two and three-year-old stallions. Then again, he is a horse of fine size and commanding appearance, so that there was a combination of good qualities which were a token of success in the stud. The matrons were selected with the most scrupulous care. Buy the best, were the instructions; invest in only those that are the nearest you can possibly get to perfection and breeding of the most intensely cerulian tint. The orders were strictly obeyed, and the fields and paddocks at the base of Monte Diablo were tenanted with a rare lot of blood mares. There is a sad ending to the history; a dark cloud to settle between the mountain tops which enshrine the happy valley; a pall in place of the sunshine; a mist hanging over the lake; a fog-cloud from which the branches of the old oaks are wringing tear drops, and dark moisture on shrub, grassplat and parterre. The owner sickened and died just as the anxiously looked-for colts began to display their aptitude, and that the study, the waiting and the expectancy were to end in fruition. California was to lose one of her most complete breeding farms. The matrons and blithe foals, the vivacious yearlings and the lissome-limbed two-year-olds are huddled together at the sale-block, and the stentorian voice of the glib-tongued auctioneer is rattling off the phrases which are to precede the dispersement. And so the years of hope, not unmixed with anxiety, come to an end, and this venture, which was of so much promise, is scattered in every direction. Still the State is greatly benefited by the dispersal, and the rich blood will be the nucleus of many breeding farms in different sections.

The Morse Horse and Gen. Taylor.

The following extract from a letter written by J. L. D. Eyclesheimer, who bred Gen. Taylor, is kindly furnished us by George Bement Esq. of Redwood city and will be of interest to the breeders of this coast where the Morse horse and Gen. Taylor figure quite prominently in the pedigrees of the older matrons of the farm:

The gray Norman or, generally known as the Morse horse, was a descendant of the Ogden Messenger on the Dam's side, but was sired by an imported French horse sent as a present to an officer stationed in Canada by the name of Genett and it was claimed that the Morse horse was the only get and he was stolen, as the officer refused under all circumstances to let him serve mares. The dam of the Morse horse I have seen often and she was one of the genuine old Messenger stock, possessing all the strength, gameness and endurance that could possibly be obtained in one beast, and showed a great deal of speed for the education she had had. She lived to the age of twenty-eight years and had many times measured her hundred miles the same day and died sound and without blemish.

The dam of Taylor we know nothing about, never having been able to trace her farther back than as a road mare in New York. She killed two mates and was then considered old and worn out and sure to never breed. She was traded and found her way to Lansinghurgh, N. Y., where we got her in a trade, gave her a run to grass all summer and in the fall she was like a colt and could trot in 40 easy. We then had her served by the Morse horse and caught the first time and raised eight colts in eight years. Taylor was the sixth. All but one beat three minutes before they were four and one-half years old and their training mostly road work. The oldest one was about one size smaller than Taylor but the same form. I drove him to a top buggy in 52 when he was five years old. Taylor was foaled some time in the month of June, 1847. That you can bet on. You can set it down that Taylor was one of the best bred horses that ever left the state of New York and I venture to say that his progeny is stamped with his own peculiarities to a very marked degree, and that is one of the best signs of good breeding and a judicious cross.

I am glad to hear that you have such a promising colt, and still more knowing how well you appreciate a good one, and glad that she is some of the old stock that I thought and still think was A. No. 1, and had I been one of the favored few when a boy the world would now acknowledge the same, for they should have been developed in numbers and otherwise. J. L. D. Eyclesheimer.

Fond-du-Lac, Wis., Dec. 14, 1872.

Two-Year-Old Championship Stake.—Appreciating the fact that the Lorillard stallion stake for three-year-olds to be run this year received no less than eighteen subscriptions, Mr. Pierre Lorillard now proposes a stallion stake for two-year-olds, to be run at Monmouth Park in 1884, which, in view of the coming yearling sales, should attract the attention of every owner of a thoroughbred stallion in this country. The conditions are as follows: "A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (now yearlings), at $250 each for starters, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association in addition to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions the get of which are alone qualified to start. The owner of the second and the subscribing owner of its sire each to receive $1,000; the owner of the third and the subscribing owner of its sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the entrance money of the starters and one-half of the money remaining after deducting the moneys paid to the second and third; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner. Distance, six furlongs." The above is certainly a most liberal proposition, and as the death of a subscriber will not disqualify the get of any stallion, there should be at least twenty-five or thirty stallions entered. Certainly breeders who breed for sale will not miss the chance, as the subscription price will no doubt be more than returned by the increased price which they will receive for yearlings qualified to start for such a stake. As an event the race will take rank with the Middle Park Plate run at Newmarket in October both in value and in pointed attention to sires of the first, second and third.—*New York World.*

Trotting at Santa Cruz.

Santa Cruz, Cal., February 24, 1883.—Purse $100; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness.

John Soper's Lady Belle	1	1	1
Dick Kirby's Jersey Lily	2	2	2

Time—2:53, 2:52½, 2:52.

Gretchen, the dam of Clingstone, is to be sold at the Kellogg sale in New York next month. She is fourteen years old, and as the sire of Clingstone is still alive the dam should bring a good price, as the union of the two might result in another 2:14 trotter. In any event the produce would be highly prized for breeding purposes.

The quarter race between Sly and Daniel Payne's mare, for $500 a side, came off at Phœnix, Oregon, on the 24th ult., and was won by the Payne Mare by a head. There was a large amount of money laid on this little affair, and the backers of Sly claim that bad riding was what hung them up.

John Howes has sold the trotting mare Nellie Grant, by Fred Low—Lady Grant, to R. G. Head of Napa. She will be bred to Auteco before she is shipped to Mr. Head's farm.

A foot race of five miles against time is to come off at Prescott, Arizona, to-morrow, a man named Eckers undertaking to cover the distance in forty minutes on a wager of $100.

By the burning of the Fashion Stables at Chicago, last week Tim Barnard lost a Buccaneer colt, which he valued at $1,000.

The Champion Stallion Stake.

At 4 p. m. on the 1st instant, Mr. D. D. Withers, at the request of Mr. P. Lorillard and in the presence of Mr. J. H. Bradford, Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, Mr. James Galway and others, opened in the rooms of the American Jockey Club, New York, the bids made by racing associations for the Lorillard Stallion Stakes, to be run at the Septemher meeting. The condition was that the clnb which added the most money to the stake shonld have the race. Only two hids were received, one from the Coney Island Jockey Club, hy mail, and the other from the Louisville Jockey Club hy telegraph. The former offered $6,000, which was at once admitted to be a very liberal offer, but when Mr. Withers announced that Lonisville offered $10,575 no one had anything further to say except to wish the citizens of Louisville well out of their present troubles, and that the meeting in September should have every element of success, with good weather and plenty of horses. The stake was first anuounced in the spring of 1880 and was made for hreeders to enter their stallions at $500 each, only the progeny of snch stallions to he elegihle to start in the race at $250 each. It will he thus seen that with the eighteen stallions secured for the stake and the added money there is at once $19,575. Presuming that ten start at $250 eacb there is a total of $22,075, to he divided as follows: Two thousand dollars to be dedncted from the subscription money, which shall be divided so as to give the owner of the second horse $1,000 and the nominator of the sire of the second $1,000. The remainder is to be divided between the owner of the winner, who shall receive the post entrance, half of the added money and half of the remainder of the snbscription money, and the nominator of the sire of the winner, who is to rceeive the remaining half of the added and subscription moneys. The eighteen stallions nominated were as follows:

A. Belmont's Ill-Used, by Bredalhane.
A. Belmont's Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky.
J. G. Bethune's Wauderer, by Lexington.
G. W. Bowen & Co.'s Billet, hy Voltigeur.
W. G. Harding's Great Tom, by King Tom.
P. Lorillard's Saxon, by Beadsman.
P. Lorillard's Glenlyon, by Stockwell.
P. Lorillard's Moccasin, hy Macaroni.
H. P. McGrath's Tom Bowliug, by Lexingtou.
F. Morris's Battle Axe, by Monday.
C. Reed's Highlander, by Blair Athol.
J. W. H. Reynolds' Whisper, by Planet.
A. Keene Richards' War Dance, by Lexingtou.
M. H. Sanford's Glenelg, by Citadel.
M. H. Sanford's Monarchist, by Lexington.
M. H. Sanford's Virgil, by Vandal.
A. Welch's Alarm, by Eclipse.
D. D. Withers' King Ernest, by King Tom.

With the stake now a fixture the interest centers ou who and what will start. Of those owning three-years-olds here in the East that are eligible may be mentioned Messrs. Pierre and George Lorillard, the Dwyer Brothers, D. D. Withers, A. Belmont, Appleby & Johnson, J. E. Kelly, L. A. Ehlers, Snedeker & Co., William Lakeland, Mr. Kelso and the Preakness stable. Among the Western owners are Bowen & Co., T. J. Megibben, J. McIntyre, P. C. Fox, J. R. Watts, J. A. Grinstead, W. L. Cassidy and the Fleetwood stables. Of the horses that are eligible to start that ran last year as two-year-olds are the following:

By Alarm—Circassian, Breeze, Soubrette, H. Murray, Lizzie Mac, Nora, Warning and the Beresina and Warwickshire fillies.

By Battle Axe—Etiquette Jr., filly.

By Billet—Barnes, Miss Woodford, Glean, Centerville, Bridlemere and Jennie Bine.

By Count D'Orsay—Adalgisa and Adamantus.

By Glenelg—Little Minch, Heel-and-Toe, Magnate Slocum and Anna Louise.

By Glenlyon—Battledore, Inconstant, Corona, Nimrod, Gift, Gonfalon and Spartacus.

By Great Tom—Ella, Tocsin, Tennyson, Standiford Keller, Tangent, Swift, Tallyrand, Trombone, Tom Boy, Tullahoma and Tea Rose.

By Highlander—Holy Rood.

By Ill-Used—Felicia, Jacobus, Woodflower, Carnation, Barbarian, Marc Antony, Carlisle, Gertie M, Le Petit Duc and Fairwater.

By King Ernest—Kinglike, King Fan, Renegade, Cyril and Retort.

By Monarchist—Caramel and Alma D.

By Moccasin—Disdain and P. Lorillard.

By Saxon—Lytton, Maraquita and Carrie G.

By Tom Bowling—Owen Bowling, Thady and Astnte.

By Virgil—Little Katie, Bellona, Ebony, Belle of Mt. Zoan, Vis-a-Vis and Palmetto.

By War Dance—Blue Grass Belle, Scalper, Joe Weldon, Miss Dance and the Tarantella filly.

By Wanderer—Wandering and Wayward.

By Whisper—Murmur and Chatter.

Of course there are a number of three-year-olds by the above sires that did not run as two-year-olds, among which may be the winner, although some very promising horses will be found among those that have already shown their form. But whichever horse wins there is one thing certain—the city of Louisville will largely benefit by the race. The Great Southern Exhibition will he in full swing during September, and as Mr. Lorillard said yesterday: "If Lewis Clark arrangea a programme for the meeting with liberal stakee and purses, I shall not only send a large stable, but others will certainly go." In the latter lot may be included some of Mr. George L. Lorillard's, the Dwyer Brothers', Appleby & Johnson's, L. A. Ehler's, and possibly some of Mr. D. D. Withers' horses.—*World.*

Death of an English Turfman.

Mr. W. S. Crawfurd, the well-known English turfman and husband of the Duchess of Montrose, died on the 24th ult. He was born in 1819 and was a son of Captain Arthur Stirling, a Scotchman of ancient family, who fought at Waterloo. The young man assumed the name of Crawfurd with an estate before entering Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was prominent in every description of sport and well known with every pack of hounds within reach of the university. In 1841 he was one of the first flight at Mellon and later on at Langton Hall—in fact, until a few years ago there was no keener follower of the hounds in the shires. He took to the turf in 1844 and by his death the English turf loses one of its oldest and stanchest supporters, Mr. Crawfurd having been identified in the past with such well-known turfites as Admiral Rous and General Peel. He was elected a member of the Jockey Club in 1850, and although some efforts were made last year to attack his honor as a sportsman because of the actions of his wife—the Duchess of Montrose, whom he married in 1876—those best in a position to judge of the matter declared that the stable was more sinned against than sinning, and if the rumors which were afloat about the honor of one of its trainers—Sherrard—had been put in the form of charges and laid before the Jockey Club, there is no doubt that not only he, but also several of the largest speculators, would have been warned off Newmarket Heath. Certainly neither Mr. Crawfurd nor his wife lost any influential friends by the affair, as it was well known that in the instances when "racing law" was violated it was the Duchess who—in the absence of Mr. Crawfurd, then an invalid—did it, and that she was fairly pushed into the position by the notorious way that the stable secrets had been exposed. To refer back to the records, Mr. Crawfurd began racing in 1843 or 1844, but the first of the great events found credited to him is the Cesarewitch, won in 1848 with The Cur, and it may be almost said that the last great event he won was the Cesarewitch, last year, with Corrie Roy. In the long stretch of years between the two there are but few of the great events for which the scarlet jacket has not been carried first past the winning-post. Without regard to chronological order it may be said that Mr. Crawfurd's winnings include the Derby, won 1878 with Sefton, which colt had a few weeks before won the City and Suburban. In 1881 he won the Oaks with Thebais and in 1875 the Doncaster St. Leger with Craig Millar. He divided the 2,000 Guineas in 1868 with Moslem after a dead heat with Formosa, and won it in 1873 with Gang Forward, while the 1,000 Guineas he took no less than three times, viz.: with Mayonnaise in 1859, with Thebais in 1881 and last year with St. Marguerite. In 1881, with Buchanan, he won the Lincolnshire and Newmarket Spring Handicap. In fact, Newmarket has been the stable's strong point for the last few years, St. Louis winning the Middle Park Plate in 1880 and Thebais the Criterion Stakes in the same year. In 1881 St. Marguerite won the Chesterfield, while in 1882 Macbeath in turn captured the July, the Criterion and the Middle Park Plate. Singularly enough the stable can claim none of the great honors at Ascot, though at Goodwood both the Stewards' Cup and the Goodwood Stakes have been won. At York and Doncaster the stable was also successful; in fact, so successful was it last year that it was first on the list of winning owners with a credit of £25,797, its credit for the four previous years being as follows: In 1878, £17,480½; in 1879, £8,935; in 1880, £13,087½; and in 1881, £17,919½. As to its prospects for the coming season opinion was much divided. It was generally conceded that Macheath might win the 2,000 Guineas, but that owing to bad legs he would fail for the Derby, although not very recently he was the favorite for both events. Those who have backed him, however, are quickly out of their misery, for with "disqualification by death of the nominator" all the money invested is lost, not only that bet on Macheath, but that bet on Kier and Clairvaux for the Derby, and also whatever may have been bet on Buchanan and Edelweiss for the Lincolnshire and Edelweiss, Martini and Princess Caroline for the City and Suburban. In fact, the disqualifications for stakes to be run at Newmarket, Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, York, Doncaster, Lincoln and elsewhere would more than fill a column of the largest of the English sporting papers, as will be readily seen by the fact that between Taylor and Arnull Mr. Crawfurd had nearly forty horses in training.

New Rules of the Saratoga Association.

Rule 3. Duties of Judges.—There shall be three judges; a presiding judge and two assistants. The presiding judge shall decide which horse reaches the post first, and shall immediately exhibit his number at the front of the judges' stand; but his final decision as to the winner shall be announced as usual in the placing. He and the assistant judges shall assign their respective places in the race to as many of the beaten horses as they may think proper; except that in races of heats it is necessary to place all the horses. No evidence of foul riding shall be received, except from the racing officials. The presiding judge shall have control and authority over the horses about to start, the jockeys and all assistants attending the horses. Any such person refusing to obey his orders shall be fined, suspended or ruled off the course at his discretion. If the person fined does not pay the same within twenty-four hours from its imposition, he shall be ruled off the course. No person, whatever, whether he be an officer on the course or not, shall be permitted to remain in the judges' stand during the pendency of a race, except the judges and the clerk of the course. If, in the discharge of the duties assigned to the presiding judge, he should be unable to decide any question, he may call for the opinion of his assistants, and a majority shall govern.

If, before the starting of a race or heat, the judges believe or suspect that a fraud is contemplated, it shall be their duty to notify the owner or owners of the horse or horses involved; and they may request such owner or owners to put up a jockey or jockeys not under suspicion. If an owner refuses to comply with such request, they shall notify both owner and jockey that special attention will be given to them, and that they will be held to strict accountability for any improper conduct in the race.

If the race be one of heats, and the judges after any heat shall have good cause to believe that a fraud is about to be perpetrated, and that any horse or horses is or are, as the case may be, not being ridden or managed to win, they shall in such cases have the power to order a change of rider, designating, if they choose so to do, who shall ride, and placing the horse or horses in the charge of a trainer to be by the judges named. Any owner or trainer who refuses to permit rider or trainer to be changed as herein provided, and any rider or trainer who refuses to take charge of or ride a horse on the order of the judges, shall be expelled.

If in any case the judges have sufficient reason to believe that a fraud has been committed, they may exercise extraordinary powers for the administration of justice; may declare all pools and bets off, and may, if the winner of the race is implicated, declare the race void.

If the race so declared void shall be a purse, the amount of the same shall be returned to the association; if a stake, the added money shall be retained by the association, and the entrances returned to the respective nominators.

In all cases of fraud the judges shall have the right not only to expel the jockey, owner, or trainer, but all other persons concerned in the fraud.

A horse so expelled shall not start again in a race, nor be trained over the grounds of this association, until reinstated.

Foals.

At E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita Ranch, Feb. 25, Maggie Emerson by Baywood—Lag by Loadstone dropped a brown filly, dark points and star in forehead, by Grinstead.

March 4, Mollie McCarty, by Monday—Hennie Farrow, dropped a bay filly, star in forehead, by Rutherford.

March 5, Experiment, by Monarchist—Cornflower, a bay colt, star in forehead, by Grinstead.

March 5, Blossom, by Virgil—Blunder, by Lexington, a bay filly, no marks, by Rutherford.

SPRING MEETING.

Entries to Stakes and Purses Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

First Day. Regular Meeting, Saturday, April 21.

No. 1—California Stake, for two-year-olds, $50 each, $25 forfeit, $20 added; to be run on the first day of the spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of a half mile.

No. 1. J. K. Gries names h f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
No. 2. E. J. Baldwin names h c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
No. 3. E. J. Baldwin names b f, hy Rutherford—Glenita.
No. 4. E. J. Baldwin names ch f, hy Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
No. 5. E. J. Baldwin names ch f, hy Grinstead—Josie C.
No. 6. E. J. Baldwin names br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
No. 7. Theo. Winters names ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
No. 8. Theo. Winters names ch c Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
No. 9. Palo Alto names b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
No. 10. Palo Alto names b c, hy Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
No. 11. Palo Alto names b c, hy Shannon—Demirep.
No. 12. Palo Alto names br f, hy Monday—Riglin.
No. 13. Palo Alto names s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
No. 14. Palo Alto names bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
No. 15. Palo Alto names br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
No. 16. Palo Alto names s f, by Norfolk—Frou Fron.
No. 17. C. Van Buren names h g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
No. 18. C. Van Buren names ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
No. 19. W. L. Pritchard names h c, by Leinster—Addie A.
No. 20. W. L. Pritchard names h c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
No. 21. W. L. Pritchard names ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
No. 22. W. L. Pritchard names ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
No. 23. J. B. Haggin names b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
No. 24. J. B. Haggin names b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
No. 25. J. B. Haggin names b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenuine.
No. 26. J. B. Haggin names b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
No. 27. J. B. Haggin names b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
No. 28. J. B. Haggin names b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
No. 29. J. B. Haggin names ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
No. 30. J. B. Haggin names br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
No. 31. J. B. Haggin names h f, hy King Alfonzo—Titania.
No. 32. John A. Cardinell, San Francisco, names bl c John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 2—Hearst stake, free for all; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added; second to save stake. Dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 1. Caleb Dorsey names b c Stanislaus, three years, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
No. 2. James Davis names b c Result, three years, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
No. 3. Densdale & Howson name b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
No. 4. E. J. Baldwin names bh c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
No. 5. E. J. Baldwin names s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
No. 6. Theo. Winters names s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
No. 7. Stemler & Ayers name b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
No. 8. John Mackey names s m Premium, aged, Castor—St. Louis.

No. 3—Winters stake for three-year-olds; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $50 forfeit, $500 added; second to have $150; third to save stake.

No. 1. Joseph Cairn Simpson names b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.
No. 2. P. Robson names ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
No. 3. P. Coutts names br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
No. 4. P. Coutts names b. c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
No. 5. P. Coutts names bl f Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
No. 6. Thos. Atcheson names b f by California—Rosetland.
No. 7. Theo. Winters names b c by Norfolk—Addie C.
No. 8. Theo. Winters names ch c by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
No. 9. Theo. Winters names ch c by California—Puss.
No. 10. Theo. Winters names b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
No. 11. Theo. Winters names b f Lou Spencer, hy Norfolk—Ballerina.
No. 12. Theo. Winters names ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
No. 13. J. B. Chase names b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
No. 14. J. B. Chase name a b f Laura, by Shannon—Polly.
No. 15. W. A. J. Gift names b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
No. 16. E. J. Baldwin names ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
No. 17. E. J. Baldwin names b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
No. 18. E. J. Baldwin names h c Gano, hy Grinstead—Santa Anita.
No. 19. Palo Alto names ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
No. 20. Palo Alto names ch f, hy Hubbard—Tehama.
No. 21. Palo Alto names b g, hy Shannon—Emma Robson,
No. 22. Palo Alto names br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
No. 23. W. Boots names br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
No. 24. J. B. Haggin names b f Nubia, by Leinster—Ada A.
No. 25. J. B. Haggin names ch f Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
No. 26. J. B. Haggin names ch f Sopha, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
No. 27. J. B. Haggin names b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
No. 28. J. B. Haggin names ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 4—Hurdle race, purse of $150, of which $25 to second

horse; entrance free. A dasb of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles.

No. 1. Tbeo. Winters names s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.

No. 2. W. Boots names b m Mollie H, aged by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5. Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies. Dasb of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 1. W. L. Pritchard namee ch f by Bazaar—Libbie Dnnbar.

No. 2. E. J. Baldwin names br f by Grinstead—Mollie McCartby.

No. 3. E. A. Baldwin namee b f by Rutherford—Glenita.

No. 4. J. B. Cbase names b f Elizabetb, by Thad Stevens—Electra.

No. 5. Theo. Winters namee ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.

No. 6. Hill & Gries name b f Nettie Hill, by Joe. Daniels—Mary Wade.

No. 7. Palo Alto Stock Farm namee b f by Wildile—Robin Girl.

No. 8. Palo Alto names ch f by Monday—Abbie W.

No. 9. Palo Alto names ch f by Norfolk—Frou Frou.

No. 10. Jobn Mackey names b f Militia, by Lever—Malta.

No. 11. John Mackey names b f Lina, by KingAlphoneo—Titania.

No. 12. Jobn Mackey namee b f Faustina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.

No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maiden three-year-olds. Dash of a mile and an eighth.

No. I. Caleb Dorsey namee b c Stanislaus, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.

No. 2. W. L. Pritchard names e c Ed Smitb, by Leinster—Libbie Dunbar.

No. 3. W. L. Pritchard names Bazaar Colt, by Bazaar—Minerva.

No. 4. Jamee Davis names b c Result by Leinster—Lily Simpeon.

No. 5. J. B. Chase names ch f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.

No. 6. P. Carroll names f Alice by Wheatley—by Cheatbem.

No. 7. W. Boots names br c by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.

No. 8. Palo Alto names b f by Wildidle—Katie Gift.

No. 9. Joseph Cairn Simpson names Lady Viva, by Three Cbeers—Lady Amauda.

No. 7—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; free for all. Dash of a mile.

No. 1. Densdale & Howson name b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.

No. 2. E. J. Baldwin namee br c Albert C, four years, by Rntherford—Maggie Emerson.

No. 3. E. J. Baldwin names b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.

No. 4. J. B. Chase names b f Marion, three years, hy Hubbard—Electra.

No. 5. J. B. Chase names ch f Laura, three years, by Shannon—Folly.

No. 6. Tbeo. Winters names b f Lon Spencer, three years, hy Norfolk—Ballerina.

No. 7. Tbeo. Winters names e m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.

No. 8. W. Boots names e c Inauguration, 4 years, hy Wildidle—Miami.

No. 9. Hill & Gries name b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.

No. 10. Stemler & Ayers name b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.

No. 11. Palo Alto names ch f Satanella, three years, by Leveller—Fron Fron.

No. 12. John Mackey names b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.

No. 8—Selling race, purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrancc free. Dash one and one-eighth milee. Horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; 2 lbs. allowed for each $100 under that valnation. Horses entered for over $1,000 to carry 3 lbs. over entitled weigbt for each $100 above the valnation.

No. 1. E. S. Paddock names b g Joe Dixon, five years by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.

No. 2. J. & H. C. Jndson name b g Belshaw, five years, hy Wildidle—by Hercules; $400.

No. 3. W. L. Pritchard names ch g, five years, by Leinster Vivian; $300.

No. 4. G. W. Traherns names e g Certiorari, three years by Joe Daniels—hy Norfolk; $500.

No. 5. John Mackey names s m Maria, four years by Leineter—Flush; $600.

Second Day Regular Meeting, Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Pnrse $150, of wbich $25 to eecond horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts. Dash of five-eighths of a mile.

No. 1. E. J. Baldwin names h c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.

No. 2. Hill & Gries name b c Bacbelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 3. Palo Alto names b c, by Wildidle—Montana.

No. 4. Palo Alto names b c, hy Wildidle—Blarney.

No. 5. Palo Alto names b c, hy Monday—Plaything.

No. 6. John Mackey names b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.

No. 10—Handicap Stake, for tbree-year-olde; $25 entrance, $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second horse; third to eave etake. Dash of one and tbree-eighths miles. Weigbts to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

W. L. Pritchard names ch c by Bazaar—Vivian.

No. 2. Howson & Co name b f Augusta E by Monday—by Norfolk.

No. 3. E. J. Baldwin names b c Lucky B by Rutberford—Maggie Emerson.

No. 4. Thco. Winters names b f Lon Spencer by Norfolk—Ballerina.

No. 11—Pacific Cup, handicap of $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two and a qnarter miles. Weigbts announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

No. 1. Lee Shaner names b o Jndge McKinstry, four years, hy Grinstead or Tbad Stevens—Katie Pease.

No. 2. W. L. Pritchard names b h Frank Rboads, five years, hy Leinster—Addie A.

No. 3. J. and H. C. Judson name s m May D, five yeare, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.

No. 4. Densdale & Howson name b h Tim Donglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.

No. 5. E. J. Baldwin names br c Albert C, four yeare, by Rutherfor d—Maggie Emerson.

No. 6. W. Boots names s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.

No. 7. Hill & Gries name b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.

No. 8. Stemler & Ayres name b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Sbepbard.

No. 9. Stemler & Ayree name s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puse.

No. 10. Palo Alto names b m Precious, four yeare, by Lever—Frolic.

No. 11. Palo Alto names ch m Fostress, four yeare, by Foster—Planetia.

No. 12. John Mackey names b g Dnke of Monday, four years by Monday—Demirep.

No. 13. Jobn Mackey names e m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 12—Hurdle Race, Purse $150, of wbich $25 to eecond borse; entrance free. Dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

No. 1. Tbeo. Winters names e m Hattie B, four yeare, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.

No. 2. W. Boots namee h m Mollie H, aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Second Extra Day, Wednesday, May, 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to eecond horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winnere at this meeting, excluded; horses running eecond, five lbs. extra. Dash of five-eigbths of a mile.

No. 1. J. & H. C. Judson name bl c by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 2. E. J. Baldwin names e f by Grinstead—Josie C.

No. 3. E. J. Baldwin names s f by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.

No. 4. J. B. Cbase names b f Elizabeth by Tbad Stevens—Electra.

No. 5. Theo. Winters names ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marian.

No. 6. Hill & Gries name h f Nettie Hill by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.

No. 7. Hill & Greie name b f Bachelor hy Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 8. Palo Alto names b f by Wildidle—Robin Girl.

No. 9. Palo Alto names ch f by Monday—Abbie W.

No. 10. Palo Alto names ch f by Norfolk—Frou Frou.

No. 11. Palo Alto names b c by Wildidle—Montana.

No. 12. Palo Alto names b c by Wildidle—Blarney.

No. 13. Palo Alto namee b c by Monday—Plaything.

No. 14. John Mackey names b f Fanstina, by import ed Glenelg—Marmot.

No. 15. John Mackey names b f Mariposa by Monarchist—Heliotrope.

No. 14—Handicap Stake, Free forall; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; $50 to second, third to save stake. Dash of one and one-quarter miles. Weigbts to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration, Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.

No. 1. Lee Sbaner names b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Tbad Sevens—Katie Pease.

No. 2. J. & H. C. Judson name e m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.

No. 3. Theo. Winters namee e m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.

No. 4. Hill & Gries name b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.

No. 5. Stemler & Ayers name b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.

No. 6, Stemler & Ayers name Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Pnss.

No. 7. G. W. Trahern names s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk.

No. 8. John Mackey names b g Duke of Monday, fonr years, by Monday—Demirep.

No. 9. John Mackey names s m Maria, four years, hy Leineter—Flush.

No. 10. W. L. Pritcbard namee b h Frank Rboads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.

No. 15—Selling race, purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free. Dash of one and a quarter miles. Conditions eame as No. 8.

No. 1. E. S. Paddock names b g Joe Dion, five years, hy Norfolk—Nevada, $300.

No. J. & H. C. Judson name h g Belshaw, five yeare, by Wildidle—hy Hercules, $400.

No. 3. John Mackey names ch f Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush, $600.

No. 16.—Handicap Stake, for three-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 declaration; $200 added; eecond to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. Weights announced and dcclaration made eame as No. 14.

No. 1. Howson & Co. name b f Augueta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.

No. 2. E. J. Baldwin namee s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.

No. 3. Jos. Cairn Simpeon names Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.

Third Day. Regular Meeting, Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake, dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; eecond horse to eave etake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for tbree-quartere of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it.

No. 1. J. K. Gries namee b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniele—Mary Wade.

No. 2. E. J. Baldwin namee h c, by Rutberford—Maggie Emerson.

No. 3. E. J. Baldwin names b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.

No. 4. E. J. Baldwin names ch f, hy Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.

No. 5. E. J. Baldwin names ch f, hy Grinstead—Josie C.

No. 6. E. J. Baldwin names br f, by Grinstead—Mollio McCarty.

No. 7. Theo. Wiuters namee ob c Princo of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

No. 8. Tboo. Winters names cb f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.

No. 9 Palo Alto namee b c, by Norfolk—Boydaua.

No. 10. Palo Alto names b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.

No. 11. Palo Alto names b c, by Sbannon—Demirep.

No. 12. Palo Alto names br f, by Monday—Riglin.

No. 13. Palo Alto names e f, by Norfolk—Glendew.

No. 14. Palo Alto names bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.

No. 15. Palo Alto namee br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.

No. 16. Palo Alto names e f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.

No. 17. C. Van Buren names b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.

No. 18. C. Van Buren names ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.

No. 19. W. L. Pritchard names br c, by Leinster—Addie A.

No. 20. W. L. Pritcbard names b c, by Leineter—Lily Simpson.

No. 21. W. L. Pritchard names ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.

No. 22. W. L. Pritcbard names ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.

No. 23. J. B. Haggin namee b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.

No. 24. J. B. Haggin names b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.

No. 25. J. B. Haggin namee b f, by Pat Molloy—Glenuine.

No. 26. J. B. Haggin names b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.

No. 27. J. B. Haggin names b f, by Monarchiet—Alert.

No. 28. J. B. Haggin namee b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.

No. 29. J. B. Haggin names ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.

No. 30. J. B. Haggin names br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.

No. 31. J. B. Haggin names b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.

No. 32. J. A. Cardinell names bl c Jobn A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 18—Spirit of tbe Timee Stake. Dash of one and three-quartere miles; for all three-year-olds; $100 eacb; $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second; third to save stake.

No. 1. Joe. Cairn Simpson names b f Lady Viva, by Tbree Cheers—Lady Amanda.

No. 2. P. Robson names ch f May B, by Sbannon—Jessie R.

No. 3. P. Contte names br c Anriol, by Monday—Bellina.

No. 4. P. Coutts names b c Panama, by Sbannon—Abbie W.

No. 5. P. Coutts names br f Flou-Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.

No. 6. Tbos. Atcheeon names b f, by California—Rosetland.

No. 7. Tbeo. Wintere names b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.

No. 8. Tbeo. Winters names ch c, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.

No. 9. Tbeo. Winters names cb c, by California—Puss.

No. 10. Theo. Wintere namee b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.

No. 11. Theo. Winters names b f Lou Spencer, hy Norfolk—Ballerina.

No. 12. Theo. Winters names ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.

No. 13. J. B. Chase names b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.

No. 14. J. B. Chase names b f Lanra, by Sbannon—Folly.

No. 15. W. A. J. Gift names b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.

No. 16. E. J. Baldwin names ch c Grismer, by Grinetead—Jennie D.

No. 17. E. J. Baldwin names b c Lncky B, by Rntberford—Maggie Emerson.

No. 18. E. J. Baldwin names h c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.

No. 19. Palo Alto names ch f Satanella, by Leveler—Frou Frou.

No. 20. Palo Alto names ch f, by Hubbard—Tebama.

No. 21. Palo Alto names br f, by Sbannon—Camilla Urso.

No. 22. Palo Alto names b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.

No. 23. W. Boots names br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.

No. 24. J. B. Haggin names b f Nubia, by Leinster—Addie A.

No. 25. J. B. Haggin names ch f Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.

No. 26. J. B. Haggin names ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennieon.

No. 27. J. B. Haggin names b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.

No. 28. J. B. Haggin namee ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flusb.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to eecond horse; entrance free; for all agee. Dash of two milee.

No. 1. Lee Shaner names b c Jndge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Tbad Stevens—Katie Pease.

No. 2. W. M. Murvy names e h Samuel Stevenson, five yeare, by Tbad Stevens—by Rifleman.

No. 3. W. L. Pritcbard names b h Frank Rboads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.

No. 4. Howson & Co. name b f Augusta E, threo years, by Monday—by Norfolk.

No. 5. E. J. Baldwin names br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.

No. 6. E. J. Baldwin names b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.

No. 7. J. B. Chase names b f Marian, three years, by Hnbbard—Electra.

No. 8. J. B. Cbase names ch f Laura, three yeare, by Sbannon—Folly.

No. 9. Theo. Winters names e m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.

No. 10. W. Boots names e c Inanguration, four yeare, by Wildidle—Miami.

No. 11. Hill & Gries name b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.

No. 12. Stemler & Ayres namo b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Sbephard.

No. 13. Stemler & Ayres name e g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.

No. 14. Palo Alto names b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.

No. 15. Palo Alto namee ch m Fostrese, four years, by Foster—Planetia.

No. 16. John Mackey namee b g Dukc of Monday, four years, hy Monday—Demirep.

No. 17. John Mackey namee s m Maria F, four years, by Leinetor—Flnsb.

No. 20.—Hurdle race, Purse $200, of which $50 to second borse; entrance free. Mile and repeat over four hurdles.

No. 1. Tbeo. Winters names s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.

No. 2. W. Boots namee b m Mollie H, aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Names Claimed.

By E. Newland, Oakland, Cal., Lady Steinway for chestnut filly, star in forehead, both hind feet wbite; foaled 1883; by Steinway, dam Lady Bud by Belmont.

Steinway Jr. for iron gray colt, botb hind feet white; foaled 1883; by Steinway; first dam Sciatica, by Shilob; ond dam Lady Edgerton, by Ratan; third dam Peg, by [illegible], fourth dam by Voltaire.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

How a Difference in the Caliber Influences the Turn of the Rifling—Continued.

BY DR. E. H. PARDEE—NO. 12.

Much more is learned by firing a single shot made expressly for the purpose of ascertaining some particular point and by a thorough examination and careful study of all the circumstances attending its projection than by merely standing by and witnessing the firing of a thousand projectiles upon the target ground by other persons. The results obtained with the latter may be apparent enough; but the train of reasoning (the fruit of personal experience) which produces these results remains altogether unknown; for it may be a man that may communicate the result of his experiments, yet he is not able to furnish another with his personal experience, and without this it is perfectly impossible to effect or even to suggest any very important improvement.

There is scarcely a question, if indeed there be one, in the whole subject of dynamics, or the laws which relates to bodies in motion, which is not involved in the investigation of circumstances attending the flight and trajectory of elongated bullets; these require to be thoroughly investigated and known before any intelligent opinion can be offered as to the best projectile method for constructing the pitch or turn of the rifling, and then to fit the whole paraphernalia to the condition of the rifled gun. A system founded upon cut and try rule can never accomplish a single point in the advancement of the science of gunnery. When once a theory has been established, resting upon a sound philosophical basis, the mechanical improvements follow as a matter of course.

The stride that has been made in the practice of gunnery since the days of Robin's and Hutton's experiments has advanced slowly but surely until the whole world has awakened from a state of lethargy regarding the laws which govern the flight of projectiles coupled with the theory of projecting force. And I find in applying the principles as laid down by these champions failure in some respect, has universally attended all innovations, and to this chiefly must be attributed the failure of Lancaster in his oval bore. A diagram representing the muzzle of his rifle, I have given in some former communications and also the polygonal bore of Mr. Whitworth, the projectile in the former case acting like a wedge; in the latter like a lever in the bore of the gun.

No single invention, as of a projectile, a method of loading at the breech, a peculiar form of the groove or any other mechanical contrivance such as the proper length of the gun, of the turn, the most suitable metal for the gun, etc., is obtained for rendering it effective. If each of these be not adapted to the others, the whole must inevitably fail or will not come up to that high standard of success as when all combined. It is the difficulty of effecting this combination which renders experiments with rifle cannon so complicated and expensive. Well do I remember when I first commenced target practice, how I disliked the attendance of the minutia of fitting up for a day's practice, and whenever I failed, either by a want of greater perseverance or from carelessness, I always went home after my day's practice not satisfied with myself, and oftentimes would show it in my family by a fit of moodishness, seated in some corner of the room, and often by telling my wife that the supper was not well cooked. And as time rolled on and I became more experienced in the manly art, I would never allow myself to repair to my target ground without the most complete outfit for the day's practice.

Before returning to my text you will allow me to relate a little dialogue that took place between a well known disciple of the hair trigger and myself, on the ferry boat a few days ago. Advancing towards me on the lower deck of the steamer Oakland, with a smiling face, and an extended hand, he says: "Doctor, I have read your article in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN on the turn of the rifle, with a square root; now I want to know if you think that a gun will shoot better if you turn it in your hand, at the instant of firing, and if so, which way do you turn it? As for me," he continued, "I always hold her against my shoulder as hard as I can and let her go."

I says, "My friend, you did not understand me."

O, yes, he did, "and I want you to answer my questions, will you ?"

"Surely I will, with pleasure."

It being a cold morning we backed up against the smokestack, and I began: "Now, my dear fellow, you must pay attention and take in what I tell you." And with the assurance of his whole attention I began: "Now, as the resistance of the air upon the shot of different diameters, projected with velocity as the square root of their diameters, is in the ratio of their quantities of motion, it must follow that the rotary motion impetus should also be in the same ratio; therefore, consequently, for the quantity of rotary motion to be in ratio of that of the progressive motion—that is, for the large shot to make one revolution in the same space of time, or have the same angular velocity as the small, when fired with the above velocity—the length of the turn must be increased in the same proportion, or as the square root of the diameter of the shot. If, then, the turn be sufficient in one instance by following this method, the angular velocity (whatever the velocity of transtation) will always be in the same ratio to their comparative resistance with shot of all sizes." I says: "Do you see it ?"

"You bet, it is just as plain to me now as a duck's foot in the mud."

Another way of computing the comparative effect of the air upon shot of different sizes is to compare their terminal velocities. A shot descending through the air solely under the influence of gravitation will gradually increase in velocity until it meets with the resistance of the atmosphere equal to its own weight; the impelling force and resistance being then equal, it will continue to descend with the same uniform velocity, which, of course, will differ according to the weight and diameter of the shot, but which is in every instance called its "terminal velocity."

Hutton, in his "Tracts on Gunnery," has laid down a rule that, if closely observed, it will be readily seen, that it cannot vary far from a different result, and I will give it: "If w is the angular velocity, and v the linear velocity of the shot, and l the length of the turn of the grooves $w = \frac{2 \pi v}{l}$, and therefore, $l = v$ when w is constant 11."

From the above, it demonstrates the fact, that the terminal velocity of a three-pound shot is about 290 feet a second, and that of a twenty-four pound shot, which has twice the diameter, about 420 feet per second. Therefore, if these two shots were suspended 1,000 feet from the earth, and were cut loose at the same time, so that the attraction of gravity would act upon both shots simultaneously, until each had attained its terminal velocity, the smaller would continue to descend with a velocity of about one-third less than that of the larger, the retarding force of the air being relatively really so much greater upon it.

I can conceive of no more direct way in more fully elucidating the terminal velocities of shot in weight, their diameters, terminal velocities in feet, range at five degrees deviation and distance in yards, as lain down by Hutton:

Weight in lbs.	Diameter in inches.	Terminal velocity in feet.	Range five deg. elevation in yards.
1	1.928	247	1.100
2	2.423	277	1.210
3	2.773	297	1.300
4	3.053	311	1.400
6	3.494	333	1.520
9	4.000	356	1.650
12	4.403	374	1.700
18	5.40	400	1.780
24	5.546	419	1.850
32	6.106	440	1.950
42	6.684	461	2.050
68	7.95	530	2.240

The reader will hear in mind that at these different ranges and at five degrees elevation these deductions were made, with charges of powder equal to one-third of the weight of the respective shot, producing an initial velocity of about 1,800 feet per second. The above deductions of Dr. Hutton, it will be remembered, were made more than a century ago, so that the weapons then in use were of an inferior quality to those of the present day, therefore the cause of the low initial velocity, for at the present time our sixty-eight pounders produce an initial velocity much greater than that given by Hutton.

This array of experiments made by Hutton was of great importance, for his deductions were so carefully made that no one can doubt their reliability; and they are so classified that the most stupid can easily drink it all in. How often it is stated by men in the purchase of a rifle that they want a small bore, in order that the bullet may not generate so much friction in its passage through the air as one would of larger caliber, and as a consequence, the shot would get there (as they call it) so much quicker than would a larger one.

I had an order from a gentleman who resides at Red Bluff, a short time ago, to purchase him a Ballard rifle, forty caliber, and shells that would hold 90 grs. of powder. I must say that I felt a little mortified to ask of any intelligent dealer in guns for so crude an order; but at last I put on the cheek, and started for a dealer on Kearny street and told the gentlemanly proprietor that I had an order for a Ballard 40 caliber and 90 grains of powder. Without further comment he told me that such an order must be from Red Bluff, as he scarcely ever had such an order from any other part of the State. What a useless expenditure of means, what an inconsistency to all laws and science of gunnery. I will say that if the order was sent me without any restrictions, I should have purchased him a hunting rifle, far more in keeping with a system in all its parts, and one that would have given even the purchaser far better satisfaction after he had became familiar with its use. I should have purchased him a magazine rifle, barrel 30 inches, caliber 45, with 60 grs. of powder. But as the old lady said, "there is no accounting for taste," even in the selection of a gun, in this advanced stage of civilization.

Another order since the above came from the southern part of the state, showing the extreme on the other hand. I will quote from the letter: "I want a large bore rifle, at least .55 caliber and one that does not use such an allfired large charge of powder, for I don't want my shoulder all pounded up, and then the wind does not effect the larger ball as much as it does the smaller. And then when you hit an old "Bar" it makes him think h—l has laid an egg, and he begins to write his last will and testament, and as a rule bequeaths to you all his earthly possessions, and lays down and just naturally dies."

So you see, Mr. Editor, the conflict of opinion existing between men who have used the rifle for over a quarter of a century, and are yet incapable of recognizing the fact that there is anything approaching a fixed principle in the laws of gunnery. The one wanting a small bored rifle with large charges of powder, and the other, large caliber and small charges of powder. "When doctors disagree who shall decide?"

Golden Gate Park.

Random Sketches—No. 7.

[Written for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.]

San Franciscans are not given to hiding their light under a bushel; in fact, are accused of a desire to flash it a trifle too often in other folks' faces. They are not at all backward in sounding the praises of their beautiful city, and point with pride to the fact that in less than a third of a century they have transformed a patch of barren sand into a beautiful city adorned with stately residences and girt with luxurious environs that make it at once the wonder and admiration of Eastern visitors. The lovely bay, the luxurious ocean, the splendid driveway on the beach that stretches out—a broad expanse of firm, hard sand—and makes a promenade beside which London's vaunted Rotten Row, the Parisian boulevards and Berlin's stately avenue under the Linden trees are cramped, cabined and confined, mere commonplace works of the bungler man, and will not compare with the noble work of nature that lies at our entrance gate.

Golden Gate park and the ocean beach are worthy of the pride of any people, and only suffer neglect for the same reason that constant association deadens the perceptions. Such resorts if fenced off and within easy distance of New York or any other large city would daily command the attendance of thousands of visitors. No one who gazes for the first time upon the glories of nature they reveal can suppress an exclamation of admiration, and to one who is a lover of the beauties of landscape and seascape their ever-varying charms present a boundless field of delight. Yet to the shame of San Francisco and her people, to show how hollow are all their boasts of push and enterprise, the fiat has gone forth that Golden Gate Park is to be desolated and ruined and the incomparably magnificent drive on the ocean beach to be rendered inaccessible. Under the plea of economy, and to bridge over a deficiency in the municipal funds, the appropriation for Golden Gate park has been cut down to such a figure that all work had to be instantly suspended and nothing can be done until July, when the new tax levy will relieve the present financial stringency. I do not feel disposed to discuss the need for this sudden curtailment of expenses, nor do I care to press the obvious claim that other branches of expense could have been cut off with less injury to valuable property. I do know, however, that the proposition emanated from a man who once lobbied out of the city treasury $25,000 to which he had neither right nor title and which he never earned, and of whom it is commonly said that his civic patriotism is so slight that he is at present attempting to secure without consideration a valuable piece of city land upon which he has squatted. All I aim to do is to show the effect of this total neglect of Golden Gate park during four of the hottest, driest and dustiest months of the year.

On a lovely spring day last week, sensing the balmy fragrance of the breeze that softly fluttered its health-laden wings from the Golden Gate across the park and through every hot, dusty alley in the street and city, I felt an insatiable longing for a glimpse of old Ocean and a whiff of pure air, and behind a modest team left the city for an afternoon drive. The Market street cobble stones and busy traffic were a sort of penance one always has to undergo to reach the Paradise beyond, and called for no special expression of disgust and no remark except a fervent "Thank Heaven we are off the cobbles" from me and a joyous toss of the head from the horse as Golden Gate avenue was reached. But oh! what a sight there met my sorrowful gaze! Instead of the nice, clean, smooth, well-watered avenue I had expected to see nothing was visible except a continuous river of fine white dust. Dust, dust everywhere. Blinding the eyes, filling nose, mouth and ears, choking every pore of the skin, and in an instant transforming black broadcloth into a garb of nondescript appearance almost indistinguishable from well-worn grain sacking. It blew up from the avenue in clouds solid and thick as the pillar of cloud that hid the Egyptians from the fleeing Hebrews they were pursuing. It lay so thick under foot that the horse's tread could not be heard, and I had to drive at a snail's pace for fear of a collision. The avenue was almost deserted, as well it might be, for no one on pleasure bent would care to toil through such a dusty road. Holes and ruts scarce hidden by the depth of dust made travel dangerous to light vehicles, and such a forlorn, woe-begone appearance as the route presented I never saw since I made a trip along the old Mariposa trail to Bodie when the excitement at that prosperous camp first began.

At last the park was reached, and there I expected relief from the plague of dust and in its lovely verdure and beautiful drives some reward for the toil and danger undergone in reaching them. But alas! again my hopes were dashed and my disappointment and disgust heightened. The broad drive leading from the gate to the lodge was ankle deep in dust. It overspread the road and covered the lawns. The grass-green, eye-resting hue of nature was entirely obscured by a thick coat of red dust, giving to the place the air of a deserted brickfield. The trees looked as if sculptured out of red terra cotta and for want of water the shrubs and flowers drooped and languished. The beautiful lawn in front of the lodge was a half-acre of dust, and even the scrub oaks that Nature had planted on the mound seemed to pine for relief from their suffocating mantle of pulverized rock. As I gazed sadly on the scene of ruined beauty a light buggy drawn by a stylish team passed along. The horse seemed familiar but the all-obscuring dust enveloped the occupants of the carriage in mystery. A close inspection revealed the stately form of General Barnes, clad in what appeared to be a grey frieze coat, but a clean place on the sleeve showed it to be a black garment on which the white dust of Golden Gate avenue and the red stuff of the park had blended into a dull grey.

"Hello! is that you ?" said he. "Confound this dust! I could not tell who it was."

"No more could I," I replied.

Young Spreckels and a beautiful girl passed us as we exchanged notes of disgust, the gentleman looking like a Milpitas potato rancher and the lady like an ancient fishwife, both transformed by the awful power of dust. Burke, the real estate man, who never misses a day in visiting the park, looked like a Bakersfield sheep-herder, and Charles Crocker would have readily passed for a Mussel slough settler. Young Bowie and Dr. Whitney could both have obtained hod-carrying engagements from their apparently labor-stained condition. C. S. Crittenden, Colonel Fry, Sol Pattee, Auditor Edgar, Hiram Cook, Dr. McNulty and all the rest of the regular road drivers looked like the fag end of a forage train retreating through a desert country during the dry season. They were in full keeping with the ruin that surrounded them. The grass, sere and dry, the trees all parched and dying, not a budding flower to charm the eye, and the bare sand hills that hard work has scarce held in check moving on with slow remorseless strides to complete the work of destruction. When the Cliff was reached I compared notes with a few other gentlemen, and one and all declared that if something was not done soon their teams would go to grass and they would give up park riding. Some estimated that the damage already done could not be repaired for $100,000, while the general and probably more correct estimate, put the loss at a quarter of a million.

I well recollect driving through the park one morning early in April, last year. My companions were a gentleman and lady who had just returned from an European tour. The yellow lupins and heather were in full bloom, the grass plots were as green as water and sunshine could make them, the trees were putting on fresh garments of leaves, and all nature seemed to be offering up silent homage and thanks for the joy of being beautiful. As we reached the height from whence the ocean can be seen and where the park spreads out all its beauties to the eye, both my companions remarked that they had never seen such a gorgeous prospect in all their travels.

Last week I stood in the same place and mentally resolved that no San Franciscan who had an atom of self-respect would take a stranger to Golden Gate Park as long as the present state of affairs continues.

LIGHT WEIGHT IN BUTTER.—Whilst the late dairymen's convention were doing a very good thing in adopting measures to force the oleomargarine or bull butter manufacturers to sell their product under its own proper name, and for what it was, when a resolution was presented declaring that a so-called two-pound roll of butter should weigh two pounds, the majority seemed to "fight shy" of it, and did not want it discussed. It looks as if the bull butter men must "toe the mark," and do what was right and fair; but if cow butter men sold 28-ounce rolls of butter for two pounds, nothing must be said about it. Some undertook to prove that an exact two-pound roll was an impossibility—that the same bulk of butter varied in weight at different seasons of the year, and the farmers could not change their molds all the time, but it has since leaked out that the farmer did not get the benefit in the steal in the weight—that the commission merchants weighed the butter and paid the dairyman for the number of pounds, and then sold the rolls for two pounds and made the difference themselves, and that the dairyman, in making light-weight rolls was only aiding and abetting the commission man to cheat the public, without profit to himself. We think that this explanation is probable, as many of the dairymen are under the influence of the commission men from advances of money and other favors, and were obliged to do as they directed, and the others found it less trouble to follow the fashion and probably got a better price for their butter for aiding in the swindle, and the result is that a two-pound roll weighs twenty-eight ounces, or one-quarter of a pound less than two pounds. The consumer has a very simple remedy for this that we are surprised no one has suggested, and that is to buy his butter by weight. This will be a perfect and complete solution of the problem, and it will not matter what the rolls weigh; the consumer will get what he pays for.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound Last Sunday.

The nembers of the Police Rifle Team have recently manifested great interest in rifle shootiug, and since the receipt of their Sharps-Borchard guns have indnlged in considerable practice. Within the past week, the team has been canvassing the advisability of training for a shoot against a team of civilians and the proposition seems to meet with favor. Through the intercession of Sergeant Nash, permission has heen accorded by General Kelton, U. S. A., allowing it to practice at the Presidio range on the reservation. By this means the team is enabled to visit the butts more frequently than when obliged to go to Oakland. General Kelton also expressed a desire to have frequent matches between the Police Pistol Team and the Cavalry. As the contest for the pistol trophy will come off in a comparatively short time, the request of the General offers an excellent opportunity for practice that will not be lost sight off. A number of the rifle team did some good shooting at the Shell Mound range on Sunday last, of which the following scores are examples:

Nash	3 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 3 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5	175
McCarthy	4 4 4 3 3 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5	169
C. A. Carr	3 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 3 3 3 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 3 5 4	162
Bailie	4 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 5 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4	161
Clark	3 5 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 5 4 3 2 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 5 0 0 4 3 4 4 4 4	141

An attempt was made on Sunday last by Fred Kuhnle to beat his record made at Petalnma of 457 points, 100 shots at 200 yards. The wind, which blew for the most part across the line of fire, was variable, and not such as would assist in making a good score, and though Kuhnle did not succeed in beating his record, he nevertheless equaled it. J. E. Kline and Nick Williams shot alternately, assisting the shooter in his trial. The score was witnessed by Col. Kellogg, Capt. Hub. G. Parker, Sergt. Nick Williams and others and is as follows:

Kuhnle	5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4	5—45 4—45 4—45 5—45 4—48 4—45 5—45 4—45 4—44 4—48
Total		457

Another match was shot at the Shell Mound range on the same day at 200 yards with the following result:

Stothers	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	4—40
Lods	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5	4—44
Cummings	4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5	4—43
Warren	4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4—42

Warren and Lods then shot a match at 500 yards, the former nsing a Sharps-Bochard and the latter a Springfield, in which the annexed score was made:

Warren	4 2 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4	4—42
Lods	4 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 0 4	4—40

The medal shoot of the California Schuetzen Club resulted in the scores following: James Stanton, champion goblet and first medal, 423 rings; F. Knhls, second medal, 405 rings; Hoz, third medal, 368 rings; Heeth, fourth medal, 358 rings.

The San Francisco Schuetzen Verein made the scores given below at their shoot in Alameda, Sunday: Willism Ehrenpfort 26 points, Waller 24, Krahman 23 points ont of a possible 30.

Some Suggestions to Col. Sontag.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: All those who are interested in the manly and useful pastime of rifle practice will be, no doubt, pleased to learn, through an article in the morning papers, that the prominent officers of our National Gnard are at last apparently about to take some interest in the subject of teaching our citizen soldiers how to use their weapone.

It would certainly seem, however, that the very first steps taken should be in the alteration of the code which now prescribes that the small and inefficient nnmber of five shots shall be fired annually by each member of the organized militia. Let us hope that the new Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Col. Sontag, will make such radical changes in the administration of the affairs of his department that our National Guard may stand second to that of no other State in the Union as regards the nse of the rifle, carbine or pistol. With an amended code, there will be ample opportunity for our ten or twelve inspectors to go to work and do something—teach the young and verdant how to shoot instead of, as heretofore, filling the part of graceful supernumeraries on a staff.

The State should encourage and enforce rifle practice in its National Guard, both in theory and practice. It should own its own range, or at least hire one, which should be roomy, safe and easy of access, and of course well selected and laid out. It should divide its troops into classes shooting at different distances, and known as sharpshooters, markemen, etc., and should encourage them by offering trophies for organizations and badges for individual practice and excellence. The New York State system might be adopted with advantage.

As to any member of the National Guard of this State becoming a member of any international team, it would seem to be an impossibility, inasmuch as such as may have the ability to shoot themselves into such a team generally have not the financial ability to take the long and expensive trip to the East, and further, they certainly need not look to the patriotism or enthusiasm of any private citizens for moneyed assistance.

Let us hope that a new leaf will be turned, and that the citizen soldier, eager to perfect himself in the use of his rifle, will not be handicapped in his endeavors by stupid laws and regulations, and a, perhaps, lethargic and consequently useless Department of Rifle Practice.

National Guardsman.

South Vallejo, March 4, 1883.

Chico Marksmen.

At the annual target shoot of the Chico Guard, held on the 22d nlt., the following members of the company made scores of sixteen and over:

W. J. Costar	4 4 5 5	4—22
Sergeant W. Earl	3 5 4 3	4—19
Geo. Wilson	4 4 4 4	3—19
Corporal J. M. Hoyl	3 4 4 4	4—19
N. A. Hall	4 4 3 4	3—18
W. K. Conger	4 3 4 4	2—17
C. H. Walker	4 4 3 3	5—19
Sergeant R. Fletcher	2 4 4 4	2—16
W. Waddams	5 5 4 5	4—23
Chas. Camper	0 5 3 4	4—16
S. P. Dunn	4 4 2 4	5—19
Chas. Swearingen	3 4 3 4	3—17
Albert Allen	4 4 4 5	4—21
John Allen	4 5 4 4	4—21
J. G. Bennett	4 4 4 4	4—20
Geo. Judkins	2 4 4 3	4—17
E. E. Canfield	4 4 4 4	2—18
G. W. Crapo	2 3 4 5	3—17
C. B. Swain	4 5 4 4	4—21
Thos. Finnesse	3 4 4 3	3—17
John McCargar	5 4 2 4	3—18
John Deveny	4 3 4 4	4—19
A. G. Mason	4 4 4 2	3—17
Geo. S. Snook	2 4 2 4	4—16
H. H. Camper	2 3 4 4	4—17
J. S. Stauffer	2 4 3 4	4—17
B. F. True	4 0 4 4	4—16
J. W. Thrasher	4 4 3 3	3—17
Ed. Allen	5 3 3 3	2—16
Lieut. C. N. Johnson	3 3 3 3	4—16
Jesse Wood	3 4 2 3	4—16

Gen. Cadwalader and staff were present and tried their nerve, with the following result:

Gen. Chas. Cadwalader	4 5 3 2	4—18
Major Chas. Faulkner	0 3 0 3	4—10
Major Thos. Ryan	3 3 4 3	4—17
Major C. T. Alvord	4 2 2 5	4—17
Major A. F. Jones	4 4 4 4	4—20
Major John Brady	0 0 0 3	0— 3
Major J. W. B. Montgomery	3 3 3 0	4—13

The honorary members shot, and the following scores of sixteen and over are reported:

J. T. McIntosh	4 3 4 5	4—20
T. H. Barnard	3 4 4 3	4—18
W. H. Earll	4 2 5 3	2—16
Wm. Swearingen	2 4 2 5	3—17
John Burkett	2 5 4 4	5—20
J. H. Williams	3 4 4 4	4—19

The Oakland Guard Shoot.

Last Sunday, Company A., Fifth Infantry Battery, N. G. C., stationed st Oakland, held a practice shoot at Shell Mound Park. The light was good and the wind strong enough to require the marksmen to shift their wind guages over one point. The Oakland Gnard's rifle team can do first-class shooting, as the following scores show:

Lieut. J. S. Green	4 5 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 1 4 4 3 5 5 4 5 4 5	4—40 5—43
Total		83
Sergt. Daniels	2 3 3 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4	4—36 4—35
Total		72
Corp. Crawford	4 4 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4	5—44 4—41
Total		84
Private Gibbs	3 3 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 2 3 4 3 4 2 3 3 4	5—39 4—34
Total		73
Private Wedgwood	4 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 2 3 3 4 4 3 3 5 2 3	4—39 3—32
Total		71
Private Anderson	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 5 4 3 3 4 4 3 2	4—31 2—34
Total		65
Private Yager	4 4 3 5 2 3 3 5 2 3 4 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 3	4—34 4—41
Total		75
Private Waltham	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4	4—46 4—41
Total		87

An Offer.—We understand that General Kelton at Fort Point has granted to Sergeant Nash of the police force the privilege of using the military ranges for the practice of the Police Rifle Team. The nearness of the ranges to the city will give the policemen an excellent opportunity to perfect themselves in the use of the rifle. The General has proffered the use of his markers and targets. The several targets at the Presidio range from 30 to 1,000 yards.

There will be a lively time at Shell Mound to-morrow. Besides four or five rifle matches at the range, Capt. Siobe will throw open the park for the first picnic of the season. It is expected that there will be plenty of fun.

There will be a match to-morrow at Shell Mound between H. J. Mangels and C. Scheurer at 200 yards for a small purse. The first named is to handicap the latter four points in twenty shots on a Creedmoor target.

At Shell Mound Park to-morrow Companies C. and G., First Infantry Regiment, will have their regular monthly shoot. Considerable fun can be expected.

Going East.—The Idaho filly Hattie Harris, by Marmaduke—Pirouette, will be taken East this spring and run at some of the great race meetings of the central and Atlantic cities. The Idahoans take a great pride in this homebred racer and from her two-year-old performances last year she can claim a position in the first rank.

Jay Beach has sold a three-year-old filly by Altamont to Thomas Orr of Shasta Valley, Siskiyou county, for $300. Mr. Beach will shortly transfer his stock from the old farm near Linkville to the Rogue River valley, where he finds the climate more congenial.

Consul Griffin, the American representative at Auckland, writes that increased attention is being paid to horse breeding in New Zealand, and that the importation of American horses to that country will, in the near future, prove a most profitable industry.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the *Sportsman*, 29 Warren street, is duly authorized special representative of the Breeder and Sportsman in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

YACHTING.

Yachts Under Twenty Tons.

Last season, says the *Forest and Stream*, a great number of yachts under twenty tons were mulcted by revenue officials acting under erroneous instructions or by a stretch of their own authority. Several over-officious deputies even went so far as to sieze yachts and hold them until the owner had taken out papers and documents, much to the financial enrichment of the zealous guardians of the customs. A system appearing very much like blackmail was inaugurated by underlings, who profited by the ignorance of yacht owners concerning their rights. To forestall this grab game for the future, we recently published the interpretation put upon the laws governing yachts by the Secretary of the Treasury, and we call the attention of collectors and deputies to the same. Yacht owners have now been put upon their guard and advised of their rights, and they are not the people to tamely submit to buccaneering exactions. Officials cannot demand "papers" from yachts under twenty tons, Custom House measurement, nor can such yachts be required to have their names or hailing port displayed, nor is it necessary the tonnage should be carved on the main beam. In short, the government takes no more cognizance of their existence than of rowboats or cathoats. But on the other hand, the government exercises the right of general supervision at all times, which cannot be denied it. Officers of the revenue have an unquestionable right to hoard yachts for the purpose of assuring themselves that they are not engaged in smuggling or trading or carrying passengers for pay. They also have the right to detain a yacht a reasonable length of time for measurement, to determine whether over or under twenty tons; and where the size is fairly open to question, it may save annoyance to submit to the measurement, and transmit the official's arithmetic to posterity in sundry cabalistic scratches on the main beam. Owner of small yachts, who have been really mulcted, can, we think, recover from the collectors the amount illegally exacted. Of course the registration, not being authorized by law, is meaningless.

At the recent dinner of the Yale Alumni in Boston Prof. Cyrus Northrop defended athletic sports as follows: "This year," he said, "there have been eleven students with philosophical orations, a fact never before known in the history of the college. The latest football game was a most enjoyable affair, and the best runner of all the men—Harry Twombly—was one of these eleven."

The deck has been laid on Mr. Tevis' new yacht and the joiners have commenced work. The outside planking will now be put on. Although the yacht has a flush deck she has also a cockpit. She has three large skylights. Stone is making a fine job of the yacht.

The Stockton Yacht Club has consolidated with the Amity Boat Club. The new organization is preparing to receive visitors from this city and is busy refitting club yachts. The Hattie will be put into prime condition, and the Sharpie will be rigged as a schooner.

The grounds of the Pacific Yacht Club at Saucelito are undergoing extensive repairs consequent upon damage done during the winter. The walks are being considerably improved, and a new float will shortly be built.

Solon Williams, formerly treasurer of the S. F. Y. C., who went to sea on a square-rigger a couple of years ago, has come back to San Francisco again. He was over looking at his old yacht, the Lively, the other day.

The plunger Skipper, Capt. Ed. Munfrey, will soon be thoroughly overhauled and put in order. She will be repainted and her halyards will be rove so as to lead aft.

When the Lurline was tried the other day she was five tons short in her ballast. She will soon be ready for regular work.

It was hoped the Lurline would be out last Sunday, when there was a strong breeze, but she did not make her appearance.

The Thetis has been chartered by some young men in Oakland and she will hail from that port the coming season.

The Thetis is undergoing repairs at Oakland creek, and being generally overhauled for the coming season.

Most of the yachts will be overhauled during the month and put in order for the opening of the season.

The Fleur de Lis, now belonging to Capt. White, wants to get a chance to try her speed with the Lurline.

Capt. Chittenden, well known to all yachtsmen and shooters, is back in town again.

Work on the 40-foot schooner at Stone's yard has been discontinued for the present.

New officers will be elected by the San Francisco Yacht Club at its next meeting.

The Chispa was taken up into fresh water last week and left there for a while.

The Fleur de Lis made her appearance on Sunday last after an enforced rest.

At the recent Crystal Palace (London) bench show 1,314 dogs were exhibited.

Mr. Phil Caduc, the new owner of the Annie, had his yacht out last Sunday.

The new periagua-rigged yacht will be launched in a week or two.

The Mist is lying in Oakland creek and will be sold.

Commodore Harrison has gone to Puget Sound.

The Clara has been in commission all winter.

Both Illinois and Iowa are now importing corn for farmers' use to make up the deficiency in their own crop. Much of the Illinois corn was so immature when winter set in that the corn froze on the ear, destroying the germ. It will therefore be worthless for seed.

The export of grain for the season from the port of Montreal is only 8,600,000 bushels for 1882, against an average of 13,000,000 for the ten years previous. One year reached as high as 19,000,000, and another 16,000,000, which are the highest known.

There is talk of a horse fair at San Luis Obispo this

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, March 10, 1883.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the *Sportsman*, 29 Warren street, ia duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptiona and arrange advertiaing contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe, or advertise in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House 1009 J street.

CALIFORNIA TROUT.

Mr. T. S. Van Dyke, author of "Rifle, Rod and Gun in California," and the recently published "Still Hunter," is a charming writer and who hrings to bis task great appreciation, enthusiasm and an exceptional power of expressiou. He is more like the lamented "Frank Forrester" than any other who has entered the field of literature of outdoor sports. His books have attracted great attention to California, and we are all proud to have so skilled and pleasant a writer among us. But we must protest at his taking San Diego county, where he lives, as an index of tbe whole State of California, and writing of it as California. San Diego county is the driest in the State. The average rainfall there is less than anywhere else. It has no streams to speak of, and its largest river, the San Diego, only has water at its lower end once in two or three years, and then for a few days at a time only. Back in the mountains, high up, tbe climate is pure, and in fact the climate of the mountains and coast is good at all times. Tbe writer has enjoyed a couple of years' residence in the mountains there and is familiar with the region. San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties have many of tbe characteristics of San Diego, particularly in tbe dryness.

Mr. Van Dyke has written a pleasant sketch of trout fishing in the southern country, which bas been published in tbe *American Field* and the *American Angler*. In this he takes occasion to comment on the sluggishness of the California trout and its inferiority to the Eastern, both as a game and table fish. Although not very mucb is said, a wrong impression is left, which, coming from a writer of influence, should not remain unnoticed.

Of trout fishing in California, one sbould not judge from an experience in a few streams in tbe soutbern part of the State. We had almost said, of fishing in a part of the State where tbere is no water. There is as much difference in fishing tbere and in a good cool stream in tbe northern counties as there would be in flyfishing in in a swift running creek and fisbing for flounders in a muddy bottom.

The writer has wet his line in streams all over the State, and it must be confessed tbere was great disappointment in southern waters. The fish seem slow or sluggish and not firm or hard as in Purissima creek or any of the Santa Cruz or Mendocino streams. We have not tho apace at the moment to go into this matter in detail but would simply correct the impression given by Mr. Van Dyke's assertions.

What be says is true enough of tbe fish down wbere be is, but the complaint is that tbese fisb can not be considered representative California trout. After some of the northern streams are found and tried, if Mr. Van Dyke will then complain of sluggishness, we shall be mistaken. There are very few good streams south of Monterey county for trout fishing.

Of the California brook trout it may be said that he is hardy, spirited and a thorough game fish. No less an authority than Seth Green speaks of him highly and compares him to the Eastern trout to the latters disadvantage. United States Fish Commissioner Baird says of the rainbow or California mountain trout (*salmo irideus*): "This fish is much esteemed and will no doubt he a valuable acquisition to the food fishes of the Atlantic States, especially to such waters as may be found too warm for the less hardy brook trout native to the Atlantic." The native trout of this State are fine fish but climatic influences seem to have a degenerating influence as one goes soutb. Still, as most of the streams are in middle and northern California, and there are very few south, it would seem proper to take the type where the species is most abundant.

A GOOD PROSPECT.

Local sportsmen have every reason to congratulate themselves upon what gives unmistakable signs of being a most brilliant season. Almost every department of field sports can be readily pursued in California, but it seldom happens that such general enthusiasm is manifested as that which prevails at present. It has been currently remarked that little interest seemed to be taken in sporting matters, and that in this respect we were considerably behind much smaller and less important commercial centers. The advantages which we enjoy for the pursuit of any particular sport are unsurpassed and have always been conceded. For some reason or another, a certain apathy has characterized local sporting organizations in years past, so that without being wholly wanting in exciting events, we have, nevertheless, had little variation from stereotyped programmes. Tbe present season forms a pleasing exception to the rule, and already gives flattering promises of being eventful and exciting. The various clubs have about perfected arrangements and but little preliminary work remains to be done to ensure excellent results. The greatest interest has been manifested in trap shooting, and a series of interesting matches have been decided upon, with special prizes for competition between members of clubs. Individual matches are being rapidly made, and there is every reason to believe that the interior clubs will arrange for an interchange of courtesies with sportsmen of the metropolis. Tbe base hall season opens next month nnder tbe most favorable auspices. Public patronage will be divided between two leagues, one having jurisdiction over clubs playing in this city, and the other over clubs playing in Oakland. Material improvements bave been made on the grounds, and players look forward to some very interesting and well-contested games. Yachting has always occupied a foremost rank in the list of popular sports, and the excitement which invariably characterizes the return of the seasou is already noticeable. Cruises will be shortly made up, and opening day celebrated with the usual festivities. Matters in connection with rifle shooting were never more promising. Tbe California Rifle Association has entered the field with a programme of events such as has not been shot for the past few seasons, and in addition has given a mid-range match. Tbe prizes are liberal enough to call forth active competition. The sport is decidedly on the increase, and the ranges are in consequence kept continually in demand. Cricketing will commence early in April with a match between the Merion and Occident Clubs, to be followed by a match with the Gentlemen's Eleven, at present visiting Australia. A bench show is among the prohabilities in the near future. Rowing circles are quiet, though not unusually so. They are expected to brighten up within a few weeks, and individual matchea are freely spoken about. Athletic spring meetings will be announced within a few days, and in other departments of sport the season gives favorable signs of excitement and interest.

CALIFORNIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of tbe Directors of the California Rifle Association was held on Wednesday evening at the armory of Company C, First Regiment, for the purpose of arranging a programme for the annual spring tournament. After some discussion as to the best means of providing for a successful meeting it was decided to hold the shoot during the latter portion of April, on a day to be determined upon when definite arrangement could be made with tbe proprietors of the Shell Mound range. No sighting shots will be allowed and all team shooting will commence at the same time.

Tbc programme as far as completed consists of the following matches:

Trophy presented by Governor Perkins, first prize medal, $15, $12 50, $10, $7 50, $5, $4, $4, $3, $3, $1.

Barnes trophy, prizes aame amount.

Mid-range match, seven shots, entrance $1, prizes, $10, $8, $6, $4, $2.

Andrews trophy, ten shots, prizea, $7 50, $5, 2 50.

Matcb for pistol teams, entrance $10, prizes, $10, $6, $3 and $1.

Individual pistol match, five shots at ring target, entrance $1, prizes, $15 $12 50, $10, $7 50, $5, $4, $4, $3, $3, $1.

Arrangements will sbortly be made to organize a team for a trip to Carson, wbere it is proposed to have a matcb for the Pacific Slope trophy. At the last shoot of the California Rifle Association the trophy was won by the Carson team, and since that time local sharpshooters have rested uneasy. In the event of a match being decided upon, tbe visit will partake of the nature of an excursion, and tickets will be sold at a reduced figure.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The auction sale of trotting stock in Kentucky so far reported this spring are those of Capt. T. E. Moore and Col. R. S. Stoner. Capt. Moore sold forty-five head for $10,890, an average of $242 per head. Col. Stoner disposed of thirty-five head, largely the get of Strathmore, for $12,445 or $355 57 per head. These prices the Eastern breeders call good, and they are good. They leave a profit to the breeder. At the late sale of the stock of the Cook farm sixty-eight head brought $31,926, or an average of $469 50 each. Thia sixty-eight included all the trotting stock, the balance of the sale being composed of roadsters, farm animals and saddle horses used in the business of the establishment. These prices have braced breeders with a new courage, and our breeding interests promise to be on a better footing than heretofore.

The death of W. Stirling Crawfurd will, it is surmised by well-informed people, cause the breaking up of the powerful racing stable which he owned, and Isonomy will be again in the market. When Gov. Stanford returned from England last year, he said that of all the horses he saw Isonomy was the only one he would have desired to transfer to Palo Alto. Mr. Gretton was then living, and no propositions for the purchase of the horse would be entertained. Mr. Crawfurd paid an enormons figure for him at the sale after Mr. Gretton's death. If Isonomy is to be again brought to the block, it may be that biddera will be in attendance around with commissions from American buyers.

A meeting of the Pacific Yacht Club was held on Wednesday night in Parlor A, at the Palace Hotel, for the purpose of holding the annual meeting. The following officers were elected: J. Macdonough, Commodore; Philip Caduc, Vice-Commodore; J. C. Kelly, Measurer; W. R. Melville, Secretary. Commodore Macdonough started on the following day for a trip to Europe. During hia absence Vice-Commodore Philip Caduc will act in his place.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Philip K., Concord:

Gen. Taylor, gray horse, sired hy the Morse Horse, dam Flora, the noted Buskirk mare, pedigree not traced.

The Morse Horae, by European son of imported Messenger, first dam Beck, by Harris' Hambletonian, sou of Bishop's Hambletonian; second dam Mozza, by Peacock, son of Messenger.

Harris' Hambletonian, by Bishop's Hambletonian, dam the Munson mare, by imported Messenger.

Bishop's Hambletonian, by imported Messenger, first dam Pheasant by imported Shark; second dam by imported Medley.

The above are the pedigrees as given in the Stud Books. In another column of this issue will be found an extract from a letter from the gentleman who bred Gen. Taylor, in which the breeding of the Morse Horse is given slightly different from the recorded versiou. Taylor was a flea-bitten gray, 14¾ hands high and weighed, when twenty-four years old, 945 pounds. He was foaled in June, 1847, and died at Napa in 1877.

The Virtues of Salt.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, *Dear Sir:* Please publish for the beuefit of all sportsmen and lovers of good dogs the following recipe that is a sure cure and never fails if instructions are carried out: For dogs effected with the distemper, when first discovered, take common table salt, about one table spoonful, open the mouth and put it on the roots of the tongue, and repeat the dose every morniug for four or five days. Be sure your dog swallows it. Also a snre cure for dogs poisoned with strychuine: Take a handful of table salt and fill the month, and be sure that yonr dog swallows it; then let him him go and you will quickly see what he has been eating. I have tried this in over one hundred cases and never found it to fail of doing the work quickly.

Pacheco, March 1, 1883. HENRY P. SAGE.

It is a singular fact that steam plowing has been less attempted in this conntry than in England, where it has long been a snccess. One reason, doubtles, is that the cost of horses and their keep is less in America than in Eugland, and the cost for runniug a steam engine, both for fuel and attendance, is greater here than there. The English steam plows all work with stationary engines, one on each side of the field, drawing the plows by ropes and pulleys.

Although the date has not been positively fixed, it now looks as if the Oxford-Cambridge race over Putney-Mortlake course would be rowed late in the afternoon of March 15, instead of at about 7:30 a. m. on the 17th. Advices to the 13th inst. report both crews as doiug strong aud steady work, with the Oxford crew favorite in the little betting that is done.

Mr. E. J. Baldwiu's bay colt by Grinstead—Ophir, foaled Feb. 19th, died March 3d of lockjaw.

COURSING AT MERCED.

Meeting of the Pacific Coast Coursing Club—Callahan's Sierra Wins First Prize.

Last Saturday night the members of the Pacific Coast Conrsing Club, with President Mark Devlin in the chair, held a meeting to receive entries for the club'a open spring conrsiug match. The formal preliminaries were soou finished and twenty-fonr old dogs and six saplings were on the card drawn to run against each other as follows:

P. Cronin's white and black bitch Lily of Killarney against M. Devlin's red and white dog Elmo.

P. K. Jacoby's black and white dog Cassie Mara against J. C. Pennie's red dog Cherokee.

D. L. Levy's fawn and white dog Mardi Gras against Charles Fowler's blue bitch Delebute.

James Kelly's black and white bitch Gypsy Blanche against John Hughes' black dog Speculation Jr.

J. Larkey's fawn and white dog Presidio Boy against J. C. Pennie's hlack and white dog Longfellow.

T. Cronin's brindle and white dog Chicopee against George Bird's brindle and white dog Blue Clond.

M. F. Moran's brindle dog Brindle against M. Devlin's white and brindle dog Chief of the Canyon.

F. Callahan's hrindle and white bitch Sierra against M. F. Moran's brindle bitch Fly.

William Halpin's fawn and white bitch Lady Plaice against George Bird's brindle and white bitch Lady Bird.

James Kelly's black bitch Night Shade against D. L. Levy's fawn bitch Fonnder.

Edward J. Schnrr's fawn and white dog Gentleman Jones Jr. against Wm. Halpin's black and white bitch Culverin.

John. D. Hughes' hlue and white bitch Lsdy Franklin against T. Cronin's fawn and white dog Parnell.

Sapling stakes:

P. K. Jacoby's brindle and white dog Lord Dugan, against S. Fowler's black and white bitch Jersey Lily.

H. Wormington's blue dog Denver against Edward J. Schurr's black dog Schneider.

John. McCormack's brindle biteh Rosy Mack against J. C. Pennie's blue and white dog Spring.

Any casnal observer at Oakland ferry last Tuesday afternoon when the members of the club were getting nnder weigh, so to speak, might have imagined that he had snddenly struck a bursted dog pound for the spectacle of thirty greyhounds together, of all colors and sizes is all too common here and liable to give rise to any kind of suggestions. Pretty soon after the conrsing men had gathered into a group to exchange kennel items, as they always do, the crowd seemed to catch on to the idea that a coursing match was about to take place somewhere, and with that pleasant freedom of manner and great knowledge of the sport that is a characteristic of San Franciscans, commenced to ask, "Where the dog race was going to be?" Now to call a conrsing match a "dog race" is the 2,000-foot level of infamy to a real lover of the sport and it did one's heart good to hear Judge Pennie remark in thunder tones, "Dog race, be bothered, we admit going to race the dogs, it's the dogs are going to chase hares."

"Yon don't suppose I am such a consarned fool as to suppoae the hares are going to chase the dogs, do you?" said the offender indignantly as he moved away and for once in his life the Judge was lost for a reply.

It was a jovial whole-souled party of sportsmen that boarded the special car engaged by the club, at Oakland wharf. Everybody knew every one else and all were on the best of terms with each other. The defeats and crosses of the last match were all forgotten. No one talked about courses that had passed but every one eagerly discoused on the match to come. There's a heap of hnman nature about a crowd going to a coursing match and on such occasions a man's prominent characteristics crop ont. The open frank man who wears his heart on his sleeve proudly draws attention to his dog and remarks "there's the winner of the first prize gentlemen. I have got him in splendid condition and I just think he can heat anybody's dog," occasionally putting in the proviso "barring accidents." The cantious close-mouthed man says little about his dog, or if pressed to talk, remarks in a deprecating way "oh, well the dog's good enough but he aiu't in proper condition. I have not had the time to train him and besides he split a toe nail last week and has done no work since." This gentleman has not the slightest idea of hetting a cent on his dog and would not for the world attempt to deceive any one but habit is so mnch stronger than reason that he natnrally keeps what he thinks a good thing to himself with as mucb care as he would a rich strike of ore in a mine, or a prominent apecnlation. Tben there is the smart man who is np to a thing or two. He has nothing to aay about his own dog but apenda all the time on the trip questioning others about the condition and chances of other dogs with a view to a small, very small investment in the pool box, for at coursing matchea in this State the betting rarely exceeds a dollar or two. The trip np to Merced occnpies about aix honra and a half, but the time passed pleasantly enough and the tedinm of the way was enlivened by all kinds of practical jokes and an occasional burst of harmony from some of the eminent vocalists of ihe club. Tbe presence of several ladies in the car confined the vocal selections to such trifles as "The Harp that Once through Tara'a Halls" and "The Minstrel Boy." A brace of San Francisco Jndges created a aenaation by ainging "For Goodness Sake Don't Say I Told You" as a duet, to wbich a delegate from the Sunny South gave a banjo obligato. When Merced was reached the club waa thrown into confusion by the appearance of ex-assemblyman Sam Braunhardt on the platform eagerly inqniring as to the result of tbe charter election. The committee appointed for his suppreasion made no report, but it is believed that the remains diacovered at Plainsburg last Thursday, badly eaten by coyotes, are those of tho lamented Samuel. About 8 a. m. the whole crowd started from the hotel. Conveyances were plentiful, the Merced folks having laid in an extra crop of buggies and wagons in anticipation of the coming of the Triennial Conclave to visit the Yosemite Valley. Old McClenathan, who has rnn stages to the valley ever since it was opened, was on hand to conduct the procession, and was ably reinforced by Jim Cornwall, one of the pioneer stage drivers of the coast and a contemporary of the celebrated Hank Monk. Jim was a little under the weather, the death of his old partner having saddened him considersbly, but when the sun got np good and strong he thawed out, so to speak, and told many interesting anecdotes about early days in California and the men who transported bullion from the mines to the city.

The coursing gronnds were reached about 9:30 a. m. The place is only a bare plain, and during at least ten months in the year would scarcely support a sheep to each three acres, but on the occasion of the clnb's visit it presented a picture of beauty, the equal of which one wonld have to travel many a weary mile to see. The picture was a unique one, hard to describe and still harder to imagine. Seated on horseback on a slight eminence the valley of the San Joaquin spread ont on every side and seemed gradually to melt out of sight and merge into the two ranges of mountains that border it. Looking east the white-topped Sierra Nevadas loomed np dark and white in patches, for the snow waa about half gone. On the west the Coast range, with Pacheco peak standing out sharp and clear, were in fnll view. Both ranges of mountains are at least seventy-five miles distant from the point of view, but so clear was the atmosphere and bright the day that they looked scarce five miles away, and one almost thought that every mound and house and animal that dotted the broad intervening plain could be compassed by the naked eye. The plain itself, or as mnch of it as one could easily see has a mass of the most gorgeous colors far exceeding in depth and brightness the brightest art of the old masters whose secrets of coloring are said to have died with them. Bnt nature painted the glorions hues that carpet the San Joaquin plain. Here a mass of deep orange poppies, their colors rivaling the most brilliant sunrise, there a mile or so square of a pale blue flower, more cerulean in hue than the beautiful sky overhead. A mile or so away, fields of wheat forced by irrigation formed a green border so intensely green as to appear at a distance alternately blne and black. As far as the eye conld reach, the pasture land was a veritable carpet of wildflowers and the grain fields a sea of waving green except where the irrigation ditches had not reached and there the sparse herbage scarce shaded the dull ochre of the soil. It seemed almost a sin to profane this beautiful scene hy a rough footstep but in a very short time after the party arrived, men, horses, dogs and hares were scampering and driving over it in all directions.

President Devlin soon had the wagons in line to beat the gronnd, Cronin's Lilly of Killarney and Mr. Devlin's Elmo were handed over to Joe Stadfeldt the indefatigable slipper of the club, Sheriff A. J. Meany of Merced, C. Johnson and T. Williams the jndges monnted their horses, McCormack, the field steward gave the word and on the crowd pressed.

Scarce a dozen yards were traveled before a warning cry of "mark right" was heard and a full-grown hare was seen speeding for cover. The slipper was on the alert and had his dogs straightened out almost as soon as the hare was sighted. A good hnndred yards start, for it is the spring of the year and the heavy feed has made the hares slower than in the fall, and away go the dogs at a rate of speed that calls for lots of whipping and spnrring from the judges if they want to catch a sight of the race. Lilly had the most speed and was up to the hare when Elmo was fnll twenty feet in the rear. One startled look as the white dog laid on his flank and round like a flash went the hare throwing Lilly a good fifty feet feet in the rear before she could get aronnd and again pursue her game. The "tnrn" gave Elmo a chance to get np to the hare but before he conld press close enough to score, Lilly was past him like a white ghost and not only scored to her credit a "go bye" bnt took the second tnrn, giving her seven points in all without one to the credit of Elmo. Under the rules he had to score twelve before he could count at all and this settled the reanlt of the race.

After Lilly made the second "turn" Elmo took the hare. A conple of more turns were made and into a hole popped pnss, thereby aettling the race with lots of points to spare in Lilly's favor.

Jacoby'a Cassie Maria and Pennie's Cherokee, the next pair, had a long and trying race, neither showing much dash or vim and lacking ability to kill. Cassie Maria won the race.

D. L. Levy's Mardi Gras was not ou the ground so Delebute, the dog drawn against him, had a walk over, or in coursing parlance, a "bye." None of the courses on the first ties called for special mention, all alike being remarkable for one-sidedness.

John Hughes' Speculation beat J. Kelley's Gipsy Blanche.

J. C. Pennies' Longfellow beat J. Larkin's Presidio Boy.

George Bird's Blue Clond beat T. Cronins' Chicopee.

M. F. Moran's Brindle beat Mark Devlin'a Chief of the Canyon.

F. Callahan's Sierra beat M. F. Moran's Fly.

W. Halpin's Lady Place beat George Bird's Lady Bird.

D. L. Levy's Founder of the Mardi Gras beat J. Kelley's Night Shade.

W. Halpin'a Culverin beat E. J. Schurr's Gentleman Jones Jr.

J. D. Hughes' Lady Franklin beat T. Cronin'a Parnell.

After a hearty lunch the aeeond ties were run off, that is, the winners of the first ties doubled up and ran again.

Lilly of Killarney beat Cassie Maria and then was ao nnfortunate as to start a fresh hare which she ran to death doing much needless work and injuring her chances in the match.

Delebute and Speculation Jr., were so evenly matched that one course could not decide their merits. After a second trial the honors were given to Delebute.

Blue Cloud beat Longfellow. The resnlt migbt have been different had not Longfellow blundered into a hole at the start of the run when he was pointa ahead and looked like a winner.

Brindle and Sierra had a hard, close race, resulting in favor of Sierra much to the auprise of nearly all preaent, for Brindle had made a magnificent course with Chief of the Canyon and Sierra waa an nnknown dog said to be from the heart of the Sierra monntains.

Lady Place beat Founder of the Mardi Graa juat as she placed the animal opposite to her, probably finding his uame a trifle too heavy a handicap for towards the end of the run he gave up in disgust.

Culverin and Lady Franklin had a nice run. Lady Franklin made the first "turn" after which the work was even to the "kill," which was also in Lady Franklin's favor, so she won with points to spare.

The third tie concluded the first day's aport.

Lilly of Killarney beat Delebute after a long, draggiug course.

Sierra beat Blue Cloud with comparative ease.

Lady Franklin had a close run with Lady Place, hut came out winner by a couple of points.

On Thursday, in the finishing of the Old Dog Stakes, Sierra defeated Lily of Killarney, Lady Franklin ran a bye and Sierra heat Lady Franklin. Sierra won first money, $75, Lady Franklin second and Lily of Killarney third.

In the Puppy Stakes Jacoby's Lord Dugan beat Fowler's Jersey Lily, Edward Schuur's Schneider beat Wornington's Denver John, McCormack's Rosy Mack beat Pennie's Spring.

In the second ties Jacoby's Lord Dugan heat Schuur'a Schneider, Spring was to run a bye, but Jacoby and McCormack divided the prizes.

In the Consolation Stakes Lady Bird beat Chicopee, Delebute beat Speculation, Longfellow beat Lady Place, Chief of the Canyon heat Brindle, Cassie Mara beat Cherokee.

In the first ties Lady Bird beat Delebute, Chief of the Canyon beat Longfellow and Cassie Mara rsn a bye.

In the second ties Cassie Mara beat Lady Bird.

In the third ties Chief of the Cnyon heat Cassie Mars.

Chief of the Canyon took first money, Cassie Mara second and Lady Bird third.

There were two special match races, in which Blue Cloud defeated Chicopee after a long race and Parnell defeated Brindle.

California Club Meeting.—The California Coursing Club held its regular meeting at 539 California street last Wednesday evening. The spring conrsing meeting was discussed, and Messrs. Carroll, Murphy and Lane appointed as a committee on laws and printing. The stakes are open to all the dogs in the State, and the drawing will take place Saturday evening, the 24th inst. Entrance fee $5. The meeting will be held at Merced on the 28th and 29th insts.

Mr. J. Leroy Nickel of San Francisco has purchased from E. Leavesley the field trial setter Duke, winner of gold medal in Puppy Stakes at Gilroy field trials. Duke was bred by E. H. Farmer, Gilroy, from his Queen-Belton-Belle, by L. Miller's Joe; is a Blue-Belton very handsomely marked, and perfectly broken in all the technical points necessary in a field trial performer.

BASE BALL.

Flattering Prospects of a Successful Season.

The prospects for a very successful season on the diamond were never more flattering. Various canses have heretofore prevented the national game from attaining that popularity among local sportsmen which invariably marks the hase ball games throughont the Eastern circuit.

The palmiest days of the sport on the Coast date as far back as the organization of the Eagle Base Ball club, when Fisher and other pioneer players, including Si Wade, Pars Miller, and the two Williams, initiated local audiences with the mysteries of daisy cntters and line hits. The natural progress of the game entailed much assiduons practice, and in consequence the regular Sunday matches were patronized by everybody ou the assurance of witnessing an exciting and well-contested series of championship games. Salaried players were unknown and the sport was pursned for its own intrinsic merit, and the amnsement whicb afforded. Gradnally innovations crept in which while they may have rendered the game more scientific were also accompanied by numerous disagreeable features. The history of the old diamond bat, is replete witb incidents of many a hard-fought struggle. The greatest possible rivalry characterized the entire season and at its close the championship waa marked by an outbnrst of good feeling and handshaking seldom witnessed. The glory which attached to winning the trophy incited the nlayers to renewed exertions and was in itself a guarantee that juggling would not be practiced. The veterans of the diamond were soon supplanted by more wary ball tossers, whose ideas of tbe sport though more progressive were nevertheless responsible for much disrepute into which the game snbsequently fell. The championship consisted merely in having won a majority of games and nothing remained to mark the honor of a successfnl struggle.

A few years later the league divided and two factions existed, one in thia city and another in Oakland, and from this time dates the downfall of the sport in public estimation. Eastern professionals, who for one reason or anotber were nnable to secure profitable engagements, flocked into the State, and were nltimately admitted into our clubs, until a rush was insugurated by clnba from the East ou the conclusion of their season. The friendly though desperate contests of yore were forgotten, and in their stead a series of games were announced, in which gate money, and even heavy bets between the competing teams, occasioned certain dubious transactions, which finally shook public confidence in the sport under the new order of things, and naturally the sport was seized with internal convulsions and soon after ingloriously expired. Several attempts were made to revive the waning interest, but with little success. The disagreeable incidents of the past, however, are to he fully provided against during the coming season, and every endeavor will be made to revive the interest in the game. A meeting of tho League will be held shortly, at which it is expected some five clubs will be represented. The Recreation Grounds, on which the League games will he played, will he put in condition, and the diamond prepared so as to insure a smooth inner field. Tbe Oakland League will also hold a meeting in a few days for the purposo of making arrangements for the coming season. The games will probably be played on the Olympic Athletic Club's grounds. Four clubs have already signified their intentiou of participating in the championship games, a schedule of which will he adopted when the League meets. It has heen suggested by a numher of patrons of the sport that the respective Leagues adopt some championship standard, which shall be awarded on the close of the season to the club winning a majority of games. It ia believed that auch a course would increase the excitoment and would eventually be the means of bringing about a desirable change in baseball contests.

Tbe matcb game of base ball between the Intrepids of Marysville aud the True Bluea of Grass Valley, played at the latter place last Sunday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the Intrepids by a score of 12 to 7. The game was witnessed by about two thousand people.

Walter Wallace will manago the California Club during tho coming aeason. He has been identified witb that club for more than aix years, and is one of the most enthusiastic patroua of tbe aport.

The proposed banquet under the auspices of the veteran players has been abandoned. Last year's reunion was the most pleasant affair known in the history of the game on this coast.

Tbe Daisy Clippers of Bigga and tho Red Stock[illegible] Gridley had a game on the 22d. Result, Red St[illegible] 14; Daisy Clippers 8.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Prejudice Against Pork.

An old-time fancy attributes to meu the qualities of the animals of whose flesh they partake. No animal fights with such a desperate disregard of odds as a pig, male or female, old or young. Domesticatiou seems to have hut little effect iu eradicating tbis pugnacious teudency. The soldiers of our war of the rebelliou were fed upou pork; it was the mainstay of both armies duriug a struggle marked for its great feats of endurance and sanguinary battles. Pork has built our railroads, hurrowed in the grouud for iron, coal, gold, silver and oil—has played its part iu tbe struggle for material prosperity all over the coutineut. It furnishes the humau engiue with the grestest force iu the smallest space. The mau who lahors cau eat pork; and because the idle mau cannot, he often occupies his elegant leisure in writing about its evil effects upon the human family. He forgets that the pop-guu requires but little ammunition, aud that of a weak character, while the fliut-rock hlast ueeds giant powder. Pork is tbe giaut powder for muscular human eudeavor, but like all powerfnl ageucies it must be prepared right and haudled carefully. The omniverous character of the pig makes it alike hoth valnable and dangerous; valuable because in all climates and with all sorts of food it can be readily fatteued for human food; dangerous, because all sorts of food that may prove daugerous to humanity are consumed when better food is uot accessible. Iu a state of nature, with ruuning water and a various herbage to feed upou, tbe flesh of the hog is as healthful food as ever was eateu. The flesh of wild swine has been regarded a dainty since the time before history begau. Did any one ever hear of its being poisouous? It is only wheu confined in a manner that uo other animal can endure, fed after the fashion of scieutific executions in Europe, with access to humau excrement, that death lurks iu the meat of the pig. Eveu then tborough aud vigorous cooking averts all dauger. Give a drove of pigs the run of a wood lot or clover pasture where their life will approach a state of nature; do uot try to get them too fat; iu other words, do uot shut them up for the fiuishing process, which is au abomination, and you can eat dainty pork; daiutiest if a Berkshire has beeu selected—sweet, toothsome meat with layers of fat aud lean; not a mass of lard, but the richest, juicest meat that ever went into humau mouth. What spareribs, what hams have I eateu growu iu the wood-lot stretching away in view! With moveable houses haviug high floors and swinging doors, the pigs were always warm, clean and dry, when not hunting mast or delving among the stoues or succulent roots. What an amount of interest a rocky ledge has for a drove of pigs? It mnst have some medicinal property, for no hog that has the run of this lot was ever known to be sick. Stagnaut water full of poisouous germs, sameness of diet, a multitude so great that the grouud loses its verdure aud becomes dry, dusty aud irritating, or in a wet spell, muddy and foul, makes pig flesh require a great degree of heat in cooking to iusure safety. A dirty, stinkiug little pen, with filth and dry corn—this is the usual finishiug process—has the same effect. But it all brings the same price per pound. The maker of daiuty butter has euconragemeut in extra price. The feeder of healthful, sweet pork goes to more trouble and gets a less price thau his ueighbor, who turns off over-fat, diseased animals, coarse grained in fiber, harsh and tough to the palate, where there is auythiug but liquid grease; full of disgusting, rnhhery, scrofulous kernels that with their ghastly, glistening hideousness spoils oue's peace of mind for a week when removed from the mouth. Butter that would rank with such pork in quality could hardly be sold at auy price. Why do not consumers of pork also discriminate?—*M. T. G. in Breeders's Gazette.*

"Color" in Jersey Cattle.

Unfortuuately for Jersey cattle breediug, a great many people seem to think tbe first and most important of all ontward iudications of a well-bred Jersey are solid color, with black points, in-curving horns and dished face.

While everyoue admits that these markiugs are all well enough aud aid iu giviug a herd a uniform appearance, I think all wide-awake breeders of to-day agree that the shape of the cow, eepecially the udder, and the color of the skin are hy far of more importance thau the color of the hair, tongue and switch. A solid-colored animal may be silver gray, light cream or yellow fawn, reddish or dark fawu, brown or eveu black; but if there happens to be a few white hairs ou it, too many couut it a great misfortune. Why should there be auy objectiou to white in a class of cattle hred for richness rather thau fancy?

Jersey Belle of Scituate was about one-third white, but she had a rich yellow skin aud is credited with haviug made twenty-five pounds three ouuces of very yellow hutter in aeven days.

Jersey Queen is about one-third white, but having seen how extremely rich her hide is, no effort is required to believe she made the 851 pounds of hutter claimed for her in one year. Daisy 692, known as the "Paran Steveus" cow, and who died ou Mr. A. B. Darling's place ahont a year ago, is, perhaps, oue of the hest examples of richness ever seen; yet she was liberally marked with white, and although her white markinge are geuerally fouud on her descendants, they also iuherit from her such a richuess of skiu as is seldom seeu. Her daughters, Judy 691 and Miunie Steveus 13,059, were far above the average for richness; and her last son, Yellow Boy, by Duke of Darlington, althongh partly covered with white hairs, ie prouonuced by Mr. Darliug's superiuteudeut the "hest and richest son of Duke of Darlingtou." And as Coloael H. S. Russell recently bought a sou of Yellow Boy and Bomba at more tban twice what has previonsly paid for a bull of the same age, I tbiuk this confirms Mr. Carpenter's judgment.

Siuce Princess 2d and Yonng Garenue (both of whom are marked with white) sold at $4,800 and $3,750 respectively, does it look as if there was uced of breediug for solid color, even for the sale ring?

As Dr. Howe's Gilderoy (another nufortuuate with white markings) is heing used in such a herd as Mr. Havemeyer's, it certainly looks as if the former prejudice against white markings, and especially on a bull, is fast giving way to that much more important consideration, richness of skiu.

While many have foolishly followed the whims of fashion, and perhaps ruined the rich qualities in their herds by breeding for solid color and black points, I am glad the blood of Daisy 692, Jersey Belle of Scituate, and Gilderoy, with that of many others that migbt be named, is in the hands of those who are breeding for richness rather tban color of the bair. If we Jersey breeders acknowledge the color of skin to be of far more importance than the color of the hair and breed, we need have no fear of our Guernsey neighbors on that score. I think solid color and black points should be the last things mentioned in recommending a true Jersey.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Selection and Care of Sows.

To the careful breeder of swiue, the selection of his breediug stock is a matter of ntmost importauce. Oue of the first aud most important priuciples iu the breeding of our domestic animals is the well-knowu fact that the sire aud dam or their aucestry transmit to their progeuy the characteristics peculiar to themselves, or in other words that like produces like. There are mauy qnestious couuected with the breeding of swiue that are very interestiug, such as some method to regulate the sex of the offspring, the effect of a first impregnatiou on subsequeut oues; the relative effect of sire sire aud dam ou the progeuy; the effect of in aud in breediug, aud so ou. Some of these questious have at least a speculative iuterest, while others have a pecuniary oue, yet uoue of them we think are of such vast importance to the practical breeder as the geueral principle above stated. His success or failnre as a breeder depeuds to a very great extent upon the observance or disregard of this plain, practical law. It is also well knowu that the characteristics of the offspring are uot always dne to either of the aucestors, but usnally show more or less compromise between them. What theu is tbe plain, practical lessoue to be learned from general priuciples? It evidently is that we should select only animals for breeders whose ancestors possess, iu a marked degree, the excellencies we desire in the progeuy. Iu other words, if we would have stroug constitutional vigor, good tendeucy to fatten, broad, deep, square hams and shoulders, straight, hroad backs, deep sides, fiue head aud limbs, or whatever other desirable qualities we want iu the pig, must be possessed by its sire, dam aud their aucestors. The breeding sows may be selected when from three to six mouths old. Haviug made our selection, the youug sow should uow be separated from the maiu herd, aud each system of feeding adopted as is best calculated to develop the muscular and bouy structure. And right here is where we think many breeders make a great mistake in uot usiug the right kind of food for their young hreediug stock. One great difficulty in growing the youug sow is, that the feed which is best calculated to fatten, is deficieut to a great exteut iu muscle aud houe forming elemeuts. Corn, for example, is our great reliauce for the productiou of fat, but is very deficient in these essential elements which are necessary to the prodnctiou of the desired qualities above named. There is no better food for tbe full and complete developement of all parts of the yonng aud growing pig thau the milk of the dam, as it is very rich in bone aud mnscle formiug elemeuts. We fiud that cow's milk is a very good substitute for the mother's milk, and when used iu couuection with grouud corn and oats, with a small portion of wheat middlings, and made into a slop, makes an excelleut food for the young sow. In the absence of milk, a small portion of oat-meal may be used. In summer she should be kept on clover and blue grass pasture, if possible, which is also very necessary for the proper growth. During the winter season she should occasionally be fed cooked potatoes, turnips, heets, artichokes, etc., if they can be had. Charcoal aud wood ashes, with a little salt, should be also given during the winter, about once a week.

The proper age for hreediug the young sow should not be overlooked; I do not think it the best plan to breed young sows before they are ten to twelve months old. Breediug them quite youug has a tendeucy to check their growth and full developmeut. But this is not the ouly disadvantage resultiug from this practice. Usually her flow of milk is scant, her pigs small, puny, aud few in number, and generally do not make as large pigs as those from older sows. I think the practice of many farmers and some professional breeders of disposing of their young sows after raisiug one litter of pigs is, to say the least of it, very unprofitable. Of course, if a young sow shows by her first litter that she is a poor breeder, or if a good breeder and her owuer can dispose of her for more than sbe is worth to him, then the case is quite different, and it would not be to his advantage to keep her louger. After the sow is bred she should immediately be put for a few days in a pen or small lot hy herself, where she would be more quiet, which would be more favorable for her to get in pig than if allowed to run with the rest of the herd. Before she is bred she should not be too fat, but only in moderate condition of flesh. Sows carry their young, on an average, sixteeu weeks. During gestation they should be liberally ted, and gradually increased in flesh till farrowing time. Their food should be similar to that before being bred, except that corn shonld be fed more spariugly near farrowing time, as it is more heating to the system than slop and other feed that may be given. This is also better adapted to promote a good flow of milk thau corn is. If, during the period of carryiug their youug, tbe weather should be cold, wet and disagreeable, they should be well sheltered and protected. Abont two weeks before her time to farrow, put the sow in the breeding pen, with a small lot adjoining in which she can have sufficieut exercise. Put a slat two or three iuches square around the inside of the peu, aud thus often save them from being crnshed to death. Within a few days of her time to farrow, the sow shonld be furnished with heddiug of short, cut straw. She ought to he gentle and accustomed to being handled. If not auy attempt to assist will often result in more harm than good. If she has made her bed againat the slat remove it just hefore she hegins to pig, so that the pigs can get under the slat. Everything should now he very quiet abont the pen, so as not to disturh her. Close atteutiou is now uecessary as to whether assistauce is needed, and if so, how it should he reudered. After the sow is done piggiug, remove the after-hirth, for if left it will cause the sow to move about more among the pigs and probably tramp some of them to death. If there are any dead pigs that have not already beeu taken away, remove them also for the same reason. Allow the sow to remaiu as quiet as possible for the next twenty-four hours, giving her no food dnriug this time, except a little water. After this she may be given a little feed of corn and slop three times a day, gradnally iucreasing each feed for five or six days, after which she should be given all she will eat. Keep the sow iu the pen a week or teu days, so as to give the youthful porkers the best possible chance for a good start.—*Swine Breeder's Journal.*

D. Woodworth of Stony Point is quite a stock fancier and pays especial atteution to the hreeding of cattle. He recently sold twiu calves, at the age of six weeks, the two weighing 245 pounds. He has another cow that has given birth to a calf that weighed 112 pouuda when one day old.

Au English paper cites the remarkable fecundity of a teu-year-old ewe in Pembrokeshire, the auimal having reared four lambs each year for four years, aud three lambs each year for tbe remaiuder of her maternal life—resulting in a total of thirty-four lambs.

A chemist in Germany has introduced a new system of preserviug butter, hy covering it with a layer an inch in thickness of a strong solution of sulphate of lime, which he also used to preserve cider.

Jerseys in Maine.

Maiue is uot behind her sister States in the possession of Jersey cattle. She was amoug the first to know and appreciate their peculiar characteristics, aud her people early saw the adaptability of the Jersey to Maiue soil and climate. This breed has flourished here; desceudants of the early importations are scattered all over the State, aud their excellence is aud has beeu sustaiued by frequent additious from the islaud of Jersey or from the best herds of other States. We find few Maiue farmers who do not have a grade Jersey at least, aud mauy whose eutire stock is thoroughbred. At Wiuthrop the early iuterest was so great aud the cattle so numerous that a herd book was made, which contiuues. Its animals are knowu as Winthrop Jerseys aud as Maiue Jerseys; properly speaking, tbe first is the correct uame. Their blood is pure and the records are well kept up. Mr. Pike, the secretary of the club, is well versed iu the race aud it is to his knowledge aud labor that these animals owe their purity aud staudiug. When the American Jersey cattle club was started, its origiuators predicted it would become the guarantee of purity of the Jersey for the United States, and in fairuess notified all owners of Jerseys of its existence, offeriug its use to them. Many made use of the offer, but most of those iu the Wiuthrop club were satisfied with their owu book; likewise with a club in westeru Massachusetts. The predictious of the origiual members of the A. J. C. C. have come true, aud to-day only those auimals whose pedigrees are fouud in its books are salable throughout the States. Regarding it in this light, it is unfortuuate that the Winthrop meu did not uuite in the work for, to-day, their auimals are sold only in this State and for a very low price, cousideriug their merits. I have uo doubt that many of its animals are equal to the noted oues of other States, but attract only local atteutiou, because of their registry.

It is well said by a noted breeder of borses in Keutucky, that "next to Keutucky the finest horses are to be found in Maiue;" it cau be said also that the best Jerseys are to be found there. The cool, calculatiug Maine-ite is slow to arouse to euthusiasm, but when once so, he does uot stop short of the best aud it is to illustrate this that I ask your readers' attentiou to the following, that those who are uuiuformed may learn aud the careless be remiuded of facts uegiected: There is uo part of Maine which does uot have uear its ceuter some mau who has selected with care, who breeds wisely aud has for sale Jersey cattle.

Mr. J. F. Dureu, Calais, is the fartbest east. He has a small but choice herd of some dozeu head. Its members are all registered A. J. C. C. St. John of Scituate, a descendant of the famous Jersey Belle of Scituate, heads the band, and it would be hard to find a better shaped, handsomer bull anywhere. His presence guarantees fine stock for that section of the country.

Mr. G. F. Shaw, of Hartland, breeds horses and cattle; his horses cauuot he beaten, neither can his Jerseys.

Dr. N. R. Boutelle, of Waterville, is probably the longest in the business, and his herd represeuts the wisdom aud care of years. His judgment cau be relied upon.

B. E. Briggs, Esq., of Auburu has a herd which represents fashion, heauty and utility. He has spared no expense to procure the best aud his selectious have been excellent.

Geo. Blauchard & Brother of Cumberland Center, come next, geographically speaking, although iu numhers they have the second herd in size. Experience has taugbt them the business and the people of Maine should be proud of this band of cattle.

Gen. Mattocks has his stock at Baldwin. The reputation of uot only his Jerseys hnt of his swine, sheep, Colley dogs and poultry is widespread.

The writer may, with propriety, add that his own herd is also established at Baldwin. In numbers it is the largest in tbe state; the brood cows are either of well-known families or were themselves imported from the island of Jersey. Kiug of Scituate and Pierson, a son of Farmer's Glory, head the herd.

The animals of all these breeders are registered iu the American Jersey Cattle Club; their progeny find purchasers in all parts of the United States and Cauada. It is said that young stock from this state bear transportation better aud are easier of acclimation than tbat of any other. That there is truth in this is proved in the increased number of buyers from the Southern statee each year.

Maine is by nature and situatiou adapted to become a dairy state; it is this which turns the eyes of her farmers to tbe Jersey. Butter aud cheese cau bear trausportation to distaut markets; her sweet pasturage and clear crystal spriugs of never failing water furuish the material, aud the Jersey is the machiue to convert the raw material into manufactured butter and cheese. This fact is widely acknowledged and is being adopted each day by our people. Our business centers notice the chauge; tbe express companies first, then the merchants. Our dwellers in town are uo louger satisfied with poor hutter aud milk, aud the hest, which formerly weut to Bostou and New York, now finds a market here. The Jersey has doue this. The increased productiou and hetter quality are due alone, first and last, to the small but mighty Jersey. —*Orestes Pierce in Manchester (N. H.) Mirror and Farmer.*

One-day records of milch cows afford but little satisfaction. One mouth is short time enough in which to make a record, aud six months or a year is hetter still. In the short-time records there are geuerally suspicions of forciug by overfeeding, which is apt to he injurions to the animal, and, even if uot, is seldom profitable.

Iu Great Britain harley is chiefly used for fatteuiug hogs. In Canada all the small grains except wheat, peas and oats largely take the place of corn. In the New Euglaud States a little corn is used in connection with potatoes, apples, pumpkins and mill-feed. A variety of food given to hogs appears to produce meat of fiue flavor.

Iu makiug gilt-edged butter, the housewife should see that the milk is set where it will he free from all contaminating odors. Set in shallow opeu pans, two inches deep, the room to be at a temperature of 60 degrees the year rouud.

Everything points to auother period in Eugland of live stock contagion. Both foot aud mouth disease and pleuropneumonia are appearing in unexpected places.

Successful farmiug is much more complex than any trade, aud demauds more coustant thought than most branches of professional life, together with executive ability equal to the management of auy business.

The wear aud tear, the losses aud defeats, the harassing competition incident to city business or mercantile life, form such au experience as no farmer ueed covet.

Coughs. Brown's Bronchial Troches will allay irritatiou which indnces coughing, giviug relief in Bronchitis, Influenza, Consumptive and Throat troubles.

Berkshires.

Among tbe black breeds, tbe improved Berkshire stands at the head of tbe list, either to breed pure, or to cross with inferior breeds. The standerd characteristics end marks of tbis fevorite breed, as adopted by tbe National Convention of Swine Breeders of the United States and Canada, essembled at Indienapolis, Ind., Nov. 20tb, 1872, are as follows: Color bleck, with white on feet, face, tip of tail, and occasional splesh on tbe arm. While a small spot of white on some other pert of the body does not argue an impurity of blood, yet it is to he discoureged to tbe end that uniformity of color may be attained by breeders. White upon one eer or a bronze or copper spot upon some pert of the body, argues no impnrity, but rather a reappearing of original colors, Markings of white other than those named above are suspicious, end should be rejected. Fece short, fine end well dished; broad between the eyes; ears generally almost erect, but sometimes inclined forward with edvancing age; smell, tbin, soft and showing veins; jowl full; neck short and tbick; sboulder sbort, from neck to middling deep from beck down; beck broad and straight or a very little arcbed; ribs long and well sprung, giving rotundity of body; short ribs of good length, giving breadth and levelness of loin; hips good length from point of hips to rnmp; hams thick, ronnd and deep, holding their tbickness well beck and down to the hocks; tail fine end small, set on high up; legs short end fine, bnt straight and very strong, with hoofs erect and legs set wide epert; size medum; offal very ligbt; hair fine and soft; no bristles, skin plieble." Some of tbe characteristics of this particuler breed ere set fortb, viz.: Tbey ere easy keepers and take on fet repidly et any age, perfectly. They ere said to cut to better advantage then eny other hog, hence their popularity emong pork-packers. They are fine in bone, short in leg, long in body, end well-developed hem, which has more lean meat in proportion to the fat then any otber breed. Statistics from our principel swine merkets show ninety to ninety-seven per cent. of the hogs handled ere bleck, the bulk of which are Berkshires, or have Berkshire blood in them. The advancement end distribution of this breed have been rapid. The first importetion into this country wes in 1823, tbe next ten yeers leter, 1832; these importations continued through 1838, '39 and '41, The excitement in Berkshires commenced in the winter of 1874, when T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, bought Cochrene's herd, of Ceneda, at a cost of three thousend dollers in gold. In the spring of '75 Cooper imported, at a great cost, a very nice lot of pigs, emong which were the noted enimals, Sallie IX., Sallie X., Salhe XII., Sweet Seventeen's sister and niece. During the winters of '75 end '76, the boar Smitbereen, and leter, Robin Hood, Royal Smitbereen, Smithereen's Model of Perfection, and the sows Sniper V, Sniper VII, Sniper IX, Lady Liverpool, Rachel Sentanelle, Black Rose, Black Diamond, Bleck Josephine, Belladona, Sallie XII, and nnmerous otber pigs of merit and fame. The record of these pigs and their progeny ere a common story to ell; in 1876 Belledona end Lord Smithereen swept tbe board at the Centennial; in '77 their progeny was heard from, on a tonr through the West, when one boer and three sows served by Robin Hood, dam Sallie XXII, owned by W. C. Norton of Aldenville, Pa., cerried snch honors with tbem. it wes in 1876, or the Centennial year, that the first volnme of tbet magnificent work, "Tbe American Berkshire Record," was issued hy that society, which represented such breeders as Carelton, Cooper, Ely, Fulford, Glenn of Ireland, Hnmphrey of Englend, Snell of Canade, and many other noted men, to wbicb the Berkshire hog owes its superiority. It was tbe beginning of an underteking of greet difficulty—tbe systematic registration of tbe pedigrees of Berkshire swine. How well the objects of this society have been cerried out, can be seen hy an examinetion of their five volumee, all of which are models of accuracy and typographical neatness. The following table, showiug the distribution of Berkshires recorded in the different volumes, prove to what extent thie work is petronized:

Alabama	65	Nebraska	55
Arkansas	13	Nevada	3
California	55	New Hampshire	27
Connecticut	24	New Jersey	61
Dakota	2	New York	222
Delaware	2	North Carolina	5
District of Columbia	2	Ohio	493
Florida	2	Oregon	3
Georgia	19	Pennsylvania	425
Illinois	1871	Rhode Island	7
Indiana	285	Tennessee	54
Indian Territory	2	Texas	46
Iowa	395	Vermont	1
Kansas	338	Virginia	69
Kentucky	148	West Virginia	10
Louisiana	7	Wisconsin	107
Maine	144	British Columbia	1
Maryland	145	Central America	2
Massachusetts	51	England	110
Michigan	94	Ireland	8
Minnesota	59	Ontario, Canada	236
Mississippi	23	Quebec, Canada	51
Missouri	503		
Totals			6,246

The great success of tbis noted breed of swine is due in no small degree to the correctnees of the record whichis sucb an assistant to tbe breeder in selecting breeding stock.—*Swine Breeders' Journal.*

In the early days of bog raising in the West tbe opinion wes pretty widely held tbet hogs needed less cere than eny otber kind of live stock, it being a pretty common opinion that any kind of water was good enough for bogs, end tbat anything tbey would eat would increase the growth of tbe animal and make more or less pork. From opinions of this kind a good many intelligent fermers moved forward and when corn became a drug in the markets throughout the country, they adopted or acted on the principle that corn was the best feed tbat bogs, young or old, could have, and it seemed to be the opinion that where hogs could have plenty of corn all the time they needed no otber kind of feed; but thorough investigation coupled with experiments has of late years upset this theory, and it has come to be well known, among at least advanced thinkers over this matter, that hogs need ae much variety in the way of food as does any other kind of farm animals, and it ie very certain that no farmer can make the best attainable result iu hog production unless he nses the strictest care in feeding his pigs and young hoge in a regular way with several articles of food besides corn. Of couree the corn is good in its place and should not be dispensed with wbere it can be bad easily, but in addition to the corn all younq hogs should have a certain amount of grass and roots, potatoes or artichokes, or beets can be fed to young hogs in a eparing way, where they are ahnndant and cheap, and it is also a good plan to mix a certain amount of hran or ground oets in with the feed given to euch hogs. Any of these artiolee can be advantageously used to eaee down the over-feeding with corn. There is no donbt but tbat a large amount of loss has heen incurred by farmers in tbe West during the past tweuty ycars by the lavish use of corn in feeding pigs and young hogs, and a change of opinion is undoubtedly taking place among farmers on this subject.

THE GUN.

Trap and Wing.

Tbe pigeon shooting season has commenced in earnest, and arrangements for club sboots have been ahout concluded. Tbe interest tbat has been manifested in the sport will no doubt be productive of excellent results as every precention hes been taken to insure a prosperous season. Tbe associations have ebout completed contracts for the supply of birds end tbere is every reason to helieve tbat no dearth will be experienced.

Tbe programmes of events bave been arranged and, apart from tbe nsuel club shoots, quite a number of individual matebes heve been made wbich will he sbot in tbe near future. Wish a view of lending additional interest to the seson's fun, tbe various clubs heve contributed medals for competition among the members, which will be ewarded to those making tbe best averege scores. At a recent meeting of tbe California Wing Shooting Club, the executive committee was enthorized to arrenge for three medals, subject to the conditions specified ebove. The Cosmopolitan Club hes already taken action in reference to tbis matter, and will observe the opening of the seeson by a club shoot at San Bruno on Sunday week, the 18th instant. Tbe Gun club was eerly in the field end though it hes erranged no definite programme the members heve done considerable shooting on the Oaklaud grounds.

The Alameda Sportsmen's Club will hold a meeting shortly for the purpose of perfecting arrengements, and no doubt e very interesting series of matches will be shortly forthcoming.

There is some talk of orgenizing enotber sporting club, and es the matter has been freely discussed, it is quite probable tbat some definite conclusions will be arrived at during the eerly portion of next week, when enother meeting will he arranged.

A number of interesting matches were shot et the Oekland racetreck on Sundey last. The weether wes propitious and meterially essisted an unusually fine lot of flyers. Tbe day's sport commenced with a twelve-bird metch, twenty-one yards rise, between Dr. Knowles end Burbank, with the following result:

Knowles	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	—8
Burbank	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11

On the conclusion of the ebove match, a sweepstekes followed at six birds, seme rise, with the annexed score:

Tucker	1	1	1	1	1	1	—6
Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	—6
Silsby	1	1	1	0	1	1	—5
Knowles	0	1	1	1	1	0	—4

Ties were divided between Robinson and Tucker, and another sweepstakes wes shot, resulting in a tie between Dr. Knowles end Maskey, which was ultimately won, on shooting off, by the former.

The event of the day wes a match between Crittenden, Rohinson end Mr. Tucker, a crack shot from tbe Eest. The match was at fourteen birds, twenty-one yerds rise. Both preserved clean scores until the last round, when Tucker missed, giving tbe shoot to Rohinson hy e score of fourteen to thirteen. The match excited great interest.

A match will be shot at San Bruno to-morrow, under Hurlingham rules, thirty yerds rise, $20 entrence, open to all. A number of creck sbots have already entered.

On Satnrday four members of the Gun Club shot a match at Birds Point, $20 entrance, fifteen birds, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules, in which the scores were as follows:

A. Havens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—14
Hopkins	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—10
Gordon	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Butler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1—12

Ties for second money at three single birds.

Gordon	1	1	1	0	1	0	Butler	1	1	1	0	0	0	

At Yreka.

Dr. H. D. Robertson, John Stimmel and W. H. Jackson shot e metch at Yreka last Saturday at 200 yards "off hand." The doctor did not succeed in "keeping up the average" with his usual success. That old musket was probably in bad form. The scores made were:

FIRST SCORE.

Robertson	4	4	3	4	4—19
Stimmel	3	3	3	4	3—16
Jackson	3	5	3	5	4—20

SECOND SCORE.

Robertson	4	0	3	0	4—11
Stimmel	2	3	4	3	3—15
Jackson	5	5	4	4	4—22

THIRD SCORE.

Robertson	4	4	2	4	4—18
Stimmel	4	3	2	2	4—16
Jackson	4	4	4	4	3—19

SPORT AT BIGGS.—Tbe hare shootiug contest came off on the 27tb nlt., between five members of the Biggs and Gridley Gun Clubs, which resulted in a victory for tbe former. Tbe stakes were $40, and tbe proceeds from the sale of rabbits are to go to the winners. Tbe conditions of tbe match were that it should be a four bours' hunt. Judges were selected to see thet everytbing was conducted feirly. The hunting ground wae tbree miles west of Bigge. A number of persons witnessed the match, which resulted in the Biggs Club bringing into camp 128 hares and the Gridley Cluh 91. The hunters were: Biggs Gun Club—Lon Rose, Geo. Ditzlar, P. Crews, H. Weeb, W. Stone. Gridley Gun Club—C. S. Quimhy, H. Quimhy, A. Sliger, H. Biggs, N. Moore.

The Napa *Register* perpetrates the following: "A Napa sportsman recently killed thirteen quail and wounded two at one shot with one barrel of a ehotgun. Tbe only reason why he didn't kill auy more was that tboro was no more in the flock. This is the firet hig story of the season, and is vouched for as indisputably true." Ob well, we oven beat that; we know a man in Yuba City that got 300 ducks at one ehot—they were all the man had in his wagon.

Arrangements have been recently made by the Cosmopolitan Clnh to eecure a number of Virginia quail, commonly known ae hob whites. On their arrival here they will he placed wbere tbey will not he molested, the idea beiug to give them an opportunity of being acclimatized and propagating.

Ben. Rountree of Gilroy ie reported as having killed fourteen ducks at one ehot at a distance of eeventy-tivo yards. Tbe last hunt of the Gun Club at Soap Lake was not a great success, tbe ducks for some reason having left tbe lake.

Trap Shooting at Sacramento.

The attendance, especially of spectators, at the matebes of the Forest Gun Club of Sacramento, held at Agricultursl Park ou the 22d, was very large, and tbere were shooters enough to afford sufficient emusement for all to dispose of all the pigeons ou hand. Tbe first match of the day wes at five birds, twenty-one yards rise, entrance fifty cents, and tbe result was:

E. M. Stevens	1	1	1	1	—5
J. Gerber	1	1	0	1	—4
O. Miller	1	1	1	0	—4
H. Gerber	1	1	1	0	—4
F. M. Sheplar	0	1	0	1	0—2
H. Biedeman	1	0	0	1	0—2
J. W. Todd	0	0	1	1	0—2

Stevens took the purse, and the weight of it did not tax his strength materially to carry it from the field. Next came the reguler contest for the first and second-class medals, end the scores were:

H. Gerber, 31 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—8
O. Miller, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—8
H. Eckhardt, 26 yards	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—8
J. J. Bauer, 21 yards	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—7
J. Gerber, 26 yards	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—6
H. Biedeman, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0—6
E. M. Stevens, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0—6
J. W. Todd, 29 yards	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—6
J. D. Young, 21 yards	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0—6
F. M. Sheplar, 26 yards	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	w	

Ties on eigbt shot off for tbe first medal at tbree pairs of double birds, 18 yerds, witb the following result:

Miller	1	1	1	0	1 1—5
Eckhardt	1	1	1	0	1 0—4
Gerber	1	0	1	1	1 0—4

Tbe first medal fell to Otto Miller for the first time, and the second medel was awarded to J. J. Beuer on a score of seven hirds.

The next was a double-hird metch, three peirs, eighteen yerds rise, entrance $1. Following is the score:

Routier	1	1	0	1	1	1—5
Young	1	0	1	1	1	0—4
Biedeman	0	1	1	0	0	1—3
Stevens	0	1	0	1	1	0—3
J. Gerber	1	0	1	0	1	0—3

At this juncture otber members of tbe club arrived on the ground, and it wes decided to bave another shoot for tbe medals, when tbese scores were made:

Stevens	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Eckhardt	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—9
Baner	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—8
Kilgariff	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—8
M. Odell	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—8
J. Gerber	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0—7
Ruhstaller	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—7
H. Gerber	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1—7
Young	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1—6
Sheplar	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0—6
Todd	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—6
Miller	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0—6
Biedeman	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1—6
Zuver	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	w

Stevens and Eckherdt, baving tied on nine birds for the first medal, sbot off at three doubles, with tbis result:

Stevens	1	1	1	0	1 1—5
Eckhardt	0	1	1	0	1 0—3

Thus the handsome badge was taken from tbe breast of its brief owner, Miller, and transferred to that of Stevens, while the second prize this time fell to M. F. Odell.

Tbe day's sport wound up with a freeze-out sweepstakes at 30 yards, tbe scores of which were:

S. A. Tucker (big shoe)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Young	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—7
Beideman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—7
Simons	1	1	1	1	1	0		
Todd	1	1	1	1	1	0		
Ruhstaller	0							
Zuver	0							

Tbe snpply of birds gave ont before tbe match could be decided, and the fnnd was divided. Tbe chances are, however, that tbe geutleman with tbe big shoes would have won it even though he bad to kill 99 out of 100 birds to do it.—*Bee.*

The biggest autbenticeted bag of tbe season wes that of Mr. Titcomb of the Teal Club, wbo brought in 142 birds from a single day's work. Thebeg consisted of seventy-two ceuvasbacks, fifty-two sprigs, six gadwalls, eight teals end four blnebills. Tbe bag of "cans" alone was a hig one. It bad been windy and the bay was' rough, the birds being thus driven in on the ponds. Mr. Titcomb heppened in that region just in the nick of time and captured the higgest bag of the season. Tbe other members shot es follows: Whittier, 72; Miller, 54; Basset, 61, and Teylor 71.

To show wbat a nnmber of ducks are killed each season by sportsmen wbo do not bunt for tbe market, the result of the season's shoot by tbe Teal Shooting Club may be cited: At tbeir preserve in Suisun marsb they killed 4,089 ducke for tbe season up to February 15th. Tbe club averaged 51 birds for each shoot.

The birds have to he baited on tbe ponds in the preservee to make good shooting. As an indication of what our swell clubs do in this line it may he mentioned that the Teal Club fed to the wild ducks at their ponds, as bait, 120 sacks of grain during the past seasou.

Lest Sunday Messrs. Putzman, Roudeau and Wright were down near tbe Mission San Jose and bagged 42 quails. This is a very large bag and takiug into consideratiou how hot the day was tbis was remarkahly good shootiug.

Shooting on tbe lower marshes is so poor now that tbo hunters who have been in the habit of goiug down every Sunday have abandoned these huntiug grounds and now they are taking to trap shooting.

A certain gentleman with a game preserve claims to bave shot 167 hirds in one day this seasou. As the birds went down by an Italiau and were not seen hy the boys, they don't seem to "go down" with the boys.

A match has been arranged between Al Haveus and Honshaw ou one side and Nick Williams and Tuttle on the other at 12 single hirds and three pairs, grouud traps, at thirty and twonty-ouo yards rise.

The biggest bags of the season at the Cordelia preserve were made early, before the ducks got scarce. Mr. Harry Babcock shot eighty-six and Fred Butler sixty-fivo.

The Cordelia Shooting Club are going off in the Lolita some time this month to have a dinner at Saucelito and "fight the battle o'er again."

Nick Williams and Al Haveue will shoot a match Point to-morrow, twenty-five hirds at thirty yards r

Mr. John Stack of dnck hnnting notability has cleaned his breech loader and hnng it on the deer horns until the season opens np again.

Last Sunday the hnnters that went to Alviso returned with very slim bags. Mr. Spencer probably made the largest bag of fonrteen dncks.

Dncks on the lower marshes are beginning to mate.

Carver and Bogardus.

Louisville, Ky., February 22.—Pigeon-shooting match for $1,000 ($500) each, between Dr. Carver and Captain A. H. Bogardus. To shoot at 100 birds each, from five gronnd traps at 30 yards rise, 80 yards bonndary, Hnrlingham rules.

Dr. Carver—11111, 11111, 11110, 01110, 11111, 11111, 111101, 11101, 01111, 11110, 01011, 11111, 00011, 11110, 11101 11011, 11101, 11110, 11111, 11111. Total, 100; killed, 83; missed, 17.

Captain Bogardus—10111, 11111, 11111, 11101, 11111, 11011, 01111, 11101, 01111, 11110, 11111, 11011, 10101, 11111, 01011, 11110, 11010, 11001, 11111, 01111. Total, 100; killed, 82; missed, 18.

Referee—Colonel J. M. Barbour, President Louisville Sportsman's Clnb.
Scorer, Dr. N. W. Rowe of Chicago.
Time of shoot—Two hours and twenty-five minntes.

A second match was shot at Chicago last Saturday, the 3d inst., with the same conditions, Carr winning by a score of eighty-two to seventy-nine.

A third match was made to be shot in St. Lonis yesterday (Friday); 100 birds, 50 donble, 21 yards rise. Illinois State rules.

Tricycling seems to be the coming rage. Lots of people who are afraid to monnt the bicycle will try the "trike," as there is no danger of headers.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We qnote: Best City Extra, $6 25@$6 50; medium grades, $5 50@$575 ; Shipping Snperfine, $4 25@$5.

WHEAT—Strictly prime, offerings are scarce and bnt little effort is made to get rid of the medium grades. Recent sales are No. 1, White, April, $2 03 5-6@$2 10, do seller 1883, $1 79½.

BARLEY—The market is more active of late. Recent sales are No. 1 Feed, spot, $1 32; do. March, $1 29½@$1 30; do. April $1 30@1 32. Ontside qnotations for spot parcels are Feed, $1 37½@$1 42½; Brewing, $1 45 @$1 50.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 70@$1 75; Good, $1 77½@$1 85; Choice, $1 87½@ $1 97½ ₱ ctl.

RYE—Qnotable at $1 75@$2 for fair to good.

FEED—Gronnd Barley, $31 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $36@$37 ₱ ton; Shorts, $18@$19 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ₱ ton, less the nsual discount; Middlings, $24@$25 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $18@$19; Wheat, $19 50@$21; Wild Oat, $19@$21; Mixed, $18@$19 50 ₱ ton.

STRAW—90@$1 per bale.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@16¾c; California Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15½@16c for sngar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 14@14½c for heavy and medium, and 15@15½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 14½@14¾c; Pork, $18@$18 50 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $23@24 for Mess, $25@$25 50 for clear and $26@26 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13@13½c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—We qnote: Apples, 30c@50c for common and $1@$1 50 ₱ box for good to choice; Lemons, $6@$7 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $1 75@$2 25 per box; Limes, $15@$17 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ₱ bnnch; California Oranges, $1 50@$3 per box; Panama do, $25@27 50 per 100; Pineapples, $6@$8 ₱ doz. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ₱ bbl.

VEGETABLES—We qnote: Marrowfat Squash, $7 to $10 ₱ ton; Carrots, 30c@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 25 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 2@2½c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Dried Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 5@7c; Green Peppers, 5c@6c per lb; Tomatoes, 6c@8c ₱ lb; Cucumbers, 1 25@$1 75 per doz.; Asparagus, 12½@16c ₱ lb.; Spronts, 3c ₱ lb.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ₱ doz.; String Beans, 32c@35c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 65@75c; Early Rose, 60@70c; Tomales and Petaluma, 90c@$1 00 ₱ ctl; Humboldt Red, $1 10@$1 15; Kidney and Peachblow, $1 10@$1 15 per ctl; New, 3c@3½c per lb.

ONIONS—Range from 75c to $1 75 according to quality.

BEANS—Bayos $4@$4 50; Butter, $3@$3 25 for small and $3 40 @$3 50 for large; Lima, $3 75@$4; Pea, $3 50@$3 75; Pink, $4; Red, $4; small White, $3 50@$3 75; large White. $2 75@$3 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We qnote jobbing lots: Fancy, 23@23½c; choice, 21@22c; fair to good, 18@20c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; firkin, 20@22c for good to choice, and 17@19c for ordinary; pickled roll, 18@20c; Eastern, 15@20c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14@15c for choice; 11@13c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 22@22½c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 20@21c; do Hens, 22@23c; do dressed, 22@24c; Roosters, $7@$7 50 for old and $8 50@$10 for yonng; Hens $7 50@$8 50; Broilers, $7@$7 50, according to size; Ducks, $10@$12 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2@$2 50 ₱ pair.

GAME—Prices steady. Quail, $1@$1 25 ₱ doz; Mallard Ducks, $3 50@$4 50; Sprigs, $1 50@$2; Canvasback, $3 50@$4 50; Brandt, 50c @75c; Gray Geese $1 50@$2; White Geese, 50c@75c; Honkers, $2 50@$3; Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 50@75c for common; Teal, $1@$1 25; Widgeon, $1@$1 25; Hare, $1 50@$2; Rabbits, $1 25 @$1 75.

WOOL—Fair inqniry. We qnote fall: San Joaquin and Coast, 10@12c; San Joaqnin and coast Lamb, good, 10@14c; Northern Fall, free, 15@18c; Northern Fall, defective, 11@14c; Northern Fall, Lamb, 15@17c; Free Mountain, 11@16c; Eastern Oregon, 16@22c; Valley Oregon, 22@28c. We quote spring California ₱ lb 14@20c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, nsual selection, 18@18½c ₱ lb; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ₱ lb less. Dry Kip, 18 @18½c; Dry Calf, 20c; Salted Steers, over 55 lbs, 11c ₱ lb; Steers over 55 lbs, 11c; Steers and Cows, medium, 9c@10c; light do, 9c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 11c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ₱ lb; Salted Veal, 12½c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings; 30@60c for short, 60c@$1 for medinm, and $1@$1 50 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Bntchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Qnotable at 7¼@8c ₱ lb for rendered and 10@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slanghterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 7½@8c; medium grade, 6½@7c; inferior, 5@5½c ₱ lb.
VEAL—Large Calves, 8@9c; small ones, 7@9c ₱ lb.
MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5¾@6c and Ewes at 5@5½c ₱ lb, according to quality.
LAMB—Spring is quotable at 12½@15c ₱ lb.
PORK—Live Hogs, 7@7½c for hard and 5¾c@6½ for soft; dressed do 9@9½c ₱ lb for hard grain hogs.

Oakland Trotting Park.

Saturday MARCH 10.

Saturday MARCH 10.

A Trotting and Pacing Stake.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS ENTRANCE; $10 FORFEIT; $50 added; mile heats, three in five, to harness and to rule. First horse, 60 per cent.; second, 30; third, 10. Good day and track.

John Cochran names.............................b g **Chicago**, trotter
A. Coward names.............................s g **Long John**, trotter
Owner names.............................**Slippery Dick**, pacer
James Crealy names.............................b g **Frank**, pacer
T. Kennedy names.............................**Belle W**, pacer

Admission 50 cents. **E. WIARD**, Proprietor.

LAST

Coursing Meeting

OF THE SEASON AT

Merced, March 28 and 29, 1883

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

CALIFORNIA COURSING CLUB

OPEN TO ALL DOGS IN THE STATE. ENRANCE FEE $5. Drawing of dogs takes place Saturday, March 24, at 539 California street. The club and friends will leave Market street ferry Tuesday, March 27, at 4 p. m. Ticket for round trip, $5. 1013

DIETZ' AXLE OIL.

A PATENT COMPOUND OIL.

Dietz' Axle Oil

OUTWEARS ANY KNOWN AXLE OIL OR GREASE.

Dietz' Axle Oil

PREVENTS ALL FRICTION, HEATING OR WEARIN OF AXLES.

Dietz' Axle Oil.

INVALUABLE TO THE STABLE OR FARM AS AN OINTMENT.

Dietz' Axle Oil

WILL CURE CRACKED HEELS, GALLS, SORES, CONTRACTED HOOFS OR ANY SKIN DISEASE.

A. C. DIETZ & CO., Proprietors, 9 Front street, S. F.

STALLIONS.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Colnmbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as mnch of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland, or 508 Montgomery street.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Colnmbins, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Colnmbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blne, by Sir Charles.
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janns.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from Febrnary 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue, Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Morshead, City Front Stables, will be received, good care taken of them and forwarded to Oakland.

STALLIONS.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion

ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stables, Petaluma.

Alexander is by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20½) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Crein, by a son of Brown's Bellfounder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description see Breeder and Sportsman of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander's get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22¼, Nellie Patchen 2:27¼, Endora 2:34½, Inauguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to be one of the best three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any conntry. He won the stake for three-year-olds at the State fair, beating Belle Echo, Annie Laurie, Len Rose and others, winning the first, third and fifth heats and making a dead heat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:34½, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, beating Belle Echo and Len Rose; time, 2:28¾, 2:30¼, 2:33¾, 2:31¾. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, beating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33¼, 2:32¼. In 1881, as a four-year-old, Button mdaea record of 2:26¾ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, by Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and Marin District fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mares left at the City Front stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded. For further informatian apply to

T. T. UNKLESS, Petaluma.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

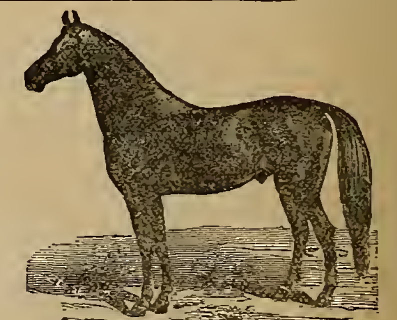
PEDIGREE.

Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by brokenlegged Kentucky Hnnter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars for the season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.



THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

TROTTING STALLION

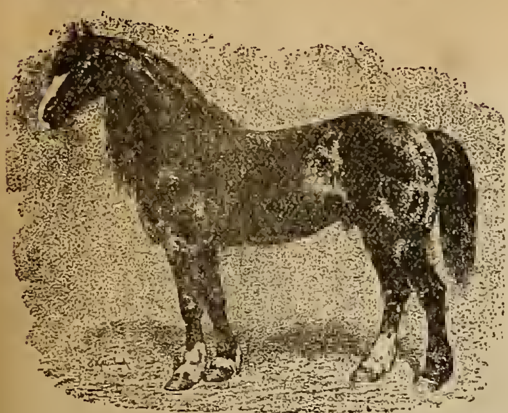
Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38½; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59¼. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER,
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

STALLIONS.

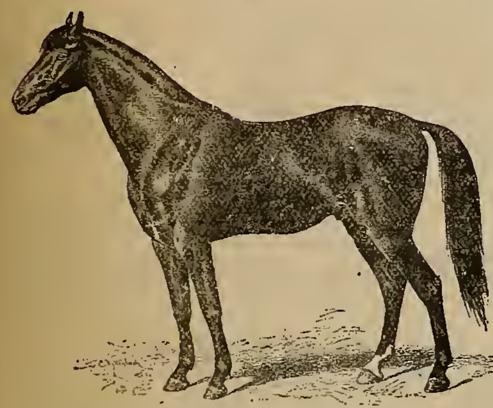
STALLIONS.



OWNERS OF STALLIONS, DESIRING TO PLACE THE MERITS of their stock horses before the breeding public should advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The fee from one mare will pay the cost of a reasonable advertisement.

Stallion bills printed in first-class style. Call at this office and see samples.

NO. 508 MONTGOMERY ST.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

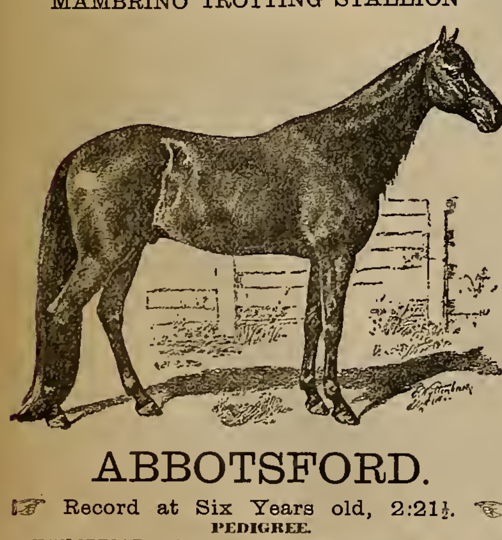
☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.

Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21¼; Convoy, 2:22¼; Magenta, 2:24¼; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¼; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¼. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

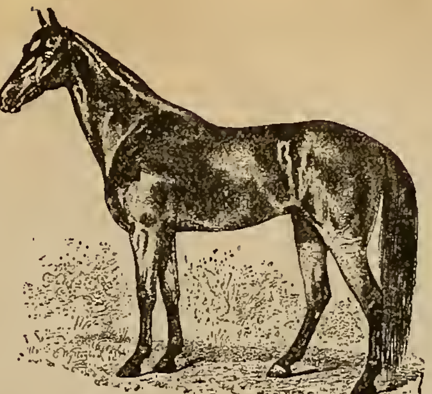
LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

STALLIONS.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION



BOB MASON

By Echo. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY mares, commencing February 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTION.

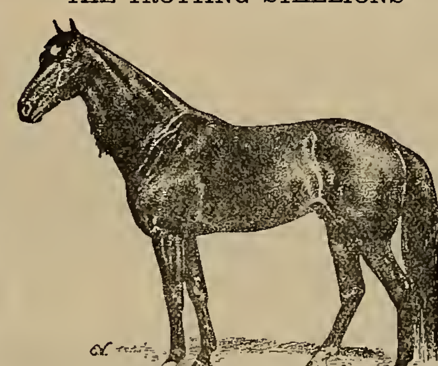
Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
Post office box 55, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM March 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

STEINWAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at the stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payable before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay ; 15¾ hands high ; long, flowing mane and tail ; two white hind ankles ; remarkable style and lofty carriage ; has a good, resolute head, set on a stout neck ; his shoulders are of the Hambletonian form—do not mount very high at the withers ; has great length and capacious middle piece ; plenty of bone and substance, and his gait is big and square.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.

First dam Abbese by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.

Second dam by Marshal Ney, by imported Emancipation.

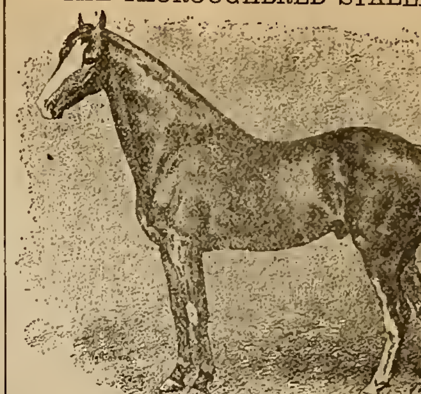
Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Arcby.

Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28¾, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½ ; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½ ; Steinway, 2:25¾ ; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24 ; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29 ; Solo, five years old, 2:28¾ ; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29 ; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by Imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON,
Owners, Santa Clara

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.

First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Orville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to
MATT STORNS, at the Oakland [illegible]k

Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 Front St., San Francisco.

FISH.

The Salmon Interest.

In the year 1849, when emigration was pouring into the State of California, amongst those coming were three young men from Connecticut, whose names were John Ayers, William Shailer and Charles Chase, who probably were the first persons to cast a net into the beautiful waters of the Sacramento, for the purpose of taking salmon. This was in the fall 1849. They brought with them, from the Counecticut river, a shad net, which upon trial was found too weak for so strong a fish as the salmon, so they looked about for something that would be suitable for the purpose. Every kind of twine was tried until shoe thread was used, which, from that time until the present, has superseded everything else. In 1850 other parties commenced fishing for salmon, until perhaps a dozen nets were in use. In 1851 there was quite an increase; about this time parties left California for the East for the purpose of purchasing fishing tackle. Among them I may mention James Booker from Augusta, Maine, and William Fuller of New Haven, Conn., who brought out a large lot of nets which paid them well. In 1852 nets had increased until there were, in and about Sacramento, not less than sixty or seventy. The fishing was nearly all done within twelve miles of the city, although a few parties had ventured as far down the river as old Rio Vista, long before the town was started. Among these I may mention John Scully, William Fuller, George Fuller and Fred Kofstead. These men (most of whom are now cold in death) were probably the first persons who fished at that point. The business did not increase much for a few years. Mr. Wm. Hume, the pioneer in the canning business, commenced this year. In 1853 fishing was carried on all along the river below the city, but the most was done in front of the city, on what was called the Mexican drift at one time.

The fishermen fished for the markets of San Francisco and Sacramento, there being no other market for their produce except when there was a large run; then the surplus was sold to the salters, among whom was George Cooper (now doing business in Sacramento) and Wm. Frisbie, who died some time since. The business did not increase a great deal from this time until about the time of the building of the railroad; as that was advanced there was a greater demand for fish, which demand increased until the road was completed. In 1864 the Hume Bros. started their first cannery in the town of Washton, Yolo county, two blocks from the railroad bridge. Soon after they had started salmon seemed to have given out, as they grew very scarce, and in consequence Wm. Hume started for the Columbia river, and in 1866 moved his business to that point. About a year from that time the salmon appeared again in large numbers, and the run has been at times very heavy. In 1869 they were so plentiful that not one-tenth of the catch could be sold. The run has continued to be very good most of the seasons since. In 1869 there were about 200 boats scattered along the river from Sacramento to Collinsville. The number did not increase much until about 1875, when A. Booth started a cannery at or near Collinsville. Canneries were started from that time until now there are not less than eighteen or twenty which are putting up salmon. Within the last five years the increase in the number of boats has been very great; not less than 900 boats will be in use this year. The amount of salmon canned in the State, from the Sacramento river, in 1882, was 204,376 cases of four dozen cans each. The number of men employed in catching salmon on the Sacramento river this year will amount to over 2,000, not counting the great numbers employed in the canneries. From these figures you can form some idea of the vast importance of the salmon interest to the State of California. —R. H. B., in Yolo Democrat.

Fishing parties from Saucelito are becoming quite popular of late. These fishers take wagons and fish along the coast from Point Diablo to a distance of twelve or fifteen miles up the coast. Last Friday a party composed of Frank Atwood, Chas. Forest, August Schnell, Chas. Dexter, Dan Richards, Fred Borneman, the actor, Reuben Metcalf, and several other gentlemen took conveyances and went over to Horse Shoe Corral, near Point Bonitas. They left Saucelito early in the morning and did not return till late in the evening. They took with them an outfit of cooking utensils, and when noontime came around they had a splendid fish chowder, a mussel chowder, and with what they brought with them in the shape of edibles and drinkables, a dinner fit for a king was partaken of. A great many splendid fish were taken, none of which weighed less than two pounds. Mr. Atwood had the good fortune to take a large eel that weighed ten pounds. The batch was composed of sea trout, cabersones and gold-bar perch. Several other parties are being made up to go on similar excursions.

The spawn on the kelp on the Saucelito shore mentioned last week in this paper is that of herring. This accounts for poor luck had by fishermen in this vicinity, for as long as other fish have this spawn to feed on there will be but few fish caught. The fun will be lively when the spawn is all gone and the fish hungry again.

Last Saturday Frank Denning and J. H. W. Riley were out in a boat fishing near Point Diablo. None of the fish taken weighed less than one and one-half pounds. Mr. Riley caught a cod that weighed seven and one-half pounds.

Capt. Tulloch and a party of friends last Sunday were fishing on the east side of Goat island, and in two hours' time caught over sixty pounds of tomcod. Capt. Tulloch is very successful with hook and line in these waters.

Last Sunday a large fleet of fishing boats were out along the Saucelito shore, but the water was so rough that most of them put back to the landing. The catch in these waters was very poor.

Two hundred and fifty thousand whitefish were transferred from the State hatchery at Lake Chabot to Clear Lake last week. A shipment of 500 carp was also made to Utah.

Last Sunday J. W. Henderson and party were fishing around Alcatraz Island, but the tides were so strong that the catch was rather poor.

There is a species of fish taken in the deep waters of Tulare Lake that resembles the whitefish of Lake Michigan.

Whitefish are the game of the Truckee fishermen this spring.

Large strings of catfish are taken daily in the San Joaquin.

A Useful Article.—Rawson's U. S. Army Suspensory Bandage is, as the cut connected with the advertisement elsewhere clearly shows, a complete relief and support, and should be in general use. It is self-adjusting, and displacement is impossible. It counteracts nervous tension and other ills that mankind is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Can be sent by mail safely. Address S. E. G. Rawson, Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Texas farmers sold last year $59,000,000 worth of cotton, $23,000,000 worth of cattle, $5,000,000 worth of wool and $1,000,000 worth of horses and hides.

BILLIARDS.

Sketches of the Champions.

Maurice Vignaux, the great French billiard player, arrived in New York last Saturday after an absence of about eight years. He comes to take part in the great billiard tournament which begins in Chicago on March 26th and in one to be held in Tammany Hall about May 14th. Vignaux was born in Ismathan, France, and is thirty-eight years old. He is a little over six feet tall, and weighs about 240 pounds, and his large proportions have gained him the name of the "Stalwart Gaul." He began to play billiards about twenty years ago at Toulouse, and had won a local fame before making his appearance at the French capital in 1872. His great reputation as a player dates from the time of his first visit to this country, in November, 1874, when he won the three-ball championship and the highest money prize, $1,351 44, defeating in that tournament Edward Daniels, Slosson, Daly, Cyrille and Joe Dion, Ubassy and Garnier. He was defeated once in the tournament by Rudolphe. After the tournament he met and defeated in matches the following men: Cyrille Dion by a score of 800 to 772, Joe Dion by 800 to 538, and Rudolphe by 600 to 556 and by 600 to 326. Subsequently he defeated Cyrille Dion again by a score of 600 to 543. Joe Dion, however, retrieved his defeat by vanquishing Vignaux for a mythical purse, and Vignaux was also beaten by Ubassy and J. Dion again in the first of a series of tournaments that took place in 1875-6. He subsequently forfeited the championship to Garnier, although the payment of the $250 forfeit money was not insisted on. Garnier, however, subsequently met and defeated Vignaux by 600 to 258. Vignaux's highest run in this game was but 33 and his average only 5 33-45. In the second tournament, which was the last he competed in this country, Vignaux got but second prize, and was deprived of the championship on a technicality. He returned to France in the spring of 1875, and six months later defeated Lucien Flot in a game of 5,000 points, played at Toulouse. Vignaux carried with him the Collender Cup, which Sexton in 1876 tried to recover, but was defeated by a score of 600 to 459. In 1880 Slosson went over to play Vignaux a game of 4,000 points, but was defeated by a score of 4,000 to 3,119. In this match Vignaux made the highest run on record—1,538—and Slosson made the next highest—1,103.

Towards the end of 1880 Slosson met Vignaux at the champion's game for $1,000 a side, the score being 3,000 to 2,961 in favor of Vignaux. Slosson for the first time defeated the French champion in 1881, and the game lasted five nights, the score being 3,000 to 2,553 in favor of the American. Among the experts who are expected to take part in coming games are the following:

Billy Sexton or, as he is known, the Bowery Comanche, was born in Burlington, Vermont, on April 8, 1834. His passion for play was early developed and in 1859 he was playing for the Warwick House in Boston, Mass. He went to New York in 1871. He went to France in 1876, as related above, to compete for the Collender Challenge Cup, and was not very well received. From 1876 to 1878 he was successful in matches made on this side and won six of the eight played. He has defeated Schaefer three times, Slosson three times, Cyrille Dion twice, Joe Dion once and Maurice Daly once. In return Schaefer has defeated him three times, and he has been defeated once each by Vinaux, Daly and Slosson. The matches with the Dions and George Slosson were for the championship and were won by him, while he was also defeated by Vignaux once and by Schaefer twice for the championship.

Sexton's first tournament competition was in 1875 when the Dion brothers tied for first place, the play-off being afterwards won by Joe.

Sexton's first notable match was played in Tammany Hall in 1876, when he defeated Slosson, who was also defeated by Sexton in the return match played in the summer of 1878. In the Centennial tournament in 1876 Sexton won first prize; and this and the tournament at New Orleans are the only ones where he has been better than second, though he has competed in seven. His worst showing was in the cushion carom tourney of 1881, where he was ninth in a field of ten. Sexton's best record is a run of seventy-seven at cushion caroms. His last two games were with Maurice Daly at Tammany Hall. The first was won by Sexton and the last by Daly. Sexton is hard at work practicing and is making good runs in the new style of play.

Jacob Schaefer was born in Chicago and is twenty-eight years old. He is what is termed a fine natural player. Though remarkably brilliant he has not been very successful, and has won but four out of nine matches played since 1879. He has won two tournaments, yet when he afterwards met the two next strongest players in match games he was defeated. In the games played with Sexton Schaefer has an equal number of victories, while his record with Slosson shows three victories out of seven games. Schaefer, who is also entered in the coming tournaments, announces his liking for the new game and is making large runs and good averages in practice.

Maurice Daly was born in New York and is thirty years old. He has been a billiard player for about fifteen years, and has several times won good matches when the odds were decidedly against him. His most prominent public appearances were in the 1874 tournament, which was won by Vignaux, in the Centennial tournament of 1876; in the four-handed three-ball tournament in France, in which Professor Garnier and Vinaux played, and in the cushion-carom tournament of 1881. His last appearance was in Tammany Hall, when he defeated William Sexton in a game at cushion caroms.

Joe Dion is a Canadian about forty-three years old. He is one of the best all-round players in the country, and has figured in nearly all the tournaments. He has been a competitor of Sexton, Daly, Vignaux (whom he once defeated) and others, but his most notable performance was in the tournament in Tammany Hall, in November, 1875, when he tied for first place with his brother Cyrille, whom he afterwards defeated in the play-off. It was the first tournament in which he had got better than third position. In the tournament of 1881 he won the Roche championship emblem, but subsequently forfeited it to W. Sexton. Dion is also entered for the coming tournaments, and in his practice shows fine form.

J. Randolph Heiser was born in Boston and is about twenty-five years old. His first appearance in this city was in the tournament of 1881, and though he defeated William Sexton by nine points in 200, with an average of 3 29-57, he only finished last in a field of ten, Sexton being the next lowest player. He has played no match games of note, having confined himself to teaching. It is, however, his intention to compete in the coming tournaments and he is said to be practicing daily with Joe Dion, under whose care he has greatly improved.

The new game which will be played in coming tournaments is to be known as the "balk line." It is peculiar in some respects, though it is expected to suit the styles of all the players. The balk lines will extend from cushion to cushion at both sides and ends of the table and but two shots will be allowed within the space thus marked out. The third shot must send one of the object balls outside of the balk line under penalty of forfeiture of the succeeding shot. Several modifications have been made in the champion's game rules to adapt them to the new game. The principal one permits the referee to move the gas-fixture to allow a masse shot in the center of the table.

A series of preliminary games to determine the admission or rejection of certain players, candidates for participation in the championship balk line billard tournament, to be held in New York the 26th inst., began in Chicago last Monday.

An exhibition, 300 pionts, straight carom, balk line game, between Vignaux and Sexton, was played in New York last Monday evening. Vignaux won by a score of 300 to 145. His best runs were 24, 33, 35 and 55. Sexton's best run was 49. The Frenchman gave an exhibition of marvelous fancy shots. The players were introduced to a distinguished company by Mark Twain.

Angora Goats in Colusa.

A correspondent of the Willows Journal jumketing in the foothills of Colusa County has this to-day about the Mohair industry in that section:

Mr. Weyand is now extensively engaged in mohair breeding as the industry is called. Several years ago, finding the hills to the west of his ranch were almost worthless as a sheep or cattle range and knowing the facility with which a goat can pick up living where almost any other animal would starve, he purchased a few head, mostly of a common variety, but as his flock increased he added to it a few Angoras, and by thinning out the poorer animals and always breeding up to the highest standard, he now has about 1,000 head, including kids, mostly Angoras. We have never seen so large a number of goats together at any one time, and having an idea that goats generally were a useless sort of animal, fit only for chewing up old boots, tin cans and circus posters, we were rather puzzled to know what Mr. Weyand wanted with so many. It was not long until our host had satisfied our curiosity. He informed us that the manufacture of mohair fabrics was yearly increasing in this country, that already there are two or three mills engaged in producing fabrics requiring mohair exclusively and notwithstanding that but a few years since there was really little or no demand for the hair, that now there is not a sufficient supply to meet the demand, that is of good hair that readily brings from 45 to 50 cents per pound. He says that his goats last year averaged three pounds of fleece per head, and his whole clip for 1882 netted him about $1,300. The goat, he says, after it is two months old is much more hardy than the sheep, and less subject to disease; that it does not require the same care and attention, and will live upon land where a sheep would starve. He is gradually thinning from his flock all but the pure blood Angoras, for, as he says, it is from these only that the most marketable hair is obtained. Mr. Weyand is just commencing to shear and furnished us with several samples, notably two from Angora kids, one year old, which averaged twelve inches in length, of silky fineness and gloss. We are satisfied that mohair growing will be an industry more generally engaged in by farmers in the mountains west of us. There is money in it.

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2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J, in combination with the elastic connecting-strip L, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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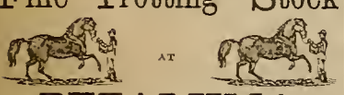

AT

PETALUMA

ON

SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

CATALOGUE.

1—BILLY WILSON, dark brown stallion, three years old, by Whippleton; dam by Plow Boy, by Grey Pacific, from a Copperbottom mare; Grey Pacific by Ariel (thoroughbred).

2—NELLIE, bay filly, three years old, by Whippleton; dam Old Poll, a thoroughbred mare by a son of Boston.

3—JENNIE, chestnut filly, four years old, by Sam Patchen, son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr; dam Old Poll, as above.

4—JOHNNY, Chestnut gelding, two years old, by Higgin's McClellan, son of Gen. McClellan; dam Old Poll, as above.

5—Black filly two years old, by Whippleton; dam by Commodore Mambrino by Mambrino Patchen. (No. 7.)

6—Black filly, yearling; full sister to No. 5.

7—LADY THORN, chestnut mare, six years old, by Commodore Mambrino; dam a fine mare bred in Oregon, sired by a fast trotting stallion that stood at Corvallis in 1868; her dam by Lummix. Lady Thorn is the dam of Nos. 5 and 6.

8—Black colt, two years old, by Whippleton; dam a Veto mare.

9—Black colt, yearling; full brother to No. 8.

10—MOLLIE K, bay mare, eight years old, by Belle Alta, son of Belmont; her dam the Lummix mare, dam of No. 7.

11—Bay gelding, two years old, by Whippleton; dam Mollie K (No. 10).

12—Bay filly, yearling, by Whippleton; dam Mollie K (No. 10).

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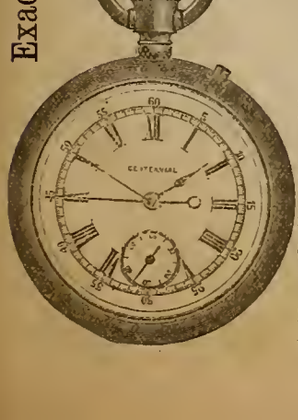

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† 6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
8:30 A M		9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:01 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 PM
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

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☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland Ferry, foot of Market street at 9:30 A. M.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Monday, November 27th, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
* 3:00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	7:10 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso Express and East Emigrant	2:40 P M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	" " ‡Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express, East Emigrant	11:10 A M
5:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Colfax via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M		11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" ‡Sundays only	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00——5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—6:00—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*7:00—*8:00—*9:00—*10:00—*3:30—1:00—*1:30—*5:30—*6:20.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—[9:30—10:00—[10:30—11:00—[11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—[8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—[11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32:—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:2.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—7:21—7:51—8:21—8:51—9:21—9:51—10:21—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—1:21—4:51—5:51—6:21—6:51—7:21—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—7:10—8:10—9:10—10:10—11:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—5:10—6:10—7:15—9:15—10:45.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—[9:15—9:45—[10:15—10:45—[11:15—11:15—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:15—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:45—*10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:15—9:45—10:15—1:45—2:15—3:15—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15,

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15

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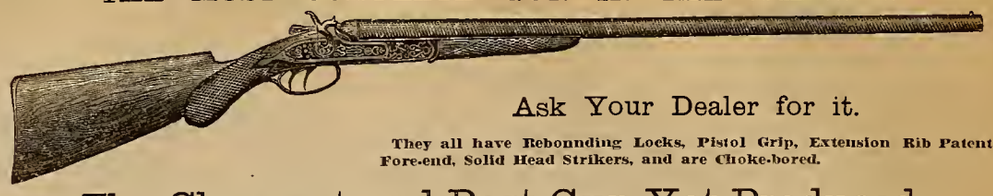

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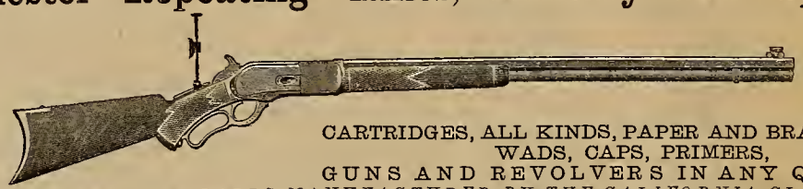

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 11. NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE POETRY OF MOTION.

Some Horse Observations From an Artistic Standpoint.

One of the most interesting developments in the use of photography is its successful application to delineate the motion of animals in their various forms of progression—walking, running, trotting, leaping, galloping, etc., and to Mr. Eadweard Muybridge, of California, belongs the honor of inventing a method by which these results have been secured.

We lately, at the Academy of Design, had the pleasure of listening to a lecture upon this subject by Mr. Muybridge, and witnessing an exhibition of the Zoopraxiscope, an instrument which not only magnifies and projects figures of horses and animals upon a screen upon the opposite wall, but, by an ingenious method of revolution, produces the action of trotting, pacing, ambling and other gaits, with absolute fidelity to Nature, as, in fact, the pictures are nature's own handiwork.

Mr. Muybridge has reduced his observations to a science by years or constant labor and experiment, and his criticism of the romance and explanation of the reality of animal motion form a part in the study and practice of art, which should be incorporated among the fundamental principles. During his visit to Europe he interested Meissonier, Alma Tadema, and others of the most illustrious artists in his subject, and lectured at their invitation to audiences composed of experienced painters, attentive students, and sagacious art critics, who all expressed their admiration of his genius and patience, and appreciation of the value of his investigation. The great Meissonier frankly stated that, in the light of the revelations of the camera, he found that he had all his life been painting horses incorrectly, but should hereafter model from a new standpoint. He particularly referred to errors in his picture of the "Salute of the Old Guard," now in possession of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and said that, if accessible, he could and would make in that picture some material and favorable alterations—an admission which only a truly great painter would make. Mr. Muybridge, however, relates an incident in which Meissonier was right, as proved by the camera, and all his critics wrong, which is that of the walking horse of the Emperor, in the picture of "Waterloo," painted many years since, and well known to art lovers all over the world.

But, while we fully recognize the value of Mr. Muybridge's contribution to our knowledge of animal locomotion, we are not prepared to adopt all his conclusions as arbitrary rules in its pictorial illustration. We admit that the first principle of art is to correctly portray a natural object; but we assert for for the artist, as for the poet, a certain license of exaggeration, and that, in order to give force to the idea of speed, he may, while preserving the relative position of the animal's limbs, increase the knee or hock action, project the feet, or seize upon the attitude of extreme tension, however brief in Nature that tension may be. For instance, in the figure of the running horse which Mr. Muybridge exhibited in motion, and in all its phases most lucidly explained, there was an instant when all the limbs seemed to be extended. We say "seemed to he," because the period was so brief, it might also have been an illusion; but its seeming is warrant for its use, as it gives the best idea of speed in depicting a running horse. The figure of the horse in the air with all his legs under him, which Mr. Muybridge recommended artists to take as their model in that class of animal motion, suggests more the idea of cramps than speed, and no stretch of the imagination could make it graceful in a picture. Herring's picture, where ten horses are running all in the same position, is not impossible; but it is mechanical, and in such a picture an artist might introduce an agreeable diversity by a full knowledge of Mr. Muybridge's science and the aid of his photographs.

The action of the horse in trotting first attracted Mr. Muybridge's attention, and to fix that by means of photography was the object of his earliest investigations. He succeeded in producing the series of photographs of the progressive stages of the trot, which have become familiar to horsemen, and which have occasioned any amount of discussion among the horse fraternity as to their correctness or absurdity. Of their correctness there can be no doubt, but it must be remembered they each form but a small part of a single stride, and no one of the number shows the full extension of the limbs as we see it when the horse is trotting before us on the track. There is a supreme moment, so to speak, when a trotter at speed has every joint and muscle in use at its utmost flexion or tension; to depict that moment has been the aim of the most careful artists and painters of trotting horses, and their efforts have been crowned with more or less success. It is now conceded that the trotter at speed has at times all his feet off the ground, and Mr. Muybridge demonstrates the fact by his photographs. We remember a remark made to us by an astute and wealthy horseman who owns and drives one of the best and speediest teams on the road: "A horse must always have one foot on the ground or he would fall down," but when we demonstrated that a man, or any other animal, in leaping forward could be entirely clear of the ground and not fall down, and that a horse at a 2:20 gait could not possibly step the distance he measures in his stride, he changed his opinion. The momentum of the horse as he lifts his feet in a rapid trot must send him over a good deal of ground before they strike it again, his hindquarters being the propellors and his forelegs the pilots or supporters. Mr. Muybridge's observations show that in eight motions the horse is twice, as he terms it, "without support," or all off the ground during a single stride. We have seen some inability to keep their forelegs out of the way of the hind ones, which had a tendency to overtrot their leaders.

A trotting-horse in action is perhaps to an artist the most unsatisfactory subject he can undertake, because his critics have each their own idea of how the horse ought to appear in the picture. They have seen the horse trot, but from different standpoints, and observed his attitude and motion in profile or fore-shortened, as the case may be, and retain the image in their mind as they have seen it, without allowing for the difference in position in which the animal may be delineated by the artist. We remember a case in point which involves a tribute to the artist and the excellence of his pictures. We had upon our walls two pictures by Leighton, the one a famous trotting mare and the other a no less famous horse of the period. The driver of the mare carefully examined both pictures, and while criticising somewhat the correctness of that representing his charge, thought that of the horse perfect and beautiful. Shortly afterward the renowned driver of the horse looked over the same pictures, and he, in turn, somewhat faulted that of his horse, but considered the portrait of the mare in all respects superb and unapproachable. The truth was while each had driven his own horse, he had seen the horse of his competitor, and was more competent to judge of the correctness of the portrait of the other's horse than of his own.

To cover the subject of the horse as an object of art, would require more time, space and learning than we could bring to the task. From the earliest times he has formed one of the grandest factors in both imagery and illustration. He gives dignity to the story of conquest and dominion portrayed in the sculptures of Nineveh and Babylon, romance to the songs of Virgil and Homer, and majesty to the writings of profound philosophers and inspired apostles. Painters through all the ages have made him a chief object of the pencil in subjects of peace and war, of the tourney, the chase, the course and the road, in action and repose, in all varieties and forms. It is only, however, within a comparatively few years that illustration of the horse in trotting action has been made a special study; and such illustration has been, as much as any other, an incentive to the great progress and development of the trotting horse as we see it at the present day. We may be pardoned perhaps for a hasty glance at the artists and pictures which have aided in that development.

Prior to 1844-5 there were few trotting pictures extant. We recall a crude sketch of Lady Suffolk to saddle, the engraving of Ripton and Confidence, published by the old *Spirit*, and a coarse wood cut or two of Sally Miller and Topgallant. About that period R. A. Clark, or, more familiarly, "Bob Clark," made his appearance as a horse painter, and chose trotting horses mostly for his themes. It was said that Bob was the son of a titled sire, and only took up painting when shut off from the parental exchequer. Be that as it may, he was evidently an amateur, but he had a quick eye to catch peculiarities of action in a trotter, and a nervous, energetic method of painting them on canvas. From that fact his pictures were always popular. Whatever they lacked in finish they supplied in force, and in suggestion of speed and action have rarely been excelled. Among his earlier works was Dutchman, ridden by Hiram Woodruff, and Lady Suffolk, with Dave Bryant on the pigskin. It was about this time that Messrs. Currier & Ives inaugurated the publication of their famous series of trotting prints, and they published in print form, from Clark's paintings, the well-known pictures of Daniel D. Tompkins and Blanc Negre, in double harness; Black Hawk and Jenny Lind in their match to wagons, and Tacony to sulky, all of which were spirited representations, and earned for their author much fame and reputation. He was also a clever caricaturist, and made many hits in his satires on the horse mania of his day which were highly appreciated by the fun-loving public.

The feat of Trustee, trotting twenty miles within the hour created a great sensation at the time of its performance. Among the spectators was Samuel Jones, whose uncle kept the well-known "Vauxhall Garden," located in the Bowery, about opposite where the Cooper Institute now stands. Sam did not set up for an artist, but he made of the gelding and his driver a characteristic pencil sketch, which, in outline and proportion, was marvelously correct, and illustrated to the life the peculiar action of that wiry little time-heater. This sketch was published in print form, and its excellence fully recognized in the largeness of its sale to horsemen throughout the country.

The attention of gentlemen interested in horse and sporting matters had now been awakened to an appreciation and desire for pictures of famous trotters, and the publishing firm heretofore mentioned found it necessary to keep up with the popular demand. They had in their employ at the time Louis Maurer, a young artist of much promise, who possessed a keen eye and a hand to obey it. A great match was announced between Flora Temple and Highland Maid, to take place at the Union Course, Long Island, and on the day appointed Mr. Maurer proceeded thither, commissioned to make a picture of the contesting mares. It was his first attempt at horse portraiture, but its success was such as to stamp him at once a genius in that line, and it was the precursor of a series of pictures by his hand that, in some respects, have never been equaled. His works are characterized by fine outlines and minute details of equine peculiarities, combined with correct drawing and great force, energy and style in every animal he represents. Among his best pictures we may name Flora Temple, to sulky, with a portrait of McMann, marvelous in its fidelity; Flora Temple and Hero, in which the horses are represented as coming directly toward the spectator, and of which Hiram Woodruff used often to say to us, pointing to a copy which hung behind his bar, "That picture can never be beat by any artist;" Pocahontas, the famous old pacer to wagon, a picture which many a horse painter has since used as a model; the double-team race between Stella and Alice Gray and Lantern and Whalebone, so true that the sports, when they saw it, would pull out their pocketbooks and offer to bet which team would win; Tacony and Mac, to saddles, which made the Philadelphia boys wild with delight; Geo. M. Patchen, to sulky; Patchen's Brown Dick and Miller's Damsel; Ethan Allen and Mate, and Lantern and mate, with Harry Jones and "Gentleman George" Spicer driving, and numerous others which made Mr. Maurer's fame lasting and perpetual. Although not exactly within the compass of our subject, we may be pardoned, on account of its excellence, for alluding to Maurer's picture of Lexington, the great racehorse, which we believe is the only picture of him extant "in racing condition."

Succeeding Mr. Maurer in the specialty of horse portraiture, came Mr. John Cameron, and here again was an instance of success achieved at the first trial. The subject was that paragon of horseflesh, Dexter, ridden by that paragon of drivers, John Murphy. The picture produced by Mr. Cameron was so unique and striking that it became the model horseback picture, and it was copied in plaster and metal on every side, and was the original of pretty much all the gilded weather-vanes, which we see surmounting expensive barns and stables throughout the country. Mr. Cameron's drawing of Dexter, to sulky, driven by Doble, and that of Goldsmith Maid, with the same skillful handler, have become the standard pictures of both those famous animals; and his illustration of the great race between Dexter, on the one side, and Ethan Allen and running mate on the other, is as well known as the names of the steeds themselves. Another of Mr. Cameron's drawings, the black stallion team, Superb and his three sons, has gained universal favor. He also made striking portraits of Lady Thorn, Geo. Wilkes, American Girl, Geo. Palmer, Gray Eagle, and other horses, besides a large number of racing illustrations in which figure the most prominent horses of the trotting turf of the last dozen or fifteen years.

Among other artists who have essayed the trotting horse in motion, we may mention Edwin Forbes, who painted Mr. Vanderbilt's team, Small Hopes and Lady Mac, driven by their owner—a very artistic and successful picture; Mr. E. Troye, a gentleman and painter of the old school, who departed from his speciality of racehorse portraiture, in at least one instance, to paint the trotters, Mac and Geo. Taylor, in their race at Philadelphia, years and years ago, and who also made the only painting extant of that great sire, Alexander's Abdallah; the late Henry Bispham, and McAuliffe, who painted a capital picture of Billy D and Mate, for Mr. Barnaby of Providence.

At the present time Scott Leighton of Boston occupies a foremost position as a painter of the trotter at speed. His pictures of Maud S and St. Julien, to which we have heretofore alluded, are the standing portraits of those famous flyers, and his picture of France's Alexander would make his name as a horse artist, even if he had not painted the

pictnres of Mill Boy and Blondin, for Mr. Shepard and Edward and Swiveller for Mr. Work. Among his other productions are Hopefnl, to road-wagon, The Sealskin Brigade, for the late Mr. Richmond, The Fearnanght Stallions, for Col. Rnssell, Browu Jng the pacer, Bouesetter, Edwin Thorue, and others, in all of which he shows the strength and perception of a close observer of the traits, gaits and outlines pecnliar to the high-hlooded Americau trotter.

In our recollections of horse artists, we have not forgotten Wright, the painter of Hamhletoniau, the only picture that Rysdyk would ever indorse of that famons stalliou; of Scott, Stull, Manden, or Beard, or Worth, who is inimitabla in catching the "points" of a horse, hut this article is intended to refer especially to painters of trotters "in action," becausa we want to come back to the point made in speakiug of Mr. Muyhridge's photographic illustrations, viz., that an artist is warrauted in a possible exaggeration of tensiou, in order to show speed in a picture of a trotting horse. The pictures of all the artists to whom we have alluded look natural; to ns, and they all seem to have seen tha action of the horse in the sama way, but that action is more intensified than that shown by the camera. We may ask, are their representations exaggerated? or is there a motion beyond that which the camera has thns far secnred, but which may be shown in its fnrther experiments? We nnderstand that Mr. Mnybridge would gladly devote himself to further investigation, could he ohtain the means of meeting the expeuse they invoke, which wonld be very considerable, and would bring to him no remnueration ontsida the sale of a few books of illustrations, and the pleasnre of demonstrating to tbe world whatever new facts the camera might hring to light. If some of onr wealthy horse-owners would associate and snbscribe the means to enable Mr. M. to make further research into the mysteries of animal motion, we think they would perform a gracefnl act, and confer a benefit on mankind.

And, in conclnsion, we would nrge npon horse-owners the advisability of taking an ınterest iu horse portraiture, and adorniug their walls with the portraits of the celehrities of the tnrf, or have pictures made of the trotters they so highly esteem, and hehind whom they delight to travel when the roads are good and the skies are hright. Artistic taste would thns conhine with memory, and, in after years, throngh the medium of a pictnre, they conld re-enjoy their trinmphs of the road and the track, when, perchance, the gont or some other enemy may prevent more active amnsemeut. Whatever the snbject, a picture shonld he cheerful, and we will leave it to the lady of the house if any suhject can he more cheerfnl than a high-toned, high-bred, high-mettled, high-stepping trotter at a twenty gait, except it be a portrait of her own fair self, and with that, of conrse, the proprietor has already adorned his castle halls.—*Apelles in N. Y. Spirit.*

David K. Babhit, of Hiawatha, Kan., read an interesting essay at a recent Farmers' Institnte on the Agricultural horse for Kansas, in which he took the gronnd that "the horse of all work" was a myth, and that no snch class should be recognized at Kansas fairs. He snggested a class for agricnltnral horses in its stead, and gave the following points:

Such a horse shonld be 16 or 16½ hands high, weighing, in fair condition, 1,200 to 1,300 ponnds, of a solid, or nearly solid, color—bay, black or brown—fnll mane und tail, carrying them high, with high knee action, good, strong chest, clear, prominent eyes, a disposition to do any kind of work, und an ability to trot a mile in fonr minntes, or just as mnch faster as he pleases; add to these qnalities good looks, and yon have, in my opinion, the hest possible horse for Kansas farmers to raise. There is not an honr's team work on the Kansas farm hut what snch a pair of horses will do to good advantage and be snitabla at all times to do good service on the road either to a heavy load, family carriage or light bnggy, and will answer fairly well to carry a hoy to the post-office or after the doctor. For fear that I may be misnnderstood as to what constitntes a 1,200 or 1,300-pound horsa, I wish to say that our farmers greatly over-estimate the weight of their horses, and nsnally guess their 1,000-ponnd horses at about 1,200 ponnds.

TURF AND TRACK.

Horse Racing and Betting.

It is, of conrse, possihle that horse racing can be carried to excess, especially in the matter of hetting. That nnlimited facility to risk money on horses is an evil to ha regulated cannot be dispnted. That it shonld be absolntely interdicted, however, is qnite as clearly an evil, and that enactments entirely prohibiting it cannot be enforced is qnite as clear. This should have been nnderstood hy the anthors of recent legislatiou in regard to this matter. There is no doubt that tha primary objects of tests of speed and the rearing of thoroughbreds is improvement in the hreed of horses everywhere. There is no doubt that horse racing, in so far as it condnces to this end, and irrespective of the noble qnality of the sport itself, is a hlessing, aud that such men as the Lorillards and Withers, in their efforts to improve the breed of horses, ara benefactors to their fellow men. It is not to be dispnted that oua of tho results of horse racing for a ceutury has been to improve not only the thoronghhrad, bnt the horse generally, aud that the butcher and baker may drive or ride as fiue a horsa to-day as was only possihle to tha gentlemau of wealth fifty years ago. But the horse cannot he improved without tests of speed, bottom und endurance. That is the coudition precedeut. To induce men to make these tests large rewards in mouey must be offered. It takes time, mouey und toil to breed and improve horses, und the clemeut of lnck always largely pervades the business. Thera must be the test and the indncemeut iu money. To provide these an appeal has always heeu fonnd necessary to the sporting instincts of tho people. Gate money without bettiug wonld never pay tba ouo hundred and odd thousaud dollars paid horse-owners at Brighton Beach and Monmouth Park. Tha proceeda arising from a commission ou mouey risked hy the public ou tests of speed aud enduranca is ahsolutely uecessary, aud if this is an evil when properly regulated, it is an evil that legislation cannot obviate aud which should, under proper regulations, be endnred for the heneficial aud material rosults, aside from the elemeut of sport in which a majority of maukiud have so loug found delight. It is only a lack of commou sense on tho part of code formulators and legislators that absoluta and indiscriminate prohibition should be fouud on tho statute book, euacted never to he enforced, aud only effectiva where, as in the case of Jeroma Park, tba avil was the least aud opposing benefits the greatest. But this matter will, in good time, regulate itself. Within certain limits, bettiug ou horso races at raca courses will be fonnd indispensable, and will he permitted, for tha race track, as an iustitutiou, is a necessary oua for tha welfara of a people in raspects well nuderstood aud admitted by all.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Two-twenty and Better.

The following list includes all the horses that have ever trotted in 2:20 or better down to the close of 1882:

Name.	Sire.	Rec'd.
Mand S.	Harold	2:10¾
St. Julien	Volnnteer	2:11¼
Rarus	Conklin's Abdallah	2:13¼
Goldsmith Maid	Alexander's Abdallah	2:14
Trinket	Princeps	2:14
Clingstone	Rysdyk	2:14
Hopeful	Godfrey's Patchen	2:14¾
Lula	Alexander's Norman	2:15
Smuggler	Blanco	2:15¼
Hattie Woodward	Aherdeen	2:15½
Lucille Golddust	Golddust	2:16¼
American Girl	Amos' C. M. Clay Jr.	2:16½
Darby	Delmonico	2:16½
Edwin Thorne	Thorndale	2:16½
Jerome Eddy	Lonis Napoleon	2:16½
Occident	Dot	2:16¾
Charlie Ford	Grey Eagle	2:16¾
Gloster	Volunteer	2:17
Dexter	Rysdyk's Hambletonian	2:17¼
Piedmont	Almont	2:17¼
So So	Geo. Wilkes	2:17¾
Black Clond	Ashland Chief	2:17¾
Santa Claus	Strathmore	2:17½
Hannis	Mambrino Pilot	2:17¾
Kate Sprague	Gov. Sprague	2:18
Nettie	Rysdyk's Hambletonian	2:18
Dick Swiveller	Walkill Chief	2:18
Judge Fullerton	Edward Everett	2:18
Great Eastern	Walkill Chief	2:18
Edwin Forrest	Brannock's Red Forest	2:18
Proteine	Blackwood	2:18
Red Clond	Legal Tender	2:18
Robert McGregor	Major Edsall	2:18
Lncy	Geo. M. Patchen	2:18¼
Lady Thorne	Mambrino Chief	2:18½
Lady Mand	General Knox	2:18¼
Midnight	Peacemaker	2:18½
Monroe Chief	Jim Monroe	2:18½
Fannie Witherspoon	Almont	2:18½
Pickard	Abdallah Pilot	2:18½
Rosa Wilkes	George Wilkes	2:18½
William H.	Young Wilkes	2:18½
Slow Go	Sharatack Jr.	2:18½
J. B. Thomas	Sterling	2:18½
Col. Lewis	Rifleman	2:18¾
Cleora	Menelaus	2:18¾
Nutwood	Belmont	2:18¾
Patchen	Unknown	2:18¾
Alley	Volunteer	2:19
Albemarle	Tom Hunter	2:19
Kitty Bates	Jim Monroe	2:19
Minnie R.	J. C. Breckenridge	2:19
Jay-Eye-See	Dictator	2:19
Adele Gould	Jay Gonld	2:19
Bonesetter	Brooks	2:19
Edward	Fisk's Hambletonian	2:19
Cozette	Blumberg's Bashaw	2:19
Alexander	Ben Patchen	2:19
Tronbadour	Revenge	2:19
Wedgewood	Belmont	2:19
Croxie	Clark Chief	2:19¼
Comee	Daniel Lambert	2:19¼
Bodine	Volunteer	2:19¼
Aldine	Almont	2:19¼
Geo. Palmer	Ames' Bogus	2:19¼
Keene Jim	Lookout	2:19¼
Von Arnim	Sentinel	2:19½
Romero	A. W. Richmond	2:19½
Driver	Volunteer	2:19½
Moose	Washburn Horse	2:19½
Parana	Mambrino Hambletonian	2:16½
Thos. L. Young	Yellow Jacket	2:19½
Will Cody	Blne Bull	2:19½
Daisydale	Thorndale	2:19¾
Deck Wright	Hinsdale Horse	2:19¾
Adelaide	Phil Sheridan	2:19¾
Camors	General Knox	2:19¾
Flora Temple	Kentucky Hnnter	2:19¾
John S. Clark	Thos. Jefferson	2:19¾
Josephus	Green's Bashaw	2:19¾
Dr. Norman	Colonel Moore	2:19¾
Nellie R.	General McClellan Jr.	2:20
Humboldt	Stocking Chief	2:20
Belle Brasfield	Viley's Cripple	2:20
Capt. Emmons	Continental	2:20
Etta Jones	Parrish's Pilot	2:20
Frank	Pathfinder	2:20
Fleety Golddust	Golddust	2:20
John H.	Blumberg's Bashaw	2:20
Little Fred	Eastman Morgan	2:20
Mambrino Gift	Mambrino Pilot	2:20
May Queen	Alexander's Norman	2:20
Nancy Hackett	Wood's Hambletonian	2:20
Orange Girl	Rysdyk's Hambletonian	2:20
Prospero	Messenger Duroc	2:20
Graves	Whipple's Hambletonian	2:20
Elaine	Messenger Dnroc	2:20
Annie W.	Bostick's Almont Jr.	2:20

The Color of Horses.

Considering how important a factor color is in the selling valne of a team, especially if tha bnyer places a high valne npon the general appearance—tha attractiveness of his turnout—it is a little singular that no greater attention is paid to breeding for colors that are especially attractive. It is well known that a team of richly dappled greys, having large, long, well-carried tails, never go begging for a bnyar, even though they may be a little plain in form, have only a medium gait, and feet and limbs that reqnire gentle nsage and frequent aid from the veterinary snrgeon. Such a team does fairly well for service befora the family carriage, if put to light nse, and in the hands of a careful groom will wear pretty well.

Whila selling qnite readily at $500 or $600, for city nse, on acconnt of its show qnalities, if it were stripped of these, by giving it a plain color and the tail of a common plng, snch a team wonld go slow at $250 or so. This is bnt an illustration of what we see in other lines, for instance fnrs, certain shades selling for very high prices as compared to others. What is true of u nice drapple grey, is also true of a rich black or bay team, provided they have the accomplishment of fnll, flowing mane and tails, and fine, stylish appearance. Therefore, when it is considerad that the demand for horses, for the purpose of making up showy eqnipages, is very great in all the larger cities, it is a little singular that no attention is given to hreeding horses throngh what scientists term methodical selection. Throngh adherence to u system, the qualities meutioned conld be secured, whereas now, rich colors and ornamentation only coma occasionally, through chauce.

Regarding tha color of horses, it is interestiug to note the paculiarities of the early progenitors, in the matter of color, as showiug how this, as well as the forms of tha running, the trotting and the cart-horse, have been fixed npon tha offshoots of tha first, or original horse, mouldiug them into our present hreeds. Whila scieuce is at varianca in regard to the origin of the horse, whether from oue parent species or more, it seams qnita clear that whatever the origin, the color was at first u plain one, not dark. Some anthorities think it was a dun, aud Durwin aud soma others conteud that there was for a tima qnite a tendeucy in horses to show stripes npon the shoulder and legs, aud more frequeutly along tha spiue from the maue to tha settiug on of tha tail.

When it is considered how restricted the range of color in tha parent stock of horses must have been, we can the better realize that the great variety of shades in color of our present breads hava been mainly prodr ced by selections in conpling. While the origin of the domestic horse is nnknown, we are entirely at sea as to a progenitor, nnless we look to some oue or more of the wild species. Whether wa look to the early horse as ha was found in Arabia, Central Asia, or ou the banks of the Euphrates, from which latter location some historians believe our present races spring, we are forced to the conclusion that the shades of color prevailing at the ontset were few in nnmher and exceedingly plain.

Historians, at any rate a few of them, qnite persisteutly invite onr attention to the occasional appearance of the spinal stripe occasionally fonnd npon colts, sometimes even remaining npou the grown-up animal. More rarely, it is insisted that horses show a tendeucy to become striped, thns inviting onr attention to tha possible fact that the early horsa may have either originated from eqnines having the spiual stripa and stripes npou tha hody, or else an intermingling of tha hlood of these may have occurred in their wild state. It is not asserted that this occurred, bnt we are left to conclude that the tendency to show the stripes npon shonlder and limbs may be caused in this manner. Darwin suggests that the dapple spots npon onr present breeds may coma throngh variation from the original stripes. This anthor gives an illustration of a Devonshire pony, showing tha spinal stripe, two stripes npon the shonlder and three npon tha legs above the knee. Markings of this kind have occnrred so often that we cannot entirely ignore the idea that the parent stock may have heen of very cnrions and mixed origin, and that tha tendency to dapple has a far-off starting point.

Tha tendency to becoma dappled attaches to nearly all tha colors carried hy the horse, hance we mnst conclnde that this sprung from something very fixed in the parent stock. As the dappling is one of the highest ornamental marks given to the horse, it wonld be interesting to know its origin, bnt as to this we can only surmise. For the pnrpose of showing the great range taken in the matter of color as applied to the horse, we condense from an article by P. Megnin, in the London *Live Stock Journal*. Mr. Megnin mentions three colors as comprisiug all the varions shades, depending upon the combination of these npon the snrface, and in the mane and tail.

These are white, reddish brown or yellowish red and black. These, he says, ara met with alone or in different combinations. The white is described as a dead white, or whita properly so called. Porcelain white, seen npon a skin of a black hne. Dirty white, approaching yellow. Of tha chastnnts he mentions five: Burnt chestnnt, resembling roasted coffee bean; nnt-brown cnestnnt, lighter than the other; cherry chestnnt, a brilliant reddish-hrown color, sometimes with metallic copper-colored reflections; golden chestnnt, a reddish-yellow color, resembling jeweler's red gold, with brilliant metallic reflections; light chestnnt, a light yellow color. Of the black coat he mentions three varieties: The real black, a dull black withont any reflections; jet black, which has brilliant reflections; badly tinted black, which here and there approaches a brown tint.

Of the coats made np of two colors, reference is made to the flea-bitten grey, which ordinarily is made np of an equal distribntion of the two colors white and red. It may be of what is known as the deep variety, the red color predominating. As a rule, horses having coats of this color hava the head and axtremities covered with red hairs, withont any mixture of white. The grey coat is made np of black and white hairs mixed in varying proportions. Tha iron-grey, few white hairs being intermingled with the hlack. Slate color, where the hairs are abont eqnally white and hlack. The head and limhs are usnally darker than the body. Light grey is of conrse cansed hy the white hairs predominating. Dapple-grey is cansed by the white hairs forming spots aronnd which dark hairs are placed in a circle, forming tha dapple spot. The hocks ara nsually dark, as are also the knees and fetlocks. The fore part of the hody is generally lighter than the hind part. Dnn dapple-grey is occasionally met with, and is cansed hy tha white approaching a yellowish color.

Tha bay color is prodnced by a combination of black and red, the black being confined to the mane and tail and lower part of the limhs. A hrown bay gats its color from tha hairs heing very dark, sometimes approaching a black. Then thera ara tha chestnnt-colored bay, the nnt-brown bay, tha deep bay, the light bay, and the liveliest of all is the cherry-colored hay, shining and blood-colored. Then, to close the list, there is the dnn, which is sometimes light and sometimes dark. Dun-colored horses sometimes have white manes with black hairs interspersed, and are considered, according to the taste of a few persons, qnite ornamental. Now, the breeder can select and combine colors in conpling with nearly as mnch certainty as tha artist can, in forming his portrait or his landscape. Not, to be snre, in the first attempt, hnt as has been proved in breeding colts with a view to given shades of color, inter-breeding for a few times persistently and intelligently will, in nina cases ont of ten, bring uniform resnlts.—*Live-Stock Journal.*

Large Stakes.

The Coney Island Jockey Clnh having failed to secnra tha Lorillard Champion Stallion Stakes has annonnced two additional handicaps for September, in which tha added money is $10,000, with the following conditions:

For two-year-olds—Tha Great Eastern Handicap, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, at $100 each for starters; $30 forfeit for horses entered by April 16th, but only $15 if declared ont by September 1st; horses entered on Angust 15th, when the stake shall close, to pay $50 forfeit; tha association to add $5,000, of which the second shall receive $1,000 and twenty per cent. of the stakes; and the third $500 and ten per ceut. of the stakes; weights to he annonnced two days hefore the race; six furlongs.

For three-year-olds—Great Eastern Handicap, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at $100 euch for starters; $30 forfeit for horses entered by April 16th, hut only $15 if declared ont hy September 1st; horses entered on August 15th, whan the stake shall close, to pay $50 forfeit; tha association to add $5,000, of which the second shall receiva $1,000 and twenty per cent. of the stakes, and tha third $500 and ten per cent. of the stakes; weights to be announcad two days before tha race; mile and a half.

Entries for the above stakes should ha addressed to J. G. K. Lawreuce, Secretary of tha Coney Island Jockey Clnb, at the corner of Twenty-sevanth street and Madison avenue, New York.

The great five-year-old, Phil Thompson, was shod last week, and his preparation commencad for the great colt event at the Gentleman's Driving Park in June next. Phil now carries npward of a ponnd shoe forward for road work, but when he trotted in 2:21 as a three-year-old thirteen ounces forward and six behind were snfficient to balanca him. Hopeful wora shoes of similar waight when he mada tha hest time on record, 2:16½ to wagon.

The Side-Wheelers.

Not being filled with that ineffable scorn with which most of the sporting press regard the despised pacer, we give herewith the list of all side-wheelers who have achieved 2:30 or better, corrected down to the close of 1882:

Abe Johnson, gr g	2:29
Ace of Clubs, rn g	2:24¼
Ace of Diamonds, h g	2:28¼
Aggie Downs, b m	2:29
Albany Boy, cb g	2:20
Allie Bell, b m, by Tempest Jr	2:29½
Americus, b g	2:24¼
Andrew J. Polk, cb g	2:26¼
Andy Melion, br g (Davy Crockett)	2:25½
Annie Boyd, b m	1:20½
Badger, b h (Badger Boy), by Kerr's Basbaw	2:29
Bald Hornet, cb h, by Red Buck	2:23
Bay Billy, h g	2:14
Bay Bob, b g	2:25
Bay Jim, b g	2:21¼
Bay Lucy, b m	2:30
Bay Sally (Sally Morris), b m, by Tom Crowder	2:20
Bay Tom, b g	2:26
Belle Hamil, b m	2:30
Ben Butler, br g, by St. Clair	2:19¾
Ben Hamilton, b g, by DeWitt's Norman	2:15½
Ben Higdon, ch g, by Abdallab	2:27
Bessie M, blk m	2:23½
Betty Walker, b m	2:30
Bill White, rn g	2:30
Billy Boyce b g, by Corbeau	2:19
Billy Button, gr g	2:29½
Billy C, b g	2:25¾
Billy Hopper (Billy Hooper), gr g,	2:24½
Billy Hotspur, ch h	2:24
Billy Larkin, b g,	2:27
Billy M, ch g	2:27
Billy Mayo, gr g,	2:20
Billy Scott, cb g, by Billy Green	2:21¼
Billy Wilkes, b g	2:30
Black Cat, blk m	2:29
Black Jack, blk g,	2:29½
Black Shy, blk g	2:30
Black Weasel, blk g, by Longfellow	2:26¾
Bnckskin, dn h	2:28
Buffalo Girl, b m, by Pocabontas Boy	2:12½
Capitola, ch m	2:25½
Capt. Dan, b g	2:24½
Capt. Jack, b b	2:29½
Capt. Kinney, b g	2:25
Capt. Walker, cb h	2:27½
Capt. T, b m	2:28½
Carrie F, b m	2:20½
Cayuga Maid, b m	2:28
Centerville Maid, b m	2:25½
Change, b g	2:10
Charley, blk g	2:27
Charley Evans (Isaac,B. Loder), rn g	2:21½
Charley F, b g	2:28
Cbarley H, b g	2:21
Cbestnut Star, ch h	2:29½
Chieftain, b g	2:28½
Clara D, rn m	2:29¾
Clinker, blk h, by Sam Hazard	2:20
Coldwater Billy, gr g,	2:23
Col. Dickey, b g, by Strathmore	2:27½
Comet, gr g	2:22
Comet, gr m	2:21½
Commodore, b g	2:27
Conlisk's (James Conlisk and Jack), rn g	2:27
Copperbottom, rn g	2:19
Corette, b m, by Wintbrop	2:19
Cotton Picker, cb m	2:27½
Creole, br m	2:30
Crown Point, wh g	2:16
Dan Mahoney, rn h	2:21½
Dan Miller, cb g	2;23
Dan Rice (Dennis Kearney), h g, by Signal	2:21¼
Dan Rice, rn g	2:28
Dan Voorbees, gr g	2:19½
Dan Webster, ch g	2:29¼
Daniel Webster, cb g	2:25¼
Dave, b g	2:27
Defiance, b g, by Chieftain	2:24
Dexter, cb g, by Woodford's Ethan Allen	2:29
Dido, b m, 4 years, by Scott's Hiatoga	2:28½
Dixie gr m	2:29¼
Doc Snyder, b g, by Wild Tom	2:27¼
Dolly Spanker, b m	2:27
Don Cameron, gr g	2:27½
Drover, b g,	2:28
Eddie C, b g, by Happy Medium	2:25¼
Edwin A, b g	2:25
Ella Davis, b m	2:26
Emma, cb m	2:29
Estella, b m, by Scott's Hiatoga	2:22¼
Fanny Ellsler, gr m	2:24½
Fanny Fern, b m	2:28¾
Felix, rn g, by Dictator	2:24¼
Fisberman (Swindle), b g	2:24
Fleetfoot, br m	2:25
Flitterfoot, ch b	2:24½
Flora, b m, by Chieftain	2:30
Flora Belle, br m, by Stucker's Rainbow	2:15¼
Flying Hiatoga Jr., br b, by Flying Hiatoga	2:25½
Frank, cb g	2:27¼
Frank Pierce, cb g	2:23¾
Fred Jobnson, gr g	2:26
Fred Wormley, bg	2:29
Frederick, gr g	2:19½
Fritz, cb g	2:30
Fuller, b g, by Clear Grit	2:14½
Gem, b m, by Tom Rolfe	2:15¼
Gen. Taylor, br g	2:26
Granger, cb g, by Tom Crowder	2:24
Granger Pete, gr g	2:23
Grey Dan, gr g	2:24½
Grey Dick, gr b	2:26½
Grey Eagle, gr g	2:25
Grey Harry, gr b, by Tempest	2:26½
Gypsy, b g, by Scott's Hiatoga	2:28½
Gypsy Queen, blk m	2:24
Gypsy Roan, rn m	2:25
Handy Andy, rn g	2:29¼
Harry, b g	2:19¾
Harry D, h g	2:28
Harry Goodricb (Nigger Boy), bg, by Cadmus	2:25¾
Heffners' blk g	2:30
Hendricks' T. A. (Tom Hendricks), b g	2:29
Hero, gr g, by Harris' Hambletonian	2:20½
Higb Jack, ch g	2:25¾
Hiram Tracy, b g, by Tecumseb	2:22½
Honest Jim, br g, by Dillon Horse	2:28½
Honesty, b g	2:28
Hoosier Dick, b g	2:18
Hoosier Sam, b g	2:24½
Hoosier Tom, b g, by Tom Hal	2:19½
Horace Greely, br g	2:22
Humming Bird, cb m, hy St. Clair	2:30
Innocent Sam, b g	2:27¾
Irisb Moll, blk m	2:28½
Jack Evans, br g	2:29¼
Jack Rapid, gr b, by Jack Rapid	2:25
James K. Polk, cb g	2:27
Jeff Davis, br g	2:25¾
Jenny Lind, cb m	2:28
Jerry	2:38
Jim Brown, cb g	2:17½
Jim McCne, b b, by St. Clair	2:18
Joe Bowers Jr., b g, by Joe Bowers	2:25¼
Joe Coburn	2:30
Joe Gates, gr g	2:23½
Joe Hooker, blk h	2:30
Joe Wilson, h g	2:24¾
Jobn Burke, b g	2:25
John Bennett, cb g	2:30
Jobn Heenan, b g, by Henry Clay, pacer	2:25
Jobn Jim McKinney, rn g	2:23
Jobn McNair, b g	2:23¾
Jobn Schoncbin, cb g	2:25¼
Jobn Towle, b g	2:26
Jobnny Weigle, b g	2:20½
Josie, br m	2:30
Katie F, dn m	2:27½
Keno, br g	2:30
Killbuck Tom, cb b	2:26
Lady Alice, b m	2:29
Lady Bevis, rn m	2:26
Lady Elgin, gr m	2:27
Lady Gray, gr m	2:25
Lady Lightfoot, br m, by Strathmore	2:29¼
Lady Mac, rn m	2:25½
Lady Ryan, b m	2:28
Lady St. Clair, b m, by St. Clair	2:20
Lamplighter, cb m	2:23¾
Legal Tender, h b	2:28
Leviatban, ch g	2:27
Limber Jack, b g, by Tom Hal	2:18½
Limber Jim, ob g	2:26
Lincoln, ch g, by Tempest Jr	2:23¾
Little Brown Jug, br g, by Gibson's Tom Hal	2:11¾
Little Ed, gr g	2:27
Little Mac, b g	2:22
Longfellow, ch g, by Red Bill	2:19½
Lone Jack, br g	2:22
Lotta, rn m	2:25¼
Louise, rn m	2:29¼
Lucy, gr m, by Sligo	2:14
Magoozler, gr g	2:20½
Marie Scott, h m, by Scott's Hiatoga	2:24
Mattie Hunter, cb m, by Prince Pulaskl	2:19¾
Minnie N, b m	2:25
Ned, gr b	2:25
Ned, b g	2:28
Ned Forrester cb g, by Young Forrester	2:23½
Nelly Davis, b m, hy Kremer's Bashaw	2:24¼
Nelly Gray, gr m	2:24
Nimrod, ch g, by Missouri Chief	2:19¾
Nooday, b g	2:27
Oddfellow, cb g	2:28½
Onward, blk g, by Cbieftain	2:24¾
Onida, b m, by Blackhawk	2:24
Pacific, cb g	2:28
Pedro, b g	2:30
Pet, rn g	2:28½
Pete Wbetstone, b g	2:22
Pocahontas, ch m, by Iron's Cadmus	2:20
Pompey Jones, gr g	2:28½
Princess, b m	2:20½
Prussian Maid, b m, by Signal	2:19
Queen of tbe West, dn m	2:28¾
Rattling Jim, b g, by Flying Hiatoga	2:23½
Red Bill, b g	2:21¾
Ricbball, b g, by King Pharoah	2:24¼
Roanoke, rn g, by Old Pilot	2:26
Rowdy Boy, blk g	2:19¾
Sailor Boy, rn g, by Smuggler Jr	2:17½
Sallie, b m, by Tom Crowder	2:21½
Sallie Morris, b m	2:20
Sam Slick, b g	2:28
Sealskin, blk g	2:26½
Sbackleford, rn g	2:29½
Shaker Boy, b g	2:25½
Sherman, h g	2:27
Silas, gr g	2:27
Silvertail, b m	2:27¾
Silvertail, gr g	2:25
Silvertail, gr g	2:29¼
Simcoe, b b, by Signal	2:26
Skinner Dick, cb g	2:27
Sleepy Bill, b g	2:22½
Sleepy Bill, gr g	2:30
Sleepy David, rn g	2:29¾
Sleepy George, b g, by Belmont	2:15
Sleepy Jobn, b g	2:30
Sleepy Tom, cb g, by Tom Rolf	2:12¼
Sorrel Billy, ch g, by Scott's Hiatoga	2:20
Sorrel Dan, cb g, by Red Buck	2:14
Sorrel Frank, cb g	2:25½
Stella	2:29
Stocking Leg, gr m	2:29½
Stonewall, ch g, by Blue Bull	2:28
Straigbtedge, gr g	2:24½
Sucker State, h g	2:23
Sweeper, gr g	2:23½
Sweetzer, gr g	2:15
Tecumseh, cb g	2:20½
Thnnder, ch g, by Hardee	2:22¾
Tippecanoe, ch g	2:29
Tom Parker, b g	2:30
Tom Smiley, cb g	2:30
Topsy, blk m	2:25½
Trifle, rn g	2:28½
Unknown, gr m	2:23
Velocipede, b g	2:27¾
Victor, gr g	2:28
Village Boy, rn g	2:25
Wake Up Jake, br g	2:30
Warrior, b g, by Warrior	2:22¼
Washington, b g	2:20
Wasbington, blk b, by Bucepbalus	2:27¾
Wasbington Maid, cb m	2:25
Westmout, cb g, by Almont	2:21¾
William C, b g	2:21½
Winder, cb g, by Whiteball	2:21
Wisconsin Chief, gr g	2:27
Wonder, gr g	2:26
Wonderful, h g, by Legal Tender	2:25½
Wyandotte Cbief, gr g	2:30
Yankee Sam, dn g	2:25½
Young America, br g, by Vermont Blackhawk	2:23

How is This?

A correspondent in Chicago whose crude orthography and composition we have taken the liberty of revising somewhat makes the following charge of misconduct in office against our contemporaries of the Eastern sporting press:

Emitor Breeder and Sportsman: I am a little astonished but much pleased to see one sporting paper that has acknowledged there was any merit in the Blue Bull family. None of our Eastern papers ever mention the Blue Bulls unless obliged to do so in summing up some race, and never a comment in their favor, no matter how much they deserve it. I am well satisfied that the Blue Bulls will stand at the head of the 2:30 list this fall as against the get of any other stallion, living or dead, and yet none of our Eastern papers will mention a Blue Bull if they can help it. Why is it? I will tell you. Wilson would not pay these papers. You know what kind of a man Wilson was. But he is dead and the borse is dead and I think the colts should have all the credit they are entitled to, and the old horse also. Hoosier.

Chicago, March 4, 1883.

Names Claimed.

By H. M. Johnston, Ela Hills farm, Los Angeles county.

Monica, for chestnut filly foaled 1882, by Grinstead, by Gilroy. First dam Lulu Jackson, by Jack Malone, by Lexington. Second dam Lida, by Epsilon. Third dam Nanny Killam, by The Saddler.

Caddo, for chestnut colt foaled 1882, by Grinstead, by Gilroy. First dam Sespe, by Crichton, by imported Glencoe. Second dam Lulu Jackson, by Jack Malone, as above.

Galgo, for sorrel colt foaled 1882, by Rutherford, by imported Australian. First dam Nina R, by Woodburn, by Lexington. Second dam Lulu Jackson, by Jack Malone, as above.

By the eteamer of last Tuesday, C. C. Bemis of this city ahipped to Oregon the four-year-old stallion Supervisor, by Whipple's Hambletonian—Sally Polk by Marion. He will be used as a stock horse or will be sold if a satisfactory opportunity offers.

The Rohnerville Jockey Club is considering the feasibibty of getting up apring races, with liberal purses for both trotting and running.

An Oregon Wrangle.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Last fall a certain society here offered several purses, among which was one for "three-year-olds" (no bar). X wrote to a friend to send him a colt from his stable to start in the race, but to win it must be able to beat 45. He replied that he had none available, but had heard of one for sale that owner would show 42 with. X sent him word to buy it on that showing and shortly received word that trial was satisfactory and colt bougbt. The owner's name or pedigree of the colt was not mentioned, he being simply described as "a bay sixteen hands, no white, stylish and handsome."

X entered him under a name of his choosing, giving color and "pedigree unknown." On the day of the race there was considerable outside talk about his not being eligible: 1. On account of being California bred. 2. Because he was under an assumed name. 3. Because he was represented as being by Magna Charta. This coming to the ears of the judges, they called X into the stand, and in answer to questions, were told about his ownership, and that his pedigree was not known; that he was not hy Magna Charta, and that the written entry did not so state. They were told how he came to be bougbt, and that if he was not eligible or it was not satisfactory, he would be withdrawn. The judges found that no horses, wherever bred, were barred, and there was no evidence that he had ever started in a race, consequently conld be entered by any name, and on asking the secretary, were told that he was entered as stated by X.

On finding there was no advertised bar, they ordered him to start. He won in straight heats, tbe judges so gave their decision and the pools were paid. No protest was entered either before or after the race. But there was dissatisfaction and the horsemen were all put off on one pretext or another. X was told after waiting some three weeks he would have to wait until the reported breeder of the colt was written to (he had meantime written himself and got particulars of his breeding and raising and of which he made no secret). They wrote that they understood that had a record of 2:32, or thereabouts, and if it was so asking his name and breeding. His breeding was given in answer, and that he never was on a track, had no training and was eligible to start in any race.

The society had a meeting soon after, and discussing this purse, each told what he knew or had heard. One point was that the colt had been taken off at Astoria and shipped up on a river boat. Another that the trainer had represented him as being by Magna Charta. Accordingly they declared the purse off.

X claims he acted fairly in every particular. He had the colt taken off at Astoria because he thought it too hard a trip for him to come through without exercise and paid a man to take him off and walk him for two hours and forward him next day. This was exactly the same treatment that he had giveu to another horse three months before, but about which no complaint was made as he only won third money in his race. X supposed he had a perfect right to walk his horse overland if he chose. In regard to the point abont pedigree he claims he gave all the information at hand, and when questioned about it always said he knew nothing abont his breeding. The trainer did tell a good many that he was by Magna Charta and others that he was by Electioneer, A. W. Richmond and Sultan, just as their names occurred to him. This last was the truth, although he didn't know it.

Under the rules of the National Association, under which the races were trotted, has the society a right to withhold the purse? Portland.

Palo Alto Foals for 1883.

At Palo Alto, in the department of trotters, the foals thus far reported are as follows:

Jan. 13th, Lady Ellen by Carr's Mambrino—by Owen Dale, a bay colt by Electioneer.

Jan. 23d, Nellie Walker by Thorndale—by Star Davis, a brown colt by Shannon.

Jan. 23d, Piney Lewis by Longfellow—Lou Lewis by Endorser, a bay colt by Electioneer.

Jan. 25th, Mamie C by imported Hercules—by Langford, a bay filly by Electioneer.

Jan. 27th, Alvaretta by George Lancaster—Melinche, a bay filly by Electioneer.

Feb. 9th, Barnes' Idol by Idol—Ella Morton, a bay filly by Gen. Benton.

Feb. 15th, Illinois Maid by Black Slasher—by the McCartney Horse, a bay filly by Electioneer.

Feb. 22d, Maybell by Electioneer—Mayflower by St. Clair, a chestnut filly by Gen. Benton.

Feb. 23d, Restless by Kentucky Prince—Lady Rysdyk, a bay filly by Electioneer.

March 3d, Sontag Mohawk by Mohawk Chief—Sontag Nellie, a bay filly by Gen. Benton.

March 4th, Jnniata by Fred Low—Maid of Clay, a bay filly by Gen. Benton.

March 5th, Clarabel by Abdallah Star—Fairy, a light bay colt hy Electioneer.

March 6th, Gipsy ——, a bay filly hy Gen. Benton.

In the thoroughbred division the arrivals have been as follows:

Jan. 12th, Robin Girl by Enquirer—Cynthia Sue, a chestnut filly hy Flood.

Jan. 21st, Hattie Hawthorne by Enquirer—Little Girl, a dark bay filly by Flood.

Jan. 27th, Sallie Gardner by Vandal—Charlotte Thompson, a chestnut colt by Flood.

Feh. 8th, Planetia by Planet—La Henderson, a obestnut colt by Shannon.

Feb. 18th, Glendew by imported Glengary—Glenrose, a bay colt by Shannon.

Feb. 22d, Riglin by imported Glengary—Rigamarole, a bay colt by Shannon.

Feb. 27th, Lizzie Whipps by Enquirer—The Grand Dutch S, a bay colt by Flood.

March 1st, Marshra by Planet—Vandalia, a chestnut colt by Shannon.

March 6th, Katbarion by Harry of the West—Kathleen, a bay filly by Flood.

March 6th, Mozelle ——, a bay colt by Flood.

March 6th, Lady Evangeline by Leinster—Tibbie Dunbar, a chestnut filly by Shannon.

A friend from the West relates a very cbaracterstic Jack Splan anecdote. He says he was in a hotel in Chicago some time ago, and witbout eavesdropping overheard portions of a conversation between Commodore Kittson, D. W. Woodmansee and Splan, tbe resnlt of which interview was tbe engagement of the latter as driver of the Midway string. Toward the close of the session Commodore K. was heard to remark, in a eumming-up tone, bnt which still secmed to leave something to be inferred: "Well, John, I will say to you frankly that I have no doubt of your ability." "For Heaven's sake," was Splan's quick retort, "I hope you don't doubt my rascality!" The remark seemed to clinch the b in.—*New York Spirit of the Times.*

Turf Talk in New York.

With the steady approach of spring every item of news relating in any way to the prospects of the coming racing season is eagerly received by the admirers of the sport. Thns during the past week the defeat of one of the pool hills at Albany, the captnre of the Lorillard Stallion Stakes by the Louisville Jockey Clnb and the announcement that the Rockaway Jockey Club was a fixture were in turn topics of discussion. As to the defeat of the Pool bill, many professed to believe that it was a good thing; certainly it was not the bill that the racing associations wanted passed, but a mongrel affair intended to benefit individuals and of no advantage to the racing and trotting associations. The vote against it, however, was so decided that it is donbtful if any bill or any amendment to the present law can be secnred.

As to Lonisville capturing the Lorillard Stallion Stakes, no one was surprised at its going West. The contest for it was always conceded to be between Lonisville, Cincinnati and Chicago, while the liberal offer of $6,000 by the Coney Island Jockey Clnb was a surprise. That neither the Latonia nor the Chicago club made a bid was also a surprise, but there is no doubt whatever that the officers of the clnbs named knew that the President of the Lonisville Jockey Club, M. Lewis Clark, had effectnally canvassed Lonisville, and that he had been guaranteed a large sum of money by business men, especially those in the tobacco trade. Those engaged in the pool-selling and book-making business, it was also known, guaranteed a liberal contribntion. As to the race, it may turn out to be a very great contest and one worthy in every respect the money involved, and again it may be the reverse. Louisville had one such experience in the Ten Broeck-Mollie McCarthy race, and there is no lack of similar experiences in the case of other associations. In fact, eight out of ten races, the contest for which was expected to prodnce one of the best races ever run, have proved ntter fizzles, while the contrary has been the case with many a race for which little or no preparation was made. It is to be hoped, however, that the race will really be a great one in every sense of the word; that the field of starters will he a representative one, and that really the best horse in the race will win. Of course it is too early to even suggest the possible starters, but offers of even money were made on Saturday that the race wonld be won by an Eastern-owned horse. Certainly such seems to be probable if one judges by the form shown by some of the two-year-olds that are eligible for the race. But it is said that there are several three-year-olds about to make their debut this spring that will show form eqnal, if not superior, to, anything shown by a two-year-old. The annonncement that Mr. P. Lorillard would send a detachment of his stable to Louisville, as would also the Dwyer Brothers, and that there is a possibility that Mr. George L. Lorillard, Mr. D. D. Withers and others may have representatives in the race, has caused inquiries to be made as to which horses belonging to the gentlemen named are eligible. In answer to these inquiries it may be said that Mr. P. Lorillard has Breeze, by Alarm; Battledore and Inconstant, hy Glenlyon, and Disdain, by Mocassin; that the Dwyer Bros. have Barnes and Miss Woodford, hy Billet, and Wandering, by Wanderer, and that Mr. Geo. L. Lorillard has Magnate, by Glenelg (a youngster who has been tried so well that his two-year-old running will almost certainly be reversed this year). As to the other possible representatives Mr. Withers owns Kinglike, by King Ernest; Mr. Ehlers, Circassian, by Alarm; Mr. Kelly, Jacobus and Marc Anthony, and Appleby & Johnston, Carnation. There are also several others owned in small stables that are eligible and can be easily secured should they show during the season anything like form good enough to carry the weight—110 pounds for colts and 107 pounds for fillies and geldings. In connection with this matter it may he said that Eastern horses, especially those named above, will have somewhat the best of the Western horses, for in nearly all engagements in the East they will have to carry 118, 115, or 113 pounds, as the case may be, hut the advantage gained in the difference in weights will in a measure be neutralized by the long journey and the possible effects of the change of climate.

As to the Rockaway Jockey Club, if all the promises made hy its recently elected officers are carried out to the letter everything will he very complete and comfortable and the racing there will prove quite an opposition to that of the Brighton Beach Association. Its secretary, Col. S. D. Bruce, has had considerable experience. The best of management, however, can scarcely get the track and all its machinery in running order until the season is well advanced, while even then much of the success will depend npon the transportation facilities to and from Rockaway.

Another subject which has caused considerable talk during the past week is the Champion Two-Year-Old Stakes proposed by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, to be run at Monmouth Park in 1884. Since the conditions were briefly stated in these columns they have been amended and are now supplemented by some conditions which will pave the way for a large entry. The Monmouth Park Association also annouuces that for the Lorillard Stakes for 1885, which in ordinary circumstances will close next August, Mr. Lorillard will increase the added money to $5,000, hut will limit the entry to the progeny of the stallions entered for the Two-Year-Old Stallion Stakes of 1884. This is a coudition somewhat at variance with all precedents in this or any other country, but, as Mr. Lorillard says: "It will in a measure compel breeders—especially those who breed for sale—to contribnte something to the support of racing." This can scarcely be said to have been the case up to the present time. It is expected that the full conditions of both stakes will be made public during the current week. It is to be hoped that the Two-Year-Old Stakes will fill well and that the Kentucky and Tennessee breeders will be well represented. Allnding to the Stake, the New York *Spirit* says: "Mr. Belmont will pnt in The Ill-Used and Kingfisher; General Harding has promised Billet; Mr. Lorillard will pnt in Mortemer and one or two others, and Mr. Withers, Mr. Kittson, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Swigert, Major Thomas and Mr. Megibben are also named as likely to come in.—*World*.

Trotting at Oakland.

Oakland Trotting Park, Saturday, March 10th. Trotting and Pacing, mile heats best 3 in 5 in harness. Inside stake of $25 each, $10 forfeit, $50 added. First horse 60 per cent, second 30, third ten per cent.

L. Shaner's ch g Slippery Dick	4	4	1	1
T. Kennedy's b m Belle W	1	2	2	3
J. Cochran's br g Chicago	2	1	3	2
C. Coward's ch g Long John	3	3	4	2

Time—2:33½, 2:39½, 2:32½, 2:31½, 2:34½.

A draft of trotting colts and fillies, two and three-year-olds, from Sunny Slope, will be offered at auction at the Bay District grounds on April 5th. These colts are the get of Sultan and Del Sur and will he shown in harness. This sale is an experiment on the part of Mr. Rose and will be bona fide in every reapect.

THE CHICAGO COLT STAKES.

Entrees to the Ashland Stake for 1883-4—An Imposing Array of Royal Youngsters.

No 1—The Ashland Trotting Stake, 1883; for colts and fillies (foals of 1880); to be trotted when three years old, during the Summer Trotting Meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1883; $100 entrance, of which $15 is forfeit, and must accompany the nomination; $15 payable on May 1, 1883; $20 on June 1, 1883; and the remaining $50 from those who start only at or before 8 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding that named for the race; the Chicago Driving Park to add $1,000.

1. James S. Seeber, Clinton, Iowa, b f Orphia by Almont Rattler—Orphan Lady, hy Mambrino Boy.
2. T. Anglin, Lexington, Ky., br c Wilkes Boy, by Geo. Wilkes—hy Mambrino Patchen.
3. Stephen Bull, Racine, Wis., br c Frank Sprague, by Gov. Sprague—hy Goldsmith's Abdallah.
4. H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky., b f Fugue, by King Rene—Fuga, by Geo. Wilkes.
5. C. Bradley, Milwaukee, Wis., br g Ozone, by Milo—Conntess, by Corrigan's Jackson.
6. Dr. S. Price, Lexington, Ky., b c Lexington Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes—hy American Clay.
7. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., h f Victoria Sprague, by Gov. Sprague—Victoria, by Dictator.
8. Doughty & Casselman, Chicago, gr f Silver Leaf, by Menelaus—Mary C, by Ladd's Ethan Allen.
9. J. C, Coe, Ravenna, Ill, b f Helen M, by Menelaus—by a son of Mambrino Chief.
10. Smith & Cluke, Lexington, Ky., b c Strathern, by Strathmore—by Jim Monroe.
11. S. T. Carnes, Memphis, Tenn., br c Strathlane, by Strathmore—Lady Carr, by American Clay.
12. M. Higbee, Canton, Ill., rn c Box Underwood, hy Dan Mace—hy Orwigs' Sir Henry.
13. J. C. M. Ferran & Co., Louisville, Ky., bk f Elvira, by Cuyler—Mary Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen.
14. Macey Bros., Versailles, Ky., ch c St. Leon, by Belmont—Mother Hubbard.
15. Nat Brum, La Harpe, Ill., br c Wildmont, by Egmont—Advance, by Administrator.
16. J. W. Mackey, San Francisco, Cal., b f, hy Sultan—by Volunteer.
17. J. W. Mackey, San Francisco, Cal., blk f Golden Gate, hy Sultan—by a son of thoroughbred Belmont.
18. W. L. Simmons, Lexington, Ky., h f Early Dawn, hy Geo. Wilkes—dam by Mambrino Star.
19. O. A. Hickok, San Francisco, Cal., hr f Ruby, hy Sultan—hy Hambletonian.
20. L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., ch g Don Carlos, by Del Sur—by the Moor.
21. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., h f Helen, hy Gen. Benton—Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
22. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., gr f Sallie Benton, by Gen. Benton—Sontag Mohawk, hy Mohawk Chief.
22. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., b f Hinda Rose, by Electioneer—Beautiful Bells, hy The Moor.
24. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., h f Flower Girl, hy Electioneer—May Flower, by St. Clair.
25. W. W. Bair, Winton Place, O., b c Barter, hy Harold—Bellmira, hy Tattler.

No. 2—Ashland Trotting Stake, 1884: for colts and fillies (foals of 1881); to he trotted when three years old, dnring the summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1884; $100 entrance, of which $10 is forfeit, and must accompany the nomination; $15 on Jannary 1, 1884, $25 on June 1, 1884, and the remaining $50 from those who start only at or before 8 o'clock p. m. of the day preceeding that named for the race; the Chicago Driving Park to add $2,500.

1. James S. Seeber, Clinton, Iowa, ch f Sadie Ewing, hy Almont Rattler—Lady Ellis, hy Vosburgh.
2. W. J. Lyle, Danville, Ky., br c Tip Bruce, by George Wilkes Jr.—hy Dunn's Kentucky Chief.
3. Andrew Wilson, Kingsville, Kan., b f Georgie K, hy Robert McGregor—hy St. Elmo.
4. H. G. Finker, Moorehead, Minn., h f Queen Medium, by Happy Medium—Evangeline, hy Almont.
5. Louis W. Hess, Ottawa, Ill., gr or br c Victor Sprague, by George Sprague—Sylvia, by Swigert.
6. H. M. Freas, Milledgeville, Ill., h c Prestige, by Onward—Venice, hy Cuyler.
7. Jas. H. Tennant, Pinole, Cal., hr c Alert, by Artherton—Pinola, by Pinole Patchen.
8. E. W. Ayres, Dnckins, Ky., h f Vashti, by King Rene—Effie, hy Regular.
9. Joseph Harker, New York City, h c Expectation, hy Gov. Sprague—Gazelle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
10. Joseph Harker, New York City, blk c Gov. Stanford, hy Gov. Sprague—May Queen, by Alexander's Norman.
11. Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., h f Maggie Cossack, hy Don Cossack—The McAtee Mare.
12. Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., b c Donald C, by Don Cossack—Lottie, by Bashaw's Drury.
13. Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., h c Tom Cossack, hy Don Cossack—Flora, by John Bell.
14. Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill., Almont Cossack, by Don Cossack—Surmise, by Almont.
15. C. F. Emery, Cleveland, Ohio, b c Monte Carlo, by Monaco—Bicara, by Harold.
16. James D. Carlisle, Nicholasville, Ky., h c Ward Macy, hy Strathmore—Lida Bassett's dam by Alcade.
17. H. H. Yates, Chicago, ch c Hard Hack, by Gen. Grant—Kate Hayard, by Kentucky Hazard.
18. H. C. Hoag, Mendon, Mich., h f Laura H, hy Lexington Chief Jr.—by Fisk's Mambrino Patchen Jr.
19. A. C. Dailey, Lebanon, Ind., ch c Hambrino Thorne, hy Hambrino—Mambrino Princess.
20. S. A. Tanner, Richmond, Va., b f Vernette, hy Manchester—Ella Madden.
21. Wm. Maurer, Lockport, Ill., b or hr f ———, by American Clay—Kate.
22. John & Geo. Weedman, Farmers City, Ill., b c Wm. B. Sprague, by Geo. Sprague—by Golddnst.
23. W. J. & W. H. Lewis, Woodlake, Ky., b f Nettelein, hy King Rene—Alma, by Almont.
24. H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky., br f Denorah, by Triton—Dhnldul, by Dictator.
25. H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky., b c Furor, by King Rene—Fuga, by Geo. Wilkes.
26. H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky., br c Oxalite, by King Rene—Oxygene, by Princeps.
27. Geo. Stengel, Newark, N. J., b c Oxzone, by Oxmoor—Truant, by Messenger Duroc.
28. G. D. Schenck, Peoria, Ill., b f Ophelia, by Durango—Emma S, hy Indian Chief.
29. A. M. Studer, Pecria, Ill., b c Laclede, by Happy Medium—Almira, by Almont.
30. H. D. McKinney, Janesville, Wis., h c McKinney's Thomas, by Scott's Thomas—Lady Holmes, by Geo. M. Patchen.
31. H. D. McKinney, Janesville, Wis., b c Phallamont, by Phallas—Maud Butler, by Almont.
32. W. W. Orr, St. Joseph, Mo., b f Courtney, by Chancy B—by Bashaw Jr.
33. C. T. Bradley, Milwankee, Wis., b f Nettie, by Milwaukee—Conntess, by Corrigan Jackson.
34. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., h c Bedford, by Strathmore—by Mambrino Patchen.
35. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., b c Roscoe, by Strathmore—by McConnell's Mambrino.
36. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., b f Viline, by Strathmore—by Mambrino Patchen.
37. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., h f Lakina, by Strathmore—by Hambletonian Horse.
38. C. B. Gilman, Lexington, Ky., h c Blackstone, by Young Jim—Laurette, by Leamington.
39. D. D. Pierson, Carrollton, Ill., hr c Parnell, by Ben Patchen—by son of Moscow.
40. Grape Vine Stock Farm, Dallas, Texas, b c A. G. Dewey, by Larry W—
41. Grape Vine Stock Farm, Dallas, Texas, b f Rosalie, hy Larry W—
42. Ira Emery, Racine, Wis., h f Miss Phallas, hy Phallas—by Bashaw Drury.
43. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., b c Garfield Sprague, by Gov. Sprague—Mollie Walker, by Capt. Walker.
44. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., rn c Edwin Sprague, by Gov. Sprague—a Canadian trotting mare.
45. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., ch c H. D. McKinney, by Gov. Sprague—Flaxey, by Blood's Black Hawk.
46. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., b f Rosa Sprague, by Sprsgue—Rosa Kenney, by Mamhrino Messenger.
47. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., br f Maud S T, Sprague—Belle Patchen, by Mamhrino Patchen.
48. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., b f Lady Phallas, by Phallas—Schnttler Maid, by Iowa Golddust.
49. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., b f Linda Sprague, hy Gov. Sprague—Mary Coleman, by Gray's Mamhrino Chief.
50. Doughty & Casselman, Chicago, b f Silver Leg, by Menelans—Mary C, by Ladd's Ethan Allen.
51. Smith & Clnke, Lexington, Ky., br g Happy Brook, by Happy Medium, by Williams' Mambrino.
52. Smith & Cluke, Lexington, Ky., b f Raquette, by Enfield—by John Innis.
53. Smith & Clnke, Lexington, Ky., h f Miss Sprague, by Gov. Sprague—Mndra, by Sentinel.
54. E. F. Billmyer, Cherry Valley, Ill., b f Mate, hy Frank Miller—by Pochahontas Boy.
55. W. R. Letcher, Richmond, Ky., gr f Alice Grey, by Signal—hy Alexander's Edwin Forrest.
56. W. R. Letcher, Richmond, Ky., b f Lizzie Tevis, by Harry Wilkes—by Kentucky Black Hawk.
57. W. R. Letcher, Richmond, Ky., b f Sallie L, hy Harry Wilkes—hy Indian Chief.
58. W. R. Letcher, Richmond, Ky., h c Tommie Wilkes, hy Harry Wilkes—by Alcalde.
59. W. R. Letcher, Richmond, Ky., h f May Wilkes, by Harry Wilkes—by Harris Denmark.
60. R. B. Terrell, Richmond, Ky., blk c Gambetta, by Geo. Wilkes—hy Gill's Vermont.
61. W. A. Sanborn, Sterling, Ill., b c Larchwood, hy Capoul—Mary Mason, by Ericson.
62. W. A. Sanhorn, Sterling, Ill., h c Cosher, hy Capoul—Lola, by Adminiatrator.
63. W. A. Sanborn, Sterling, Ill., ch c Superior, by Eghert—Mary by Woodford's Mambrino.
64. M. Highee, Canton, Ill., b c Tom Underwood, by Dan Mace—hy Orwig's Sir Henry.
65. C. L. Porter, Canton, Ill., ch c Isaac Sprague, by Geo. Sprague—by Allie West.
66. Joseph Lee, Canton, Ill., bk f Lady Piatt, hy George Sprague—a pacing mare.
67. Wm, Babcock & Sons., Canton, Ill., h f Fanny B, by Geo. Sprague—Fan, by Lance.
68. L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., ch f Red Hoodie, hy Del Sur—hy The Moor.
69. L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., h f Almeh, hy Sultan—Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.
70. Macey Bros., Versailles, Ky., h c O. F. C., by Onward—by Blackwood.
71. L. G. Delano, Chillicothe, O., hk g Reference, hy Referee—Modjeska, hy Enfield.
72. E. B. Likeman, Grand Rapids, Mich., h c Great Western, by Homer—Mollie, by Grey Norman.
73. R. West, Lexington, Ky., hk f Guinea, hy Eghert—by Alexander's Norman.
74. R. West, Lexington, Ky., h f Josie, hy Egbert—hy Almont.
75. Allen Bashford, Paris, Ky., h c Sonny Thomas, hy Geo. Wilkes—Puritina, by Almont.
76. Allen Bashford, Paris, Ky., h c Charley Offutt, hy Almont—Pearlee Leonard, by Am. Clay.
77. Allen Bashford, Paris, Ky., b f Clara Leigh, hy Almont—Madam Finch, by Gen. Lee.
78. J. W. Mackey, San Francisco, Cal., h f ———, by Sultan—Bell, hy Belmont.
79. D. L. Brown, La Belle, Mo., b or br f, Conseroe, hy Contractor—hy Ward's Flying Cloud.
80. W. L. Simmons, Lexington, Ky., blk c Boh Proctor, hy Geo. Wilkes—by Wohnrn.
81. B. J. Treacy, Lexington, Ky., rn g Freeland, hy Abdallah West—Alice White, by Walker's Denmark.
82. B. J. Treacy, Lexington, Ky., ch g Wilkin, hy Abdallah West—Rosa Wilkerson, by Humboldt.
83. B. J. Treacy, Lexington, Ky., ch c Prince Wilkie, hy Red Wilkes—by Brown Chief.
84. D. L. Moore, Burgin, Ky., hr c Sour Mash, hy Red Wilkes—hy Bonrbon Chief.
85. J. H. Caffee, Indianapolis, Ind., h f Hamhrino Starlight, by Hambrino—Pamela, by Hambletonian Star.
86. C. J. Ellis, Los Angeles, Cal., b c St. Patrick, hy Echo—a fast pacing mare.
87. R. P. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky., b c Counsellor, by Onward—Crop, by Pilot Jr.
88. R. P. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky., h f Olivette, hy Onward—Santa Clause, by Magic.
89. M. W. Hicks, Sacramento, Cal., h f Nettie M, by Prompter—by Flaxtail.
90. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., h c Alban, hy Gen. Benton—Lady Morgan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
91. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., Alta Belle, hy Electioneer—Beantiful Bells, by The Moor.
92. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., h c Doolittle, by Electioneer—Lady Dooley, by McCracken's Black Hawk.
93. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., h c Edos, by Gen. Benton—Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.
94. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield Cal., b f Morning Glory, by Electioneer—Marty, by Whipples' Hambletonian.
95. Jos. Cairn Simpson, San Francisco, Cal., hr c Antevolo, hy Electioneer—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

96. K. C. Smith, Harrodsburg, Ky., b c Crescent, by Red Wilkes—a Copperbottom mare.
97. G. Valensin, Hicksville, Cal., gr f Griselda, by A. W. Richmond—Towhead, by Echo.
98. G. Valensin, Hicksville, Cal., br c Arno, by Buccaneer—by Volscian.

No. 3—The Chicago Trotting Stake, 1883; for colts and fillies (foals of 1879); to be trotted when four years old, during the summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1883; $100 entrance, of which $15 is forfeit, and must accompany the nomination; $15 payable on May 1, 1883; $20 on June 1, 1883; and the remaining $50 from those who start only at or before 8 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add $1,000.

1. W. A. Ely, Elyria, O., hr f Cheat by Contractor—Black Maria, by Joe Manster.
2. C. F. Emery, Cleveland, O., br c Connaught, by Wedgewood—Consuela, by Harold.
3. Chas. McCalla, Columbus, Ind., ch f Jersey Lilly (formerly Lady Mc), by Hambletonian Downing—by Rolla Seymour.
4. John W. Igon, Urbana, O., b c Rex, by Orion—Belle, by J. C. Breckenridge.
5. Stephen Bull, Racine, Wis., b f Dainty, by Dictator—Vic, by Mambrino Chief.
6. Gus Eastin, Lexington, Ky., blk c Endymion, by Dictator—Annie Eastin, by Morgan Rattler.
7. W. M. Humphrey, New York, h g Marlet, by Electioneer—by Whipple's Hambletonian.
8. Grapevine Stock Farm, Dallas, Texas, b c Sirocco, by Jerome Eddy.
9. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., b f Mary Sprague, by Gov. Sprague—by Goldsmith's Abdallah.
10. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., b g J. Irving C, by John Waxey—by Roaring Ralph.
11. Doughty & Castleman, Chicago, gr g Silver King, by Romeo—Mary C, by Ladd's Ethan Allen.
12. John S. Clark, New Brunswick, N. J., b f Butterfly, by Young Jim—Tanzy, by Geo. Wilkes.
13. J. C. McFerran & Co., Louisville, Ky., h f Algath, by Cuyler—Haroldina, by Harold.
14. A. B. Rodeman, Rock Island, Ill., h c Van, by Richmont—Mary Logan, by Harry Logan.
15. J. W. Sweeney, Nashville, Tenn., blk f Sarah C, by Blackwood Jr.—by Idol.
16. W. L. Simmons, Lexington, Ky., b g Snooks, by Lumps—by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
17. O. A. Hickok, San Francisco, b f Eva, by Sultan—Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.
18. Geo. B. Hayes, Frankfort, Ky., b c Code, by Dictator—Crop, by Pilot Jr.
19. Geo. B. Hayes, Frankfort, Ky., blk f Soubrette, by Geo. Wilkes—Belle Thorne, by Hero of Thornedale.
20. James Longshore, Belton, Mo., gr g Billy Clinker, by Clinker—Belton Maid.
21. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., b c Benefit, by Gen. Benton—Lucetta, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
22. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., b f Bonita, by Electioneer—Mayfly, by St. Clair.
23. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., b f Wildflower, by Electioneer—Mayflower, by St. Clair.
24. W. H. Crawford, Lexington, Ky., ch f Mary Miller, by Westwood—by Alexander's Edwin Forrest.

No. 4—The Chicago Trotting Stake, 1884; for colts and fillies (foals of 1880); to be trotted when four years old, at the Summer Trotting Meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1884; $100 entrance, of which $10 is forfeit, and must accompany the nomination; $15 on January 1, 1884; $25 on June 1, 1884; and the remaining $50 from those who start only at or before 8 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding that named for the race; the Chicago Driving Park to add $2,500.

1. James S. Seeber, Clinton, Iowa, b f Orphia, by Almont Rattler—Orphan Lady, by Mambrino Boy.
2. H. C. Sands, Olney, Ill., h c Tribune, by Cuyler—Haroldina, by Harold.
3. Wm. A. Ely, Elyria, O., b c Epicure, by Princeps—Favorita, by Alexander's Abdallah.
4. J. Hayward Jr., St. Joseph, Mo., b f Topaz, by Almont Lightning—Ellen Lewis.
5. C. B. Wilson, Council Bluffs, Iowa, ch c Inspiration, by Wineman's Logan—Kitty Floyd, by Dury's Ethan Allen.
6. John McKee, Richmond, Ky., dn c Buckskin, by Harold—a fine road mare,
7. C. F. Emery, Cleveland, O., h c Hope So, by Hermes—Belle of Cayuga, by Hambletonian Prince.
8. T. Anghn, Lexington, Ky., br c Wilkes Boy, by George Wilkes—by Mambrino Patchen.
9. T. Anghn, Lexington, Ky., blk c Ellerslie Wilkes, by George Wilkes—by Mambrino Boy.
10. J. Q. A. Shelden, Manhattan, Kan., g g Jessie K, by Shelden's Young Messenger—Lacona, by Topgallant.
11. Stephen Bull, Racine, Wis., br c Frank Sprague, by Gov. Sprague—by Goldsmith's Abdallah.
12. W. J. Nelley, Ottowa, Ill., b f Queen Mary, by Byron—by Henry Clay.
13. A. L. McCrea Jr., Governeur, N. Y., ch c Ned McCrea, by Elial—by Jesse Smith's Old Grey Eagle.
14. H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky., h f Fugue, by King Rene—Fuga, by George Wilkes.
15. J. R. Pierson, Chillicothe, O., b f May Doble, by Doble—by Monarch.
16. C. F. Bradley, Milwaukee, Wis., br g Ozone, by Milo—Countess, by Corrigan Jackaon.
17. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., b c Spartan, by Strathmore—by Almont.
18. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., b c Stewart, by Strathmore—by Coaster.
18. Geo. H. Andress, Birmingham, O., ch c by Andress' Hambletonian—by Star Hamhletonian.
20. Dr. S. Price, Lexington, Ky., h c Lexington Wilkes, by George Wilkes—by American Clay.
21. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., b f Victoria Sprague, by Gov. Sprague—Victoria, by Dictator.
22. Crit. Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky., ch c Enterprise, by Red Wilkes—Lizzie Witherspoon, by Gough's Wagner.
23. Crit. Davis, Harrodaburg, Ky., b f Zadie, by Red Wilkes—Effie, by Alexander's Abdallah.
24. Smith & Clarke, Lexington, Ky., h c Strathern, by Strathmore—by Jim Monroe.
25. W. K. Letcher, Richmond, Ky., h c Bud Crooke, by Geo. Wilkes—by Brinker's Drennon.
26. S. T. Carnes, Memphis, Tenn., hr c Strathblane, by Strathmore—Lady Carr, by American Clay.
27. M. Highee, Canton, Ill., rn c Box Underwood, by Dan Mace—by Orwig's Sir Henry.
28. C. A. Babcock, Canton, Ill., b f Francisca, by George Sprague—Nellie B, by Balsora.
29. Wm. Babcock Jr., Canton, Ill., rn f Nellie Grant, by Gen. Grant—Jenny Lind, by Good Ike.
30. L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., hr f Neluska, by Sultan—Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot.
31. L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., ch g Don Carloa, by Del Sur—by The Moor.
32. L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., gr g Centre, by Sultan—Belle View Maid, by Peck's Idol.
33. John R. Graham, Quincy, Mass., b c Don Carlos, by Cuyler Clay—Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah.
34. John R. Graham, Quincy, Mass., ch f Ivy, by Mambrino Dudley—Myrtle, by King's Champion.
35. Nat. Brum, La Harpe, Ill., br c Wildmont, by Egmont—Advance, by Administrator.
36. L. G. Delano, Chillicothe, O., b f Kizzie K, by Ohio Knickerbocker—the dam of Eagle Plume.
37. W. O. Blaisdell, Macomb, Ill., h f Juniata C, by Geo. Sprague—Dash, by Trojan.
38. C. D. Dempsey, Springboro, Pa., b c John Splan, by Enchanter—Lady Spring (thoroughbred).
39. J. W. Mackey, San Francisco, Cal., b f by Sultan—by Volunteer.
40. J. W. Mackey, San Francisco, Cal., blk f Golden Gate, by Sultan—by a son of thoroughbred Belmont.
41. W. L. Simmons, Lexington, Ky., h f Early Dawn, by George Wilkes—by Mambrino Star.
42. W. L. Simmons, Lexington, Ky., b c Betterton, by George Wilkes—by Pearsail.
43. O. A. Hikok, San Francisco, Cal., hr f Ruby, by Sultan—by Hambletonian.
44. O. A. Hikok, San Francisco, Cal., b f Marguerite, by Sultan—by The Moor.
45. R. P. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky., ch f Attention, by Onward—Fughone, by Alexander's Abdallah.
46. R. P. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky., br f Extract, by Onward—Mercedes, by Belmont.
47. R. P. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky., h f Ceres, by Challenger—Griselda, by William Rysdyk.
48. J. M. Thornton, Eminence, Ky., b f Nellie Brooks, by Enterprise—by John Dillard.
49. W. B. Crabb, Eminence, Ky., b c Almont Messenger, by Almont Sentinel—by Vallandingham.
50. M. W. Hicks, Sacramento, Cal., b f Pride, by Buccaneer—by Flaxtail.
51. R. J. Kneebs, Sioux City, Iowa, b c Chatham, by Cuyler—Nora Lee, by Woodford Mambrino.
52. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., h c Alfred, by Gen. Benton—Alice, by Almont.
53. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., br f Arol, by Electioneer—Aurora, by John Nelson.
54. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., h f Helen, by Gen. Benton—Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
55. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., br f Hinda Rose, by Electioneer—Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
56. Palo Alto Stock Farm, Mayfield, Cal., b f Flower Girl, by Electioneer—May Flower, by St. Clair.
57. W. W. Bair, Winton Place, O., h c Barter, by Harold—Bellmira, by Tattler.
58. M. L. Hare, Indianapolis, Ind., b f Gemma, by Hambrino—Fashion, by Curtie' Hambletonian.
59. James Garland, Oakland, Cal., br f Regina, by Electioneer—by Elmo.

INCISORS OF SOME ANIMALS.—The incisors of the horse, once worn down or lost, are gone forever, but in many species a provision exists by which the wear and tear of mastication is compensated by the perpetual growth of certain members of the dental series. This very convenient arrangement exists in all the rodents, or gnawers, an order of which the beaver and the rat and the rabbit are familiar examples, and also in the elephant, walrus, wild boar, etc. The incisors of the rodents are the seat of this perpetual growth, and any one who will take the trouble to examine the skull of a rabbit will at once see how admirably they are adapted to the animal's wants. They are of curved shape and occupy sockets extending to the back part of both jaws, the upper pair describing a larger part of a smaller circle, and the lower ones a smaller part of a larger circle. Each tooth consists of a solid column of dentine, with a plate of enamel in its outer surface, and, consequently, diminishes in hardness from front to back. The constant wear produced by the continual collision of the opposing surfaces forms an oblique chisel-like surface, sloping from the hard enamel of the front to the softer dentine of the back part of the tooth. As these teeth are perpetually growing, they require constant exercise to keep their growth within bounds, and the rat and others of this most mischievous family might assign, as an excuse for their ravages, the necessity of finding constant employment for their teeth.

In grading up the small, long-horned native cattle, called Spanish cattle, I find it more desirable to use a grade Shorthorn bull to make the first cross, rather than a thoroughbred Shorthorn. I prefer, however, to use a thoroughbred Devon bull on Spanish cows, to break up the strong characteristics of the latter, and the half-breed Devon heifers to a thoroughbred Shorthorn bull. I find this latter method better than using two crosses of thoroughbred Shorthorn.—*Correspondence Live Stock Journal.*

Governor Stanford's model ranch at Vina is being rapidly developed. An elaborate system of irrigation has been introduced, and this spring 1,500 acres of new vines, making 2,500 acres all together, will be planted. There are 600 acres of alfalfa in fine growth, and other portions of the ranch are devoted to the proprietor's blooded stock.

Mr. C. M. Pearre, of Texas, has just purchased 3,000 improved French Merino ewes from Don Luis Dartigues, of San Juan Capistrano. The sheep are of the finest breed and in excellent condition.

It is announced that Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch intends to engage in the business of raising fine cattle on his ranch near Santa Cruz.

Eight eagles were killed in Tehama county last week. They have been very destructive to sheep in that section this winter.

N. CURRY & BROS., No. 113 SANSOME STREET.—This old established firm will supply sportsmen with every kind of cartridges. Paper and brass shells, etc. Guns and revolvers in any quantity. Winchester repeating rifles. They are agents for the glass balls manufactured by the California Glass Works.

WILL & FINCK—No. 769 Market street, have on hand the finest assortment of dog collars and chains; also sporting goods of every kind.

Mr. R. G. Head of Napa offers to the lovers of thoroughbred poultry 2,000 fowls of the leading varieties to select from. Read his advertisement.

Amended Game Law.

Section 1—Section six hundred and twenty-six of the Penal Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

626. Every person who, in the State of California, between the first day of March and the first day of October in each year, hunts, pursues, takes, kills, or destroys quail, partridges, or grouse, or rail, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who, in this State, between the first day of January and the first day of June in each year, hunts, pursues, takes, kills, or destroys doves is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who, between the first day of November in each year and the first day of July in the following year, hunts, pursues, takes, kills, or destroys any male deer or buck is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person in the State of California, who has in his possession any hides or skins of any deer, elk, antelope, or mountain sheep, killed between the first day of November and the first day of July, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall at any time in the State of California hunt, pursue, take, kill, or destroy any antelope, elk, mountain sheep, female deer, or doe, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall at any time hunt, pursue, take, kill, or destroy any spotted fawn is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall take, kill, or destroy any of the animals mentioned in this section at any time, unless the carcass of such animal is used or preserved by the person taking or slaying it, or is sold for food, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall buy, sell, offer, or expose for sale, transport, or have in his possession any deer from which evidence of sex has been removed, or any of the aforesaid game at a time when it is unlawful to kill the same, as provided by this and subsequent sections, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2—Section number six hundred and thirty-one of the Penal Code of California is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

631. Every person who shall at any time net, pound, weir, cage, or trap any quail, partridge, or grouse, and every person who shall sell, buy, transport, or give away, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession any quail, partridge, or grouse that have been snared, captured, or taken in by means of any net, pound, weir, cage, or trap, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Proof of possession of any quail, partridge, or grouse which shall not show evidence of having been taken by means other than a net, pound, weir, cage, or trap, shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this section, that the person in whose possession such quail, partridge, or grouse is found, took, killed, or destroyed the same by means of a net, pound, weir, cage, or trap.

Section 3—Section six hundred and thirty-two of the Penal Code of California is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

632. Every person who, in the State of California, at any time, takes or catches any trout, except with hook and line, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person or persons who shall, at any time, take, procure, or destroy any fish of any kind by means of explosives, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 4—Section six hundred and thirty-four of said Code is hereby amended as follows:

634. Every person who, between the thirty-first day of July and the first day of September of each year, takes or catches, buys, sells, or has in his possession any fresh salmon, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall set or draw, or assist in setting or drawing, any net or seine for the purpose of taking or catching salmon or shad in any of the public waters of this State, at any time between sunrise of each Saturday and twelve o'clock noon of the following Sunday, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall, for the purpose of catching salmon or shad in any of the navigable rivers, streams, or sloughs of this State, fish with or use any seine, or net, the meshes of which are, when drawn close together and measured longitudinally, less than seven and one-half inches in length, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5—Section six hundred and thirty-six of the Penal Code of California is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

636. Every person who shall set, use, or continue, or shall assist in setting, using, or continuing any pound, weir, set-net, trap, or any other fixed or permanent contrivance for catching fish in the waters of this State, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall cast, extend, or set any seine or net of any kind for the catching of fish in any river, stream, or slough of this State which shall extend more than one-third across the width of said river, stream, or slough, at the time and place of such fishing, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who, by seine or any other means, shall catch the young fish of any species, and who shall not return the same to the water immediately and alive, or who shall sell, or offer for sale any such fish, fresh or dried, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail of the county where the offense was committed for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. One-half of all moneys collected for fines for violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be paid to the informers and one-half to the District Attorney of the county in which the action is prosecuted; all other costs shall be charged against the county in which the action is prosecuted. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the United States Fish Commissioners or the Fish Commissioners of the State of California from taking such fish as they shall deem necessary for the purpose of artificial hatching, nor at any time. It shall not be lawful for any person to buy or sell, or offer or expose for sale within this State, any kind of trout (except brook trout) less than eight inches in length. Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 6—Section number six hundred and twenty-seven of the Penal Code of California is hereby repealed.

Section 7—Section number six hundred and twenty-eight of the Penal Code of California is hereby repealed.

Section 8—Section number six hundred and twenty-nine of the Penal Code of California is hereby repealed.

Section 9—This Act to take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

A 50-mile race has been arranged between Chas. J. Anderson and Jose Figure Figueroa, the champion long distance rider of the world, for $500 a side, the race to come off at Agricultural Park, Los Angeles, March 26th, each to ride ten horses. Mr. Figueroa will be supplied from the famous Machado stables, and Anderson will have the best horses that can be obtained. The race is certain to come off as the money—$1,000—has already been deposited with E. T. [illegible] the only proviso being a good day and good tra[illegible]

HERD AND SWINE.

Selecting Stock in Breeding for Beef.

The model which the thoughtful and wise breeder for beef sets before himself is a symmetrical animal of good size, vigorous constitution, excellent digestive and assimilating power, quiet disposition, early maturity; giving the largest attainable percentage of meat of a high quality, the offal and comparatively valueless parts being reduced to the smallest practicable percentage. He sees in his mind's eye—although he may fail to find his ideal in material form—an animal with long, broad, deep, well-rounded body; top and bottom lines nearly straight; the bony structure everywhere covered with a thick coating of firm, yet yielding flesh, protected by a soft skin of medium thickness, this carrying an abundant coat of soft, bright, waving hair; the carcass supported on short legs, the strength of the bones of which comes from firmness of texture rather than from great size; the head short, broad at the eyes—the fullness, mildness and beauty of which brings to his mind the phrase "ox-eyed Juno"—the muzzle fine; this head joined to a short neck, fine at throat but gradually swelling until it is lost in the broad, smooth shoulders. Whether this ideal of his fancy have long or short, thick or slender, or no borns, will depend upon his preference for this or that breed, and is a matter of minor importance. This animal he will think of as possessing perfect health and vigor; a quiet, yet reasonably active disposition; the best of appetites and digestion and a ready disposition to carry and accumulate flesh at any age, becoming well matured, at the latest, before it is three years old.

Bearing in mind the rule that great excellence in one point is usually accompanied by comparative weakness in some other, and that this ideal animal must needs be modified by its environment—by the climate, food and protection—the breeder will endeavor to select for his breeding stock animals which as nearly approach the ideal as the conditions of life under which he must place them make advisable. In a vigorous climate, subject to severe storms, hardiness—the ability to withstand cold, drouth, excess of rain or snow—must be counted the first requisite, even though it be secured at sacrifice of early maturity. When the pasturage is sparse activity is essential, even though the legs increase in length and muscle be developed rather than fat.

We define a breed as a collection of animals of common origin, possessing distinctive characteristics, which they uniformly transmit to their offspring.

It will be wise, then, to select animals which are well bred, the test and proof being that they not only possess the qualities and adaptation desired, but also inherit these from a line of ancestors possessing them.

Usually "like produces like," "the offspring resembles the parent," but experience abundantly establishes the law that not the immediate but some more remote ancestor may give character to the stock we rear. The best possible security, short of the actual test, that an animal will reproduce its characteristics in its offspring, is that these characteristics are known to have belonged to a long line of ancestors. Individual merit and adaption to our needs should be the first and most important points in our selection. Next, the character of the ancestors should be considered. As we go back each generation becomes less and less important. We need trouble ourselves very little in the endeavor to determine the character of any one of the 1,024 different animals in the tenth generation back, if we know that the bull or cow which we think of buying is good in itself—can see that its parents are equally good, and have credible testimony that their ancestors, for even three or four generations, were of like character.

I believe in the very great value of practical purity of blood. In this I find the best safeguard against disappointments in breeding. I have no sympathy with the egotism which claims that personal inspection of an animal is all that is needed in selecting for breeding purposes. But great harm has been done by sticklers for imaginary and unattainable absolute purity. The general farmer and many of the beef producers underestimate the value of good breeding, but this is partly because of the extravagant claims made by the "purists." A long pedigree, tracing back to famous, remote ancestors, has value if the good qualities which made those ancestors famous have descended to the present time; not otherwise. It is absurd to ask a breeder for beef to reject cattle, however excellent in themselves—however uniform in their good quality—because of an unfashionable cross a half-dozen generations back. It is one of the strongest claims to be made for the improved breeds that, by persistent use of males of these breeds, common or inferior stock may be, in a few generations, made equally valuable with the pure bred. The truth of this claim has been proven in thousands of cases. We do what we can to disprove it when we depreciate the value of animals or families because of supposed flaws in their pedigrees a half-century back; or, when we insist that not even a dozen or a score of crosses by pure-bred sires can so far remove the plebian stain from the original common cow as to permit her descendants to be worthy of record in the books into which we proudly copy the pedigrees of recently ennobled cattle families fortunate enough not to be American horn and bred. The wise breeder for beef will not undervalue pedigree, but he will test its value by the merit of the animals possessing it, rather than by its length or the fame of the animals at its commencement.—*From a paper by Prof. G. E. Morrow, read at the Washington Agricultural Convention, Jan.* 26.

Swine Cough.

An address delivered to the Swine Breeders' Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., by D. L. Thomas of Rushville, Ind.: This is the common ailment among swine, and the least understood by hog producers. Farmers and practical breeders are prone to class all swine diseases under the general term, cholera. When some of them hear their pigs coughing they say it is a sure forerunner of cholera. And if they use any remedy it is some patent nostrum called "cholera remedy." Cough is not a symptom of the so-called cholera. Sometimes it appears in connection with it, but is only incidental. A second class say it is caused by hogs laying in dust, about barns and sheds—that they inhale the dust. This may be the case to some extent. Occasionally it may cause coughing. A third class say cough is caused by lung worms. This may be true in a few cases only. I once had a fine litter of pigs that commenced coughing, and the coughing grew worse. I did not understand it. I happened to notice an article in a newspaper from a western farmer, who said that the cough is caused by lung-worms, and that turpentine would expel the worms. I accepted the theory, and proceeded to give them turpentine in slop as directed. Several days' treatment did no good. I put the one that coughed the worst in a pen, and increased the dose in milk for several days and the pig died. That is, the cough and my treatment killed it. The remedy was worse than the disease. A *post mortem* examination revealed the entire absence of lung-worms. The internal organs were too much inflamed and saturated with medicine to discover the trouble. This led me to enter upon a close investigation of the whole matter, to learn, if possible, the nature and the remedy; and, too, with the most gratifying results. In December, 1881, I examined the lungs and bronchial tubes of a pig that was slaughtered. It had coughed for three or four months at intervals, sometimes whooping. Otherwise the pig seemed all right and had a nice coat of hair. The lungs and tubes seemed perfectly healthy, not even the appearance of inflammation. But in a few places in the tubes were small collections of mucus, resembling the nasal discharge when a person has been working about a thrashing machine. This was the only thing unusual. Another shoat was slaughtered that had been coughing some for ten days. (These pigs had not slept in dust.) The lungs and pipes appeared to be in excellent condition—not even a sign of mucus secretion. But the nasal lining was inflamed. Evidently these cases failed to confirm either of the three prevailing theories, but rather proved them to be incorrect. From these circumstances, and careful study of the subject, I was fully convinced that, in a vast majority of cases, cough is the result of cold. Why can't a hog catch cold as easily as a human? Their vital organs are quite similar; likewise the system of circulation. Hence, both are subject to the same influences which produce similar results. Why did we not think of this long ago? When we hear people coughing, we conclude at once they have contracted cold. When we hear brutes cough we are puzzled to understand it. Allow me to mention some of the principal causes of swine cough, viz.: 1. Sudden changes in the atmosphere, chilly winds and cold rains are prolific causes. Improved hogs have finer suits of hair than formerly, hence less protection. 2. Change in sleeping places is another frequent cause. Hogs may contract cold by being changed from very poor to extra good beds. During the war, soldiers used to camping out returned on furloughs and were put in warm feather beds, and contracted the worst colds they had during their term of service. If swine sleep too warm, coughing is sure to follow. The extreme heat of midsummer often gives pigs severe colds, and hogs do not have the ranges they formerly had. Breeders and shippers are not unfrequently called upon by customer to explain why their pigs have a cough. Perhaps the former can truthfully say, there was no cough when the pig was shipped. Why, then, the cough? The pig had several chances to contract cold. The shipper put it in a box and hauled it in an open wagon to the express office; then it was put out on the sidewalk till train time, then hauled to the depot and exposed awhile; and at the other end of the line it gets similar treatment—is hauled home by the buyer in open vehicle and put in a new bed. Now if the weather was chilly or cold the pig could not help contracting cold. It was exposed, and had no chance to stir about and exercise. Think of the result if a man were put through such an ordeal with no overcoat or extra wraps. A horse blanket placed over the pig's crate makes a wonderful change. From severe exposure a pig may contract a violent cold, and the lining of the bronchial tubes and lungs become inflamed. Death may result in a few hours. That is pleuro-pneumonia. Having discovered the cause and nature of swine cough, it remains now for me to give a cure. In all ordinary cases the cough will disappear without treatment. Nature throws off the disease. In more obstinate cases hog powders often have proven efficacious, in my treatment, and also in that of other breeders who have tried them upon my recommendation. So I do not come before this association with a theory or a medicine once tried—do not jump at a conclusion. But I come with a remedy sufficiently tested, I think, to warrant me in recommending it to all hog raisers. From studying the uses of medicines and their effects, I evolved this formula and demonstrated its utility by experimenting with it. This is the formula: Pulverized licorice, one pound; elecampane, one pound; black antimony, three-quarters of a pound; sulphur, one-half pound; pulverized resin, one-quarter pound; copperas, one-quarter pound; asafœtida, one-quarter pound. For one pig one teaspoonful in slop twice a day. Pine tar in trough is also a valuable addition. After killing the fine pig mentioned above, by doctoring it for lung-worm, I tried this remedy on the remainder of the litter, and cured their cough in one week. And in no case where I have used it has it made a failure.

The Traveling Qualities of Herefords.

A dinner was given on Saturday, January 20th, to Mr. Price of Court House, Pembridge, the winner of the Elkington Challenge Cup. After ten years' competition this cup was finally won in 1882 with his Hereford steer, the best animal two successive years at the Birmingham cattle show. Among the communications laid before this representative assemblage of noted breeders was one from a breeder at Brisbane, in Queensland, who gave his experience of the qualities of Herefords. He writes: "Circumstances have placed me in a position for the last twenty-three weeks to observe the traveling qualities of Herefords, and compare them with Shorthorns over good and bad country, the contrast having deeply interested me. I had charge of 1,900 female cattle, the property of Mr. C. B. Fisher, from Noondoo, on the Balone, to the Flinders river, and among them were 300 to 400 head of Herefords. On the Marano, Hoganthula and Warrego, I passed over some very poor country; in places there was not the sign of a blade of grass. There I particularly noticed their grand propensities to forsick out a bit of tucker—dead leaves, bushes, nothing came amiss to them; while the Shorthorns stood under a tree, sulked, and kept up a continual bellow. On the Upper Marano and Hoganthula there was plenty of coarse feed. Here they again scored a point; they filled themselves well, while the Shorthorns, after the fiery edge was off, poked in all directions for titbits, or camped. In this stony country and rough ground they would travel and feed all day, showing no distress, while many of the Shorthorns were very foot-sore. On getting into the good country—the Barcoo Westlands, the Thompson, all the finest country I ever traveled a mob of cattle over—though all were thriving fast, they were a long way in advance, both in condition and appearance. They had their new silky coats on, while the Shorthorns were only scratching off the old in patches. For long journeys over good and bad country, they have no equal. In conclusion, I would suggest to breeders long distances from market to give them a trial, when they will find, on delivery at the sale yards, less wasted cattle and bigger averages. With such testimony ringing in our ears, coupled with the recent victory at Birmingham, we ought to feel proud of our Herefords. There is a great future in store for them and for the breeders, and this constitutes a silver lining to the cloud that has for so long overspread the agricultural horizon of the country."—*Agricultural Gazette, London, Eng.*

The Escutcheon, or Milk Mirror.

Escutcheon, or milk mirror, are names used to describe the up or outward-turned hair on, at sides of and above the udders of cows. Standing behind some cows one will notice a broad band of hair differing in appearance, perhaps in color, from that at either side, extending from the udder to the vulva; in other cows this band will be narrow or short. On closer examination it will be found that, on some cows, the hair on part of the thigh lies in a different direction from that surrounding this part, often ending in a little curl. Similar curls are sometimes found on the back of the udder. Many years ago Guenon, a French peasant, claimed to have discovered that there was a close connection between this upgrowing hair and the milk-giving capacity of cows—both in quantity and length of flow of milk. He carefully elaborated a system by which he judged cows, and gained reputation and a national grant of money for success in this work.

Guenon's system was a complicated one. It has been somewhat simplified, but is still formidable enough to the inexperienced, with its orders, classes, etc. In general terms it may be said the greater the extent of the up-turned or outward-growing hair the better the cow is believed to be. The broadness or height of the band above the udder is thought of less importance than the part on the udder and extending on the thighs.

A similar but smaller formation is found in front of the udder; and the escutcheon is also found on the bull, and much importance is attached to it here.

There is much difference of opinion as to the value of the escutcheon in determining dairy qualities. The natural impulse is to declare there is, and can be, no connection between it and milk giving. On the other hand, many experienced dairymen and cattle breeders have implicit faith in its value. Perhaps most take the view that it is simply one of many helps in deciding the value of a cow. The most plausible explanation given is that, like the milk veins, this peculiar turning of the hair is affected by the greater or less quantity of blood carried to the region of the udder.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

The *Inter-Ocean* gives the following account of a butter factory in Wisconsin: The milk upon arrival is examined with a good lactometer, for the purpose of knowing whether it has been tampered with or watered by the seller; then it is weighed and strained through a double cloth steamer and run into deep coolers eighteen inches by nine, and set into a large pool twenty by twenty, holding about 9,000 pounds of milk. The quantity of milk is allowed to stand until the cream gets a little sour, then the cream is taken off with a cone dipper and put into tin setters, and then they are set into a tank of warm water having a temperature of 100 degrees. The butter maker holds a thermometer in the cream with one hand and stirs it with the other until the cream is gradually raised to sixty-two degrees. Then he takes the setters out of the water, so the cream will not get too high a temperature. The barrel churn, made of solid oak, is thoroughly scalded out with boiling water, then rinsed out with cold spring water, to give the churn a good flavor. The cream is now emptied into the churn, filling it half full, the churn having a capacity of 400 gallons. The quantity of cream is now colored with butter coloring, at the rate of one spoonful to five gallons of cream. The churn is propelled one minute by an eight-horse-power engine; then stopped and the cover taken off for the purpose of letting a small quantity of "foul gas" escape. The cover is now fastened on perfectly tight, and the churn kept revolving for one hour, making forty revolutions a minute. The butter will generally come the size of shot in that length of agitation. To have perfect butter, it must come in the granulated form, so all the buttermilk can be thoroughly washed out of the butter with cold spring water. When the buttermilk is all taken out completely with brine, the butter is salted, three-quarters of an ounce to one pound of butter, then left to stand till next day, so the salt can work through it. The butter is again reworked till the brine runs perfectly clear, and all the streaks removed; then it is packed in fifty-six-pound tubs made of ash and a thin piece of white bandage spread on the top, then a little salt wet with water to make a brine, then the covers are fastened on tight and the tubs set into an "ice-house," having a temperature of forty degrees Fahr.

Mr. Wm. Niles of Los Angelea shipped last week a Holstein bull to D. C. Stewart of Forest Grove, Oregon, an Ayrshire bull to T. H. Tongue of Hillsboro, Oregon, four head of Jersey calves to this city, and a lot of high bred poultry to Honolulu.

The Apple Maggot.

Professor Comstock, in his report on insects, gives the following: "The codling moth is the most destructive enemy of the apple, and next in order comes the apple maggot. This is a small, white 'worm' without legs, that bores in all directions through the substance of the fruit. A number of these larvæ may infest the same apple, and honeycomb it until it is worthless. This maggot is native to America, and is frequently found upon various species of hawthorn; crab apples are also infested with it. This pest is more fastidious than the codling moth in its choice of food, and has been found only in a few varieties of the cultivated apple. It is much more apt to infest early than late apples. The larvæ or 'worms' leave the fruit when it falls, and enter the ground, where they change into the inactive or pupa state. The adult fly comes out in early summer, and is about one-fifth of an inch long, marked with black bands on its wings and a white spot on the middle of the body." Professor Comstock suggests as the remedy the destruction of all infested fruit promptly after it falls and before the maggots have time to enter the ground. It may be necessary where the pest is abundant to graft the trees with varieties less subject to attacks. Where this is the case it is well to leave a few trees to serve as props. The value of pigs in the orchard to pick up the fruit as it drops is seen in the light of the above facts. Associated with the apple maggot are two species of more slender maggots, called pomace flies, which, so far as observed, feed only on decaying apples. They are quite common about cider vats and pomace at cider mills, hence the name. They may be found in rotting apples in many orchards. They propagate rapidly and produce several generations in a single season. The larvæ of one kind, called the vine-loving pomace fly, eats out the inside of grapes, passing from one grape to another in the bunch. This is one of the most serious features of these flies. The remedy consists in preventing an undue increase of these insects in cider mills, wine vats and other places where decaying fruit is found, by keeping everything neat and clean. In the vineyards their inroads can probably only be prevented by inclosing the clusters of grapes in paper bags.

Messenger Duroc and Volunteer.

After many invitations from Messrs. Backman and Goldsmith, to visit their respective farms, your correspondent has been ahle to avail himself of the same, enjoying the many hospitalitics of the two places. I give a brief description of the same, for the benefit of the many readers of the *Spirit*, and the numerous friends each sire has.

I left Newburg, Feh. 15, on the 9:30 a. m. train, aud arrived at Goshen ahout 11, heing met in the village hy the charming hostess of Stouy Ford, Mr. Backman not having received my letter announcing my coming in time, and, after a sleigh-ride of four miles we reached Stouy Ford, there heing met hy the proprietor, with a hearty hand-shake, exclaiming: "There is none more welcome than the *Spirit* here, so we will try to make it pleasant for you as long as you will stay." After lunch we went out to the stahles to inspect the stock of which I will give a mention of the few most prominent ones.

The first I had pleasure of seeing was Messenger Duroc, heading the list, followed hy Kentucky Prince. Of him I will say that he has developed into a much grander horse, weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds more than he did when first purchased to share the honors of Stony Ford. Next, Lcland, a grand yonng horse; Meredith, also Mansfield, hy Duroc, from Green Mountain Maid, full hrother to Dame Trot, Prospcro, and Elaine; Walkill Prince, though not in service, hut own hrother to Wilkins Micawber.

Broodmares: I speak of Green Mountain Maid, in foal to Duroc; Alma, own sister to Dexter, in foal to Kentucky Prince; Lady Dexter, hy Duroc, stinted to Kentucky Prince; Hattie Hogan, dam of Hogarth, stinted to Kentucky Prince.

The young stock of which my limited space will allow mentioning is a hay filly, Helena, hy Meredith, owned hy President Mali, of the Breeders' Association, and entered in the Breeders' Stakes. She is a filly that anyone would he proud of, and if nothing happens to her I look for fast heats in that race, as I saw her move, without any urging, a very fast clip. Elite, hy Duroc, dam Green Mountain Maid, is a filly at the same age, can trot a much faster gait than either of her faster sisters or hrother, Dame Trot, Elaine, or Prospero could; also a full hrother of Hogarth, that was a very rapid mover. The total number of stock at Stony Farm is about 250, and I must say they are, all in all, ahout the finest lot I bave had the pleasure of seeing this season, as they are all healthy and the weanlings are of good size.

After spending the night with Mr. B., he drove me to the home of Volunteer, a distance of nine miles, hehind a pair of Duroc mares that never seemed to tire, and when I said good hy, receiving in return a hearty invitation to come again at any time, it was with a feeling of regret, for it was a day long to he remembered as one of the most pleasant your correspondent has spent. The first that I was anxious to inspect was my old friend Volunteer, and when stripped he came to greet us as proud as a young horse, much less the aged veteran he is for the twenty-nine years that he has passed rest verv lightly on his head. His great age is only shown hy the hollow hack, which for years past he has had, as his coat is as loose as a seven-year-old and his teeth are all sound. Next was Barrett, in fine condition, heing worked this winter on the snow, showing quarters very fast. Tracy, hy Volunteer, four years old, has shown quarters in thirty-nine seconds on the snow this winter. Walnut, hy Florida, who trotted so well last season, has heen castrated, having fully recovered so that he is getting some fast quarters, and I look for him to come home at the end of the season with a fast record in the teens. Powers, 2:21, has fully recovered his old form, and has trotted very fast in the snow. Mr. G. thinks of sending him and a number of promising youngsters to Kellogg's sale, one in particular that ought to be sought after, as his hreeding merits the same. He is called Nevins, hy Volunteer, 1st dam hy Wilson's Abdallah; 2d dam hy American Clay; 3d dam hy Alexander's Abdallah; 4th dam hy Taylor's Messenger. He stands 15.1 high, with plenty of hone and muscle, and not two years old until June 20 next. Unolala, 2:22¼, and Una, 2:27½; two miles, 4:54¼, are hoth in good condition, and they hoth show indications of lowering their records. Also Lady Bright, hy John Bright, an own hrother to Goldsmith's Abdallah, a filly that took my eye, as she looks a facsimilie to Goldsmith'e Maid. Mr. Goldsmith says she can trot a good deal faster than the Maid did at the same age.

Driver, 2:19½, and Alley, 2:19, are hoth in excellent condition, heing worked every day, and they have trotted very fast, as your correspondent can vouch for. I expressed a desire to see them hitched double, hut thought nothing more of it. After dinner was over, and James Goldsmith said he would give me a sleigh ride hefore he took me to the depot, it was with a feeling of pleasure when we went to the lane to see none other than Driver and Ally hitched to a light sleigh, for the first time together. I will say that there are hut few teams that can beat them, for, after jogging them ahout three miles, he gave them a fast mile without a break, in 2:25¼, as I held the watch over them myself. Each one seemed to try to beat the other. They will make a fast team for some one, for, if nothing happens them next season, it will take a good one to heat either of them in their class. —*N. Y. Spirit.*

Alfalfa for Sheep.—A Contra Costa granger makes the following statement of expense and profit: One acre of alfalfa will feed twelve sheep; twelve sheep will shear $36 worth of wool per year, will raise ten lambe which at four months old will hring $20, making a gross income of $56. From this deduct expense for taking care of sheep, $12; cutting and stacking two crops, $6; rent for land, $6; total, $24, balance beiug net profit per acre, $32.

They are evideutly well off for horses in the Pajaro Valley. The last issue of the Watsonville *Pajaronian* saya: Several more stallions arrived this week. Only about fifty here uow.

Trotting Action.

The type of trotting action especially pleasing to the amateur reiusman is a delusion. Wheu the horse steps high and lofty in front, with a majestic stateliness, that in horse parlauce is called "dwelling," and widens very greatly behind with a strong, bold, elevated hock-and-stifle actiou, the young horseman thinks he has secured an animal that combines all the elemeuts of a first-class performer in embryo. But the indications are directly to the contrary. Such horses make magnificent "lot trotters," but awkward and unsuccessful performers on the track. The causes of their signal failure can he very easily exulained. Trotting speed, like celerity at every other gait, is the mechanical result of muscular eeouomy. It is an approximation to a straight line. The straight line is the shortest distance between two points. All muscular action at variance with the straight lines, not absolutely uecessary to sustein the carcass, and to work the machinery so as to avoid interferance of the limhs and feet, therefore, is absolute waste, aud, in proportion to ite excess, retards the speed aud lesseus the staying capacity of the horse. The high knee-action in front, generally attended with a pausing habit just before the descent of the feet, is directly in opposition to the straight line, and the wide, straddling action behind at an angle of at least forty-five degrees at variance from the straight line.

The fast trotter may have either one of these forms of defective action, and etill have wonderful speed. Thus, Dexter had that high, lofty knee-action that aftewards distinguished the gallant gelding Judge Fullerton, and yet had incomparable speed. When Dexter eame down the stretch at full speed, his knees seemed to be working extremely high. But he economized thie hind stroke to a remarkable degree. He worked his hind limbs very close to his body.

Lady Thorne, on the contrary, had the opposite defect of movement. Her front action was so low that she was called the "daisy cutter." Before the front feet were fairly out of the way, her hind feet and limbs were often in contact with them, causing that painful, demoralizing interference called "speedy cutting." But her hind stroke wae so low to the ground, so even in its operation, and so long reaching in its sweep, that the defect of her frout actiou was largely counterbalanced. Aside from too high action in front and too wide hehind, there are other eerious defects that retard the speed of the trotting movement. For instance, the horse may be too much extended, in horse parlance. He may stride too far in front aud drag his hind legs too far behind him, so that the body is insufficieutly supported, and the strain of maintaining the carcass and of sustaining the speed is too great a tax upon the muscular system. The light-barreled, long muscled horse of great nerve power alone can show great speed and endurance under these adverse circumstances. Rarus is a case in point. No horse upon the turf had the peculiar, straightforward, long reachiug action of that splendid trotter. His body was slender and lengthy, his muscles of locomotion exceedingly long drawn out, and when at full speed hie body and limbs were extended nearer to a straight line than any horse that ever trotted a full mile in less time than 2:20.

When there are no defects of actiou to be overcome by mechanical contrivances, the questiou has often been raised by practical horsemen as to what is the most perfect trotting gait for all the purposes of speed, weight pulling and endurance combined. The answer has been adverse to the long sweeping gait for trotting, on heavy courses, or keeping up the pace for great distances, or pulliug great weight. The long strider is invariably an indifferent trotter on a muddy track. He requires a smooth, hard course, the former being almost as essential as the latter is a necessity.

While the short-gaited horse, on the contrary, cau draw weight and approximate more nearly to his greatest speed in the mud, yet his quick drum-beat revolutions call into requisition such a rapid repetition of his muscular action, that he becomes more tired ou a well-prepared course than the long strider. The medium gait, therefore, is the most desirable, because it avoids the exhaustive efforts of the long strider in the mud, or to the wagon, and is equally free from the wearying effect, when loug continued, of the rapid stroke of the short-gaited horse.

Maud S is a model of trottiug action. Her movement approximates to the medium gait. Her frout action is rather hold, but only high enough to keep out of the way of the stroke of her hind propellers. Like all pure, easy-gaited horses, her limbs are kept well under her body, so that there is no strain from over-extension. The faster she speeds the easier she seems to move, which is the best evidence possible that there is no straiu.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Goslin.—The goslin is the goose's yung child. They are mostly yeller all over, and az soft az a ball of worsted. Their foot is wove whole, and they kan swim az easy az a drop of kaster oil on water. They are born annually about the 15th of May, and never waz known tew die uatrally. If a man should tell me he had saw a goose die a natral and square deth, I wouldu't believe him under oath after that, not even if he swore he had lied about seeing a goose die. The goose are different in one respekt from the human family, who are sed tew grow weaker, but wizer; whereaz a goslin alwuz grows tuffer and more phoolish. I have seen a goose that they sed waz ninty-three years old last June, and he didn't look an hour older than one that wuz seventeen. The goslin waddles when he walks and paddles when he swime, hut never dives, like a duck, out of sight in the water, but only changes ends. The food of the goslin is rye, corn, oats and barley, sweet apples, hasty puddiug aud biled kabbage, cooked potatoze, raw meat and turnips, stale bred, kold hash and the buckwheat cakes that are left over. They ain't so partiklar az some pholks what they eat, and won't git mad and quit if they kan't have wet toast and lamb chops every morning for breakfast. If i was going to keep boarders i wouldn't want enny better feeders than an old she goose and twelve goslins. If i kouldn't suit them i should konklude i had mistaken mi kalling. Roast goslin iz good nourishment, if you kan git enuff ov it, but there ain't much waste meat on a goelin after yu have got rid ov thefr feathers aud dug them out inside. I hav alwas notissed when yu pas yure plate up for sum more baked goslin at a hotel the colored brother cums bakwith plate empty aud tells you: "Mister, the roast goslin iz no more."—*Josh Billings.*

Cy Mulkey is reputed as saying that Flying Cloud, the dam of Premium, ran a quarter in twenty-one seconde. If Cy expects to preserve any character for veracity he should revise that statement and get the speed of that mare within tho bounds of belief.

Sulphur mixed with salt will be found a useful condiment for sheep all the year around. We, however, would use less sulphur in the variable weather of winter. In summer they form a simple appetizer, an excellent vermifuge, and one of the best health-preseving agents we have.

Sheep Dipping.

As practice is better then theory an account of some extensive sheep dippings carried on at the end of last fall, on the Duke of Sutherland's reclamations, at Kinhrace, in the north of Scotland, will he the hest and most iustructive manner of giving the information.

The Duke of Sutherland has eome very extensive flocks, and has been so far in the habit of dipping the eheep, hoth in spring and autumn, with various sheep dips purchased for the purpose, in order to clear away the ticke and lice, and also eradicate scah. There is a large amount of waste grease on the estate, owing to the fact that the fat sheep intended for the English market are not seut to their destination as live stock, but are slaughtered on the spot; and the carcasses, after being dressed, are sent to the wholesale meat market. It occurred to Mr. Greig, the very active and intelligent ageut of the duke, that to buy a dip largely consisting of soap when so much waste fet and grease was on hand, was a very unecouomical proceeding; that the proper course would be, to make the uecessary soap on the spot, from the grease on hand, by saponifying it with caustic potash, and afterwards using the soap for dipping purposes, in conjuuctiou with carbolic acid or tar oils. This course was therefore adopted. In the first place, the soap was made with caustic potash, in batches of 120 pounds of couceutrated potash soap at a time, hy the use of the convenient twenty-pound cans of pure caustic potash put up for the purpose of soap making on a small scale hy the Greenbank Alkali Co., at St. Helens.

The process of saponification followed was the simple mixing process, without hoiling, described by me in your September number; that is to say, the twenty-pound can of pure caustic potash was dissolved in two gallons of water, and mixed with eighty pouuds of melted grease; the mixture then being covered up and allowed to saponify by standing for two or three days. Forty pounds of this couceutrated potash soap was then dissolved by boiiug in ten gallons of water, with half to three-quarters of genuine carbolic acid. This dip was then added to the dipping tank, in the proportiou of one gallon of dip to each ten gallons of water used.

The dipping tank was of simple construction, merely a wooden tank, about twelve feet long by four feet broad, by three feet deep. The sheep were driven into the pen, formed of hurdles, leading to the tank, and so arranged that they were delivered one at a time. Each sheep, on passing through the tank, was thoroughly well ducked over head three times; and as they followed, one after another, three sheep were in the tank at one time. On being released from the tauk, the sheep walked up an inclined plane, which allowed the drippings from the fleeces to run back into the dripping tank, which was replenishod from time to time with fresh additious of the dip and water, as required.

About 1,200 sheep were dipped in a day, and the total number operated upon was about 20,000 head. This dipping thoroughly destroys all ticks and lice, and the fleeces were prouounced by the shepherde to be in very fiue condition. Any sheep that was found to he affected with scab was reserved for further treatment, by thoroughly rubbing in the carbolic dip, without dilution with water. Some of the sheep were also rubbed with a mixture of thirty pounds of the potash soap, made as described, dissolved in six gallons of water, with three gallons of light pitch oil added. This mixture also answered well for the purpose.

The whole arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr. Trotter, the chief shepherd, and most effectively carried out. This being the autumn dip, no attempt was made at scouring the fleece. It is the intention, however, before sheariug, next summer, to thoroughly fleece-wash and cleanse the wool on the sheep, before shearing, with the potash soap made from the grease on the spot, aud after shearing to pass the sheep through the dipping tank containing the dipping mixture of soap and carholic acid. The cost of the soap and dip for these purposes will be very trifling, as it will be eutirely made from the waste obtained from the slaughtered sheep. The wool, therefore, when fleece-washed in this manner, will be considerably enhanced in valne, at a very small cost, so that there will he a decided gain on the operation.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Breeding up the Bronchos.

Born iu this State (California), and haviug grown up in the business of improviug the native cattle and horses of the conntry, my experience and observatious may interest eome of your mauy readers.

My first recollections were in the year 1856, when my father located himself on a ranch, and with the increase of ahout six cows that, in the years 1847 and 1848, crossed the little stretch of country from Illinois to California, under the yoke, began improving a band of wild cattle. He soou after got horses, and has coutinued in the business up to the preseut day.

The name broncho now has a wide range, aud includes nearly all the scrubby mongrels that are wild and vicious. In early days we had good bronchos, horses of iron, that could go 120 miles hetweeu sun and sun (12 hours), not on a prepared track, but over hills aud valleys and sandy deserts without roads. Those were bronchos that required but little improvement, unless to fit them for other purposes. The old Californians had, however, a custom of their own for improviug their stock of horses; it might seem extravagant, or even barbarous, at this date, still it was effectual.

The country was alive with horses; large *recogidos* were annually made, and the culls, regardlese of ownership, separated and driven from rauch to ranch, and accumulated till large bands were formed, which were driven to the coast, and rushed at full speed over a mighty precipice into the roaring waters below. Thus the ancient Californian improved his bronchos, and the finny tribes of the mighty Pacific were annually feasted on horseflesh.

The old brouchos weighed, as a rule, from 800 pounds to 1,000 pounds when reared on good feed, aud when bred to horses weighiug 1,500 pounds or more, the result was anythiug hut satisfactory.

Since the Americans became owners of ranches, aud hegan improving the broncho, they have been starved, and crossed aud re-crossed with grades upon grades almost ad infinitum. To-day we have a hreed of mongrels, some of which have considerable merit, but, as a breed, quite inferior to the old native stock. The characteristics of the geuuine broncho are stubborn, and his hlood is strong.

Breed mares under 900 pouuds to a well-hred horse of good form and dispositiou, and solid color, weighing from 1,150 to 1,200 pounds; theu all the fillies that take to the horse can be hred to a large horse of compact form, and those that take to the dams should be bred back to the same sire, or to a horso similar in blood and form; then proceed as hefore, and the results will be equal to the most sanguine expectations. Dame can be selected from mongrel bands that show or carry some good blood; hence, occasionally, some breeders report favorable results from breeding to large horses.—*Live Stock Journal.*

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, March 17, 1883.

WILD DUCKS.

The principal change which has been made in the game laws of this State by their recent revision by the Legislature is that which removes from the provisions of the law the wild ducks. Hereafter they may be shot all the year round without fear of law.

Sportsmen in other parts of the world will think this a very strange provision, and will infer that this class of wild game must be very abundant with us. The reason the ducks are no longer protected is that the farmers say they eat their grain and that they are a nuisance. It was due to the efforts of the farming community that the law was changed, making the open season for ducks perpetual.

Those who are fond of duck shooting—and there are hundreds among us—feel quite aggrieved at this change in the law. They contend that the ducks do very little harm indeed, and that their inroads, such as they are, in the grain fields, can be prevented by the use of lanterns, as done on the upper Sacramento with success; that wild duck shooting is the principal hunting that people in this city can indulge in, as the grounds are near by and accessible, and that the indiscriminate slaughter of ducks that will ensue will soon make the birds very scarce. Already the market reports quote wild ducks as "scarce, high, and in demand."

There is this to be considered, however: The laws of nature are somewhat stronger than the laws of the Legislature, and they are more apt to be enforced. The ducks fly away north when their instincts direct them, and do not return for many months. They are, during those months, out of the jurisdiction of the California laws, and their instincts unwittingly preserve them. Even now nearly all the ducks are gone but the canvasbacks. The only varieties which stay with us all summer and breed in the marshes are a few of the mallards, sprig and teal, and they keep in the quiet creeks and ponds out of the way of people. When the great flights of ducks come back from the north they come at a time when the law, as it was, admitted of their being shot, and they usually go before the close season begins.

So, after all, there is not so great a hardship worked as might be the case. The farmers would shoot them anyhow if they came on their land, since, while we have plenty of laws, we have no one to enforce them. At the time the birds are plentiful all the shooters indulge in the sport. The law, therefore, which leaves the ducks at the mercy of everybody all the year round practically makes little difference, as the birds are up around the North Pole somewhere the greater part of the time, and it is not probable anyone will try for that part of the world for some time to come.

The birds that do the most damage are the widgeon, and they are the first to come from the north. As soon as the rains begin they leave the marshes for the fields. They may be on the marshes in great numbers, but they fly to the fields as soon as the rains start the young grain. All shooters recognize this habit of the "baldies." The most harm that can result by the change in the law is in the killing of young mallards in July and August before they have learned to fly properly. Still, the number of teal, mallard and sprig that breed in our tule lands and marshes is very small compared with the number of birds that come from the north, and which the law will not affect.

THE COMING RACE MEETING.

It does not require an over due share of optimertical tendencies to warrant the prediction that that the coming race meeting of the Pacific Blood Horse Association is likely as good as has ever been held in California. The large number of nominations and entries in stakes and purses insure plenty of starters, and the character of the colts that have made a public appearance is of the highest class. Those which still rank as "maidens" are very well spoken of by those who have seen them exercise, and unless there should turn out to a great deal of the worst kind of luck between now and the time of running the meeting must be a thorough success.

There is not a failure in any case as every stake has filled, and generally with more than have been known previous to this.

The Pacific Cup shows thirteen, and as this is regarded as the grand event of the spring gathering, there is sure to be a great crowd of spectators on that. But every day shows such attractive features that there will be no lack, and the score of races on the card is as brilliant a programme as any one can desire, no matter how exacting. It is too early yet to record prophesies; in fact, we never thought very highly of the predictions of newspaper scribes. "The best tip" for those who like to bet is to base their judgment on what they can see for themselves, and only wager an amount they can afford to lose with equinimity.

The regular tipster is placed in a better position than he who has to point his lucubrations. "The point" can be changed in the case of every one of his patrons, and in this way he can make an absolutely correct vaticination, having every horse in the race to aid him.

Then he comes out in advertisements calling attention to his wonderful sagacity as shown by the past, and on that ground rears a flattering hope of what he will accomplish in the future.

When the horses are all trained on public grounds there is a better chance of estimating their relative capacity.

It would be a cheeky thing to haunt private tracks in order to know what was going on with the racing colts, and the cheek would not sustain him after the first exhibition, and, a majority of the trainers would not leave him long in doubt of the course they would take. This is only in relation to touts or those who were to make public that which was given to be secret.

There is an exciting interest attached to the watching of the gallops and fast runs of the racing colts which does not follow any other kind of outdoor sports. With the harness division the watch must be brought into play to give proper relish to witnessing the work. The more graceful pace of the fast gallop (for a large proportion of race horses are graceful when going at their nearly best rate) tends to the more general appreciation, and though from a business outlook there is more money in trotters, the aristocratic colts, born in the purple, bring a feeling, harmonizing better, more in accordance with the higher form.

Four full columns of the wide measure of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, occupied with the names of those which have a right to start in the twenty races is the best possible guarantee of the meeting being all that we claim, and the races of a class which no one with the least fondness for the sport can afford to miss. And many of them are worn by horses of national celebrity. Gano, admitted to be the peer of the East, the flying Palo Alto filly Satanella, Lucky B, Grismer, Lou Spencer, etc., among the three-year-olds with so many others of the same age though not so well known, but likely to be troublesome. The two-year-olds are, of course, yet to show their mettle, but if there is anything in blood and form they can be rated as the best lot ever reared in California. Among the thirty-two nominations in the California Stake are the Prince of Norfolk, a brother to the unfortunate Duchess, and probably of about the same stamp. Santa Anita has five representatives, a daughter of Mollie McCarthy, by Grinstead, two more of his get being named and the Rutherfords. The chestnut filly Callie Smart is appropriately named if the reports are correct, as it is said she is wonderfully smart and her lineage—by Norfolk from Mattie A endorses the estimate. Palo Alto has eight representatives with pedigrees that are of the best shade in the stud book. Rancho del Paso has nine, those which were purchased in Kentucky last summer, but if we stop to analyze the pedigrees this article will be far beyond the contemplated length. Before the meeting comes off, time will be taken to show what a quantity of the best blood there is now in California and this one stake will fully corroborate the statement. W. L. Pritchard has four in, C. Van Buren two, the six all of good pedigree, and J. K. Gries has one by Joe Daniels from Mary Wade.

Even in this short sketch it will not do to overlook some of those which are free to all ages. As has been stated the Pacific Cup is considered the great race of the meeting. The distance is the longest of any two and a quarter miles and the most is added. It is a handicap the allotment of weight to be announced on the first day of the meeting. It could scarcely be otherwise than a close contest if the "race was to rule," and yet there will be a necessity for concessions which will bring the thirteen engaged into a close neck at the finish. Joe Howell, Jim Douglas, Albert C, Fred Cellier, Precious, Fortress, Duke of Monday, Maria F, Wildidler, Inaugaration, May D, Frank Rhoads and Judge McKinstry are the ones to be brought together, and though there is always a share of good luck in fixing the apportionment so as to equalize the "man from Yakima" who may be the selection is both a good judge of the capacity of horses, and has luck enough at the game to make it nearly certain that it will be another grand success.

There is altogether too much in these four columns to treat in this off-hand way, and the plan will be to take up each day's races for future comments.

This will give an essay for each one of the five weeks from now until the twenty-first of the next month, and there is plenty of material on hand for the disquisitions.

OUTDOOR SPORTS IN WINTER.

Lovers of outdoor sports in California perhaps seldom stop to think what great advantages they enjoy in many respects over their friends in the East by reason of the great climatic differences of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The winter months there put a stop to all outdoor sports except those peculiarly adapted to cold weather and dependent on it, such as skating, sleighing and ice yachting. Here we cannot indulge in these, but we can indulge in all others and keep up to a certain extent the amusements we follow in summer. Baseball, cricket, bicycling, boating, sailing, rifle shooting and kindred sports can all be indulged in during the winter just as well as in summer. In fact some of them are more heartily enjoyed in the winter months. Our strong winds die out, the fogs are gone, and, while the days are short, the sun shines brightly and the weather induces activity and outdoor recreation.

For baseball and cricket the cool winter days are excellent. For rifle shooting the stillness of the atmosphere is advantageous. For boating the smoothness of the water owing to an absence of wind offers better facilities than in summer. For bicycling, riding and driving the absence of dust on the roads is a blessing. For yachting, handling light sails may be practiced, and, if one has plenty of time, winter sailing up the rivers on smooth waters where the summer mosquitoes are gone may be indulged in with pleasure. So with many other sports. There is no such thing here as a large hall where people try to do in winter what they amuse themselves with in summer.

Taken all together we ought to congratulate ourselves on our opportunities to indulge in outdoor sports. We are more fortunate than our neighbors, a fact we only appreciate when a chance for comparison is afforded. Reading in the dispatches of late of the cold weather and storms elsewhere, and experiencing here such a fine climate, ought to make all lovers of outdoor sports satisfied with their place of residence.

NEURALGIA.

We remember seeing a picture many years ago, that, at the time, gave the idea that the artist was possessed of a super-vivid imagination—something akin to that of Gustave Dore, and with a fondness for depicting the horrible that Dante could so forcibly portray with words. It represented the portrait of a man, and though the features were good there were such fearful distortions that not a lineament was left in repose, agony more than possibly could arise from physical suffering, the acme of mental anguish, induced by the prospect of an eternity of despair. Imps were torturing him in every conceivable manner, drilling into his skull with corrugated augers, running red-hot corkscrews into his eyes, tearing away masses of quivering flesh with saw-toothed pincers, and all this with a self-satisfied, mocking, fiendish air that gave the whole a still greater intensity of meaning. We have a better understanding now. The picture was to represent a man suffering from neuralgia, but as it was part of a scheme for advertising some sure-cure nostrum, the overdrawing was apparent. Last Saturday Mr. A. C. Dietz drove to the door, reminding us of a promise to see Professor Tapp subject a wild and vicious horse to his system of breaking. In the hurry no protection was used, though in a profuse perspiration, and the pagoda which he uses as a schoolroom had a chilly breeze coming through the portion allotted to spectators. We became quite interested in his manipulations, which proved he was a master of the art, and by and by will give an account of the methods and manner of handling. The horse was hot enough, though at

the end of two hours an overcoat and neck wrapper would have been a valuable adjunct to restore the abstracted caloric. Still we had not sense enough to wait for extra clothing. Mr. Dietz driving rapidly to the track in time to see Slippery Dick win the last three heats there was also time to become still more frigid. It was late when dinner was done, and an hour'e work in a cold room completed the job. Not long after going to bed the little imps began, confining the first attentions to twisting gimlets and corkscrews between the teeth. A bottle of St. Jacob's oil was brought from the barn, using it on a bowed tendon of Sir Thad. The test has not gone far enough to decide how successful the cure of suspensory will be, though the chances appear favorable, but the demons were not so easily conquered. There was some relief, however, and though confined to bed Sunday the pain was nothing like so severe. The sunshine came into the room, and with the shutters thrown wide open, and every turn or so calling on St. Jacob, the day was got through in tolerable comfort. The brigade was only getting ready for a more vigorous charge. Two hours after the sun had slipped behind Mt. Tamalpais they had all the weapons represented in the picture, and they were adepts at using them. In half an hour after commencing the fight there was a lump on the jaw as big as a lemon, and then on the same side of the face—the left—they had the eye trying to pop out of the socket. The left ear was the next point of attack, and the only weak place in their strategy was in making the whole fight on that side. But there was no discrimination, and from the top of the head to the quarters it came hot and hot. The warfare was kept up the whole of the night, daylight coming to the relief, and that suggested a remedy. Many a battle we fought on the banks of the Mississippi, and with an auxiliary in the shape of quinine came out victorious after a three-years' campaign. Pshaw! ague was feeble in comparison and fifteen grains were powerless. Again there was another grand row from dark until daylight, making three nights, when our folks insisted on sending for a physician. Dr. Bradway proved to be the better general, and though somewhat demoralized, we managed to get to the barns on Thursday. We have written this for a double purpose, one being to credit the artist with being as apt a delineator of neuralgia as Wyttenbach is of the form of a horse, and the other to account for absence from the office for the whole of the week.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Lieut. F. Kuhnle, the celebrated rifle shot being about to depart for Europe, announces an auction sale of his trotting stock, a well-bred and promising lot of colts. The sale will take place at Petalnma, on the 7th proximo and will be conducted by Messrs. Killip & Co. A reference to the catalogue in our advertising columns will disclose the breeding of the animals offered, and they are of the strains of which Sonoma county takes a just pride. Whippleton, the sire of most of these colts, is by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Lady Livingston by Gen. Taylor.

"The Turfmen's Directory" containing the names and addresses of all known breeders, owners, trainers and drivers of trotting horses in the United States, compiled by Secretary Vail of the National Association, a handy book of reference for horsemen and others, may be had by application to this office. Price, $2.

The State Agricultural Society having corrected the error in the propoaed trotting atake for two-year-olds, the revised announcement will be found in our advertising columns. With the $500 added this will be a valuable stake and from the indications it will fill with a strong showing of nominations.

The Famine in trotting rules that has prevailed on this Coast for some months is ended. We have received a supply and will fill all orders at regular rates, 25 cents in paper, 50 cents for the pocket edition.

Messrs. Payne and Pyle of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club have been busy for the past few days searching for violators of the game laws. They recently received information that certain parties were constructing a brush dam on the Pajaro river, so as to obstruct the passage of fish to and from the spawning grounds. They immediately left for the scene of the obstruction, intending to bring the parties to justice.

To-morrow The Boss Fishing Club will make a pleasure and fishing excursion to Raccoon Straits and a jolly time is anticipated. They will go in the yacht Restless escorted by the Annie Hart, so that they will not be dependent on either wind or tide.

On or about the 25th of this month there will be a pigeon match at the Oakland Trotting Park in which Mr. John Muller and Z. Taylor will shoot against W. Conn and N. Edwards. The conditions are 15 birds at 21 yards rise.

A match will take place to-day at Birds Point between Messrs. Havens, Woodworth, Gordon and Nagle. The conditions of the match are fifteen single birds, twenty-one yards rise, ground traps.

The California Wing Shooting Club will shoot at San Bruno to-morrow week, the 25th inst.

The Cosmopolitan Club will hold its first shoot of the season at San Bruno to-morrow.

BASE BALL.

Eastern League Clubs.

The following is the list of players in the Eastern League clubs as arranged for the season of 1883:

Boston club—The regular battery will be Whitney, pitcher, and Brown, catcher, with Buffington and Hackett as a change battery. On the bases there will be Morrell, Burdock and Sutton, with Wise at short-field and Hornung, Radford and one or other of the change battery players in the right field. This is not as strong a team as that of last year.

Buffalo club—This club's regular battery will be Derby and Rowe, with Galvin and Kennedy as their relief. Brouthers, Richardson and White will play on the bases, Force at short-field and O'Rourke, Foley and Schaeffer in the out-field. This team is stronger than that of last year, Derby being a very good pitcher.

Chicago club—The main battery will be Corcoran and Flint, with Goldsmith and Kelly as their reserve. On the bases Anson, Burne and Williamson will play, with Pfeffer at short-field and Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly in the out-field. The club has an extra player in young Stockwell. Base-running is the forte of this team.

Cleveland club—The regular battery will be McCormick and Bushong, with Bradley and Briody as a change and Daily as an extra pitcher. On the bases there will be Phillips, Dunlap and Muldoon, with Glasscock at short-field and York, Hotaling and Evans in the out-field. This is the strongest team Cleveland has ever placed in the field, and it will give the Chicago nine the greatest trouble to retain the championship.

Detroit club—Bennett and Weldman are the battery of this club, with Burns and Trott as a change. Powell, Quest and Farrell will play on the bases, Hauck at short-field and Wood, Hanlon and T. Mansell in the out-field. This is a weaker team than that of 1882. It has little chance of the championship.

New York club—This is the new League club, and its regular battery will be Ward and Ewing, with O'Neil and Clapp and Welsh and M. Dorgan as reserve batteries. The bases will be played by Connor, Troy and Hankinson, with Caskins as short-field and Gillespie, Humphries and Dorgan in the out-field. Humphries is also a change catcher. This is the strongest professional team New York has ever had. When Ewing is not catching he will play second base. The infield support will be specially strong, but it is the four catchers and three excellent pitchers, all differing in their method of delivery, that constitutes the strength of this club.

Philadelphia club—This is another new League club, and its regular battery will be Neagle and Gross, with Henderson and Coleman as change pitchers and Ringa as change catcher. It has another pitcher in Purcell. The base players will be Manning, Ferguson and Gaunt, with McClellan at short-field and Lewis, Roberts and Purcell in the out-field. This is entirely an experimental team. It bids fair to be the last in the pennant race.

Providence club—This club will not be as strong as last year. The regular battery will be Radbourne and Nana, with Richmond and Gilligan as one change and Smith and Robinson as another. On the bases there will be Start, Farrell and Denny, with Irwin at short-field and Carroll, Hines and Cassidy in the out-field.

The championship season begins May 1 and ends October 1. Before this the League clubs will have an exhibition campaign during April, when they will play with the American clubs. The New York Club team will take the field in April. Before this the players will practice at Prospect Park.

The McDonald Benefit.

The benefit tendered to James McDonald at the Recreation Grounds on Sunday was fairly attended. The grounds were in excellent condition, and the game closely contested. The team captained by the beneficiary, after having been whitewashed for four consecutive innings, managed to make seven runs in the fifth turn at the bat by dint of heavy batting. The fielding on both sides was good and the throwing decidedly above the average. The score is as follows:

DENNY NINE.

	TB.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Denny, 3 b	5	2	1	2	5	2
Lawton, a a and c f	5	1	0	1	1	3
Carroll, p	5	2	3	0	5	0
Sheridan, 1 b	5	1	1	12	1	0
Gagus, 2 b	4	0	0	2	1	1
Donahue, c f and s s	4	2	2	1	1	1
Creegan, c	4	1	1	7	1	1
Levy, l f	4	0	0	2	0	0
Brown, r f	4	0	1	0	0	0
Total	40	9	9	27	15	8

MCDONALD NINE.

	TB.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
McDonald, 3 b	4	1	0	1	1	2
Sweeney, p	4	0	0	2	8	0
Irwin, c	4	1	1	8	3	0
Boyle, 2 h	4	0	0	5	0	0
Lake, c f	4	1	0	1	0	0
Smith, a a	4	1	1	0	3	1
Rice, l f	4	1	0	0	0	0
Pope, r f	4	1	0	0	1	0
Fogarty, 1 b	4	1	1	1	10	2
Totals	36	7	3	27	16	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Denny nine	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	3—9
McDonald nine	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0—7

Earned runs—Sheridan. Three base hits—Irwin, Sheridan. Two base hits—Smith, Fogarty. Left on bases—McDonald'a, 0; Denny'a, 4. First on errors—McDonald'a, 5; Denny'a, 4. Struck out—McDonald'e, 2; Denny'e, 3. Double play—Irwin and McDonald. Bases on balls—McDonald'a, 0; Denny's, 5. Passed balls, Creegan, 1; Irwin, 1. Wild pitch—Sweeney. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Ed. Morria.

Baseball has taken a hold on the public fancy in the East, and many of those who believe in stimulating the efforts of those who play upon the diamond field have promised to give prizes for base running, long throwing, long hits and the like. Richard K. Fox of New York offers to the League club winning the most games during the coming season a handsome banner, valued by him at $500. He will also give a medal to the man who makes the highest batting average, one to the man making most runs and one to the man with the highest average. The amateur club winning the most games during the season will be presented with a gold ball, emblematic of the amateur championship.

A meeting of the California Baseball League was held on Tuesday evening at Verein Hall, for the purpose of entering into arrangements for the season's play. Five clubs were represented, as follows: Haverly B. B. C.—Harrie, Morrie, Pratt; Niantic—Mone, Sweeney, Finn; Reno—Hennessy, Corrigan, Cadogan; California—Piercy, McDonald, Crawford; Underwriters—Mullen, McElroy, Ellonore. A resolution was adopted which provided that a club connected with any other League shall not be eligible for admission. A committee on credentials was appointed, composed of one delegate from each League, and it reported favorably on the credentials presented. Considerable discussion ensued as to the number of clubs to be represented in the League, and on being submitted to a vote, it resulted in the rejection of the Reno Club. A committee was appointed, consisting of Morris, Piercy, Finn and Moran, to report on a schedule of games and to draft a set of rules. The following permanent officers were elected: J. J. Mone, President; H. Harris, Vice-President; W. L. Crawford, Secretary; August Pratt, Treasurer.

It is expected that definite arrangements will be made today, in connection with a series of games at the Oakland grounds. In all probability a League will be formed and a schedule of games adopted, in which at least three clubs will participate. The League will include the Howards, managed by Percy Jacobus, the Olympics, by Dave Rich, and a club not yet organized, which will be under the management of John Hammersmith.

Denny and Irwin leave for the East on Monday to join the Providence Club. Both made good records last season.

Blakiston, formerly of the Californias, has acquired quite a reputation as an infielder.

Cleveland Bays.

The Cleveland Bays were at one time recognized as a distinct breed of horses in England, and were highly prized as coach horses. Modern English writers, however, quite generally agree in treating the breed as extinct. The editor of the *Gazette* has within the past year made a special effort to get at the exact facts in regard to the present status of the so-called Cleveland Bay breed in England, which, so far as he can learn, is about as follows: But little attention has been paid to these horses for many years past as a breed in the country where they were once so popular, but there is still much stock remaining in that region possessing the old Cleveland Bay characteristics, and perhaps much of the blood that formerly belonged to this breed. We never see it mentioned, however, in the reports of English horse shows, and very seldom is its existence recognized by a reference to it in any of the English agricultural papers. The so-called Cleveland Bay of to-day is created, as was the breed, when it was considered a breed, by a mingling of the blood of the thoroughbred racehorse with that of the large bay mares of Yorkshire; and while we adhere to the opinion heretofore expressed in these columns, that, properly speaking, there is no longer any such breed in existence, yet we are free to admit that many most excellent horses, possessing much good blood, have been imported to this country as Cleveland Bays; and that the same course of breeding which originally formed the breed might speedily restore it from the material now remaining in that country, as well as in this, viz., the use of stout, strong and stylish thoroughbred sires upon large, active and stylish bay mares.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of February 5th, has the following, which will give some additional light upon the subject: "In reply to a question from a correspondent in the United States as to the present status of the Cleveland breed of horses in this country, we are of opinion that there is material enough left, especially in Yorkshire, to form the basis of a herd book and a very profitable breeders' industry. The railway locomotive drove the old Cleveland bay horse off the road, but the more modern type of Cleveland horse, or at all events Yorkshire-bred horse of the Cleveland stamp, with rather more of the thoroughbred stallion's influence apparent, are precisely the cattle that are to be seen in the use of railway companies for their lighter work, especially the newly-appointed omnibuses which have been started by the railway companies in London, for which the cheaper French horses hitherto used are neither strong enough nor fast enough. It is remarkable that the railway companies, which took the old Cleveland horse's occupation away, should be among the first to give it back again in a different form; but it is plain enough to any one who will give the necessary attention to the subject that the light van work and the new heavy omnibus work of the metropolis is bringing to London a lot of very superior and valuable horses from the northern breeding districts, which to all appearances have the old Cleveland blood for their basis, and which retain their speed and style from the judicious use of the blood of the thoroughbred stallion.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

The Ottowa Dog Show.

The following special prizes have been donated to the Ottowa bench show:

KK.—The Marquis of Lorne donates $25 for the best St. Bernard, dog or bitch, exhibited at the show.

OO.—The publishers of *Turf, Field and Farm* offer one year's subscription to the paper for the best clumber spaniel regardless of sex, that has never won a prize.

PP.—Messrs. Greener & Son, of Birmingham, England, have donated twelve copies of Greener's "Gun and its Development," value $90, one copy of which will be given with the second prize in classes, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

QQ.—The Marquis of Lorne donates $25 for the best colley, dog or bitch, exhibited at the show.

RR.—The Marquis of Lorne donates $25 for the best beagle, dog or bitch exhibited at the show.

SS.—Hon. E. Dewendy donates $25 for the best Newfoundland, dog or bitch, exhibited at the show.

DEEP PLOWING.—Messrs. George and Chas. Cadwalader, capitalists, who own a large tract of land about five miles south of Willowe, east of the railroad, have recently put in operation on their farm a plow that seems to do pretty good work. It plows about a foot deep. Some of this land is tinctured with alkali, but the deep plowing has developed the fact that the alkali does not extend much beyond the surface, first-class loamy soil being thrown up by the plow. It is the opinion of some that the alkali can be worked out of this land with the plow. At least it can be so mixed in with the good soil that it will not prove such an obstacle to the growth of vegetation upon it as it has heretofore proved to be.—*Willows Journal.*

The Oregon State Agricultural Society propose to fall a stallion-trotting stake, free to all Oregon, Wa[illegible] Montana and Idaho horses, except Dexter and Mil[illegible]um. It will be trotted on the last day of the fair, Sep[illegible]

THE GUN.

At San Bruno.

The largest gathering that has yet assembled at a pigeon shoot this season was present at San Bruno last Sunday on the occasion of a fifteen-bird match, thirty yards rise, $20 entrance, Hurlingham rules. During the week the match caused considerable discussiou as to the probable outcome, and iu consequence, speculation rau high. While the match was being contested the spectators manifested no small amouut of interest, and bets were freely laid ou the outcome of the shoot and ou individual scores. Unfortunately for clean scores not a breath of air stirred, so that the use of the second barrel was practically impossible owing to the fact that the smoke of the first rarely lifted in time to allow a good shot. Later in the day sufficient breeze sprang up to make the freeze-outs at least more interesting and accounted for somewhat better scores. The birds were an unusually fine lot though scarce, owing to a misunderstanding. The day's sport was opened by a gentleman under the assumed name of Slade who missed a swift tailer with his first and tumbling him with his second barrel; Robinson who followed missing a left quarter; Tucker taking a close flyer in excellent style and Roche missing an easy incomer. Burnett's first bird though hard hit succeeded in escaping, the others maintaining clean scores on the first round, with the exception of Weeks, whose tailer died out of bounds. The difficulty of sighting birds on the second barrel in consequence of the fog caused some of the lesser lights to be prematurely extinguished, and with the exception of Lambert the crack shots failed to preserve clean scores up to the thirteenth bird, when it was conceded that Lambert would take first money, Tucker second, Robinsou and Maskey dividing third money. Unfortunately for Lambert, however, he missed his fourteeuth bird, an easy left quarterer, and in the very next rouud allowed a tailer to get away, tbus making it a tie between Tucker and himself on thirteen birds. Following are the scores:

Slade	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 w
C. Robinson	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—12
S. A. Tucker	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—13
D. W. W. Roche	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 w
J. Sharp	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 w
H. Silsby	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 w
J. H. Burnett	0 0 0 0 w
J. A. Lambert	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—13
P. D. Weeks	0 1 1 0 0 0 w
P. D. Linville	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 w
F. Maskey	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 w
F. Taylor	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—12

Tucker and Lambert divided first and second money, Robiuson and Taylor shooting off ties of twelve at four birds for tbird mouey, which was won by Robiuson. A three-bird match, twenty one yards rise, plunge-traps, followed, which resulted in tbe annexed score:

Silsby	1 1 0—2
Linville	1 1 0—2
Burnett	1 1 0—2
Robinson	1 1 1—3
Hansen	1 1 1—3
Spencer	1 1 1—3
Golcher	1 1 1—3
Locan	1 0 0—1
Gillette	1 1 1—3
Roche	1 0 0—1
Rencotter	1 1 1—3
Pierson	1 0 —1
Knowles	0 —0
Maskey	1 1 1—3
Lambert	0 —0
Weeks	0 —0
Brodan	1 0 —1
Precht	1 0 —1

Ties on clean scores were shot off, Robinson and Hansen again tying and dividing first aud second money, Gillette taking third money.

Shooting at Birds Point.

Last Saturday at Birds Point a number of interesting matches were sbot, the first heing hetween Nick Williams and M. Hopkins, tweuty-five birds, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules. Excellent sbooting was done by the contestants at tbe long range, as the annexed score will show:

Hopkins	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—19
Williams	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—23

On the conclusiou of the above match, Al. Havens and Heushaw on the one side and Nick Williams and Tuttle on the other shot at twelve birds, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules, in which the score made was as follows:

Havens	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1— 6
Henshaw	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
Tuttle	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1— 9
Williams	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—11

Another match betweeu the same parties at three pairs of double birds was shot, which was won by Tuttle and Williams hy the following score:

Havens	1 1 0 0 1 1—4
Henshaw	1 0 1 0 0 0—2
Tuttle	1 0 1 0 1 0—3
Williams	1 0 1 1 0 0—3

The match between Crittenden Rohinson and Lamhert is the topic of couversation among shooting men. Robinson seems to be the favorite, aud cousiderable money is beiug staked upon him. The deposit ou the stakes will be iucreased to-morrow by putting up $200, or forfeit of the $50 already staked. The remainder will he forthcoming ou tbe day of the sboot, which is set down for the first Sunday in April. Tbe match will be sbot under Hurliugham rules at the San Bruno gronnds.

Al Joues did some good shooting at the race track Sunday. A match had been arranged betweeu him and Johnny Behan to shoot at five birds each, twenty-five yards rise, but Behan beiug abseut iu Tucson, Joues concluded to shoot the match alone. He first shot for Behan, makiug a clean score, and tben for himself, with the same result, making the match a tie.—*Tombstone (Arizona) Epitaph.*

The Sportsmen's club of Alameda has appointed a committee to wait upon Sheriff McCleverty with a view of obtaining tbe appoiutment of a member to act as Deputy Sheriff iu order that be may be empowered to arrest violators of the game laws. All shooting matches will be held at Oaklaud Trotting Park.

Sauta Ana is soou to have a regularly organized sportsmen's club. Nine persons have signed the roll. The club already have a monarch glass-ball trap, and the members practice shooting ou Saturday afteruoon near the railroad depot.

The Mouterey Trap and Gun Club have disbanded and donated the funds in the treasury, $15 95, to the city trustees for the benefit of the street fund.

THE RIFLE.

Handicap Match.

Last Sunday the handicap match between Lieut. H. J. Mangels and Chas. Sheurer came off at Shell Mound range. Mangels was to allow Sheurer four points in tweuty shots in the 200-yard target. The sky was cloudy but the light was very good and at the time of the shooting the wind was steady. The following are the scores:

Lieut. H. J. Mangels	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—39	
	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—41	
Total		80
Chas. Sheurer	4 4 3 4 0 4 3 4 5 0—31	
	4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 0 4—33	
Handicap		4
Total		68

As seen by the above Mangels was the winner of purse and match by twelve points. Wbeu this was finished auother string of teu shots was fired and Mangles again allowed Mr. Sheurer three points on the same rauge with these results:

Mangels	4 3 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4—42
Sheurer	3 5 3 4 4 2 3 4 4 5—37

The three points given Mr. S. made him 40 points against Mangels' 42.

Overmatched.

The Los Angeles Rifle team visited San Bernardino last Tuesday for the purpose of gettiug satisfaction for their defeat on the 22d ult., hut were again defeated. From the improved scores it is evident that both teams have been taking some healthful practice. The scores made were as follows:

LOS ANGELES SCORE.		SAN BERNARDINO SCORE.	
W. A. Fink	42	T. Carter	42
F. Holbrook	42	O. Carson	45
G. W. Williamson	42	G. Craig	38
R. W. Prideham	41	Dr. Dickey	39
B. Strauss	42	Geo. Miller	41
G. H. Wilson	37	E. H. Morse	39
R. Dowd	39	T. McFarlane	40
Chas. Vincent	39	B. Souther	45
J. Smith	42	N. M. Strong	41
J. Lockwood	40	G. Yager	42
Total	406	Total	413

C and G's Monthly Shoot.

March 11th, Companies C and G, First Inft. Reg., N. G. C., held their monthly shoot at Shell Mound Range. All day the sky was cloudy and dark but the light was good and the atmosphere clear. About noon a strong wiud sprang up from the West and blew steady the remainder of the day, obliging those who shot on the 500-yard target to set their windgauge over as far as it would go in order to offset the force of the wind. The attendance was small, far smaller than it should have been considering the number of members on the rolls of the companies. In all probability it will not be long before medals and badges will be offered to the best marksmeu of the several classes as au inducement for them to perfect themselves in the use of the rifle. Such a movement would have good results, as many of the boys would practice if there was a reward in the prospective who would not waste ammuuition for bare honors. The scores made were very good. The first class shot at 200 yards and 500 yards:

	200 YARDS.	500 YARDS.	Grand Total.
Cummings	4 4 4 3 4 5 5 4 5 4—43	5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4—47	90
Sime	4 5 5 5 3 4 4 4 4 4—42	5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4—44	86
Templeton	3 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4—41	5 3 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 4—44	85
Klein	4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—43	4 5 3 3 4 5 4 4 5 5—42	85

Tbe secoud class also shot ou the 200 and 500-yard targets:

	200 YARDS.	500 YARDS.	Grand Total.
Klose	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 3 4—41	4 5 3 5 5 3 5 5 5 3—43	84
Brown	4 5 3 4 4 4 5 5 2 5—41	5 3 5 3 2 2 4 4 2 3—33	74
Manning	4 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4—36	3 5 4 3 3 4 4 0 3 4—33	69
Sherman	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—40	5 4 4 0 0 4 0 2 3 4—26	66
Sumner	5 0 4 4 5 4 4 0 3 4—33	0 4 3 3 3 5 5 5 4 3—35	68
Thompson	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 0 4 4—34	3 4 0 4 3 5 3 3 0 4—29	63
Elder	2 2 4 4 4 3 2 2 3 0—26	0 4 3 2 4 2 0 0 0 0—15	41

Tbe recorded scores of the third class are made ou tbe 200-yard target though many practice on the longer rauge:

200 YARDS.			
Palmer	35	English	33
White	33	Davis	29
Ruddock	33		

The fourth class generally shoot over the 100-yard target but on this occasion they shot over the 200-yard range with this result:

Savage	32	Campbell	21

The shooting began early in the forenoon and after tbe practice scores were made the marksmen shot small matches among themselves till late in the afternoon.

ATHLETICS.

Contention vs. Toughnut.

At Tomhstone, Arizoua, last Saturday, the 9th inst., a wrestling match took place between two stalwart Cornish miuers, which is thus reported in the *Epitaph* of the 10th:

The wrestling match at Schieffelin hall last evening, betweu Wm. Johnsou, of the Ceutention miue, aud Peter Schumaker, of the Toughnut, for $100 a side and the gate mouey, was one of the most hotly contested matches that has ever takeu place on the Pacific Coast, if not in the United States, the time consumed being uearly five hours. The exhibition was opened by the selection of James Chatam as referee and Sam McLaren as stake-holder. Shortly after 8 o'clock the contestants appeared in the ring, and, after paying their respects to the large audience in attendance, took their seats and awaited the word to open battle. Johnson was ueatly and tastefully dressed in red pants, blue stockings and brown flannel shirt, while Schumaker was attired in blue pants, white stockings and blue shirt.

The referee announced that the first round would he side holds and the wrestlers came smilingly forward and soon were locked in a deadly embrace, which, however, was soon broken by the Toughnut champion, who threw Johnson heavily to the gronnd, hut as he struck on his side the referee decided that it was not a fall. In the next round Schumaker got in his work early, and in a very pretty and scientific mauer threw Johuson on his hack amidst the cheers of his friends aud backers aud the dismay of the Contention crowd, who were totally unprepared for such a result.

The uext round was in the catch-as-catch-can style, and from the start it was evideut that Johnson would have the best of it, as he showed by every look and movement that he was a thorough master of that particular branch of the business, while Schumaker was very cautious in all his movements and acted upon the defensive throughout. After some preliminary sparring for a hold, Johnson caught the Toughnut favorite around the waist and lifting him bodily threw him with tremendous force to the ground. Schumaker lay as if stuuued, and his attendants rushed to him, picked him up and carried him to his chair, where after a liberal allowance of whisky had been administered and a thorough rubbing down had been done, he came to, and when time was called for the third and final round they stepped into the riug as smiling and chipper as ever.

The third round was in the Græco-Roman style and was the most hotly contested round of the evening, and although Johnson showed his superiority over his antagonist he was unable to throw him on his back. Johnson threw him about tweuty times, hut Schumacker was too quick for him and landed on his kuees or breast every time, where he lay despite the almost superhuman efforts of Johnson to turn him. The friends of the wrestlers were quick to take advantage of any technicality and loud and freqnent were the cries of "foul" when either of the contestants overstepped the rules laid down. Referee Chatam endeavored to fulfill his part of tbe programme to the letter, aud, consideriug the awkward positions he was at times placed in, acquited himself very creditably and to the satisfaction of tbe majority of those present. After wrestling for over three hours it became evident that Johnson and Schnmaker were too evenly matched, and that no decision could be arrived at; the referee decided the match a draw.

Neither man was satisfied with the result, and another match is probable. A large amonnt of money was staked.

Harriman Last.

C. A. Harriman gave a pedestrian exhibition at Downieville on the evening of the 6th inst. iu which he undertook to run ten miles against five amateurs, who ran two miles each. A track 154 feet in length was constructed iu Armory Hall, and the run was witnessed by quite a gathering of spectators. When the flag fell at the finish Harriman was 308 feet behind. The following is the record of the amateurs:

Noonan, first mile	6:52	13:58
" second "	7:06	
Farley, first mile	9:00	15:00
" second "	6:00	
Brilliant, first mile	7:52	15:02
" second "	7:10	
Orear, first mile	7:10	14:30
" second "	7:20	
Calkins, first mile	7:30	14:30
" second "	7:00	
Grand total, 10 miles		1:13:00

The Olympic Athletic Club will hold a spriug meeting at the Oakland grounds on Decoration Day, for which a large number of entries are promised. Invitations will shortly be issned to the various amateur clubs in this city and vicinity with a view of insuring the complete success of the meeting. All the events will he open, and a special race between Masterson and Haley is uuder consideratiou. Medals will be offered for competition for first and second prizes in each event. It is the intentiou of the club to make the meeting a feature of the season, and au excellent programme is promised. Team contests will also be iucluded, as well a number of long distance bicycle races. The grounds are beiug placed in condition and when the work is complete the outer field as well as the running track will answer all the requirements of a first-class traiuiug and exhibition ground. The field has been plowed, preparatory to leveling, and the buucb grass thoroughly scraped. It is proposed, as soon as the work will have sufficiently progressed, to sow Australian rye seed throughout the space inclosed hy the running track, so that the gronnds will present a much handsomer appearance, aud at the same time he better adapted for base hall or cricket matches, in which the memhers have lately takeu considerable interest. The alterations iu the club rooms will be completed in about two weeks, wben a uumber of minor events will be arrauged.

It is worthy of note that much preliminary practice has been indulged in recently aud local athletes seem to be well disposed for an exciting season. Tbe number of clubs in this city should be a guarantee against any dearth of interesting contests. A few open meetings would do much to dispel the apathy which has for a long time pervaded athletics and bring about a very salutary change.

The interest which formerly characterized athletic eveuts has for some time past been allowed to wane, in consequence of the few interesting field meetings announced. Arrangements have recently been made to iufuse new life into the sport, and it may be safely counted npon that within the next two months athletic circles will be unusually active.

The tie between Brown and Slater in the running high jump at the receut meeting of the Meriou Cricket Club will be decided to-morrow at Oakland. They tied over five feet, three inches.

Tbe Occident Cricket Club contemplates giving an athletic meeting some time iu June. Such events as jumping and throwiug a cricket hall will probably be excluded.

A foot race at Galt between C. T. Gibhons of this city and Charles Stevens of Galt, distance 125 yards, was won by the latter, time given; 11½ secouds.

McIntyre is training at long distances, with a view of eutering when opportunity offers itself.

Haley and Masterson bave done much quiet work recently.

The Langshan.

There has been a dispute goiug ou for several years past iu regard to this fowl, some contending that it is a pure and distiuct breed; others declaring with equal positiveness, that it is only a variety of the Cochin, or other Eastern sort. But it seems to be nearly settled now that the Langshan is a distiuct hreed, and that it will soon be recognized as such in the "Standard of Excelleuce," and be admitted to all future exhibitions thus classed. Langshan chickens feather much earlier than those of all other large Eastern fowls, which renders them hardier, and easier to raise; broods can consequently come out more safely earlier in spring. This is a great advantage to the poulterer, because the early chickens briug twice to thrice the price of later oues, in the market.

An 800-pound elk was killed in Del Norte county one day last week.

THE KENNEL.

The Coming Dog Show.

San Francisco is to have another dog show, the third in the history of this State. The first show held here was in November, 1877, under the management of Messrs. Pond, Andoe and Locke, three theatrical managers, who came to this coast to run a musical festival. The superintendent of the show was a gentleman named Dawkins Appleby, whose experience in such matters was limited to a thorough knowledge of how to arrange and decorate a building. The judges were selected by the exhibitors and questions of friendship had greater weight in determining the choice than did a knowledge of the breed to be judged. As a natural consequence the show was pretty generally condemned and utterly failed of its object, for as the dogs awarded first prizes were not the best of their class in many cases, and in some instances did not actually belong to the class in which they took prizes, no impetus was given to correct breeding, and erroneous ideas were disseminated as to the requisite standard of certain breeds. Spectators were divided into two classes—those who knew and ridiculed the judges, and those who did not know, and therefore accepted the judges' decisions as correct, and consequently added to their ignorance of breeding a mass of false notions. Exhibitors whose dogs worthy of prizes were passed over for inferior animals naturally felt indignant and vowed that dog shows in general and this one in particular were frauds of the worst kind. To add to the general disgust at the show the managers humbugged the public and degraded the business in which they had engaged by advertising a huge rat-killing match, to take place on the last nights of the show. The police were seen and squared, a huge pit was built, rats were advertised for, dogs were matched and all preparations made. This was so direct an invitation to the rough and brutal element to attend the show that decent people stayed away disgusted. At the last moment the managers found that they could not procure rats enough and the match was abandoned. This disgusted the roughs and made all classes a unit in denouncing dog shows. Dog shows received an unmerited condemnation, dog fanciers were classed in the same low category as dog fighters, and no one profited by the show in any way except the three theatrical speculators who ran it, and the proprietor of a paper devoted to the competitive ruffianism of the lower orders and miscalled a sporting paper.

The second dog show was held here in 1881. It was gotten up by gentlemen who were not only lovers of the dog but also good judges of the different breeds. A kennel club was organized and composed of gentlemen worthy of public confidence. They intended to have a dog show if only a dozen dogs competed, and further made up their minds to have fair and intelligent judging. To that end they took upon themselves an unprofitable and unpleasant responsibility and selected all the judges at a club meeting. The names of the judges were given to the public before a single entry was accepted and every one who entered a dog did so well knowing who would have to pass on its merits. This was an honest and proper course to pursue, yet it gave offense to many people who cried that the show was to be run in the interest of a small club. A more groundless charge was never made of any set of gentlemen, for the club had unanimously agreed that no dogs owned by its members should be given prizes. Yet the charge had some effect and many owners of dogs held aloof, refusing to exhibit. They saw their mistake and regretted it before the judging was half over and ere the show closed fully fifty applications were made for permission to enter dogs. These requests were properly denied. There were some few soreheads who claimed that the judges had not shown proper discrimination but no one was heard to allege improper motives. To offset the few complaints heard dozens of gentlemen came forward to testify that their dogs had been awarded prizes by men they did not know and had never spoken to, the best possible proof that no favoritism was shown. There was some little soreness about the award "to the best dog of any class in the show," a prize that should never have been offered. In its place a prize for the most unique dog, or the most unguessable mongrel, might be substituted and give satisfaction, but in the other case the greyhound men who showed a fine class thought they should have had the award, and a similar idea seemed to strike the exhibitors in all the other classes. On the whole the show of 1881 may be classed as a canine success and certainly gave a great stimulus to the purchase and breeding of fine stock. It was enough of a success to inspire the kennel club with the idea of holding another show this year and already the initial steps have been taken to do the work. Clem Dixon has consented again to act as President, Sheriff A. J. Meany of Merced is to be the honorary secretary and a superintendent is yet to be selected. An office will soon be opened for the acceptance of entries and the transaction of all business and in the meantime the kennel editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be pleased to furnish all inquirers with such information about the show as it is in his power to give. The forming of classes and the value of prizes will depend, in a great measure, on the number of dogs entered. It is hoped that country breeders will freely exhibit their dogs. They need have no fear but that they will be as fairly treated as if residents of San Francisco. Any suspicion to the contrary is unjust. It is a suspicion that has often kept country coursing men from entering their dogs with the San Francisco clubs, yet at the last match of the Pacific Coast Coursing Club the dog that carried off first prize was a friendless animal from Sierra county that had not even the advantage of a known pedigree. If the dog fanciers of Oroville, Sacramento, San Jose, or any other part of the State exhibit better dogs than can be found in San Francisco, they will get the prizes and honors. The dogs will be judged on their merits. The gentlemen who have the affair in charge cannot and will not endure the reproach of favoritism, and will see that no cause of offense is given. Should anything happen that savors the least of unfairness the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will not hesitate to state the facts plainly, no matter who is hurt, but there is every reason to believe that this admonition is totally unnecessary.

A Canine Joker.

It is considered the correct thing to say that the lower animals, like savage man, have no sense of humor. That may be true of goats and hogs and such, but it is not true of dogs. Mr. Frank Gassaway, better known as Derrick Dodd, has a fine Irish setter, a half brother to Dr. Toland's celebrated dog Whiskey, who is an inveterate practical joker. Flash, as he is called, is allowed the freedom of his master's rooms. The other day Frank was entertaining some lady callers when to show Flash's skill he called out to him: "go fetch my slippers." Flash started off with alacrity and in a few moments returned from an inner room with a tiny satin slipper highly suggestive of opera bouffe and late suppers at Marchand's. Frank casually remarked that the thing had come in a prize package; the ladies tried to look as if they believed him while Flash exposed the knowledge of his sin by first going off into a corner and enjoying a hearty laugh and then crawling in a most contrite way to ask his master's forgiveness. Frank, who is a humorist himself, readily forgave the offense.

THE CALIFORNIA COURSING CLUB.—In another column will be found the advertisement of the California Coursing Club's open meeting, to take place at Merced on March 28th and 29th. The match is open to all dogs in the State with an entrance fee of $5, which sum goes with a sweepstake, and a handsome purse is also added from the funds of the club. This is a young club, but the members are all old coursing men and take a pride in doing things in good style. The club hope to be able to run off at least a thirty-two-dog stake. When this cup has been won three times by one nominator, it becomes his personal property. It was first run for at the fall meeting last year when it was won by J. F. Carroll with Monarch and Paul Jones. It is only competed for at the autumn meetings of the club when only the dogs of members are eligible to enter.

THE DOG SHOW.—A special meeting of the San Francisco Kennel Club was held in the Occidental Hotel last Wednesday. The following officers were elected: President, Clem Dixon; Vice-President, J. W. Shaeffer; Secretary, A. J. Meany of Merced; Treasurer, the Nevada Bank; Superintendent, John Stack; Business Manager, J. L. Levy. It was decided to hold a dog show in Union Hall, commencing on April 27th and closing May 2d. The propriety of holding a poultry show and an exhibition of sportmen's arms was discussed, but was not decided.

THE GOLD CUP.—The magnificent solid gold cup manufactured for the California Coursing Club is on exhibition at the jewelry store of Tucker & Co., on Kearney, corner of Geary. This is the most valuable trophy ever offered in America for competition between dogs. The cup is about ten inches high. The body is richly embossed and engraved and the foot and pedestal are richly ornamented with dead gold figures. On the body of the cup are engraved the figures of a brace of greyhounds in full chase after a hare.

YACHTING.

The New York *Spirit* says: The large fleet of cutters promised last season by some enthusiasts have not been built, and the only real bona fide cutter at present under construction is the 30-tonner that is being built by Messrs. George Lawley & Sons for Mr. Franklin Dexter, and to be called the Mednsa. There are exactly two more, called cutters by courtsey, but which in point of fact are simply keel sloops of about 3½ to 4 beams to their length. All others are in the minds of the builders. The boats of this season are to be schooners or small centerboard sloops with cabins.

The Annie will be the flag ship of the Pacific Yacht Club this season, as Vice-Commodore Phil Caduc will fly his flag from her mast head.

They seem to be building more catamarans in the East. So this type of sailing machines has not gone out of fashion as was predicted.

Some of our rich San Franciscans ought to build a regular English cutter here and try her with the centerboard boats.

The joiners are working on the cabin of Mr. Tevis' yacht. The rigging is being made and the sails have been ordered.

Commodore Macdonough of the Pacific Yacht Club has gone to Europe, and the Aggie will not be out this season.

The Stockton Yacht Club will soon adopt the same signal code as the S. F. Y. C. in all probability.

The Casco is still in winter quarters and no move has been made to put her in commission yet.

No move has yet been made by the clubs towards celebrating the opening of the season.

The great want in the yachting fleet is good men to take care of the yachts.

It is said work will soon go on again on Stone's forty-foot schooner.

The Eastern yacht fleet will be in commission next month.

The Thetis is being put in fine order in Oakland creek.

The Chispa will carry less ballast this season than last.

Farmer will launch his forty-foot schooner very soon.

A good many of the yachts in this bay are for sale.

Capt. White now owns the Fleur de Lis entirely.

FISH.

G. W. Delawder, Fish Commissioner of Maryland, has invented a spawning box. The model consists of a cylinder-shaped apparatus resembling two cheese boxes joined in the center. Over the top a coarse screen is drawn, and the bottom is covered by a fine gauze wire sieve. When used, the instrument is submerged anywhere in water; fine gravel is placed upon the coarse or top wire screen, where fish will deposit their eggs. The deposit, by the natural force of the water's action, is driven through the gravel to the lower sieve, where they are hatched. The contrivance has been frequently tried by Mr. Delawder and found to work admirably. Prof. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, will exhibit the model in London, England, at the coming International Fisheries Exhibition.

During the last week there has been very good tomcod fishing along the city front especially at the old Meiggs wharf. These fish congregate around the rotton piles and bite quite lively at about 8 o'clock in the morning.

Santa Rosa *Republican:* Certain parties living on Mark West Creek have built fish traps, contrary to law, on said stream, and as a consequence, salmon are not able to run up to the headwaters.

Small trout are being sent into town by hatcheries in Sonoma County, for the purpose of stocking private ponds along the Southern Pacific railroad.

Anglers say that catfish are abundant in the Sacramento river, and biting well. They are in fine condition now, and itching for the pan.

BICYCLING.

The San Francisco Club Takes a Run.

One of those well-attended early runs of the season was called for last Sunday by Captain London of the San Francisco Bicycle Club, in which eighteen wheels were represented. The run extended through the suburbs into adjoining counties along the Southern Pacific railroad. After impatiently waiting for the heavy fog which prevailed to disappear, a start was made from the corner of Fourteenth and Howard streets. The run to Sierra Point was, as it usually is in dry weather, rather dusty in some places. Shortly after leaving the point the riders were intercepted by an individual with an undue share of official bile, which he attempted to work off at the expense of the sportsmen by denying their right to move along the road to their proposed destination. His objections were promptly overruled by the cavalcade, which sped rapidly on its way. In passing San Bruno a round of cheers from the pigeon shooters there assembled was responded to with a wave of hats. After several stops on the road the party reached San Mateo. A light lunch was partaken of, and after wheeling in the vicinity, the bugle was sounded by Mr. Gibson for a remount. Belmont was passed and Redwood City reached at 1 o'clock. The early afternoon train was boarded by the cyclers, on the return trip, thus ending one of the most enjoyable runs which have taken place this year.

On Tuesday, the 27th, a twenty-five-mile road race from this city to Belmont will take place. As an inducement to insure its success, the Knights of Pythias will offer prizes to all of the participants. The event is something novel on this coast, and is to be limited to amateurs. Should it meet with the sanction of the racing board of the League of American Wheelmen, the entries will no doubt be sufficient to warrant a large start, in which case the contest will be interesting, particularly to the picnickers, as the finish is to be at the grounds.

Our wheelmen are becoming somewhat interested in the pleasures of their many admiring friends, and intend having some indoor amusement. A committee of five was appointed at the regular meeting of the San Francisco Bicycle Club, held on last Thursday evening. The undertaking is in good hands, and if it does not prove a social success none can be blamed but the members themselves.

TAGGING SHEEP.—The attention that sheep get when their products are high is thought by many to be labor thrown away when such products are low. This is wrong. The lower the price, the greater the necessity for placing a good article before the market. I have found tagging the sheep at this time of the year a paying operation. I tag all of them. Tags taken in February and March sell for more than half price. Taken after the sheep have been on grass, they won't sell for anything. Taken off now there will be quite an equal clip as if left on, as the sheep will do enough better to add that much to the weight of the wool. Two hands can make light work of it. My plan is to turn a box, or make a platform, about two and a half inches high, and large enough for a sheep to lie on. Lay the sheep on its back, and let one hand hold the hind legs, while the other shears where the manure would collect, and the bags of the ewes, and a little from the belly of the wethers. Ewes with lamb must be handled carefully; and all sheep ought to be. In a full-blood Merino flock I find it sometimes necessary to shear around the eyes of the ewes to enable them to see their lambs. Neglecting this tagging job often leads to serious results. Worms will get on to many of them before shearing time, and in large flocks I have known many lost.

Over one hundred orange trees arrived at Martinez Thursday from Los Angeles for the Cook ranch. They are fine specimens, being from eight to fourteen feet in height.

S. A. Tucker, who has been in this city for about two months, in the interest of an Eastern business house, will probably leave for the East Monday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMINGTON'S DOUBLE GUN.—Of all the different manufacturers in the market there is no better sporting arm than Remington's new model, breech-loading double gun. It has rebounding locks, pistol grip, extension rib patent fore-end, solid head strikers, and is choke-bore. It is claimed to be the cheapest and best gun yet produced, and we do not hesitate to recommend it to sportsmen. For prices, etc., see advertisement.

FASHION STABLES.—This favorite establishment offers every accommodation for the boarding of horses—large stalls, good ventilation, and a well-selected corps of grooms and attendants. The location, 221 Ellis street, is especially desirable for those who desire to reach the Park without driving over cables and car tracks.

McCUE'S CARRIAGE FACTORY—No. 1,317 and 1,319 Market, street, manufactures carriages, buggies, wagons and sulkies. Mr. McCue gives his personal attention to all orders and has established a high reputation for turning out good, reliable work.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "I cannot very well do without them. There is nothing to be compared with them."—*Rev. O. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind.* Price 25 cents a box.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS, ETC.—R. Stone, corner of Battery and Washington streets, imports and manufactures the above articles, and offers to the public a large stock of first-class goods at low prices.

Col. Anson Mills' woven cartridge belt for shot, shells or rifle cartridges is indorsed by sportsmen as being the most durable, pliable and comfortable in use.

THOROUGHBRED POULTRY.—The Big Hedge p[illegible] at San Mateo have for sale a few of all the choic[illegible] of poultry. Send for their price list.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $5 25@$6 50; medium grades, $5 50@$5 75; Shipping Superfine, $4 25@$5.

WHEAT—Market is inclined to be dull and inactive. The range is $2@$2 05 for good to choice quantities. Neither shippers nor millers are buying very extensively. There has not been so dull a time in this grain since the 20th of last month.

BARLEY—In this grain the market has a healthy and strong appearance. For No. 1 Feed, $1 40 is the general figure. Brewing of the best qualities is held at $1 47@$1 50. Recent sales No. 1 Feed, April, $1 38@$1 38¾; May, $1 38@$1 38¾.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 75@$1 80; Good, $1 85@$1 90; Choice,$1 90@$2 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Quotable at $1 75@$2 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $31 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $36@$37 ₱ ton; Shorts, $18@$19 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ₱ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $24@$25 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $16@$18; Wheat, $21 50@$21; Wild Oat, $18@$20; Mixed, $18@$19 ₱ ton.

STRAW—90@$1 per bale.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@16¾c; CaliforniaHams, 15@15½c for plain, 15½@16c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 15@15½c; California Smoked Bacon 14@14½c for heavy and medium, and 15@15½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides,14½@14¾c; Pork, $18@$18 50 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 60 for Prime Mess, $23@24 for Mess, $25@$25 50 for clear and $25@26 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13@13½c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 25c@40c for common and 75c@$1 60 ₱ box for good to choice; Lemons, $5@$6 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $1 75@$2 25 per box; Limes, $15@$13 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ₱ bunch; California Oranges, $1 15@$2 for common and $2 25@3 for good to choice ₱ box; Panama do, $27 50@30 per 100; Pineapples, $6@$3 ₱ doz. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ₱ bbl.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $20 ₱ ton; Carrots, 30c@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower,75c@$1 25 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 1½@2c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Dried Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 3½@4½c; for common and 6@7½ for sweet; Rhubarb, 9c per lb; Mushrooms 8@10c per lb; Green Peppers, 5c@6c per lb; Tomatoes, 5c@8c ₱ lb; Cucumbers, 1 66@$1 75 per doz.; Asparagus, 10@12½c ₱ lb.; Sprouts, 3c ₱ lb.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ₱ doz.; String Beans, 25c@30c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 55@65c; Early Rose, 60@70c; Tomales and Petaluma, $1@$1 10 ₱ ctl; Humboldt Red, $1 10@$1 15; Kidney and Peachblow, $1 10@$1 15 perctl; New, 3c@3½c per lb.

ONIONS—Range from $1 25 to $1 50 according to quality.

BEANS—Bayos $4 60@$5; Butter, $3@$3 25 for small and $3 40@$3 50 for large; Lima, $3 75@$4; Pea, $3 75@$4; Pink, $4 50@$5; Red, $4 50@$5; small White, $3 75@$4; large White. $3@$3 25 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 22½@23c; choice, 21@22c; fair to good, 18@20c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; firkin, old, 19@20c for choice; new, 22@23½c pickled roll, 20@21; Eastern 17@20c.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14@15c for choice; 11@13c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 21½@22½c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 22@23c; do Hens, 22@23c; do dressed, 24@25c; Roosters, $7@$7 50 for old and $9@$10 50 for young; Hens $7 50@$9; Broilers, $7 50@$8 60, according to size; Ducks, $12@$14 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2@$2 50 ₱ pair.

GAME—The Game Law going into effect on the 15th inst. several kinds will not be quoted. Mallard Ducks, $3 50@$4 50; Sprigs, $1 50@$2; Canvasback, $3 60@$4 50; Brandt, 60c@75c; Gray Geese $1 50@$2; White Geese, 50c@75c; Honkers, $2 50@$3; Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 60@75c for common; Teal, $1@$1 25; Widgeon, $1@$1 25.

WOOL—Fair inquiry. We quote fall: San Joaquin and Coast, 10@12c; San Joaquin and coast Lamb, good, 10@14c; Northern Fall, free, 15@18c; Northern Fall, defective, 11@14c; Northern Fall, Lamb, 15@17c; Free Mountain, 11@16c; Eastern Oregon, 16@22c; Valley Oregon, 22@28c. We quote spring California ₱ lb 14@20c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 18@18½c ₱ lb; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ₱ lb less. Dry Kip, 18@18½c; Dry Calf, 20c; Salted Steers, over 55 lbs, 11c ₱ lb; Steers over 55 lbs, 11c; Steers and Cows, medium, 9c@ 10c; light do, 9c; Salted Kip, 16 to 30 lbs. 11c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ₱ lb; Salted Veal, 12½c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings; 30@60c for short, 50c@$1 for medium, and $1@$1 50 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7¾@8c ₱ lb for rendered and 10@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

The Breeder and Sportsman is a Gentleman's Newspaper.

W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST,

CURES BIT LUGGINO, DRIVING ON ONE REIN, Tossing the head, drooling, imperfect and painful mastication, by dental manipulation. Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

N. B. Particular attention paid to colts, trotters and gents' drivers. Best of references if desired, having operated on **St. Julien, Overman, Romero** and other noted horses of this Coast.

The Breeder and Sportsman is a Gentleman's Newspaper.

BABY ELMO.

SIRED BY ELMO, DAM BY TOM HOOPER, WILL MAKE THE season of 1883 from March 1st to July 1st at the corner of 23d and Church streets, San Francisco.

Baby Elmo is a dark chestnut, with blaze face and left hind foot white. Coming six years old, 15¾ hands high and weighs about 1,100 pounds.

Terms, $20 for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next year free of charge. No responsibilities assumed for accidents. Apply to

GEORGE F. PRACY,
Twenty-third and Church streets, San Francisco.

LAST

Coursing Meeting

OF THE SEASON AT

Merced, March 28 and 29, 1883

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

CALIFORNIA COURSING CLUB

OPEN TO ALL DOGS IN THE STATE. ENRANCE FEE $5. Drawing of dogs takes place Saturday, March 24, at 539 California street. The club and friends will leave Market street ferry Tuesday, March 27, at 4 p. m. Ticket for round trip, $5. 10t3

DIETZ' AXLE OIL.

A PATENT COMPOUND OIL.

Dietz' Axle Oil

OUTWEARS ANY KNOWN AXLE OIL OR GREASE.

Dietz' Axle Oil

PREVENTS ALL FRICTION, HEATING OR WEARIN OF AXLES.

Dietz' Axle Oil.

INVALUABLE TO THE STABLE OR FARM AS AN OINTMENT.

Dietz' Axle Oil

WILL CURE CRACKED HEELS, GALLS, SORES, CONTRACTED HOOFS OR ANY SKIN DISEASE.

A. C. DIETZ & CO., Proprietors, 9 Front street, S. F.

STALLIONS.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Audes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton. etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland,
or 508 Montgomery street.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue, Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Morshead, City Front Stables, will be received, good care taken of them and forwarded to Oakland.

STALLIONS.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion

ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stables, Petaluma.

Alexander is by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20½) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Creiin, by a son of Brown's Bellfounder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander's get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22¼, Nellie Patchen 2:27¼, Eudora 2:34½, Inauguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to be one of the best three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any country. He won the stake for three-year-olds at the State fair, beating Belle Echo, Annie Laurie, Len Rose and others, winning the first, third and fifth heats and making a dead heat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:34½, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, beating Belle Echo and Len Rose; time, 2:28¾, 2:30¼, 2:33¾, 2:31¾. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, beating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33½, 2:32½. In 1881, as a four-year-old, Button mdaea record of 2:26¾ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, by Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and Marin District fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mares left at the City Front stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded. For further informatian apply to

T. T. UNKLESS, Petaluma.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars for the season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

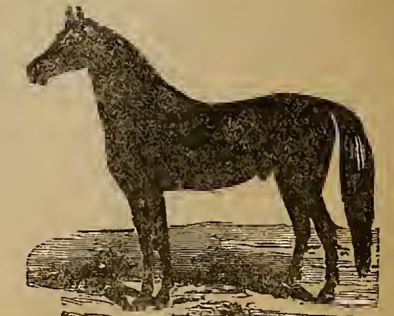
JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

TROTTING STALLION



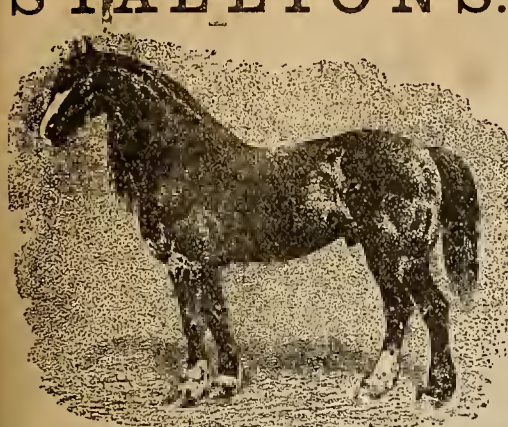
Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38¼; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59¼. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

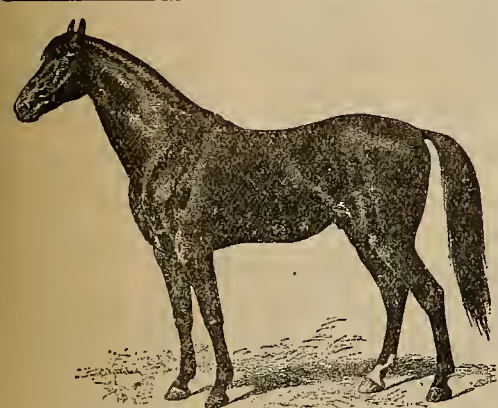
STALLIONS.

STALLIONS.



OWNERS OF STALLIONS, DESIRING TO PLACE THE MERITS of their stock horses before the breeding public should advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The fee from one mare will pay the cost of a reasonable advertisement.
Stallion bills printed in first-class style. Call at this office and see samples.

NO. 508 MONTGOMERY ST.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

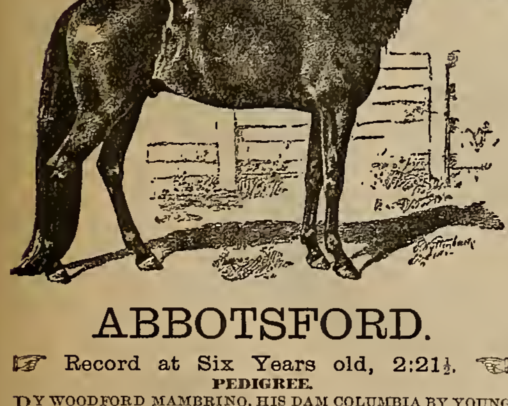
☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.

Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21½, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21½; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:20½; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27½, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19½. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

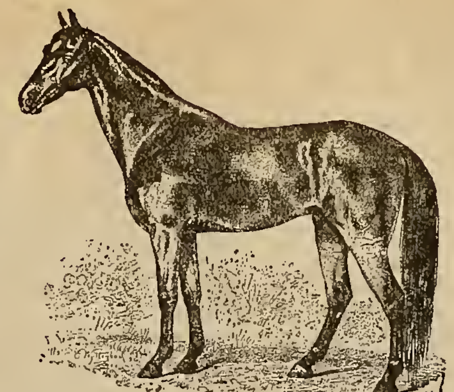
LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

STALLIONS.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION



BOB MASON

By Echo. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont. Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY mares, commencing February 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTION.

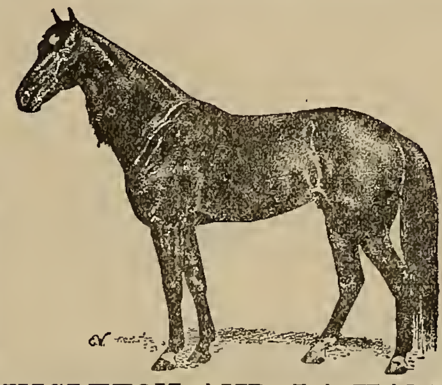
Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
Post office box 55, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

STEINWAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at the stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payable before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay; 15¾ hands high; long, flowing mane and tail; two white hind ankles; remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head, set on a stout neck; his shoulders are of the Hambletonian form—do not mount very high at the withers; has great length and capacious middle piece; plenty of bone and substance, and his gait is big and square.

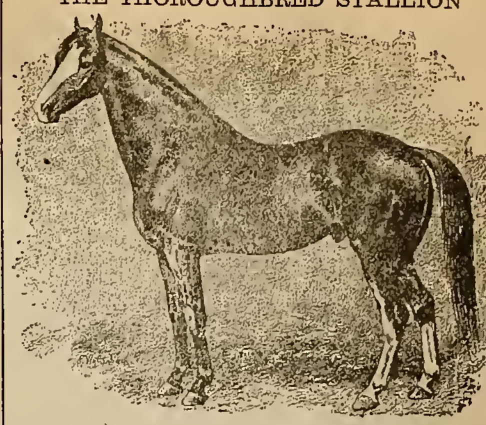
PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.
First dam Abbess by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.
Second dam by Marshal Ney, by imported Emancipation.
Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28¼, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Steinway, 2:25¾; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29; Solo, five years old, 2:28¼; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by Imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON,
Owners, Santa Clara

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Orovillo.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to

MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Race...

Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 Front St., San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

FULL LIST OF ENTRIES TO STAKES AND PURSES.

SPRING MEETING.

First Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 21.

No 1—California Stake; for two-year-olds; dasb of half a mile, to be run on the first day of the spring meeting; $50 eacb, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Sbannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Frou Fron.
17. C. Van Buren's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
21. W. L. Pritchard's cb f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's cb f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenmine.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's cb f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.
32. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 2—Hearst Stake; free for all; $25 eacb, $10 forfeit, $125 added, second to save stake; dasb of three-quarters of a mile.

1. Caleb Dorsey's b c Stanislans, three years, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
2. James Davis' b c Result, three years, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
3. Densdale & Howson's b b Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
4. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
5. E. J. Baldwin's s c Grismer, tbree years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
6. Theo. Winteis' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
7. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepbard.
8. John Mackey's s m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.

No. 3—Winters Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of a mile and a half; $100 each, $50 forfeit, $300 added, second to have $150, third to save stake.

1. Joseph Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's cb f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Coutts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Coutts' bl c Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcheson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters, ch c, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' cb c, by California—Fuss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winteis' cb f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Fron Fron.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tehama.
21. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
22. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Ada A.
25. J. B. Haggin's cb f, Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's cb f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 4—Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; a dash of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles.

1. Theo. Winteis' s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Moillo H, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dasb of five-eighths of a mile.

1. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar
2. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. L. Chase's b f Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' cb f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
6. Hill & Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
8. Palo Alto's cb f, by Monday—Abbie W.
9. Palo Alto's cb f, by Norfolk—Frou Fron.
10. John Mackey's b f Militia by Lever—Malta.
11. John Mackey's b f Lina, by King Alpbonso—Titania.
12. John Mackey's b f Faustina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.

No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maiden three-year-olds; dash of a mile and an eighth.

1. Caleb Dorsey's b c Stanislans, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
2. W. L. Pritchard's s c Ed Smitb, by Leinster—Tibbie Dunbar.
3. W. L. Pritchard's Bazaar Colt, by Bazaar—Minerva.
4. James Davis' b c Result, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
6. P. Carroll's f Alice, by Wheatley—by Cheathem.
7. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Katie Gift.
9. Joseph Cairn Simpson's Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.

No. 7—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; free for all; dash of a mile.

1. Densdale & Howson's b b Jim Donglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
4. J. B. Chase's b f Marion, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
5. J. B. Chase's cb f Laura, three years, by Sbannon—Folly.
6. Theo. Winters' b f Lon Spencer, three years, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
7. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
8. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, 4 years, by Wildidle—Miami.
9. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
10. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
11. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, three years, by Leveller—Frou Fron.
12. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.

No. 8—Selling race; purse $175, of whicb $25 to second borse; entrance free; dasb of one and an eigbtb miles; borses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weigbt; two lbs. allowed for each $100 nnder that valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three lbs. over entitled weigbt for each $100 above that valuation.

1. E. S. Paddock's b g Joe Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's b g Belshaw, five years, by Wildidle—by Hercules; $400.
3. W. L. Pritchard's cb g, five years, by Leinster—Vivian; $200.
4. G. W. Tiahern's s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk; $500.
5. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flusb; $600.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of whicb $25 to second borse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dasb of five-eighths of a mile.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
2. Hill & Gries' b c Bacbelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
3. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
4. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
5. Palo Alto's b c, by Monday—Plaything.
6. John Mackey's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.

No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second horse, third to save stake; dasb of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be annonnced Tbursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

1. W. L. Pritchard's ch c by Bazaar—Vivian.
2. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, by Monday—by Norfolk.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
4. Theo. Winters' b f Lon Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.

No. 11—Pacific Cup; handicap of $50 cach, $20 declaration, $500 added, second to receive $150, tbird to save stake; two and a quarter milcs; weigbts announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

1. Leo Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
3. J. & H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
4. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Donglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
7. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
8. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
9. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
10. Palo Alto's b m Precions, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
12. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
13. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of whicb $25 to second horse; entrance free; dasb of a mile and s half over six hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of whicb $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dasb of five-eighths of a mile.

1. J. & H. C. Judson's bl c, by Monday—Lady Clare.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
3. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
4. J. B. Chase's b f, Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marian.
6. Hill & Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Hill & Gries' b f Bacbelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
9. Palo Alto's ch f, by Monday—Abbie W.
10. Palo Alto's cb f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Monday—Plaything.
14. John Mackey's b f Faustina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.
15. John Mackey's b f Mariposa, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.

No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake; dasb of one and a quarter miles; weigbts to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tnesday, May 1, at 12 m.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Jndge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. J. and H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
3. Tbeo Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
4. Hill & Gries' b b Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
5. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by BonnieScotland—Eva Shephard.
6. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
7. G. W. Trabern's s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk.
8. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
9. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush; $600.
10. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.

No. 15—Selling race; Purse $175, of whicb $25 to second borse, entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; conditions same as No. 8.

1. E. S. Paddock's b g Joe Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's b g Belshaw, five years, by Wildidle—by Hercules; $400.
3. John Mackey's ch f Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush; $600.

No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declarstion, $200 added, second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; weigbts announced and declaration made same as No. 14.

1. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
3. Jos. Cairn Simpson's Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dasb of three quarters of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added second to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rntherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's cb f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's cb f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' cb c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Caille Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Sbannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Frou Fron.
17. C. Van Buren's b g Jou Jon, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's cb f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's br c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's cb f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Molloy—Glenmine.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's cb f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.
32. J. A. Cardinell's bl c John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dasb of one and three-quarters miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $150 to second, third to save stake.

1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's cb f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Coutts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Contts' br f Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcheson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Puss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winteis' cb f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's cb c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's cb f Satanella, by Leveller—Fron Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hnbbard—Tebama.
21. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
22. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Addie A.
25. J. B. Haggin's cb f Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's cb f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Sbannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's cb f Belle, by Leinster—Finsh.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. M. Murvy's s h Samuel Stevenson, five years, by Thad Stevens—by Rifleman.
3. W. L. Pritchard's b b Erank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
4. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, tbree years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
7. J. B. Cbase's b f Marian, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
8. J. B. Chase's cb f Laura, tbree years, by Shannon—Folly.
9. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four yeers, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
10. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
11. Hill & Gries' h h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
12. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepbard.
13. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
14. Palo Alto's b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's cb m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
16. John Mackey's b g Dnke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
17. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second borse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m. Hattie B, fouryears, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Starters in all races must be named at 8 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro-rata division.

THEO. WINTERS, President,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

C. M. CHASE, Assistant Secretary.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

CATALOGUE.

1—BILLY WILSON, dark brown stallion, three years old, by Whippleton; dam by Flow Boy, by Grey Pacific, from a Copperbottom mare; Grey Pacific by Ariel (thoroughbred).

2—NELLIE, bay filly, three years old, by Whippleton; dam Old Poll, a thoroughbred mare by a son of Boston.

3—JENNIE, chestnut filly, four years old, by Sam Patchen, son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr; dam Old Poll, as above.

4—JOHNNY, Chestnnt gelding, two years old, by Higgin's McClellan, son of Gen. McClellan; dam Old Poll, as above.

5—Black filly two years old, by Whippleton; dam by Commodore Manihrino by Mambrino Patchen. (No. 7.)

6—Black filly, yearling; full sister to No. 5.

7—LADY THORN, chestnut mare, six years old, by Commodore Mambrino; dam a fine mare bred in Oregon, sired by a fast trotting stallion that stood at Corvallis in 1868; her dam by Lnmmix. Lady Thorn is the dam of Nos. 5 and 6.

8—Black colt, two years old, by Whippleton; dam a Veto mare.

9—Black colt, yearling; full brother to No. 8.

10—MOLLIE K, bay mare, eight years old, by Belle Alta, son of Belmont; her dam the Lummix mare, dam of No. 7.

11—Bay gelding, two years old, by Whippleton; dam Mollie K (No. 10).

12—Bay filly, yearling, by Whippleton; dam Mollie K (No. 10).

All of this stock is snperior and is sold only on account of departure.

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BRACE OF THOROUGHbred setters, well broke, for sale. apply to
E. LEAVESLEY,
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CITO. CHESTNUT COLT, FOALED APRIL 5, 1882. By Joe Hooker, his dam Too Soon by Norfolk, grandam Lady Davis (dam of Dashaway) by Red Bill, son of Medoc, etc. This is a highly-formed colt, of good size and a hearty feeder. Belug nearly a brother in blood to Fred Collier (Lady Davis being the great Grandam of Fred, and his dam also being by Norfolk) and the Joe Hookers so far as tried all racehorses, this is a good chance to get a colt of great promise for a moderate sum. He has four white legs above knees and hocks, a white face and other white markings. Price $500 if applied for before the 20th of March. For further particnlars address this office.

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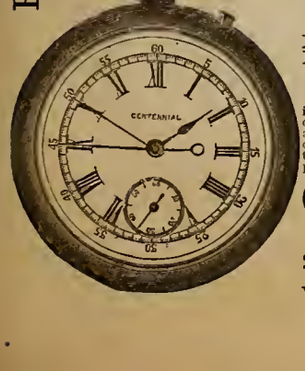

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
8:30 A M		9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:04 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:05 A M
10:40 A M		* 10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaio, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
* 3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to retnrn Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, H. R. JUDAH,
Superintendent. Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

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A. C. BASSETT, H. R. JUDAH,
Superintendent Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt,

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street at 9:30 A. M.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
* 3:00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East Emigrant	7:10 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and Via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	" " ‡Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Colfax via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	via Benicia	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" ‡Sundays only	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00——5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—6:00—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*7:00—*8:00—*9:00—*10:00—*1:00—*1:00—*4:00—*5:00—*6:00—*6:30.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00'—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*1:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32:—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:2.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—7:21—7:51—8:21—8:51—9:21—9:51—10:21—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—1:21—1:51—5:21—5:51—6:21—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA-*5:15—*5:45—6:15—7:10—8:10—9:10—10:10—11:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—5:10—6:10—7:15—9:15—10:15.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*7:47—*8:47—*9:00—*9:47—10:47—*1:17—*5:00—*5:47—*6:47—*7:17.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:15—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:15—3:45—1:15—4:15—5:15—5:15—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:45—*10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:15—9:45—10:15—1:45—2:15—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15

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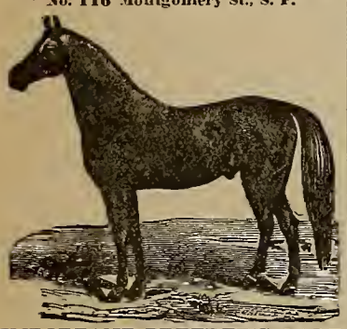

IMPORTANT BREEDER'S SALE

BY DIRECTION OF L. J. ROSE, ESQ., OF SAN Gabriel, Los Angeles county, we will offer at public sale at the

BAY DISTRICT TRACK

AT 11 P. M. ON

THURSDAY, APRIL 5TH.

Twelve head of fillies and geldings, two and three years old, sired by the well-known stallions

SULTAN AND DEL SUR.

The young horses to be offered are closely related in blood to the famous mares Sweetheart and Eva, and their style of going and breeding warrant the belief that they will develop into trotters. They are broken and will be driven to harness the day of sale, that buyers may have an opportunity of judging of their merits. Though handled but a few months, they can trot as fast as many road horses. Mr. Rose's instructions are positive and peremptory, as the expense of transportation makes this absolutely necessary.

The sale will be bona fide, without limit or reserve and will determine whether a market can be had in California for fine-bred colts or owners will be compelled to ship East.

The colts may be seen at the track on Tuesday, April 3d. Full pedigrees and description day of sale.

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Two-Year-Old Trotting Stake for 1883

for 1883

A TROTTING STAKE FOR COLTS AND FILLIES (foals of 1881), to be trotted at the California State fair of 1883; $50 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination, and the remaining $25 to be paid August 1, 1883; $500 to be added by the society.

Conditions.

The above stake to be mile heats, in harness, and to rules of National Trotting Association. Entrance money to be divided as follows: Fifty per cent of stakes to first colt, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third and 10 per cent to fourth. Five to fill.

The $500 added money to be divided as follows: One hundred dollars each to winners of money and $100 to the stallion whose get wins first money, if the stallion is owned in California. Entries close April 7, 1883, with the Secretary. A colt winning by a walk-over is entitled to all the stakes but none of the added money; a colt distancing the field is entitled to first money and all the stakes.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.
Sacramento, March 12, 1883.

P. S.—This is the same stake that was advertised to close, March 15, 1883, but was withdrawn on account of an error. The time for closing has been extended to April 7, 1883.

COACH DOGS.

THREE HANDSOMELY MARKED male pups for sale. Price $10 each.
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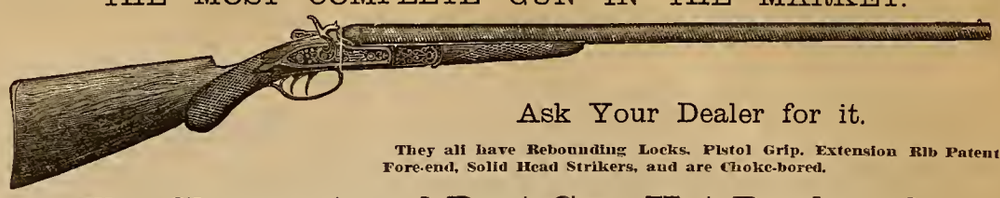

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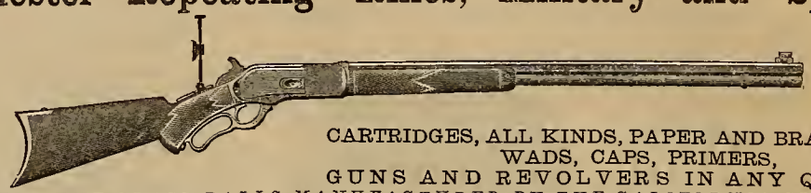

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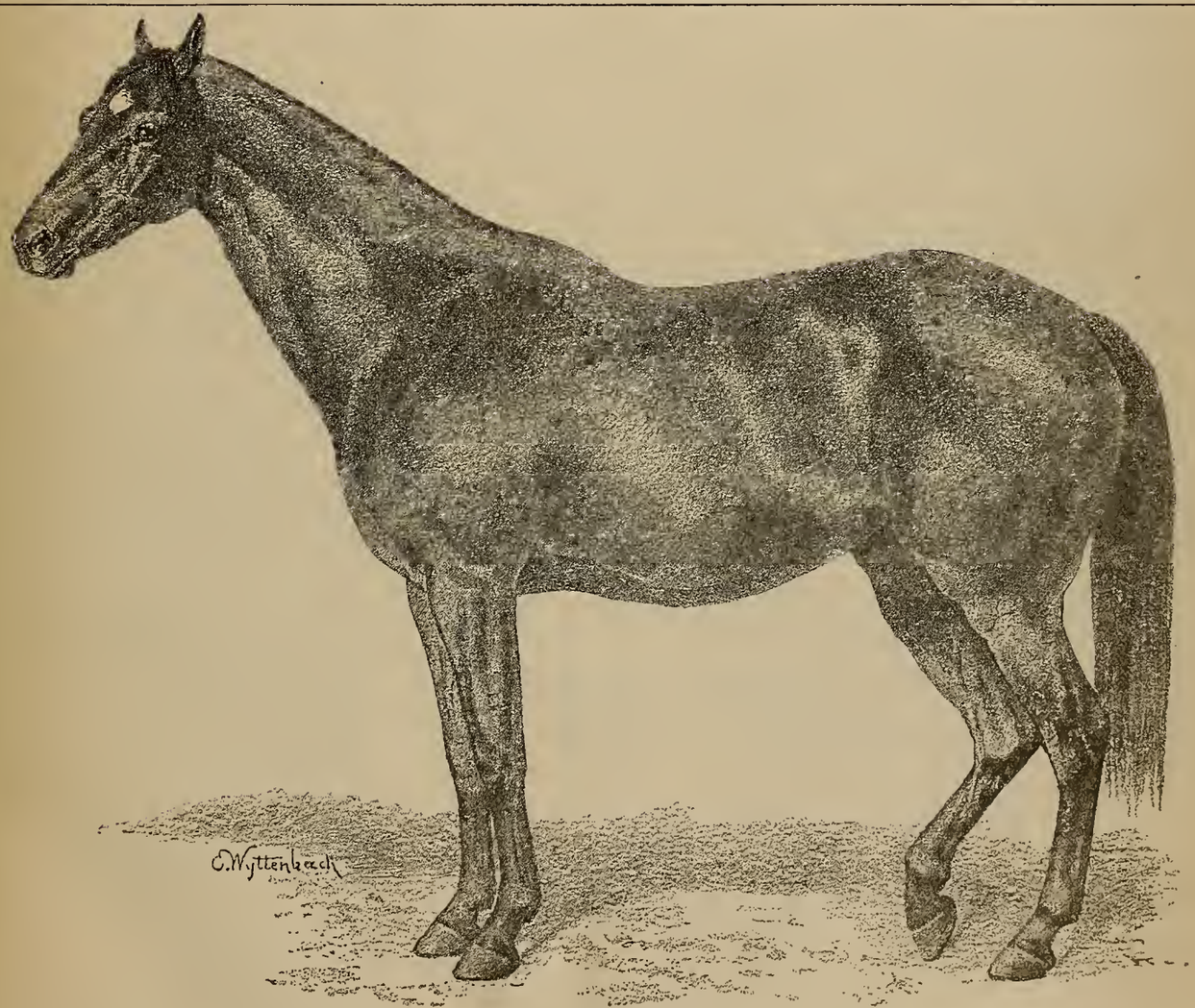
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 12.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARSA YEAR.



MARION, by Malcolm. Owned by Theo. Winters.

The 13th of May, 1871, was a beautiful day even for the "merry month." There was sunshine and a southwestern breeze driving back the cold current which had become refrigerated by passing over the surface of Lake Michigan, scarcely yet relieved of the ice that had coated it for so many months.

Ten miles to the west of the Court House in Chicago is what is called the Ridge. The elevation is some eighteen feet above the high-water mark, but in that section that is quite an altitude—sufficient to turn the water which fell on the eastern side into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; that on the west ran into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Ridge was crowned with big black and white oaks, and was conspicuous from a long distance on account of the tree-clad summit. On either side was the green prairie, and at the highest point of elevation was a huge barn surrounded by boxes and paddocks. A mile racecourse was one of the main features, though from the absence of stands, save a judges' box formed after the pattern of an Oriental pagoda, and a structure that would seat, perhaps, a hundred spectators, it was evident that it was merely an adjunct to a large stud farm, and not intended for public use. A hundred yards from the big barn and completely embowered among the trees was a handsome cottage, and the whole made a pleasing picture. This was "Atwood Place" and on the day above written, as the lawyers say, the subject of the sketch was foaled.

At 5 p. m. on that day is the record in the journal, and though this is scarcely as soon as Sterne commences one of his histories it is sufficiently exact.

There are circumstances connected with it which are forcibly brought back to memory by the record in the journal. That memorandum briefly states that at that time "Maggie Mitchell had filly foal by Malcolm; bay, star in forehead, no other white, large and very fine." For some time we had been receiving letters from W. R. Scott Lewis of White Sulphur, Kentucky, who wanted to trade other horses for Malcolm. That afternoon when the boy brought the mail from Riverside there was a letter containing a still better offer than he had previously made. Two thoroughbred mares by Melbourne Jr. (which he owned), an Endorser gelding from Sue Lewis, which he claimed could run a half mile in 48½ seconds, and a colt or two was the bid, according to our recollections. We were cogitating over the matter, feeling that the offer was liberal, when one of the boys came from the stable stating that the first Malcolm foaled at Atwood Place had come.

The mare had two colts by Bonnie Scotland, fine, strapping colts, but to our eyes this was an improvement, and that evening a reply was sent back to Kentucky that Malcolm was not for trade or sale.

The filly grew apace, and when straightened up was [illegible] as nearly a model as often is seen. At the same time

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 189.)

TURF AND TRACK.

COMING EASTERN EVENTS.

Entries for Running Meetings Beyond the Rockies.

The past week was a busy one for Captain J. H. Coster, Secretary of the American Jockey Club and of the Monmouth Park Association, and for Mr. Wheatley, of the Saratoga Association, as they had to open and record the entries made for the stakes which closed on March 1. So far only the stakes to be run at Jerome Park and the number of entries made for the events to he run at Saratoga and Monmouth Park have been published. As a whole there is a falling off in the number of subscribers to the several stakes, but in view of the great number of stakes opened, both in the East and West, the total number of subscriptions obtained is certainly very encouraging. One of the most salient features is the fact that there are but few subscribers or horses in the lists that may be called unknown in character or capacity, and consequently the number of starters will no doubt average about the same as last year and the stakes will be of about the same value. Of course the conflict in dates between the Monmouth Park and Saratoga associations is conspicuously shown in the entries made for the two places, one element making entries for only the up-country association, while the others favor the racecourse by the sea and ignore the advantages of "horse haven." Some few others will, however, run at both places, which they can very readily do, as it is understood that the Pennsylvania, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the New York Central Railroad are prepared to put on first-class "horse" cars and run them through by express without delay. Should they do so horses can run both at Monmouth and Saratoga in the same week, as the horses belonging to the Dwyer Brothers and Mr. Reed have done on several occasions.

American Jockey Club.

The most conspicuous reduction in the number of entries for the several stakes is seen in the entries opened by the American Jockey Club for stakes to be run at Jerome Park from May 30 to June 9. This is not at all surprising considering the privilege of betting accorded to owners at all other race tracks in the State is taken away from them at Jerome Park by the action of the authorities in enforcing a law which from the date of its passage has been a dead letter elsewhere. The character of the entries obtained for the several stakes, however, warrants the belief that such old favorite events as the Fordham and Jockey Club handicaps and that more modern but less popular race, the Great Metropolitan Handicap, will bring out the same excellent fields for which they have been noted. For each of these three handicaps the well-known stables of Applehy & Co., Dwyer Brothers, J. E. Kelly, Mr. Kelso, G. L. & P. Lorillard, E. V. Snedeker & Co., Mr. Somerville, D. D. Withers and the Preakness and Yonkers stables have made nominations, as they have also for the Juvenile Stakes. It is for the last named event, however, that the most important falling off has taken place, as will be seen by the following table showing the number of entries for the several stakes in 1882 and 1883:

	1882.	1883.
Juvenile Stakes, half mile	57	25
Fordham Handicap, mile and a quarter	58	42
Great Metropolitan Handicap, mile and a half	41	29
Jockey Club Handicap, two miles	24	15
Westchester Cup, two miles and a quarter	9	9

The entries for the cup, if one from each of the stables represented starts, will assuredly make a good race. Certainly in any circumstances the race cannot well be worse than last year. The entries are Applehy & Johnson's Forester and Tnrco, F. Gebhard's Eole, G. L. Lorillard's Greenland and Monitor, P. Lorillard's Herbert and Parole, E. V. Snedeker & Co.'s Miss Lumley and the Yonkers Stable's General Monroe.

The Monmouth Park Association.

Although the total number of the entries received hy the Monmouth Park Association is larger than the total last year, it is only by the addition of two new stakes that an increase is shown. The reduced number of entries, especially for the midenmmer races (to which the association adds in nearly all cases $1,500, taking the entrance money) will materially increase the expenses of the meeting, but not sufficiently so to warrant the belief that the association will in any way suffer, and its officers confidently expect that with increased accommodations at Monmouth Park and improved transportation there will he a decided increase in the receipts over last year. The meeting will begin on Wednesday, July 1, and continue tri-weekly until August 23. The total number of entries received for the stakes which closed on March 1 is as follows:

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

	1882.	1883.
Atlantic, six furlongs	51	67
Optional, six furlongs	51	44
Camden, six furlongs	69	57
Seabright, six furlongs	60	60
Red Blank, six furlongs	69	62
Moet & Chandon, six furlongs	38	45
THREE-YEAR-OLDS.		
Trenton, mile and a quarter	34	29
Newark, one mile	42	40
Barnegat, mile and a half	34	29
Raritan, mile and a quarter	35	40
Elizabeth, mile and a quarter	28	32
Palisade, mile and a furlong	—	40
ALL AGES.		
Ocean, mile and a furlong	26	30
Monmouth Cup, two miles and a quarter	16	13
*Eatontown, one mile	43	26
Freehold, mile and a half	40	35
†Passaic, six furlongs	—	36
Champion, mile and a half	26	31
Long Branch Handicap, mile and a quarter	69	57
Shrewsbury Handicap, mile and three-quarters	25	35
Midsummer Handicap, one mile	63	57
Harvest Handicap, mile and a quarter	60	62
Navesink Handicap, mile and a half	37	34

* For two-year-olds and upwards.
† For three-year-olds and upwards.

Saratoga Association.

That the nominations received by the Saratoga Association will represent a majority of the Western owners is certain. The meetings, which will begin at New Orleans and follow in turn at Memphis, Nashville, Lexington, Louisville, Covington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, will end at Chicago on July 4th, and from there nearly all the owners will take their stables through to Saratoga, where their horses will be able to rest and to receive the benefit of the reviving elements in the Saratoga air and water until the beginning of the meeting on July 21st. As has been the case during the last few years, the meeting will continue daily—Sundays excepted—until the end of August. The racing will take place, as usual, at midday. There will be an average of four races, and as the programmes for the extra days are invariably made up only two days in advance, the conditions of the several races are often specially arranged in such a way that owners may run their horses so as to fit them for important stakes for which they may be engaged, thus making the training—so very often unproductive—remunerative to at least the winners. The number of entries received for the stakes is as follows:

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

	1882.	1883.
Flash—half a mile	35	35
Spinaway—five furlongs	27	30
Virginia—five furlongs	41	51
Tennessee—six furlongs	64	52
Misses'—six furlongs	37	36
Equity—six furlongs	61	49
THREE-YEAR-OLDS.		
Pocahontas—mile and 500 yards	34	27
Sequel—mile and five furlongs	22	35
U. S. Hotel—mile and a half	31	39
Clarendon Hotel—mile and a quarter	37	37
Relief—mile and five furlongs	40	38
ALL AGES.		
Excelsior—mile and a quarter	22	35
Saratoga Cup—two miles and a quarter	15	15
Welter—one mile	30	14
Congress Hall—six-furlong heats	43	37
Cash Handicap—mile and a furlong	50	38
Summer Handicap—mile and a half	51	40
Grand Prize Handicap—mile and three-quarters	54	41
Morissey Handicap—two miles	45	30
Baden-Baden—three miles	37	25
STEEPLECHASES.		
Tronble Handicap—two miles and three-quarters	29	30
North American Handicap—two miles and three-quarters	37	26

Louisville Jockey Club.

In connection with the securing of the Lorillard Stallion Stakes hy the Louisville Jockey Cluh, and the fact that neither the Latonia nor Chicago Jockey Cluh made any hid for it, the *World* a week ago contained the following, based on the statement of a gentleman who was present when the hids were opened hy Mr. Withers in the rooms of the American Jockey Cluh:

That neither the Latonia nor the Chicago Club made a hid was also a surprise, hut there is no douht whatever that the officers of the cluhs named knew that the President of the Louisville Jockey Cluh, M. Lewis Clark, had effectnally canvassed Louisville and that he had heen guaranteed a large sum of money hy husinese men, especially those in the tobacco trade. Those engeged in the pool-selling and bookmaking business, it was also knowu, guaranteed a liberal contribntion.

Colonel Clark in reply telegraphs as follows:

Tbe Louisville Jockey Cluh neither asked nor received any guaranty from merchants or hookmakers, as stated in *World* of Monday. It is certainly not in good taete to endeavor to excnse the want of liherality and enterprise of other cluhe by helittling that of our cluh. We had hoped that friendly rivalry in bidding for what the press had conceded to he the racing event of the year would have resulted in harmony and good feeling and deplore any other result. We shall offer an attractive programme and helieve the Eastern owners will respond to the cluh's liberality and desire to promote the breeding and racing interests of America.

M. Lewis Clark, President L. J. C.

Louisville, March 10th.

Louisiana Jockey Club.

Although the winter racing at New Orleans has scarcely heen as successful as its promoters hoped, there is no doubt of the snccess of the spring meeting of tbe Lonisana Jockey Cluh, which begina on Satnrday, the 31st and continues on April 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. The following programme will he presented:

FIRST DAY—MARCH 31.

Purse $200, a handicap for all ages; mile and a quarter, over five hurdles.

Pickwick Stakes, for three-year-olds, $500 added; mile and a quarter; closed with 19 subscribers.

Purse $250, for all ages; mile and three furlongs.

Bush Stakes, for all ages, $500 added, selling allowances; mile heats.

SECOND DAY—APRIL 3.

Withers Stakes, for two-year-olds, $360 added; half a mile. Closed with 10 subscribers.

Purse, $250, for all ages; three-qnarter mile heats.

Cotton Exchange Handicap, for all ages, $1,000 added; mile and a half; 23 entries, viz.:

	Lb.		Lb.
Saunterer, 5	114	Katie Creel, 4	104
Appollo, 4	114	Ballast, 5	102
Fair Count, aged	114	Aliunde, aged	100
Wedding Day, 5	112	Wallensee, 4	100
Frankie B, 4	110	J. Sullivan, 4	100
Aleck Ament, 5	110	L. McWhirter, 4	98
Boulevard, 6	110	Athlone, 5	98
Callao, aged	105	Tilford, 3	90
Pope Leo, 5	105	Exeter, 3	88
Baton Rouge, aged	105	J. Foster, 4	87
Lute Fogie, 4	105	Warrington, 4	87
Duke of Montalban, 4	105		

Purse $200, for all ages, selling allowances; one mile.

THIRD DAY—APRIL 4.

Purse $250, a handicap for all ages; mile and a quarter.

Purse $250, owners' handicap for all ages; mile and a furlong.

Purse $300, a handicap for all ages; mile heats.

Purse $250, a handicap Steeplechase; short course.

FOURTH DAY—APRIL 5.

Boston Club Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $350 added; five furlongs. Closed with 10 subscribers.

Purse $300, for all ages, selling allowances; heats mile and a sixteenth.

Howard Cup, for all ages, $750 added; two miles and a quarter.

Purse $250, for three-year-olds; one mile.

FIFTH DAY—APRIL 6.

Purse $200, a handicap for two-year-olds; five furlongs.

Purse $250, for all ages, welter weights; one mile.

Purse $300, a handicap for all ages; heats seven furlongs.

Purse $250, for beaten horses; mile and a furlong.

SIXTH DAY—APRIL 7.

Cottrill Stakes, for three-year-olds, $500 added; mile and a half. Closed with 13 subscribers.

Purse $250, for beaten horses, with allowances; one mile.

Purse $500, a handicap for all ages; four miles.

Purse $250, a handicap steeplechase; full course.

Queen City Jockey Club.

The Queen City Jockey Cluh hae decided not to be driven out of the field hy ita new and rich rival, the Latonia Jockey Cluh, of Covington, Ky., which will race from June 9 to 15, inclusive. The cluh through its president, Edgar M. Johnson, announcee a meetiug to begin June 19 and continue on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d, duriug which $4,350 will be raced for in pursea and added money to the following stakes, which will close on April 2: Ohio Derby, for three-year-olds, a mile and a half; Ladiee' Stakes, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; Merchants' Stakes, for three-year-olds, mile heats; Jockey Cluh Stakes, for two-year-olds (winner of the Ladies' Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra), three-quarters of a mile, and the Cincinnati Cup, for all ages, at two miles and a quarter. There will he three racea each day with purses averaging from $150 to $300 each. Entries and communications should he addressed to Chas. F. McLean, Secretary, hox 491, Post-Office, Cincinnati, O.—*New York World.*

The Trotting Horse.

At the Minnesota Agricultural College, Wednesday, Jan. 31, Prof. W. H. Brewer, of Yale College, completed his course of lectnres on the principles of breeding, his subject heing "The American Trotting Horse."

The lecture was very interesting and full of facts and figures. The trotting horse, said the lecturer, as we now know him, is a very modern creation. Our grandfathers did not have him. They did not know him—they did not even want him. The horse of previous ages was first considered; what he was, why he did not trot and why people did not want him to trot, and then why we want trotters, and the historical line along which we have traveled in getting them.

Among all the older nations, the Hebrews, Assyrians, Egyptians, the sheep, the ox, the ass, the camel appeared long before the horse did. He first appears in history on the Egyptian monuments, about 2,200 years before Christ. This was more than 500 years before the first allusion to him occurs in the Old Testament. Horses were not common among the Hebrews until Solomon's time, and it was still 300 years before the Greeks had any cavalry. From that time down his history is pretty well defined—better, perhaps, than that of any other domestic animal. The horse of antiquity was a small, strong, wiry, tough beast, but not a swift one in the modern sense of the word. The fleetness of a horse may be judged in a general way by the angles which the bones of the legs form with the bones of the trunk. In those breede noted for their draft rather than their speed, the humerus forms a more obtuse angle with the shoulder blade and the femur with the pelvis, than with the swift breeds; and this gives them a heavier neck and shoulder and more rounded buttocks. The horse of the ancients was the horse of art, and has been the horse of art in all ages. It is the horse of strength that gives us the forms and shape, broad chest and shoulder, very thick, arching neck and rounding buttocks, that artists so love to put in their horses, and which we still see before our dreys, but not before our sulkies. The lecturer said that Sheridan couldn't possibly have performed his famous ride to "Wincheeter, twenty miles away," as he did on the horse that is shown in the picture of him.

In the art school of Yale College there are bas-reliefs from the Parthenon representing twenty-eight horses of a date earlier than 300 B. C., the best of them by Phidias.

They all represent small though wiry breeds, all dish faced, all roached, for it was the fashion in ancient times to roach horses. Twenty are on the gallop, eight are standing still, but not one is on the trot. A large portion of the Parthenon frieze is in England, known as the Elgin marbles, and out of over 200 representations of horses, only four are described as trotting. All the others are on the canter or gallop or standing still.

Of all the domestic species the horse is the most susceptible to the influence of surrounding conditions. There is no such great difference in either cows or sheep or swine as there is between different breeds of horses. It is not difficult to pick out horses 16 or 17 times as heavy as other horses. Man's wants change with time. Fashions change, and new breeds come up to satisfy new fashions. The trotting horse is by far the most interesting example of this kind of evolution which is now going on. The American trotting horse is a most instructive example of a breed just in the process of formation. Fast trotting has not heretofore been natural to horses. We are now making it natural. Professor Brewer said that he had no doubt that the next century will show a breed of two-minute horses.

For over 4,000 years the horse has been applied to all the principal purposes we now use it for, except one, and to meet that one use the modern trotter is in process of evolution. The greatest use of the horse down to within 100 years was as an implement of war or ceremony; next to this, as a beast of burden. For this purpose the horse must not be too large; he must have strength, endnrance, intelligence, courage and a variety of other gaits. This last item is of no importance to us. It is a disadvantage. It was everything in all previous ages. The horse of antiquity was a ridiug horse. Mohammed and his followers swept wherever the Arabian horse and his armed rider could tread, and no further. When the Moors went into Spain they went on their Barh and when they were driven out after being there 400 years, that blood made the Spanish horse what it became, and what part it played in the wars of Europe is told in many an old Spanish hallad. When the Spanish horse was at its best, then the Spanish nation was at its height. This horse was brought to America and became the progenitor of the wild horses of North and South America. With the use of heavy armor in European warfare a heavier animal was needed, but he was still the charger, a prancing, galloping steed. Imagine a crusader of old, or a knight clad in steel, rattling to the charge on a trotter!

In times of peace the horse figured in the ceremonies as an index of rank. As a beast of burden in agriculture he played a very minor part until within 100 years. The social relations of the horse have been an important factor in the formation of breeds. Numerous laws on the use of horses have been made in nearly all countries in the past. In all ages the use of the horse has been an emblem of social position, in the Pagan, Mohammedan and Christian world alike, and is an item even in this day and land. Many humorous illustrations of this were cited. Up till recently the trotting horse has been held in contempt.

The lecturer then spoke of the introduction of wheeled vehicles, showing the influence which wheels and the trotter have had upon each other. Buggies, he said, as we now know them, were rare until after 1845. He then proceeded to narrate the progress that has been made in reducing the time of trotting horses. Some English travelers in this country from 1840 to 1842 said they saw the "bloods" of New York driving their fast trotters in wagons, trotters "which they claim can go a mile in 2:30, but such trotters have not yet been shown." The New Haven *Journal* in 1806 spoke of a horse trotting a mile in 2:59, "a rate of speed, it is believed, never before equaled in this country." During the last few years the prizes offered for fast trotting have run from $800,000 to $1,400,000 per annum, and this forms but a very small part of the cost of the "institution." Prof. Brewer said that the turf had an exceedingly carefully considered code of laws, much more so than the laws of the nation, and in which there is more care taken to get the men of the best ability in the ranks to form them.

The English thoroughbred is a running horse. The American trotting horse, though not a thoroughbred, has thoroughbred blood in him, but there is no English thoroughbred that is a fast trotter in the modern sense of the word. The horses of the Eastern United States are of a very mixed origin. The common horses were brought from England, but the best class came from Holland; some came from Sweden and some from Denmark. An important importation of French horses was made into the province of Quebec in 1665, which was the foundation of the American pony. Before the revolution all writers on the subject spoke of the deterioration of the American horse. Between 1815 and 1830 a tremendous reac-

tion set in against horse-racing and nearly every State passed stringent laws against it. But the average American likes to see a horse go fast, so divers ways were devised of "whipping the devil around the stump." A race is a "striving between two or more things. So trotting "against time" was not racing. Records then began to be kept, and Frank Forester says that the first race for money was in 1818, when a bet of $1,000 was made that a mule could not be trotted inside of three minutes, and the bet was lost. The lecturer traced the modern slang, "2:40 time," to the feats of Topgallant, about 1830. In 1832 Old Buster made a little better time, 2:32. Then came Edwin Forest in 1834 with 2:31½. That was tremendously strong. It took nine years to lower that record. In 1843 a horse went in 2:28, which in 1849 was reduced to 2:26½. The lecturer then read some tables showing the still further improvement in the speed of trotters and the number of horses in the various classes, which he did not wish to have published, as the list is not quite complete, and made the prediction that the record will be reduced to two minutes.

We understand that owners of a large number of the fastest horses intend making the road their driving ground this season. The real reason for this, we are reliably informed, is a compromise offered by the dissatisfied, that "no person now or heretofore an officer of the Gentlemen's Driving Association should be a candidate or accept office this year." This, it was supposed, would have harmonized all dissensions, but it was not acquiesced in by those in power, and a ticket, including most of the old and some new members quite as obnoxious, was elected by a vote of 63 against 47. Those representing the minority and a large number of others propose the present season to drive on the road, where, if they furnish a large proportion of the sport, they will at least have the benefit of many unprejudiced observers. Central avenue is 100 feet wide, and the hotels by which it is lined are all in good position for sight-seeing. Arrangements have heen made for keeping it in fine order from Macomb's Dam Bridge to the foot of the hill beyond Sibbern's—a distance in a straight line of over two miles. We also hear that the Vanderbilts, Eastman, Dutcher, Trumbull, Dewey, Cornell, Harbecks and a host of others have already engaged sheds at Sibbern's, Judge Smith's, Case's and other places, and will let their speed be seen daily by those who use Central avenue. The roads are fast becoming good, and in a few days more we shall hear of some of these fast trotters coming down a 2:20 gait. Very few people will go to the track and pay for membership when the principal flyers are not to be seen there. By granting a reasonable request all of this could have been avoided. The public will now be able to witness the sport as well as the owners of fast horses.—*New York World.*

One of Justin Morgan's best colts was Sherman Morgan, foaled in 1809, the property of James Sherman, of Lyndon, Vt.; dam a chestnut mare brought from Rhode Island. Sherman Morgan was a dark chestnut horse in color, but showing in a marked degree the general characteristics of his sire. He was about 13¾ hands in height, and weighed 925 pounds. The best colt ever sired by Sherman Morgan was when he was twenty-two years old, and was Black Hawk; his dam was a beautiful black mare raised in New Brunswick, and said to be half thoroughbred, which was undoubtedly the case. Black Hawk was a little under fifteen hands high, and weighed 1,000 pounds; of compact, symmetrical and muscular form, nervous, elastic style of action, and possessed of great speed and endurance, as shown on the turf and road. His most noted son was Ethan Allen, sired by him when fifteen years of age. Ethan Allen was a bay, with little white on three of his feet, and a star. He was a most wonderful horse, fifteen hands high, and weighed 1,000 pounds. The most noted son of Ethan Allen is Daniel Lambert, who as a trotting sire (the quality of mares of which his harem has been composed taken into consideration), has no peer in America, or the world, either living or dead. The prevailing color of the Morgans is and ever has been bay, brown, chestnut and black, with size, build and general characteristics of the "Old Horse."

Late English papers furnish the following items of news: Foxhall's feet are worse than ever, and he will scarcely stand training again. The breeding paddocks of the late Sir Joseph Hawley have heen let for the ensuing year at $35 per acre, which is considered a high price, even for such a perfect establishment. Bruce, the winner of last year's Prix de Paris, will not stand training, and has been relegated to the stud. The death of Mr. Crawfurd, and the consequent disqualification of Macheath for the Derby, has made Beau Brummel a strong favorite for that classic event, in which, by the way, the American colts entered this year are thought by the critics to have no chance. During the recent festivities at Newmarket on the occasion of Archer's wedding, a balloon was sent up representing the great jockey mounted on Beau Brummel. The success of the aerial equine was not all that could have heen desired. The baloon ascended to a considerable altitude, and then was seen floating through the air with the hosre's tail where his head ought to have been. This was regarded by the superstitious as an omen, and those who had backed Beau Brummel for the Derby forwith hedged their money.

It has been shown in several cases that a trotter can bear active campaigning for ten or twelve, or even a greater number of years, yet 104, nearly one-half of the horses that have won ten thousand dollars each were not, successful in races for a period greater than five years. The b g Tom Keeler, 2:25, under the name of Cayuga Chief, won his first race in 1867 and his thirty-seventh in 1882. This is a remarkable instance of endurance, he having been in winning form of sixteen years. Lady Suffolk was on the turf for fifteen years; Chicago, alias Jim Rockey, stood nineteen seasons of hard campaigning, his last race being at the Oakland Trotting Park in 1883. Other notable "lasters" among the trotters are: Brother Jonathan, Byron, Confidence, Cozette, Derby, Ethan Allen, Flora Temple, George Wilkes, Goldsmith Maid, Hotspur, Huntress, John H, John Stewart, Lady Franklin, Lady Moscow, Lady Star, Pilot Temple, Silas Rich and Thomas Jefferson.

The Ukiah Park Association are progressing finely with their arrangements. The tract of land which the association proposes to improve comprises twenty-two and two-thirds acres, nearly level, and quite accessible to town. A half-mile track has been laid out to the best advantage by Wm. Van Allen, who made the survey. The stretches are 200 yards in length, and the turns 360 yards. It is intended to build a track forty-five feet wide, with turns well thrown up. The usual adjuncts of fencing, stands, stables, etc., will be provided, and the first meeting will be held next fall. After that two race meetings will be held each year, spring and fall.

Daniel Cole of Portland, Oregon, has purchased the b h Magna Charta, by Old Magna Charta, dam by Vermont Hero, and has placed him in the stud. The price paid was $1,000.

Belmont.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I frequently receive letters containing questions about Belmont and have concluded to answer them by writing you a brief memoir for publication:

Belmont was a very pretty bay without white, fifteen hands two and one-half inches high barefooted. He was foaled in the spring of 1847, bred by Garret Williamson at Springdale, Hamilton county, Ohio.

Belmont was by American Boy, first dam imported Prunella, by Comus, second dam by Partizan (son of Walton), third dam Pawn (sister to Penelope, dam of Whalebone, Whiskey, Wire, Webb, Woful, Wildfire, Wamba, etc.), by Trumpeter, fourth dam Prunella, by Highflyer—Promise, by Snap—Julia, by Blank, etc.

American Boy was by Van Mater's Seagull, first dam (sister to the great racehorse Wilkinson Boxer and dam of Count Piper, Lady Duroc and others) by imported Expedition, second dam by imported Royalist, third dam by imported Magnetic Needle, fourth dam by imported Bajazette, fifth dam Selima by Galloway, Selim, etc.

Seagull was by imported Expedition; first dam by imported Sourkrout; second dam Matchless, by imported Slender; third dam Fair America, by Lloyd's Traveler; fourth dam Slamerkin, by imported Wildair; fifth dam the imported Cub mare, by Cub. Expedition was by Pegasus (son of Eclipse); first dam Active, by Woodpecker (son of Herod); second dam Laura, by Whistle Jacket; third dam Pretty Polly, by Sterling. This is one of the best pedigrees in the books; in fact, there are but few horses that are so full of the blood of Herod and Eclipse. Belmont's sire, American Boy, was by Seagull, by Expedition, by Pegasus, by Eclipse. Expedition's dam was Active, by Woodpecker, son of Herod, and Seagull's dam was by imported Sourkrout, by Highflyer, best son of Herod, and his second dam was by imported Slender, son of Herod; third dam Fair America by Lloyd's Traveler; fourth dam was Slamerkin, by imported Wildair, by Eclipse. The dam of American Boy was by imported Expedition (son of Pegssus, by Eclipse and Active, by Woodpecker, by Herod); his first dam was by Royalist, by Saltram, by Eclipse, and the dam of Royalist was by Herod, and the dam of Saltram was Virago, by Snap; her second dam was by imported Magnetic Needle, by Magnet (son of Herod). The dam of Belmont was one of the most fashionably bred mares ever imported. Her sire, Comus, was one of the most popular sires of his day, being by Sorcerer, by Trumpeter, by Conductor, son of Matchem; second dam by Partizan (son of Walton) that got Queen Mary, the dam of Bonnie Scotland; third dam Pawn, by Trumpeter (son of Conductor and Brunet, by Squirrel); fourth dam the great Prunella, by Highflyer (son of Herod). This is the very essence of the best English and American racing blood.

Highflyer was the best race horse of his day, and never beaten nor paid a forfeit. King Herod was considered the equal of any horse that ever lived. He is said to have sired more celebrated horses and brood mares than any other stallion of ancient or modern times. In nineteen years he sired 497 winners of $1,007,525. Belmont was never regularly trained; in fact, he was not bridle wise when he was started across the plains in the spring of 1853 when six years old. He was kept two years on Stony Creek in Colusa county and taken to San Jose in 1856 and stayed there until the spring of 1860, when he was moved to the rancho between Oakland and San Pablo where he died on the 4th of July, 1865. Belmont was one of the handsomest horses that ever lived. His head, neck, eye and ear were faultless, shoulders were magnificent and well covered with muscle; extraordinary fine middle piece with quarters and back scarcely to be excelled. He was a horse of remarkable action and had the best natural trotting gait of any horse I ever saw, but in his day it was hard to make people believe that a blood horse could get trotters.

For the chance he had he was a very succesful horse in the stud, having got such horses as Owen Dale, Miami and Revielle from Maria Downing and Bonnie Belle, Langford and Pele from Liz Givens—the only two thoroughbred mares he had an opportunity to get racehorses from. But besides these he got Dashaway, Ida May, Musidora, Charlotte Cushman, Ben Lippencott and other good horses that were out of mares of very doubtful breeding and some of them were good racehorses in any kind of a crowd. He had more uniformly fine colts than any other horse I ever saw, except, perhaps, it was his sire, American Boy, who had more fine bay carriage and road horses than any other horse in the country and had horses been trained to trot in those days as they are now he would have been very celebrated as the sire of trotters. As an illustration of the impress the sire of Belmont made on his colts, he lived to die with old age and was said to have never got a sorrel colt. Whether this is true or not, I don't know, but I do know for the last ten years of his life, a good deal of which time my father owned him, I never knew of a sorrel colt and had there been one it would doubtless have been reported as a matter of curiosity. WM. WILLIAMSON.

San Jose, March 20.

Errors Corrected.

In our list of 2:30 pacers published last week the black stallion Washington, by a typographical error, was credited with a record of 2:27¾. It should be 2:21¼. Dr. M. W. Hicks also calls our attention to the omission of Prairie Bird, by Flaxtail, and claims a place in the list for the mare. The Doctor's statement is that during the week of the Chicago fire in 1871 she paced in a race at Canton, Ill., distancing all but Advent in a field of nine starters in 2:28½. We can find no account of any such race in the published records, and knew nothing of it until we received the Doctor's letter. That is how Prairie Bird was omitted. Probably no account was ever published from which the compilers of records could obtain the necessary information. If Dr. Hicks has the data and will forward it to us we will print the summary and place Prairie Bird right in the comparative prominence of the "list."

M. D. McKinney of Janesville, Wis., famous as "Mambrino," and one of the scribblers who can drive, is jogging sixteen trotters. Among them is Farmer's Maid, pretty as a picture and fast; good judges think her better than ever before. Howe is a ghost, according to reports, and has been able all winter to down everything he has met, pacer or trotter. There are others in the string that can trot in 2:30 or better.

The first trot of the season in Sonoma county came off last Thursday, when Wolf Rosenberg, a merchant of Healdsburg, drove his road mare from that place to Santa Rosa, sixteen miles, against time. Jonas Bloom bet Mr. Rosenberg that the mare could not make the trip in an hour and fifteen minutes, but she landed the stake handily with nine minutes to spare.

There is nothing injurious about good sound rye, and as food for a stallion we have tried it, with good results, both ground and unground. We have often fed rye, barley and wheat, alternately, mixed with oats, to stallions during the season, and never noticed any bad results.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Oregon as a Horse Breeding Country.

It is a very common thing here in Oregon of late years to hear the remark made: "O, it is no use for the people in Oregon to try to compete with California in the production of fast horses!" Now I think this is all wrong, and the fact won't justify any such conclusion. If we view the thing in a proper light why was it that in the early days of the settling of this coast Oregon produced faster horses than California did, in fact, faster ones than any country, considering the great infusion of "cold blood" in their veins? There was the Oldham mare, Amanda Fortune, Big Gun and Humboldt; they were all Oregon-bred horses, which went to California and ran a great many races against horses bred in that State, and fully demonstrated the fact that they were very much superior in speed to horses of like breeding that were bred in California. Comet, or the Oldham mare, traveled all over the United States and ran against all of the noted short distance horses, and never was beaten except at a great disadvantage in weight. I know that the Big Gun ran a well-authenticated trial at Boise City, I. T., (on a rather poor track) in which she ran a half mile in the marvelous time of 46 seconds, which I think demonstrated pretty thoroughly that Oregon can produce speed at the running gait.

Now we will see how the facts compare when considering the trotting gait. Milliman's Bellfounder did service in California in the stud before he came to Oregon and got one colt there that trotted better than 2:30. He sired three here with records of that or better. And I know almost a dozen others of his get that could have trotted that fast on such tracks as they have in California. Old Vermont, who did a good many more years of service in the stud in California than here, never sired a 2:30 horse there; but he sired three here with records better than that. Paul Jones, Emigrant, Comet and, I believe, Pathfinder all stood in California, and I never heard of their getting any trotters of merit whatever while there, but they all got meritorious trotters here.

Now for the life of me I can't see why Oregon can't produce speed that would be the equal of that of any other country, providing her people make use of the methods in vogue in other States to procure it; and I have full confidence that she will when our breeders awake to the importance of securing speed and good blood in the dams that is the equal of that in a great many sires owned in the State; and also to the importance of providing suitable tracks to develop and exhibit speed upon. Oregon is very deficient in the latter particular. There has been a good many fast horses, both trotters and runners, brought here from California, and none of the trotters have been able here to equal their records before coming, within five or six seconds, and the runners would fall short from two three seconds, which I think proves conclusively that we are at a great disadvantage in that particular. When on a visit to California a short time ago I took some pains to try and satisfy myself as to why that State was so much ahead of us in the speed of young trotters, and I came to the conclusion that the superior tracks, and the class of dams bred from, were the principal ones. I saw a great many very fast colts on Gov. Stanford's and Mr. Wm. Corbit's farms, and on inquiring found that they were most invariably from fast and highly-bred dams. Judging from what I saw going on at Mr. Corbit's ranch, I would not be surprised to hear of some new "Richmond being in the field" in California this year. I took a ride out to the Bay District track with Mr. Orrin Hickok behind a big bay mare belonging to Mr. Robert Morrow that I think can out-trot anything in the United States and haul two men in a buggy; saw the great horses St. Julien and Overman; both appeared in the finest of condition; also two fillies in Mr. H.'s charge by Sultan, owned by John W. Mackey (they are two years old and entered in stakes in the East, and if they are not good ones I never saw any); paid a visit to Mr. J. C. Simpson's training stables at the Oakland track, and don't think I ever saw a finer formed or handsomer colt than Anteeo, by Electioneer, owned by Mr. S.; also saw Mr. Johnny Goldsmith's stable there, consisting of Director, Romero, Sweetness, and some other good young ones. Mr. G. is going East this year with his stable, and if he gets "throwed down" it will be in fast time.

Hoping we will some day equal our sister State of California in the production of fast trotters, I am yours, etc.—*L. B. Lindsey, in Rural Spirit.*

The Pacers of 1883.

Peter V. Johnson's stable for the coming season will contain a pair of pacers. One of them is Winder, that obtained a record of 2:21 at the Chicago meeting last year, and the other a green pacer that was at the Chicago track a good part of the season of 1882, and that paced a mile at the Central Park matinee one afternoon in 2:18½. He showed faster than that in his work, however, going a mile one morning in 2:15¾, and in Johnson's hands will be apt to make a good race in any class where he is placed. The other noted side-wheelers are all reported to be doing well. Buffalo Girl, who was the fastest of the lot last year, and so unfortunate as to not win any of the races from Chicago to Hartford, is being jogged daily at her Indiana home, and has more substance than when last seen in public. Little Brown Jug is at Cincinnati with the rest of Commodore Kittson's horses, and advices from there state that he is going sound on the leg that troubled him so much last season. Should Brown Jug stand a preparation, there is no pacer now on the turf that has any chance to beat him in an even race, but in the past his driving has not been of the most skillful or kindly style. Gem, who was second to Buffalo Girl when the latter paced a heat in 2:12½, and who is also owned by Commodore Kittson, was also handicapped last season by too much driving in the early part of her races, but Splan will adopt a different course with her. Flora Belle has recovered from her lameness, and will be ready for the fray; and the same may be said of Lucy, who has spent the winter in Philadelphia, where W. H. Doble has given her the benefit of his long experience and good care. She will probably be shipped to Lexington about April 1st, at which time Hickok is expected to arrive from California and take her in charge. Whether Mattie Hunter will pace next season has not been decided. For four years the handsome little chestnut has been in the thick of the fray, and at the close of last season she was pretty well worn out. The race at Chicago, where she was the contending horse in every one of six heats, took a good deal out of her, and as Splan, who has driven her ever since she became the property of Mr. Emery, is now in charge of the Kittsondale string, and therefore not accessible, it is probable that the daughter of Prince Pulaski will be put to breeding. The early spring circuits will, as usual, bring to the front some new pacers, capable of going in the best company, so that there will be no lack of material.

Mr. Michael Lynn of Salinas has added another [illegible] to his stud, having purchased from Dr. Hicks the [illegible] old brown stallion Pirate, by Buccaneer—Prair[illegible] by Flaxtail.

Trotting in Australia.

SANDHURST COURSE, Ersom, Jan. 24.—Purse $250; for three minute class; mile beats, best three in five.

Mr. P. Pitman's g g Dick, by Young Australian, 3 years (Milsom)	1	1	1
Mr. T. Wilkins' ch g Dick Goldsbrough, aged.....(Grimwood)	2	2	2
Mr. J. R. Robinson's g g Hector, aged.....(Starr)	0	dist.	
Mr. J. Charlton's g g Frederick the Great, aged.....(owner)	0	dist.	
Mr. R. D. Moorehead's bl g B B, aged.....(Pearce)	dist.		

Time—2:49, 2:44, 2:49.

First beat—Hector was first to score, but Dick passed him directly, and kept in front without a break to the finish, Dick Goldsbrough keeping second, but being several lengths off at the end, and the others nowhere. B B was distanced.

Second beat—Dick dashed away at once, followed by Dick Goldsbrough as before, and with the same result at the finish. Hector and Frederick the Great were both distanced.

Third beat—Dick again made play, the chestnut having a try to live with him for a while, but dropping back until the turn into the straight, where he challenged. A short struggle, however, resulted in Dick just winning by the length of the sulky.

Same day—Walter Scott Stake, for mares, at $10 each, to trot one mile in 3:10 or better.

Mr. R. M'Conachie's g m Dinah, pedigree unknown.....(Starr)	1
Mr. T. Hamlyn's b m Flora.....(Fetherston)	2
Mr. A. Munson's br m Lubra.....(owner)	3
Mr. J. Dillon's bl m Black Bess.....(owner)	0
Mr. J. Pierce's b m Waverley.....(owner)	0
Mr. C. H. Read's g m Etty.....(owner)	0
Mr. G. F. Pickles' b m Dolly.....(owner)	0
Mr. F. E. Hunter's ro m Kentish Mare.....(owner)	0

Time—3:30.

Flora set the pace, with Lubra next (the latter breaking badly), and Dinah third, until the opposite side, where Dinah joined the leader. The two then kept locked together till within three lengths of the chair, where Dinah got the best of it by fair gameness, and just won by a length, Lubra a moderate third.

Same day—Sweepstake of $12 50 each; for local horses; two miles.

Mr. S. Lazarus' g g Dick, pedigree unknown aged.....(Starr)	1
Mr. J. Gray's g g Ranger, aged.....(Grimwood)	2
Mr. T. P. Pickles' bl m Kate, aged.....(owner)	3
Mr. T. Balderson's c g Billy, aged.....(owner)	0
Mr. W. Watson's b g Toothpick, aged.....(Craike)	0
Mr. Fetherston's b g Little King, aged.....(owner)	0

Time—6:37

Dick established a long lead in the first few seconds, Ranger being the only horse to keep within decent distance of him; and the old gray won by some fifty yards, while Ranger (also a gray) was as far in front of the black mare Kate.

Trotting at Oakland.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, Saturday, March 17, 1883; purse and stake, $125; trotting, mile beats, best three in five, in harness.

John A. Goldsmith's br m Flight, by Buccaneer, five years	1	1	1
P. Williams' br g Colonel	2	1	3
James —— dun g Buck	3	2	2

Time—2:33¾, 2:32, 2:29, 2:29¼.

Foals.

At J. T. McIntosh's Bay Stock Farm, Chico, March 17, Bessie, by Reavis' Black Bird, dropped a brown colt, three white feet and star, by Siugleton. Mr. McIntosh claims the name of St. Patrick for this colt.

The telegraph reports the sale in Chicago of the trotting stallion Jerome Eddy, record 2:16½, at the long price of $25,000. With the exception of Smuggler and Piedmont, this is the largest price ever realized for a trotting stallion. He was sired by Lonis Napoleon, a son of Volunteer, and had been put in P. V. Johnson's hands, to be trained for the campaign this season, but the purchasers, J. C. Jewett & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., purpose devoting him to the stud. He will probably not appear on the turf again.

The entries for the great $2,500 trot closed at Melbourne on Feb. 21, at 4 p. m., too late to get a list of the nominations by the steamer which sailed on the 22d. It was expected that from twelve to fifteen trotters would be named. The conditions were five per cent entrance and $50 each additional from starters, five to enter and three to start. The winner to receive $2,500, second horse two-thirds of entrance fees and stakes, third horse the balance. The race was to come off on the 17th inst.

George Metzger of Buffalo, N. Y., died last week, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He was an old-time horseman, and well known on the turf years ago. He was one of the owners of the famone trotter Chautauqua Chief, of the pacer Empire, and of many other horses of note, and frequently drove and rode in races on the old Buffalo and Western tracks.

The Chicago Driving Park Association annonnces that its running meeting will begin on Saturday, June 23d, and end on Wednesday, July 4th, instead of beginning on Wednesday, June 27th, and ending on July 6th, as originally announced. The full programme for the meeting will be published about the 1st prox.

During the season of 1882 Fred Archer had 564 mounts and 210 wins, eight of which were walkovers. In 1878 he had 229 wins. Including his first success on Athol Daisy in 1870, he had ridden 1,858 winners to date. During his career George Fordham has passed the poet first 2,510 times.

Frank Van Nese, who first camointo prominence as driver of St. James, has a stable inll of trotters at Lexington, Ky., viz., Alexander, 2:19; London, 2:20½; Bob Davis, The King, Toledo, Jay Bird, Lexington Wilkee, S. T. H., Favonins, Early Dawn, by George Wilkes and six others.

The famone old mare Mollie McCarthy died at the Santa Anita ranch on Thursday, the 15th, the supposed cause of her taking off being hotts. On the 4th she dropped a filly foal by Rutherford, which is alive and doing well, and will probably be named for its illustrious dam.

Cy Mulkey has leased the Idaho Park track at Boise City for five or six days' races during the week of the 4th of July. A match between Jo Kinney's horse Policy and Eastman's horse Warwick, three-quarter mile heats, for $1,500 a side, will be run during the meeting.

Jay Beach has transferred most of his stock to the Rogue river valley, and Altamont, Graduate and Wilburn will make the season at Jacksonville.

There are intimations that the Australian drivers have already acquired the art of "pulling" horses at the trotting meetings.

The Gridley *Herald* says that good stock horses are scarce about there and a bonanza awaits the coming of the right animal.

O'Connor, the gallant but unfortunate son of Norfolk, is doing stud service this season at Paisley, Oregon.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 177.)

was at Atwood Place a chestnut mare belonging to a Scotch friend which had gained a great deal of celebrity on the race-courses of Kentucky and Ohio. This was Phœnix Belle, a sister of Joe Daniels, and the first to give Dolly Carter a promiuent place among the dams of racehorses. She had foaled a filly on the 1st of April, and the Scotch council over the nomenclature decided on "April Gowk" as the proper title. It was also a good-looking foal, not so haudsome or rangy as the other, but with racing points which the owner and his friends took delight in pointing out and discussing. She was by Tricotrin, a son of Lexington and Kate Clark, and therefore the breeding was all right. It could not be otherwise than that there should be a good deal of argument regardiug the youngsters, and these controversies came to the usual end, viz., a friondly match for $200 a side, to be run when they were two years old.

Everything progressed favorably with our heroine. She was as docile as a kitten, took kiudly to work and galloped like an old racehorse from the first. Her companion was Three Cheers, of the same age, and Billy Johneon, who has since degenerated or advanced, whichever way the reader may see fit to term it, into a trainer and driver of trotters, was her mentor. He had others iu the string, and there was to be a race meeting in Chicago in July. We had charge of the track, ten miles from home, and, conseqnently, saw very little of the preparation. There was a turn in the good luck, however, aud a short time before the races were to come off, in leading her past Nonrmahal, the filly got a severe kick on the inside of the thigh just above the hock. Ofcourse, she had to be tbrown out of work, and we little thought that she would be able to run in a two-year-old stake in which she and Three Cheers were engaged. This was provokiug, as the owner of April Gowk had agreed to let the match be decided by the placiug in this stake, in which she was aleo named. A grand final trial Three Cheers ran, and the anticipations were rnby-red that he would win. The filly was only walked and it was more for company for Three Cheers than any expectation of ruuuing her that she was "carried" from Atwood Place to Dexter Park. The Phœnix Belle filly had not been doing well, so that it seemed as neither wonld come to the post, but on the day of the race it was decided all aronnd that they should start. The running was on the inside track, the onter being graveled, and rains bad made it very heavy. The distance was half a mile, and there were nine starters. Captain Moore's nomination was a big favorite in the poole, and there was a smart filly in by imported Billet, which the central Illinois folks thought well enough of to back freely. Luck favored them. A worse start was scarcely ever seen. The Billet filly was at least sixty yards in advance of all the others when the flag dropped; Three Cheers about the middle of the track, Marion the very last one to get off. The race was ended there, though Three Cheers ran second and Marion third. The following is the

SUMMARY:

July 4—Running race for the Browns' Stake, for colts and fillies two years old; $100 each, half forfeit; $300 added by Messrs. Wentworth & Woolworth, proprietors of "The Browns;" second horse to save its stake; dash of half a mile.

S. Powers' b f Carrie P, by imported Billet, out of Miss Foote	1
J. C. Simpson's b c Three Cheers, by imported Hurrah, dam Young Fashion	2
J. C. Simpson's b f Marion, by Malcolm, dam Maggie Mitchell	3
R. & J. Rowett's ch c Uncle Hark, by Uncle Vic, dam Ada Kennett	0
R. & J. Rowett's ch f Mary Rowett, by Uncle Vic, dam Mammona	0
W. M. Barron's b f Viva, by Tricotrin, out of Phœnix Belle	0
J. M. Harvey's b f, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard	0
T. G. Moore's b c, by Lightning, dam sister to Jerome Edgar	0
Ed Gray's ch c Dan O'Hara, by Woodstock, out of Waxy	0
D. McDaniel's b c, by Asteroid, out of Sue Washington	p f

There were the nsual uewspaper comments, one reporter claiming that all three of the placed colts got the best of the start. General R. Rowett had a colt and filly in the race by Uncle Vic, the filly being from the celebrated mare Mamona, who, for so long a time, had the fastest record for a mile. We told the General that it was an easy matter for us to decide which had the best colts, and that a match between the colts, and one between the fillies, was a better test than long arguments. He coincided in this view and the two matches for $500 each were made. We were without a jockey. The boy who rode the colt in the stake had never seen a race before, and though he had done well nnder Billy's tuition it was not to be expected that he would be a match for a practical hand in a race of this kind. Billy Donahno was then riding for Jenniugs and in ten minutes after the match was made his services were secured. The only stipulation that General Rowett made was that Captain Moore should start them which was perfectly satisfactory to us. The track was still heavy, the center being the firmest.

Donahue was instructed to make running from the start as we felt confident that he could beat the other forty yards, and with the warm feelings on both sides, we desired that the gap should be as long as possible. At the opening of the pool sales Three Cheers was largely the favorite, but as the race drew near he declined until the rates were even.

Never was a more even start. Captain Moore sent them off so that it was impossible to tell which had the best of it. In place of coming away as we expected they ran "yoked" all the way until within forty yards of the judge's stand there was a "carom" and Three Cheers crossed the score three parts of a length in the lead. From where we stood it was difficult to tell which was in fault; a complaint was entered, Donahue called into the stand when he admitted riding foul, but claimed that he could not keep the colt from swerving and very properly the judges gave the race to the other colt. We were hot, very hot. We proposed to run the race over again, betting $1,000 against $750, General Rowett's colt to carry Billy Johneon's weight, 130 pounds, and as he was the largest this seemed to be in his favor. All proffers were "respectfully declined" and there was no help for it. The description of the race at Sheepshead bay when Duchess of Norfolk was beaten in much the same way recalled the other so vividly that every minute detail is brought back so vividly that we can see them as plainly as on the day of the race. We were in a quandary. It was the first time a race had been lost for us in that manuer, and is one of the few sore spots that still rankle in our Eastern racing. There have been many since. Again there was a "pow-wow." The offer was made to double the stakes and go to Springfield to run, but a flat refusal to go outside the letter of the contract was the response. We could not find fault with this resolve of the General. Marion was limping back and forwards in front of the stand, the race before having aggravated the lameness, and it is a maxim in racing as well as war when you have the advantage keep it. All our friends advised not to run, but this did not tally with our resolves. "For choice of track," we said as a half dollar was spun in the air, and throwing up our own green boy the colts were dispatched to the starting point. Again Captain Moore gave them a capital start. They come whirling around the turn, fly down the stretch. "Keep a steady pull on your mare, Henry, and let her stride along," and her ears were pricked as she galloped under the wire an easy winner, bringing back the dollars so far as the match went.

The next spring we brought her to California with ten others. The trip was severe as the boys did not take them out of the car from the time they left Omaha until they landed in Oakland. As they came by freight train, this was a trying ordeal. When they left Chicago, everything was dreary, not a bud swelling on the trees. It was about the middle of April and California never wore a more glorious dress. There were flowers within a few miles of the snow-banks on the summit, the grain was waving its bearded heads in the valley. There was "grass up to their eyes" at the Oakland Trotting Park, and we were amazed to see them turn away from the luxurions clover, and eagerly devour what appeared to be weeds. The alfillerilla and green wild-oats soon overcame the effects of the long journey and it was not long until they were gaily cantering around the track.

Hock-Hocking and Marion were the first to put to work, and in good time they were ready for a "breeze" of a mile and repeat. The first mile was 1:54, the next the boys were told to go about the same pace or rather slower, and move through the last stretch. The track was far harder than we imagined; there was a coating of loose dirt; beneath it an adamantine pavement of adobe. This was long before the thousands of loads of sand, manure and sediment were applied and which have so completely overcome the adobe.

Hock-Hocking shattered his feet, springing quarter-cracks from coronet half way to the ground. The filly did not show the ill-effects at the time, but the next gallop she was so lame that it was all she could do to get back to the stall. We were at a loss to locate the lameness for some time, though from the showing afterwards it is probable that she broke off a portion of the wing of the coffin bone, which worked its way out at the junction of hair and hoof. Although divergent from the subject of this sketch, these accidents were the cause of the study how to counteract the effects of concussion arising from the hard roads and tracks of California, and from the rubber-strata between plates to the natural guard has been the sequence.

Once more the endeavor was made to get her to a race. There was to be one of three miles on the Bay District Course and she was moving well aud sound for quite a time. As in the former case, she came to a stand-still when she did give way, without an enlarged tendou or swollen limb. Then she was sold to Mr. Winters and taken to El Arroyo. There is little necessity for recounting the deede of her sou and daughter, though it will not be out of place to recall their great qualities, and before doing this show that their qualities came from a line of illnstrious ancestors. The dam of Marion never ran. She was engaged in the stakes in the Southern States, but going lame when in training at Mobile, was thrown out of work. She was by imported Yorkshire and her dam Charmer by imported Glencoe was one of the truly great race mares of her day. She won more races than any other of the get of her celebrated sire, the most salient point in her career never having been beaten at three miles or heats of three miles, winning sixteen at that distance. Her dam, Betsey Malone, by Stockholder, ran twenty-two races from heats of two miles to those at double that distance, the only race she lost being one in which she fell down.

On the side of the sire there is an unusnal degree of excellence. We always regarded Malcolm as being one of the very best sons of Bonnie Scotland, and had he been subjected to the same system of training and run in the same kind of races, he would have been the equal of Luke Blackburn or Bramble. As it was, he ran more fast heats than any horse up to his day, and we have seen him so sore from over training that he had to be whipped about his box before he could raise his feet high enough to step over the board of about a foot in height at the bottom of the doorway. A short time after we got him, "poor as a snake," and so bitten up with flies that his belly was a scab, he was traveled across the country from Chicago to Iowa, and in the journey he picked up some flesh. In this condition he ran against Sorrel Dan, a noted short horse, in Lyons, Iowa, half a mile and beat him in 50½ seconds. Taken out of the stud, high in flesh, and after a few gallops, he beat Alice Ward, and others in Chicago, three-quarters of a mile in 1:18, carrying 130 pounds. With his shoes on and the same rider, Billy Johnson, who could not ride less than 130 without reducing, he ran through the stretch at Atwood Place in 23 seconds. Albert S. Gage saw the run and he made the time 22¾ seconds. But the printer says that if more room is taken, "something important will be crowded out," and therefore the balance of the story will be "coutinued in the next number."

BASE BALL.

California League Rules.

The California Base Ball League has formulated a series of rules governing the season's play, which is calculated to do away with many of the disagreeable features of past seasons. The complaint against selecting umpires from among the spectators bas much to recommend it to the careful consideration of clubs, and the league is to be congratulated upon having made a new departure by introducing the feature of a board of umpires whose individnal dnty it is to officiate at alternate games. The old system, so long in vogue in California, is susceptible of much abuse, and at the same time it is frequently productive of unfair decisions, consequent upon lack of knowledge of base ball rules. The present board consists of tbree umpires, non-members of clubs, whose duties, in addition to the decisions rendered during the games, have been increased so as to include jurisdiction over the grounds on days upon which league games are played. To a certain exteut they control the practice of the competing clubs, and are expected to see that the clubs are on the grounds some considerable time before a game is called. Each team is required to put in an appearance at least an hour and to practice for at least fifteen minutes before play commences, each team to be in uniform by schedule time. Any failure to observe tbe rule is subject to a fine, which must be paid by the club to which the delinqnent member belongs, on pain of forfeiture of the right to conclude th championship season. Tbe umpires are also empowered to impose fines during the progress of the game for open violations of the rules and for disrespectful conduct. The proprietors of the grounds are obliged to keep tbings in proper condition and to provide suitable accommodatione for spectators. Another good feature which bas been introduced is a board of official scorers consisting of two non-members of clubs who are expected to be present at all league games and to attend to the scoring in person, it being contrary to the rules to delegate that power. A number of other rules have been introduced which will exert an influence for the better upon base ball contests.

League Games for 1883.

Schedule of games to be played by the clubs composing the California League of baseball players during the season of 1883.

DATE.	COMPETING CLUBS.	DATE.	COMPETING CLUBS.
April 1	Haverly vs. Niantic.	Aug. 5	Haverly vs. Niantic.
" 6	California vs. Redington.	" 12	California vs. Redington.
" 15	Niantic vs. Redington.	" 19	Niantic vs. Redington.
" 22	Haverly vs. California.	" 26	Haverly vs. California.
" 29	Niantic vs. California.	Sept. 2	Niantic vs. California.
May 6	Redington vs. Haverly.	" 9	Redington vs. Haverly.
" 13	Haverly vs. Niantic.	" 16	Haverly vs. Niantic.
" 20	California vs. Redington.	" 23	California vs. Redington.
" 27	Niantic vs. Redington.	" 30	Niantic vs. Redington.
June 3	Haverly vs. California.	Oct. 7	Haverly vs. California.
" 10	Niantic vs. California.	" 14	Niantic vs. California.
" 17	Redington vs. Haverly.	" 21	Redington vs. Haverly.
" 24	Haverly vs. Niantic.	" 28	Haverly vs. Niantic.
July 1	California vs. Redington.	Nov. 4	California vs. Redington.
" 8	Niantic vs. Redington.	" 11	Niantic vs. Redington.
" 15	Haverly vs. California.	" 18	Haverly vs. California.
" 22	Niantic vs. California.	" 25	Niantic vs. California.
" 29	Redington vs. Haverly.	Dec. 2	Redington vs. Haverly.

A game between the second nines of the Red Stockinga of Biggs and the Daisy Clippera of Gridley played last Saturday sums up as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Daisy Clippers	0	1	4	4	2	0	0	1	4—15
Red Stockings	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0— 9

The Executive Committee of the California League consists of John J. Mone, Chairman; W. J. Egan, Niantic; J. McDonald, California; A. Dugan, Redington; G. Pratt, Haverlys.

ATHLETICS.

Preparations for Spring Meetings.

Athletic circles are considerably surprised over the telegram recently published in tbe daily press announcing tbe intended visit of L. E. Myers, the Manhattan Club flyer, to this coast. No official communication has been received by the Olympic Athletic Club in this city to that effect, though it is quite probable that if the press dispatch be true some notification will be forthcoming in a few daya. A communication on the subject will be sent East in the course of next week, inquiring into the matter, and shonld an affirmative answer be received, a large meeting will be arranged as a compliment to the distinguished visitor. The probability, however, is that tbe telegram was not authorized, as Myers will undonbtedly take part in the association games in June, and be has already signified his intention to go to Europe during the month of September. Tbe announcement wired to this city states that be contemplates a visit bere during tbe fall witb a view of trying conclusions witb Haley and Masterson, but as the fall is supposed to commence early in September, it would he extremely difficult for Myers to bo in England and California at the same time.

Dan O'Leary is matched with William Edwarda for a six-day walk, heel and toe, for $1,000 a aide, to come off at Sydney. The date had not been fixed when the steamer sailed, as there was delay in securing a suitable hall. O'Leary was being trained by Professor Miller.

Athletics are unusually quiet at tbe present time, though quiet work in connection witb proposed meetings is steadily going on.

The Oakland grounds have already been plowed, seeded and rolled, and give promise of being very successful.

Tbe Golden Gate Athletic Clnb contemplates giving another exhibition, which will be followed by a field day.

The programme of events of the Olympic Club meeting will be reported in a few daye.

It is stated that five Oakland bicyclers will shortly send to England for new machines.

Rumor bas it that a member of a promiuent Eastern club is in town.

A six-daya go-as-you-please match is among the probabilities.

Citizens of Santa Rosa are taking steps to secure the headquarters of the agricultural diatrict, of which Sonoma county forms a part, for that city in connection with their agricultural park.

THE KENNEL.

The Bench Show.

The Pacific Coast Kennel Clnb have issued their programme and list of prize classes for the forthcoming dog ebow. The rules are much the same as usually prevail at such shows and the classification is eminently satisfactory. We think, however, that it would be well to have left ont the epe cial class for Laveracks and in its place made a class for field trial dogs or a class for English setters not born in this state and imported from the East or England. There are but one or two Laveracks in tbis state of the pure strain and the mixture of Laverack and Llewellyn always leads to trouble and bas caused more ink to be shed and more hard words to be spoken than any other kennel topic. In place of the class for smooth-coated Newfonndlands should he a class for tbe mixed breed, black and white Landseer dogs so called, which are tbe common idea of a Newfonndland dog, huge, shaggy, good-natured animals tbat take the bearts of women and children on first sight and are so popular tbat woe betide tbe judge who ventures to assert that they are not Newfoundlands at all and cannot take a prize so long as there is a representative of the true all black Labrador dog on the bench. Tbe popular idea of tbe Newfoundland is a big black and white dog and trying to convince people to the contrary makes judges prematurely gray and founders of bench shows anxious to escape witb tbeir lives the instant a Newfoundland exhibitor heaves in sigbt. Landseer has painted a black and white dog as the representative of this race, and to get an ordinary person to believe that Landseer migbt he wrong is next door to impossible. While making suggestions we may as well say all that is on our mind. We think it would he a good place to make a special champion class for greyhounds, tbat is for greyhonnds tbat have taken a first or second prize at any regular coursing match in tbis State. That would in a measure separate the dogs which have acbieved fame in tbe stud from those which have made their record in the field, and wonld award an extra prize or two to the largest class of dogs exhibited, for we venture to say that there will he donble as many greyhounds on the bench as of any other class. We also miss the familiar prize for trick dogs, which always calls forth an interesting exbibition. Tbe ladies and children like to see dogs go through their almost human performances, and for tbat matter many a member of the sterner sex can get a good deal of fnn and instructiou out of trick dogs also.

The Great Danes will probably he a fine class. They were in the last show, and we think it would be a good plan to offer more than one prize. Tbe shepherd dogs onght to be divided into two classes, Scotch and English. The breeds are very different in eize, appearance and color and cannot well be judged together. The show of ponltry will be a great success, and one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. One gentleman writes to us to say that he will show ten coops of fine fowls and many others have signified tbeir intention of competing. The poultry men want to educate the public in the difference between a common fowl and a fine bred bird, and they will eagerly seize upon the opportunity offered to them by this show. Tbe prospectus of the poultry show is not yet out but will be given to the public in a few days. We are glad to be able to report that already 103 entries have been made to the dog show and that the managers have been literally overwhelmed witb requests for information. We are sure tbat every dog will be judged on its merits and that town and country alike will have a fair show.

Anent the Dog Show.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I notice in your last issne an article in regard to tbe coming bench show and read it carefully and fully indorsed that portion respecting the bench show held here in 1877, but cannot approve all of that portion in relation to the show of 1881.

The Pacific Coast Kennel Club deserves great credit for establishing a bench show in this city and endeavoring to improve the breed of doge on this Coast, bnt I claim that at the last show, beld April, 1881, tbere was favoritism shown in eeveral cases, also that the judging was done in a very loose manner; the judges were not restricted to any standard, and awarded prizes according to their own ideas.

I therefore suggest that the clnb request the judges to make their decisions in conformity with tbe scales of points given in the third edition of the "Dogs of the British Islands." This has been done hy the Westminster Kennel Clnb of New York, who hold the largest bench shows in the United States. At the Bench show of 1881, a Laverack class was made and at that time there was not a pure Laverack on tbis Coast; still this class received a large number of entries and prizes were distribnted to the winners; I nnderstand that the coming show will include a Laverack class, at present there is only two Laveracks on this Coast and they will have a walk-over for firet prize. The Laverack setter is an English setter and I tbink that they should be classed as each in all ahows, and suggeat that the Kennel Club do away with this class.

I hope that money prizes will he offered in the place of medals and cups; exhibitors are put to some expense in preparing their dogs for ehow, the entrance fee is $3, and in case a pereon from tbe interior wishes to exbibit the cost of aending a dog is quite heavy; all the Eastern clnbs offer money prizes and all their ehows are very successful.

The gentlemen wbo have to judge tbe different breeds ahould he aelected immediately and their names announced to the public.

I am glad to eee the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN taking this interest in the coming bench show and bope that it will continue to so. M. B. J.

San Francisco, March 22, 1883.

The Sacramento Valley Coursing Club will hold a coursing match at Carpenter's Ranch on the line of the Placerville railroad on April 1. This match ie open to all dogs in the State, with an entrance fee of $5. Mr. M. A. Howard of Sacramento will accept entries on and before March 27, when the drawing will take place and judges will he elected. The excursion train leaves Sacramento depot at 8 a. m. April 1. Tbe Sacramento men are very anxious to receive some entries from San Francisco and promise a fair ehow all arouud.

Thie (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock the California Coursing Club will meet at 539 California atreet to receive entries for the match to come off at Merced on March 28 and 29. This match is open to all dogs in the State, with au entrance fee of $5. The excursions of this club are generally very enjoyable affairs and we look forward to a large gathering at the Oakland wharf next Tueeday at 4 p. m.

The great annual English courning event, for tbo Waterloo Cup, took place February 21, 22, and 23. The number of entries was large, and tbe sport exciting; sixty-four greyhounds, the best in the Uuited Kingdom, competed for the grand prize. At tbe close of the sixth series of heats, G. J. Alexander's fleet bitch Wild Mint (by Haddo ex Orla) was declared tbe winner, D. Deightou's black bitch Snowflight (Botbal Park ex Curiosity), last year's winner, being second. The first prize is £500, and second £200. After the race for the cup, the Waterloo Purse, for dogs beaten in the first round of the former, was competed for by thirty-two subscribers. R. B. Carruther's dog Markbam won first prize (£75) and J. Shelton's Maid Mariou took second money, £30. The Waterloo Plate, for dogs beaten in the first ties of the cup, reeulted in a victory for H. Haywood's bitch Rota, winning first prize of £75, and H. G. Miller's dog, Manager, took eecond prize, £30

Eintracht Schuetzen Section.

Last Sunday the Eintracht Schuetzen held a shooting at Harbor View range for compauy medals. Tbe Champion medal was won hy Fred Kuhls with 413 rings:

First-class medal, A. Stamer	355 rings
Second-class medal, G. Beckert	347 "
Third-clas medal, L. Klotz	286 "

Last Monday the ahove named rifle company held an election of officers. Following are the namee of those elected: Captain, Fred. Kuhls; First Lieutenant, L. H. Kauffung; Second Lieutenaut, H. Schnhert; Field Sergeant, C. Schwartz; First Sergeant (Capt. d'Arms), A. Wertner; Second Sergeant, H. Brockenwager; First Corporal, Wm. Schebn; Second Corporal, G. Beckert; Third Corporal, H. Voll; Fourth Corporal, S. Vock; First Sbooting Master, H. Bergmann; Second Shooting Master, L. Klotz.

The Chicago Jockey Clnb announce five etakee to close April 2. They are the Illinoie Derby, Illinois Oaks, Chicago Stakes, and the Northwestern Stallion Stakee for 1885. The Illinoie Derby is for tbree-year-olds, foals of 1881, $50, half forfeit, $1,000, of which $200 to secoud. Tbe Illinois Oaks is for tbree-year-old fillies, with $800 added. The Derby is a mile and a quarter. Tbe Chicago Stakes is for three-year-olds also, one mile and a quarter; and the Northwestern Stallion Stakes. This last event is for three-year-olds, wbo, to render eligible, their sire must first he nominated by hia owner or otbers at the price of hie last season. Of the amount tbus subscribed $300 goes to the nominator of the winning stallion, and $200 to the nominator of the second, balance to go to the amount added by the club. Nominations for sires will close April 2, and for colts and fillies Aug. 15. The Northwestern Stallion Stakes for 1885 is also opened, conditions tbe same as 1884. Nominations to the ahove stakes close April 2, addressed to D. L. Hall, Sec'y, 116 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Swigert has been unfortunate in losing two of hie Lexington mares—Lark, who died on tbe 7th, and Kentucky Belle, on the 1st. Lark was not tbe most successful hut her son, Harry Hill, has been represented as one of the best colts Virgil ever got, and his brother, Crown Point, which Mr. Keene sent to England last season, was a rare looking one. Kentucky Belle was not a brilliant brood mare, either, tbrowing only Pride; but tbe deaths of these mares remiuds us that the Lexington daughters are growing old. Tbey have succeeded the Glencoe mares in popularity, and will soon be succeeded by what strain it would be difficult to say.

John Golding, of West Bradford, Chester county, cut down a tree recently thinking it a "coon tree," which he still thinks it was, as the inner portion of it gave sufficient evidence of the fact, but tbe "coons" were absent. In their stead he found snugly ensconced a screecb owl and five fish. The latter, to all appearance, had not been out of the water a great while. Mr. Golding says that he knows that coons do catch fish, but the query witb him is whether they were caught by coons or by the owl. He would like to know from some of our naturalists whether owls ever do prey upon fish. —*Reading (Pa.) Times.*

E. N. Carvalho, who has heen for eighteen years one of the editors of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, died of pneumonia, in New York, March 12. He was horn in Charleston, S. C., in 1817, and was a dramatic writer and cugaged in editorial pursuits from a boy. He had a laboring oar on the *Turf, Field and Farm*, botb in the thoronghbred and trotting departments, and was well posted on pedigrees and performances. Much of his time was devoted to the preparation of "Bruce's Stud-book." Racing interests lose an earnest worker in the deatb of E. N. Carvalho.

In Vermont the dairy interest has been more intelligently conducted than in most otber sections. The result is that the butter yield of cows has increased in the last fourteen years an average of fifty pounds per cow. This increase is nearly all clear profit, as the cost of keeping a good cow is no more than that of keeping a poor specimen. Some of the gain is due to better feeding; bnt by soiling and ensilage the greater amount of atock may be kept, and, if butter and milk be produced, at less expense than under the old method of pasture hay, and grain.

The balk-line billiard tournament will begin at Central Music Hall, Chicago, on the 26th inst., continuing two weeks. Vignaux, Sexton, Schaefer, Daly, Dion, Wallace, Morris and Gallagher will compete, the latter three having won places hy defeating Heiser, Carter and Maggioli in the preliminary tournament.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

McCUE'S CARRIAGE FACTORY—No. 1,317 and 1,319 Market, street, manufactures carriages, buggies, wagons and sulkies. Mr. McCue gives his personal attention to all orders and has established a high reputation for turning out good, reliable work.

BARRY & Co.'s HORSE LOTION—For sore backs, cuts, wounds, etc., and Barry & Co.'s Horse Salve for cracked heels and angry sores, have been highly recommended. See advertisement on another page,

HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS, ETC.—R. Stone, corner of Battery and Washington streets, importe and manufactures the above articles, and offers to the public a large stock of first-class goods at low prices.

HERD AND SWINE.

Cheese.

The farmers' lecture course at the Minnesota State University, which recently closed, comprised several lectures by Prof. L. B. Arnold upon dairy subjects. The last one was upon cheese. We give a brief abtract of it:

The cheese product of the United States is small, compared with that of butter. We make annually over $00,000,000 ponnds of hutter and 270,000,000 pounds of cheese. The manufacture of cheese has never flourished and never will flonrish until a process different from that employed in our factories is employed. It is possihle, however, to make a cheese both healthful and agreeable. One of the first things in the manufacture of cheese is the rennet. It is the hasis of all cheese making. It is not, as is supposed, used merely to coagulate the milk. The process of cheese-making is a process of digestion, and it is for the latter purpose the rennet is mainly nsed. The cheese in the curing room is gradually rendered soluhle by the influence of the gastric juice from the rennet. The modes of making cheese are largely empiric. The average maker can give no reason for his processes. He does not know how or why the rennet acts. He is not philosophical but follows traditionary processes. The rennet is used to control the rapidity of curing. The more used the faster the cheese will cure, other things heing equal. The process, as stated, is not a chemical one, hut one of digestion. The latter is most active at hlood heat. Practically the milk ought to he set at 90 degrees, as at hlood heat the process of coagulation is too rapid for a workman. The process gets ahead of him. After cutting the curd aud allowing some whey to escape, it will do to raise to blood heat, when the action is accelerated. The curd should not be left in the whey until the latter becomes sour. Many make that serious error. Lactic acid of the whey sets free the phosphoric acid, forms lactate of lime and the phosphoric acid runs off in the whey.

Cheese made hy souring process is indigestihle hy the pepsin from even a hog's stomach. Take the curd out of the whey when sweet and mature it afterwards. Besides rennet, other agents are requisite to the proper curing. The curing is not only a digestive but also an oxidizing process and the oxogen of the air is one element in the process. From the latter comes the "cheese flavor." Cured in the ordinary methods, the cheese is first greased, thus largely shutting of the oxogen of the air and retarding development of flavor. Before putting the curd to press it shonld be dry, separated and exposed some time to the air. In that case it may he as well cured and ripened for the table in forty-eight hours as in forty-eight days hy the ordinary process of hurrying the putting of the cheese to press and greasing it. Another good method for handling the curd is to take it from the whey, atir it fifteen or twenty minutes, then let it lie in a heap in the vat until the changes occnr so rapidly that the curd hegins to "raise" almost like yeast. The cheese hy this rapid process is ready to ship the moment it leaves the press, especially in warm weather. I have directed makers to air the curd three hours, in which case the cheese will he ready to ship in about ten days. When cheese comes to he made hy the airing process, hy the use of rennet for digesting, and by the non-souring process, we will have a cheese that will dissolve on the tongue like a pear and he perfectly digestihle, and thus valuable as food. Skimmed cheese, as usually made, is almost valueless as a food hecause the stomach does not digest it. Recently an improvement has heen devised in making "skimmed cheese," hy not making the curd so dry as is customary. One of the most marked improvements in the making of skimmed cheese has come from the discovery that any other fat will have the same effect in curing and ripening the cheese as the butter fat, so if the fat is ohtained from any other source it will answer the same as the butter fats. Now, lard is used to represent the butter fats, and with very gratifying results. With prejudice among makers overcome, this plan would he general, and it is highly commendahle, fine wholesome cheese resulting from the nse of lard. With this plan cheese-making would also he much more profitahle.

Polled Angus Cattle at Ela Hills.

A reporter of the Los Angeles *Herald* records his impressions of a visit to the Ela Hills stock farm and an inspection of the recent importation of Polled Angus cattle:

East Los Angeles is to Los Angeles what Oakland is to San Francisco; or, if the more ambitious simile may he tolerated, what Brooklyn is to New York. We have often heen exercised as to the meaning of the word Ela. It is a quite euphemistic name for a farm or a residence, and is simply a combination of the initial letters of East Los Angeles, where it is located, a little heyond the temporary terminus of the street railway which runs from the city across the river, on Downey avenue. Mr. Johnston's present residence is just at the base of the line of hills, which are heing pierced for a continuation of Downey avenue.

Dismissing the marked improvement which is everywhere observable in this charming suhurb of onr city, we may remark that Mr. Johnston has lately associated himself with Mr. C. A. Paige, a gentleman of capital and of kindred tastes in stock farming. Before forming this connection Mr. Johnston had signalized himself as a very energetic improver of both our breeds of horses and cattle. Prior to the departure which we are about to note, he had made four separate importations of thoroughbred bulls and cows of the most famous and approved thoroughbred imported varieties.

Mr. Johnston has always had a theory that the common scrub stock of California afforded an excellent basis for breeding graded cattle, but was worthless in itself. He acted on this idea; and he found, as the result of repeated experiments, that by crossing the hardy stock of the country he attained two results: 1. The acclimatization of the imported stock. 2. A common country cow acquitted herself of a graded stock which, at two years old, yielded steers which weighed as much as common country stock steers would at eight years. For all purposes of breeding steers to furnish heef for the market, the graded stock is worth four to one of the common country stock. When it is borne in mind that California is suffering from a beef famine just now; that choice steaks in San Francisco have reached panic prices; that all the old "cow counties," like Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego, are almost denuded of horned cattle, this is a very important proposition. We are through with our unlimited sheep and cattle pastures, and with inferior representatives of both sheep aud cattle, and have entered into the era of sensible farming, in which Hancock M. Johnston, and a few other gentlemen in southern California, have led the way.

Mr. Johnston having, as we have said, associated with himself Mr. C. A. Paige, in the management of the Ela Hills Stock Farms, these gentlemen concluded to make what is practically the fifth importation of thoroughbred cattle which has taken place under the auspices of Mr. Johnston. During the past three or four years the Polled Angusshire hovine hreed have demonstrated their superiority to all other kinds of heef cattle, including the Durham Shorthorns. About a month ago Mr. Paige started for the central depot, in Missouri, of the famous imported Polled Angus hreed of cattle, to make judicious purchases. After a careful inspection of the stock, and a verification of the records hy the herd hook, he hought a hull, three cows and a calf, for the sum of $5,400, which by the time they arrived in Los Angeles stood the Messrs. Johnston & Paige in about six thousand dollars.

The hull, Black Commodore, a yearling, has his appointed place in McDonald's "History of Polled Angus Cattle." He is a perfect heauty and weighs about thirteen hundred pounds. The term "polled," in Scotch cattle nomenclature, means what in American parlance is known as "muley." These cattle are without horns and as hlack as jet. Amongst the cows is Miss Fyfye, a three-year-old whose dam was one of a group of five which took the premium at the Paris Exposition. She is a gem of a cow and as gentle as a kitten, cultivating a stranger's acquaintance without any hesitancy whatever.

The marked peculiarity of this hreed, which are all as black as coals, is that they are without horns, with small hones; and the cows, unless they are fattened for market, like the Durham Shorthorns, are good milkers. While the curved line may be the line of heauty in art, the clear, straight line of the hack and stomach, the low-lying and full brisket, the slender shanks and diminutive feet, of this famous hreed of cattle, mark them out for the admiration of the man who aims to furnish heef for the market. The calf does not give much evideuce of growth until it is about fifteen months old. In fact, if put up at auction in its younger days, a Polled Angus calf would hring almost nothing from a Los Angeles hntcher who was ignorant of its pedigree and market value. Then, presto, change! While still a technical yearling, its weight, like that of the Black Commodore, frequently runs up to twelve or thirteen hundred pounds; while, at the acme of its growth and fattening, it runs from twenty-two to twenty-five hundred weight, quite equaling the Durham in avoirdupois, and surpassing it in the quality of beef.

One of the most valuahle peculiarities of this Angus hreed is that the fat, instead of being hunched around the kidneys and at other usual points of the steer, as in even famous breeds of other imported cattle, is marhled, imparting to the heef a delicious flavor—something equivalent to that triumph of the art of the cuisine known as larding a roast tenderloin. This peculiarity causes the heef yielded hy these cattle to command two or three cents a pound more than that of the most favored hreeds of cattle, not excepting even the Shorthorn Durhams. When it is horne in mind that there are only a few thousand genuine Angus cattle in existence, with an undoubted register in the Herd Book, the enterprise of the Messrs. Johnston & Paige, in importing such undoubted representatives of the precious stock into Los Angeles county, will be the better appreciated. It gives our farmers an opportunity of raising graded cattle, of an unsurpassed hreed, which they certainly will not he foolish enough to neglect.

Fancy Prices for Stock.

Most of us have been generons in our censure of fancy prices for stock, and there have heen good grounds for our feelings of indignation. There is a limit to the honest worth of an animal, and that limit has been frequently exceeded. Of course all sensihle men recognize the right of a hreeder who has heen at extra trouble and expense in producing something conspicuously ahove the average, to charge not only for his time, trouhle and outlay, but also for his enterprise. Any man who will go from a community in which there are no improved hreeds of cattle, purchase hlooded stock, and produce good Shorthorns, Herefords, Holsteins, or other excellent hreed, has the undoubted moral conrage to charge his neighhors who purchase that stock a price which, nnder ordinary circumstances, would he regarded as exorhitant. And then it mnst be remembered that what would seem to he an exorhitant price, jndged from the value of our common cows, is not always of that character. At perfectly fair prices the thoughtless cannot see anything hut extortion. Even $500 or $1,000 for a hull appears to snch people an nnacconntahle price. Yet a good hull of one of our improved hreeds will return that money over and over again in absolute value. His offspring will pay the price paid for their sire in milk and heef, and an enormous percentage of profit hesides. And that would he true if he cost several timea the amount named.

It must not he forgotten that with the dairy breeds there are more pounds of hutter, and that with the heef-producing hreeds there is a larger number of pounds of heef. There is more to sell to start with; and then what there is to sell is worth a good deal more. It has heen demonstrated hy actual and careful experiment that the nutritious elements in most of the improved breeds are largely in excess of those in the meats of our common cattle. Indeed, Dr. Sprague claims that there is scarcely any nourishment at all in the heef of common cattle, and he conducted some very careful experiments to satisfy himself of that. But the practical results of eating heef would not sustain that conclusion. The world is living upon heef of the character which is said to contain little or no nourishment, and it does nonrish and nourish well. But it will not and cannot furnish the same amount of nourishment that the heef of a Shorthorn or Hereford will.

But heyond the figures that mark the actual worth of the animal—that is heyond the figures that make the animal and its offspring worth so much as a producer of dairy products and heef, together with a reasonable compensation for the breeder's enterprise—the price becomes absolutely of a fancy character, and injurious to the interests of the hreed to which the animal for which it is asked helongs. Breeders have learned this fact to a considerable extent, although some of them did not learn it until they were financially ruined. But those of us who were never enticed into the payment of such prices have nothing to complain of. Indeed we have been benefited, for those fancy prices have raised the prices for even common stock, and all hands have been profited. Looking the whole matter over, there is cause for sincere gratitude that with all the folly that has attended the introduction of the improved hreeds, they have been introduced; and we can all join in this feeling of gratitnde whether we have been directly profited or not.

But the time has come when we should he sharers in the direct profits, and we can only be that when we begin to breed from this class of stock. There is no longer the excuse of too high prices to he offered for our pursuing the ways of a century ago. Good animals of any of the breeds can be had at a moderate price, and our advice is to procure them. No farmer can do a hetter thing for himself than to breed up.

Good blood is as necessary to the highest financial success in the herd as in the the stud.

Watering Stock.

There is one thing in reference to the the interests of stock that will hear a little study. I refer to the method of watering farm stock. The practice with a great many farmers is to water at stated periods. In summer hut few farms have pasture lots supplied with running water, and cattle kept in pastures that are not supplied with water hy natural means are very often dependent upon the whims of their owners. A great many farmers have wells in their pasture-lots and a pump and water tank; and this is a most excellent provision for the comfort of stock. But where pumping is done hy hand there are very often days when the tank is allowed to go dry, and the stock suffer accordingly. I think the time is coming when every farm of respectable size will have every pasture on the farm supplied with a good well and a windmill. Stock are more sensitive to heing deprived of a sufficient supply of good water than to a like deficiency in their rations of food. Stock will run down much quicker if deprived of the necessary supply of water than from any like shortage of food. They are also very susceptible to the bad qualities of the water with which they are supplied. Owners of fancy flocks of sheep, of high-priced Jerseys and of wellhred horses can not afford to deprive their stock of an abundant supply of pure, fresh water. The manufacturers of "gilt edge" butter can not afford to have impurities enter into the composition of their dairy goods hy reason of furnishing impure and unwholesome water for their stock.

I recently saw an illustration of the injurious effects of compelling stock to use impure water. A neighhor has a well in the lower corner of his harn yard which is nothing more than a receptacle for the drainage from the yard. During the first thaw the water in the well became impure, and the horses, for a time, refused to drink it. In a few days the impure water had all heen pumped out and the most of the stock drank it as usual. There was one colt, however, which had heen led to the trough when the water was at the worst. This colt could not he induced to taste the water from this well for more than two weeks after it was as pure as ever, and in the meantime quenched his thirst with nothing but snow; he became thin in flesh and spring-poor in mid winter. The damage to this colt is something serious, and it could all have heen prevented by not draining the harn-yard into the well. Cows are not near so sensitive in the matter of taste as horses, yet this should not he an excuse for negligence in the quality of water furnished them. The stock hreeder and the dairyman owe it to themselves to supply their stock with the purest and freshest of water. How often should animals he allowed to drink? I presume were stock allowed free access to water in summer that each individual would drink at least a dozen times during the day. If they are not allowed free access to water, hut compelled to drink at stated periods, they are quite liahle to drink too much. This is one of the greatest advantages of having water in the pasture. In winter I am aware that the practice is to water horses perhaps twice a day, morning and night. With cows the practice is to turn them into the yard and allow them to drink what they want during two or three hours. Perhaps an improvement upon this plan would he to turn them out for an hour at a time morning and night. All those who own horses should have some way arranged for taking the chill off water for horses during winter. It will pay to do so.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Heifer Calves.

D. E. C., Merrimac Co., N. H., says: "I wish to raise several heifer calves for the dairy, and want to know how to feed them so as to make the hest hutter cows? What should I add to skim-milk, and how much and how shall I feed them the first winter? At what age shonld they come in? Would half-hlood Jerseys be hetter than our common stock?" These questions are short, hut might form the text for a treatise on butter dairying.

First, there is no food that will make the "hest butter cows" out of heifer calves not inheriting good hutter-producing qualities. Proper feeding will develop a first-rate animal of its kind, hut it must follow out mainly its inheritance. If the calf is from a dam, grandam, great-grandam, etc., of inferior hntter yielding qualities, and from a like sire, graudsire, etc., no food will create these lacking qualities in the calf; hut the best feeding will improve the milk and hutter yielding qualities of the dam, if she has been poorly fed. Good feeding stimulates all the secretions, and it will improve the milk secretion, and hy feeding properly for several generations, may effect an improvement of considerable importance.

In developing heifers for the dairy, the food needs to he of such a character as to stimulate the growth of the muscles and frame, rather than the deposit of fat. Food containing a large proportion of oil or starch is likely to canse too free a deposit of fat. In feeding well for the development of muscular and osseous systems, there will be quite snfficient deposit of fat to line the muscles and cushion to the joint. The heifer needs a muscular, rangy frame, a strong, active digestive system, and to this end she must have a good appetite. A heifer calf that is a persistently dainty eater should be disposed of, as a profitable cow must he a good eater and digester. It is the digested food that makes the milk and butter.

Skim-milk is an excellent food upon which to raise a good heifer calf. It is deficient in oil, and therefore sometimes produces constipation. The hest antidote to this is to mix a small quantity of hoiled flaxseed with the milk. This is rich in oil, and one-half gill per day will keep the bowels in good condition, and increase the growth of the calf. This would only require one peck of flaxseed to last a calf four months. The flaxseed, in this case, is only used to counteract the tendency to constipation, hut it will he well paid for in the growth of the calf. If, after the calf is fifty days old, the feeder wishes to further improve this ration let him add one pound per day of wheat middlings or shorts. This will supply the extra food required hy the calf at this age; and at eighty days old another pound of middlings may he added. Continue giving skim-milk, if you have it, till the calf is at least six months old.

The first winter the heifer calf may be fed on early-cut clover hay, and two pounds of middlings, or two pounds of oats and corn ground together. If one is located where ground feed is not easily ohtained, unground oats may he very safely fed to a calf six months olds. Two qnarts of oats with good hay will produce a very good growth with good shelter. Corn is too heating to be fed alone to so young an animal. Another very good ration for a heifer calf the first winter ia one aud one-half to two pounds of middlings, with one-half pound of linseed oil meal with hay. The feeder may give a great variety of rations, such as corn and peas, corn and oats, corn and huckwheat, corn and rye, corn and millet, or auy two of these, hut they shonld he ground.

The proper time for the heifer to come in is at two years old. She may couple at thirteen or fifteen months. If the heifer is well kept she will be in heat so as to come in at two

years. The best opinion among dairymen now is, that the heifer is likely to make the best cow to come in at two instead of three years. The milk secretions should be developed early, but the second calf should not come in in less than fifteen months after the first, but the first milking season should be twelve months. This long milking period for the first, is thought to give the heifer the habit of holding out her milk well.

The answer to the question as to which is better, grade Jersey or common stock, depends upon selection. A selected common cow is better than a poor Jersey. But a well selected Jersey is much better than a selected common cow, because the Jersey has been bred for milk and butter for a great many generations, and is much more likely to breed like herself than a common cow.

In breeding graded Jerseys, a pure-bred Jersey bull is used upon common cows. Now, if this Jersey bull is from a large butter-yielding dam, grandam, great grandam, etc., his grade Jersey heifer calves will be likely to be a great improvement on their dams, even if these are considered good butter-yielding common cows. The writer of this has bred ten such grade Jersey heifers, and found their average product of butter to he 1 pound of butter from 16½ pounds of milk, while the average of the dams was 25 pounds of milk to 1 pound of butter. Here was a gain of 34 per cent on the first crose. And we found these grade heifers much more uniform than we expected. They ranged from 14½ pounds to 18½ pounde of milk to 1 of butter, and the lowest amount of milk, 14½ pounds, is probably a better yield than is averaged hy pure hred Jerseys.—*Live Stock Journal.*

International Dairy Exhibition.

The Board of Managers of the International Dairy Fair Association met at the office of the *Agricultural Review* in the *World* Building, New York, on the 13th inst., Mr. Francis D. Moulton presiding. This association has been in a prosperous condition for some years past, but has heretofore conducted all its exhibitions and other business without a charter. It was recently decided to apply for a State charter, and the Secretary, Mr. Joseph H. Reall, was ordered to draw up a document of incorporatiou. This document was adopted yesterday, and the by-laws of the association were so changed as to suit the charter.

Mr. N. F. Sprague made a report on the proposed exhibition of the American Agricultural Association, and advocated that the International Association combine with the other in order to insure success. A resolution to that effect was afterwards adopted.

The proposed exhibition is intended to be the largest ever given in the United States and dairy and agricultural products from all countries will he exhibited. It is not decided as yet in what part of the country the exhibition will he held.

Mr. Sprague reported that an excellent site for buildings was offered hy the people of Utica, and as that city is situated among the agricultural and dairy districts of the country the committee was much in favor of securing the site.

The exhibition will probably take place early in Octoher and continue until late in Jannary. The followiug gentlemen were elected a Board of Managers of the International Associatiou for the ensning year: M. Folsom, D. E. Manton, M. B. Miller, Daniel H. Burrell, W. I. Young, T. M. Seaver, J. M. Sheldon, Robert McAdam, George Merry, A. W. Ingraham, all of New York; C. W. Wolcott, of Massachnsetts; Chester Hazen, Minnesota; N. F. Sprague, Vermont, and C. W. Mills, New Jersey.

Texas stock men are said to be in grand council at Fort Worth. Over $20,000,000 is represented. They propose to make such arrangements that they will control the California cattle trade. Should they succeed in doing so it would interfere very largely with the great Nevada indnstry. Our State contains considerable grazing land, and the only use that can be made of it is to raise cattle. If Texas comes in as a rival, the price of beef will he apt to come much lower. —*Reno Gazette.*

Mr. Isaac R. Jewell informs us that the silo he built on his dairy ranch in Marin county last year is a grand success. He wonders that it has not heen more generally adopted before. His cows eat the ensilage readily, and the results are fully up to representations heretofore made ahout it.—*Petaluma Courier.*

The pound weight of the Island of Jersey is heavier than the pound avoirdupois—a trifle over one-thirteenth heavier. Thns thirteen pounds Jersey equals a very small fraction over fourteen ponnds avoirdupois. It is unfortunate that there has often heen a lack of acenracy in stating this difference.

SHEEP.

Spring Management of Ewes.

With flock management, as with all other husiness pursuits, there ie no timo when affairs can be left to the vicissitudes of chance—no time when neglect is not punished by loes, and intelligent snpervision rewarded with fair returns. Though at times the well-provided flock may allow its owner short vacation, while his faithful subordinates enforce the detaile of management, there are occasione when no impulse hut that of actnal necessity should excuse his constant euperviein. The three most important events in the annual rouud of flock mauagement—coupling, lambing and shearing—present occasions when there shonld he ceutered about the fold eleeplees vigilance and ekilled and willing harde as well. In eome respects the lambing season is the most important to the eheep owner—this attrihntahle not alone to the fact that the thrift of the ewee dnring the remainder of the year is so intimately affected thereby, hut to the equally important fact that the most considerahle item of the year's income—that of increase in numbers—ie dependent upon the care and good judgment now extended.

Few localitiee are so invariably exempt from unpropitious weather as to render safe an entire absence of shelter, liherally snpplied with straw or leaves or hay for bedding, and a reserve of artificial feed within easy reach. If these are not required one eeason, they are ready for the emergencies of auother. The chancee are largely in the direction of euch a necessity every year as will return a heavy interest on their first cost and the expense of keeping them ready for occupancy. These ahelters ahould he snug and close, and, hetter than all, dry, with openings for plenty of light and ventilation.

Ewea expected to yean should, when possihle, be separated from the large flock, and permitted all the quiet and comfort that can he eecured to them They ahould not he confiued to ahelter in fair weather, during the day, but ahould not for any length of time he from nnder the eye of the ehepherd. At night, after a liberal ration, they should be provided with a good bed of straw, with plenty of room for moving ahout and lying down—say twelve to sixteen feet of space to each animal. Thus comfortably quartered, there will rarely be found a necessity for disturhing them during the night. With any but the gentlest flock the confusion attending the shepherd's presence will generally offset the effect of work he will be able to perform. The exceptions to this rule will apply in the case of valuahle animals kept in small numhers. The ewe, while in the act of yeaning, seldom requires the shepherd's assistance; ninety-nine in a hundred will be better without him, if he has performed his dnty to that point. His presence may, however, he neceesary to the welfare of the lamb. Occasionally one will be found too weak to get upon his feet. After it has been licked dry by the mother, if it does not stand up and take a supply of milk, the reasonable inference is that something is wrong. In such instances, usually, all that is necessary is for the shepherd to support it while gently holding the ewe. With a hait of milk thus secured it will generally gain strength rapidly and require no further assistance, in the absence of some deformity or imperfection. The experienced shepherd nsnally provides himself with a bottle of milk from a fresh cow, and with this in his pocket, is prepared for the emergency when finding a ewe without a sufficient supply of nourishment for her lamb. Ordinarily, with thie help for a day or two, and a liberal supply of proper food for the dam, the relations of supply and demand will be properly adjusted. If not, a foster mother may he provided from some of those that have lost lambs within a short time. With patience and good management this can commonly be accomplished in one or two daye. A small pen—eay 2½x3 feet square—is provided in eome secluded corner of the shed, into which the two are placed, and occasionally looked after, until a reconciliation is brought ahont. Sometimes a ewe will he found to absolutely refuse to adopt a lamb, despite all the persuasive and deceptive devicee brought to bear; but these are the exceptions, the majority heing found quite tractable after twelve or forty-eight hours' manipulation. If a foster mother can not he had, the lamb must he ahandoned or brought up a "cosset" on cow'e milk. With plenty of milk, and a little patience in teaching the lamb to drink, such a course can be profitably pursued, as lambs will begin to eat at an early age, and help themselves when food is placed within their reach.

The first two or three days of a lamb's life are its most critical ones. Once fairly on its feet, and well filled with its mother's milk, it may be safely accounted ae half raised, so far as the natural riske of life are concerned. Few young animals gain etrength and activity more rapidly than the lamb, despite its weak and helpless condition whenhe'irst meeting the cold comforts of its new existence. As soon as possihle hoth ewes and lambs should have access to green food whenever the condition of the weather will admit of the necessary exposure. By such change of food the flow of milk is materially increased, and the lamb early taught to earn its living hy nihbling such tender hlades of grass or rye as come within its reach.

It will be seen that enccees in spring management of ewes depends very largely upon conditions which must have been arranged in advance. Without euch precantiou, such arrangements ae can be improvised may mitigate disasters but cannot prevent them. "Good luck" in spring is largely the resnlt of wise foresight and liberal preparation in advance; and no management, however intelligent or industrious, can reverse the rule, which will be found as inexorable as the decree that effect mnst follow cause. Of the shepherd, as well as the farmer, it may be truly said: "As he sows, so shall he reap."—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Sales of Sheep.

The following transactions for last week are reported from Los Angeles:

Domiugo Batz of Loe Angeles county to A. G. Andereon, Colorado City, Texas, 600 ewes.

Tarpey & Kirkpatrick of Stanislaus county to same party ten thoroughbred Spanish merino bucks.

W. R. Rowland of La Puente to C. L. Tucker of Coleman county, Texas, 1,600 fine graded sheep.

M. Lanhig of Los Angeles county to same party 600 ewes.

F. Lauzier of Mud Springs, Los Angelee county, to C. H. Hair of El Paso, Texae, 1,200 head of fine graded sheep.

Mr. Etcheverry of Rancho Cuyamaca, San Diego county, to J. P. McCafferty and H. D. Winchester of Colorado City, Texas, 2,400 graded sheep of fine qnality.

D. Bastanchnrie of Los Angeles county to A. G. Miller and C. T. Hall of Round Rock, Texas, 800 fine ewes.

W. H. Toler of Los Angelee county to Amar & Celestin, also of Los Angeles, 1,100 head of graded sheep.

The importance of growing alfalfa is illnstrated in the success met with by John D. Grant of Healdsbnrg. From the hay cut from forty acree he has fed 1,000 wethers for a period of four months, and has enough hay left to feed an equal number of ebeep for six weeks or two mouths longer. Theee sheep were hought at a low figure and are now ready for market. He will net an exceedingly fine profit, and the expense has heen elight.

John Tuohy left Tulare county for Texas last Thureday with 6,000 sheep. Pasturage is good in Texas, and although the cost of taking the sheep there will amount to nearly as much as they would sell for here, the price of sheep in the Lone Star State will more than make up the loss. Good sheep are selling in Texas at $6 per head.

Mr. Sam Johnson of Walla Walla, W. T., has increased hie flocke this spring by the pnrchase of 1,559 head, paying $3 per head for them. A few yeare ago this would he thought a hig price for sheep, but with the winter behind them and present prospects, it is considered a good bargain.

Cattle and sheep men in eome parts of Fresno county are having considerable difficnlty in findiug eufficient feed for their stock.

A considerahle quantity of wool is heing ehipped to San Francieco from Visalia. The spring clip ie early this year.

General Tracy of Marshland Stud saye he hns learned something with regard to feeding. He conjectures that overfeeding of grain is as injurious, because it bakes the system, as underfeeding, which retarda growth through weakness. Hia allowance for weanlinga and yearlinga ia now four quarts per day of corn, rye and wheat hran mixed, or of oats. The change keeps the appetite from growing dnll. Fed in this way, aixteen yearlings gained on an average hy scale test sixteen ponnda each during the month of January. The yearlings of February, 1883, are larger thau the two-year-olds, which, ne weanliugs, were fed six and oight quarts of grain per day.

A Notable Contest.

Some years ago there was a brown gelding on the trotting turf that made coneiderable of a stir. He has been severally known as Chicago, Hardhread, and Jim Rockey. The story of his past career is too well known to the sporting world to require repetition here. In the hands of Jim Rockey, who came to an unfortunate end, Chicago was a dangerous horse in his class, and out of it, too, for that matter. Like old Abdallah and Silas Rich, Chicago led a precarious existence. He was trotted from Dan to Beersheba, got into the hands of all kinds of men, and pulled everything from a dainty sulky to a dirt cart. In 1868 Chicago, then in his ninth year, got a record of 2:24¾ under the name of Jim Rockey, heating Bashaw Jr. in straight heats. Up to 1880 the old horse put in a few heats each year, and then retired from public notice. He was at the time owned in California. Many supposed Chicago dead, but within the last four months he again came to the surface. There has been a good story going the rounds regarding Chicago while in Jim Rockey's hands, and we fancy that inimitable *raconteur*, Col. Dickey, could epin many an interesting yarn concerning him from his budget of "Tales in a Wayside Inn." A few weeks ago the report came to us that Jack Cottrell of California had purchased old Chicago from between the shafts of a juuk wagon for $190. Mr. Cottrell had faith in the veteran, and matched him to trot to wagon againet Sadie and Johnny to harness. The race came off at the Bay District track on Washington's Birthday. The firet heat was taken hy Johnny in slow time, Chicago laying up. The second and third heats went to Sadie, with Chicago well in the second place, finishing close. In the next heat Johnny Goldsmith called on the stout old fellow, and he took the lead in gallant style, winning in 2:31¼. The fifth heat was gamely contested by Chicago and Johnny, the hrown gelding outfooting his competitor before the three-quarter pole wae reached. Sadie then came up, and the race in wae so close that the judges decided it a dead heat. It wae the opinion of the majority that Chicago had a reserve of speed. The sixth heat wae a hard race between Chicago and Johnny, the old horse winning in 2:38¼. It was now too dark to go ou, and the race was postponed. The following day the deciding heat was trotted, Sadie winning in 2:36, Johnny second, and Chicago close up.

A fourth heat to wagon in 2:31¼, hy a horse in his twenty-fourth year, is a remarkable performance.

In point of speed Chicago was never regarded a world-heater. He had, however, the valuable qualities of gameness and endurance. Pitted against horses of superior speed, he was able to outlast the generality of them. This was the secret of his great succese as a campaigner. In breeding he doee not meet the fashionable taste of to-day. His sire was Ole Bull, a son of Old Pilot, a stout strain, and his dam was by the great racehorse American Eclipse. These two strains of sturdy hlood made Chicago a formidable antagonist. He aleo comes of a long-lived race, more than one member of which made his mark after attaining a score of years.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Harriman's Tour.

C. A. Harriman continues hie way Eastward across the mountains by easy stages. Last Saturday night he gave an exhibition at Sierra City, his nsual ten mile rnn, challenging any five amateurs, running two miles each. Only three men ran against him, H. Hall, J. Myers and L. Thompson—H. Hall and J. Myers running four miles each, Harriman won the race by two laps and a half. Time 1:15:00. He was then challenged to repeat the performance against a full corps of amateurs and the race came off on Sunday evening. Five men, J. Hayes, D. Thompson, R. Trompetta, L. Thompson aud J. Myers, ran against him, their performancee being ae follows:

J. Hayes, first mile	7:00	13:45
" second mile	6:45	
D. Thompson, first mile	7:00	15:00
" second mile	8:00	
B. Trompetta, first mile	6:00	13:00
" second mile	7:00	
L. Thompson, first mile	8:00	15:00
" second mile	7:00	
J. Myers, first mile	7:00	13:15
" second mile	6:15	
Grand total, 10 miles		1:10:00

At the finish Harriman was three laps behind Myers. He then left for Reno.

Much has been said and written of the great extent and large possibilities of Mexican haciendas. But probably few people in the United States even yet realize the extent of some of these tracts of land, where a million or a million and a half of acres often constitute a single estate in the hands of one owner. There are many estates in Mexico large enough to hide away many a European principality, large enough to awaken the envy of many a land proprietor in the Pacific Coast States of the Union. These are to be found in many of the Central and Northern Statee of Mexico. The famous Salado ranch, for example, containe over 600 square miles of land. It lies partly in the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, on the way to Mexico, and on the line of the new railroad. It occupies the central tablelande of Mexico at an average elevation of 4,000 feet. Chains of mountains traverse the estate, rich in miueral wealth. The houndariee of the estate extend more than 100 miles from north to south, aud flourishing farms and large mining towns are met at frequent intervals.

It is claimed that horses have been successfully cured of the habit of biting by putting a piece of hard wood an inch and a half equare in the animal's mouth ahout the length of an ordinary snaffle bit. It may he fastened by a thong of leather passed through two holes in the ends of the wood and secured to the hridle. It must be used in addition to the hit, hut in no way to impede the working of the bit. Rarey adopted this plan with the zehra in the zoological gardens, which was a terrible brute at biting. Rarey succeeded, however, in taming and training him to harness, and afterwards drove him through the streets of London. Animals with this vice should be treated kiudly in the stahle, and not abused with pitchfork handles, etc. An apple, crnet of bread, a piece of beet, etc., aud a kind pat, but firm, watchful hand and eye, with the use of the above wooden hit, will eure the most inveterate biter. The fact that he can not shut his mouth or grip anything soon dawna upon him, and then he is conquered.

Fred Gebhardt, the admirer of Mrs. Langtry, has purchased the half interest of Mr. A. Hunter in the well-known race horse Eole, and is now sole proprietor of the animal. Eole was about the best horse in training at the close of last season, and as he is sound aud in good health should prove a dangerous contestant in the cup races this season.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, March 24, 1883.

TIPS AND THE "TURF, FIELD AND FARM."

Again we have to take to task the *Turf, Field and Farm* for its unfair criticisms on the use of tips, but finding that it reqnires something more than courteons replies to answer the statements will write in terms the articles, especially that which is appended, demand. We scarcely ever saw a more determined and persistent effort to misstate, to garble, to misrepresent, and it can truthfully be written, pettifog, than has been displayed all through. There has not been one candid admission; there have been a dozen misstatements. Part of a paragraph has been copied, given an entirely different meaning from what was clearly shown in the whole, and in some cases it could not be otherwise than that it was done knowingly, perversely and with the intention that deception, at all hazards, was to guide it in the discussion. To mislead its readers it has sedulonsly twisted what were plain facts by only copying snch parts as suited, and even putting a construction on these fragments which was unwarranted. For instance, in a chapter in "Tips and Toe-weights," written several years ago, published lately, in relation to the effects of an unequal distribution of weight on the feet, a note was prefixed that we were in a quandary in relation to tbe cause, and had changed former belief. This was made to appear as though tbe donbt was applied to the use of tips when the meaning of the explanatory note was palpable to the meanest understanding. In the present case tbe commnnication of Mambrino is mntilated, and the only portion quoted or alluded to is his intention to jog his horses in tips until taken to the track and the two objections he raises to their use. His "indorsement" is studiously avoided, and in order that our readers may see how unfair tbe argument, if it can be diguified with that title, we republish a portion of the communication, which appeared in the *Breeder and Sportsman* of February 24tb:

Now, friend Simpson, I am no novice in the use of tips myself; for more than twenty years I have experimented with them and for many conditions of contracted as well as sound feet consider tbem at times indispensable. I have now an old family pet, twenty-three years old; owned him nineteen years; bred in Alabama, and he is more than one-half thoroughbred. For many years he was my favorite roadster; bas trotted, without other preparation than reading, in a race in 2:34. I first wintered him North when eight years old; after the winter's use in the snow, his feet became hard and the horn brittle, and in spite of careful attention he went lame in May. I then took him to the blacksmith, attended personally to applying tips, giving bim a fair frog bearing, and in two weeks he was all right; put on his shoes again in July and had lots of fun with him at the fairs and winter sleighing. The next spring, lame again, and again tips and "Old Mack" was O. K. again. For years he has been my wife's phaeton horse, but his summer wear has been tips, and he is, to-day, like an eight-year-old. Several years ago, returning from a short absence in the spring, my wife remarked to me: "Old Mack has been very lame, but the man has had his tips put on and he is all right."

Three years ago I traded for a very fast mare; her feet were badly contracted, and although her owner was a noted horseman, he had allowed her feet to grow outrageously long, explaining, "If you cut down her heels she will be so tender she can't go a bit." I cut them down, however, applied tips, preserving the proper angle and bearing, drove her all summer and winter in them. I blistered her around coronets three times, and the following spring I had a mare that would pass as sound to even the critical eye. A year or two ago I purchased a handsome black mare in Chicago, cheap, as her owner, although fond of his mare, would not bother with her feet, saying: "One blacksmith would cut too much, another not enough," etc. She was lame when I bought her, the owner said, "because her heels had been cut too much," and they were then more than one-half inch too high. I took her home, put on the tips, cut her heels down. She was going sound inside of two weeks, trotted faster than ever and has not taken a lame step since; in speeding had to add a light toe-weight. As you say, "Tips will do."

Now, if tips bring relief to the horse suffering intense pain from the inflammatory condition of the contracted foot, and in many cases restore the foot to its normal condition, they certainly can work no injury to the sound foot.

The claim that the use of tips causes undue strain upon the flexor tendons and suspensory ligaments, with corresponding tendency to break down, has no force with me, for the same angle can be given to the foot, if tips are properly applied, as if shod with heavy shoes. I have shod a great many colts with tips, and it is my custom to shoe in the early spring with tips all the horses kept up for pleasure and exercise during the winter months. Next spring nine will jog our graveled roads in tips, but when track work begins they will have shoes of various weights, as required by different gaits, nailed to their rested feet.

If this is not a gratifying indorsement we are very much mistaken, and think our readers will agree with us in so considering it. It completely upsets the first position taken by the *Turf, Field and Farm*, that the wearing of tips on Algath should have broken her down, and the only points of difference are the necessity for more weight than can be put in a tip to balance the action, and the necessity for the protection of a shoe to a "low-heeled" horse. More than that would be to agree with us in toto, and we are not egotistical enough to expect that every point of ours will be sustained. When the use of tips was first commenced, and for some time afterwards, these two objections were anticipated, but as every trial has shown to the contrary, as regards the action, and these experiments extending over a period of eight years, we have no fears on that score. In an article published March 3d the reply to these was published, and we have not the least fear that it will "tear each other asunder."

And in this connection we will be much obliged to Mambrino if he will acquaint us whether these two objections are from actual trial or more or less a theoretical conclusion. If from practice, the obligation will be increased by giving a full statement of the experiments, though unless he has followed tbe plan of recording daily or, at least, the length of time given to the test, and how the gait was prejudicially affected, it will be a difficult thing for him to do.

Again we reiterate that we consider Mambrino "a thoroughly competent critic," and his opinions, adverse or favorable, on the action question carry weight far beyond that of all the veterinarians in England. A man of education; better than that, a man of acute intelligence, and still better, one who has studied the effect of weight on the action closely. Should the writer imagine that the "rubbing the ears" has made any difference in the relations between us he has adopted a boyish notion quite as adolescent as his replies. Tbe accusation that Anteeo went repeatedly lame from wearing tips, has not a shadow to sustain the impression desired to be conveyed, viz., that the tips were the cause of it. When that lameness was alluded to the cause of it was clearly given. It came from a wrench which the blacksmith gave him when fifteen months old, and since his recovery from which he has never taken a lame step, never having worn shoes on his fore feet, and for a portion of the time last season "worked" harder than one three-year-old in a thousand is subjected to. More than that, every one who sees him remarks that his feet and legs could not be better. A gentleman looking at him last Monday remarked: "What a grand foot." "He has never worn a shoe" we informed him. "Then you must have taken first-rate care of them," was his reply. In place of that the care is to let them alone, further than to keep the bottom of the wall in proper shape. "No "soaking-out, no bandaging of legs, no ointments, and not a drop of water unless dirt is to be removed, and then only applied with a wet sponge. Then comes tbe question from Moorcroft, a learned professor of the Royal Veterinary College. It would have been very easy to state tbat Mr. Simpson claimed to have done away with that danger by sinking the tip into the wall so that the foot has the same bearing as when properly shod, or a properly pared bare foot.

That would have been a stretch of candor far beyond the intention, as it is palpable to any one that with this precaution it is impossible that the strains on the tendons should be any greater. Tbe only novelty we claim in tbe use of tips is in effecting that bearing by forming a square shoulder for the posterior portion of the tip to rest against, in place of cutting the born on a bevel and "feathering" the tip.

Tbe last paragraph as an argument is rather comical. Quoting the motto was for tbe purpose of demonstrating that when we felt confident in the soundness of position, we "held fast" to it until convinced of error. This was illustrated by tbe tenacity with which we have adhered to tbe value of thoroughbred blood in the trotter for more than twenty-five years, "rock-rooted in the belief," as our good friend, Colonel Colman of the *Rural World*, termed it. This may have given offense, as as the *Turf, Field and Farm* claimed to have "started the discussion" on that topic, whice is jnst as far out of the way as the criticisms on tips. Very many years ago Wm. T. Porter of the old *Spirit of the Times* and Henry W. Herbert wrote in favor of the nse of "blood" in fast trotters. The first copy of the *Turf, Field and Farm* appeared in August, 1865, and the winter of 1862 and 1863 we had a long battle with the accomplished writer "S. T. H.," in the present *Spirit of the Times*, which ran through several articles. We are not aware when Charles J. Foster became associated with that paper but from the first he was a stanch advocate on the side that elicited nearly universal dissent at that time.

This is foreign to tbe subject, but as the motto appears to have awakened the ire of the writer into casting a slur on tbe country, to which, we are proud to say, we owe our nativity, it is either to that connection or feeling the weakness of the position to fortify it with abuse.

We write this without a particle of ill feeling towards the *Turf, Field and Furm*, or any one of its proprietors, towards whom we have the warmest feelings of friendship. We did our best to help them in the nphill fight which always attends the "starting" of a new paper, and no one rejoices more heartily that a well-earned victory bas been won. But we most emphatically denounce the manner in which the controversy has been conducted on the part of that journal. It is contrary to our ideas of fairplay by placing things in a false light wbich cannot be remedied. Those who read both journals can be reached, though that is a small proportion of the whole. In order that the readers of the *Breeder and Sportsman* should have a full understanding of the controversey we have published every line on the subject that has appeared in our contemporary. How this has been met can be seen by a comparison witb Mambrino's letter and the following:

A Queer "Indorsement" of Tips.

Mr. Simpson prints in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN a letter from "Mambrino," apparently backing up his theory concerning the use of tips. We say apparently, for "Mambrino," after remarking that "I am no novice in the use of tips myself, for I have experimented with them for more than twenty years," and that next "spring nine horses will jog our graveled roads in tips, bnt when track work begins they will have shoes of various weights, as required by different gaits, nailed to their rested feet," then goes on to make the following extraordinary admission:

"I don't wish to be understood that all feet are suited to their use, as there are many low-heeled horses that need the protection from concussion of a good substantial shoe. There is no danger of tbeir going into general use for fast road or track work, for not one horse in fifty but requires more weight to balance their action than can be put into a tip."

Call you this backing your friend? "Only one horse in fifty can trot in tips!" Is it any wonder that Mr. Simpson is compelled to turn upon his intrusive ally and announce that "these objections we will make the text of future articles, confident that it can be shown by sound reasoning that the contrary is the case," and yet in that very same article he claims that—we quote his exact words—"the indorsement of so thoroughly competent a critic as Mambrino is gratifying." A queer indorsement that to boast of! "Only one horse in fifty can trot in tips!" Bnt really, it grieves us to see two gentlemen likely to tear each other asunder just as they were becoming happy in each other's fellowship.

There is only one additional point in Mambrino's letter that we need notice. He says the trainer ought to know better than the owner whether tips are injurious or not. That is so, and that is one reason why we stated that the trainer of Algath admitted to us that the tips made her sore. We have also shown that while the trainer of Anteeo was using tips on him, that promising colt repeatedly went lame. In addition, we quoted from three of the greatest authorities in all England, who condemned the use of tips. We could quote many more, but will content ourselves by giving the following opinion from the writings of Mr. Moorcroft, one of the professors in the Royal Veterinary College. He says:

"Latterly it has been suggested to shoe the toe only, and let the whole of the back part of the foot bear against the ground, or to make the shoe thick at the toe and thin at the heel. This extreme brings the weight of the body too much on the back part of the limb, strains the hind tendons of the leg and produces other inconveniences."

As we have already stated, we could go on and quote from still other eminent authors who have written in the same tenor concerning the use of tips; but what is the use, since Mr. Simpson's own witness, with whose "indorsement" he is so greatly "gratified," boldly—we had almost written baldly—testifies that "not one horse in fifty but requires more weight to balance their action than can be put into a tip."

Mr. Simpson says that when a young man he was asked to select a motto for a certain society, and that he chose this: "Hand fast"—which we take to be Scotch for bold fast. Probably this is why he holds on tenaciously in this matter, and persistently advocates the use of tips on all horses, for both jogging and speeding. When Mambrino comes to reply to our friend Simpson, he should bear this in mind; nor should he forget what Dr. Johnson said: "Much may be made of a Scotchman if he be caught young."

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

The sickness of the editor, alluded to in the paper of last week, has delayed tbe publication of the above for some time. We have not quite "rounded to" yet, going about with bandaged jaw and showing a manifest "loss of action." But we are "getting back on our feed," and bope soon to be able to go into "full work."

In this connection it will be well to state that tbe publication of the book will not end the consideration of the question. We consider it one of the most important

there is in horse management, and well worthy of all the space that can be given.

The experiments which we have tried in the past eight years, resulting so satisfactorily in every case, have carried conviction which cannot be overcome until it can be shown that we were favored hy having exceptional subjects. This may be so. It may prove that every one of the horses, subjected to the test, had some peculiarity that brought ahont the favorable results.

Still when these results and theories based on the structures of the foot and the physiology of the limbs harmonize there are good reasons to think that what we have found to be advantageous will be the case with others.

THE BELLE MEADE SALE.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the sale of the Belle Meade yearlings which is to take place on Saturday, April 28.

It is scarcely necessary to mention the position which the colts hred at Belle Meade have taken on the turf for the last six or more years, as nearly every one is familiar with what they have done. It is a rightful inheritance, as on that famous breeding farm are some of the finest mares on the continent. The sires are of great prominence and well worthy of being coupled with the royally hred matrons.

Enquirer "has the right" to he ranked with the great sires of America. McWhirter, Falsetto, Lizzie Whipps, Blue Eyes, Bill Bruce, Goodnight, Harkaway, etc. There are twenty-two colts and fillies, the get of this noted stallion, and there are eighteen by the imported stallion Great Tom. The Great Toms have shown the highest rate of speed and as "stake colts" have already made their mark. It could not well be otherwise, as he is hy King Tom and his dam was Woodcraft, hy Voltigeur. Fellowcraft has one representative, and Bramhle one. Fellowcraft is "tried," and his colts are very fast, as has been instanced by Knight Templar, Blue Lodge, etc., and the first of that honest racehorse Bramhle to be offered is sure to elicit spirited competition. We sincerely trust that some of the fine animals offered will come to California, as they will surely be a valuahle addition to the hlood of this Coast. We shall prohahly have a supply of catalogues hefore long. In the mean time those who think of purchasing can see at this office what are offered for sale, and we venture the assertion that the pedigrees will be found eminently satisfactory. Should it be deemed troublesome to send an agent at the time of sale a commission can be sent. Though not advised of the fact, heretofore Colonel S. D. Bruce of the *Turf, Field and Farm* has attended all of the yearling sales and will prohahly be present at this one, and a more competent man there is not in the country. He is one of the very best judges of form, and can be relied on to execute commissions intelligently.

Belle Meade is six miles from Nashville, Tennessee, and one of the finest places on the continent, well worthy of a visit even from so far-off a country as California.

THE "SUNNY SLOPE" SALE.

As will be learned from an advertisement in the appropriate column, L. J. Rose, proprietor of the famous Sunny Slope hreeding farm, will offer a draft of his stock at puhlic auction, on the Bay District Course, on the 5th of April next.

Sunny Slope has earned fame hy the performances of the stock which have been bred there, and this is the best possible guarantee. It is no fictitious huilding on expectancy, no entire dependence upon pedigree, though when the right kind of hlood and the proper form are combined there are good grounds for high expectations. It is doubtful if there is a hreeder of trotters who has been as short a time engaged in the business, and from the same number of colts can vie with Mr. Rose in actual results. From the time he first trotted colts of his own hreeding he has had a full share of success. With Tommy Gates, Beautiful Bells, Del Sur, Sir Guy and others, there was a proud record for the get of The Moor; with the next generation there has been marked progression, and Sweetheart, Eva, Ruby, Neluska, etc. have given Sultan a send off such as no young stallion ever enjoyed before.

Mr. Rose finds himself overstocked. He has more colts than he desires to train, and the best course he could see to relieve himself of the surplus was to offer them at auction.

It is evident that they will he sold for "what they will hring," as a man of the ability of Mr. Rose will not incur the expense of the return trip.

Should they sell far helow their recognized value, it is better to let them go. Cheap prices now and grand hargains to the huyers, is likely to result in a better appreciation hereafter.

The twelve which will he offered are the get of Sultan and Del Sur, and from the character of the mares at Sunny Slope there must ho excellence on both sides of the house.

THE SPRING RACE MEETING.

The first event on the programme of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association is well worthy of an article, and hence this will be devoted to the California Stake, and even with all the space that can be given the "half will not be told." In the first place, there are more nominations than have ever been made in a two-year-old stake in California before, and a reference to the advertisement will show that thirty-two are engaged. The first stake in the spring for colts of this age is always sure to hring out a large field, and therefore we have little hesitancy in predicting that there will be from ten to fifteen starters.

No. 1 is a bay filly, Nettie Hill, hy Joe Daniels, from Mary Wade, the dam being prohably by Ben Wade, that slashing son of Woodhurn, who was thought good enough to give weight to Thad Stevens.

No. 2 is a hrother to Alhert C and Lucky B, and this relationship is sure to make him find plenty of supporters, as the family has shown capacity to go fast at that age, and with size to give sweep enough to cover a lot of ground at every stride.

No. 3 is hy Rutherford, from Glenita, and those who remember seeing the speed his dam was possessed of will not forget him should he he one of those to carry the drah jacket and Maltese cross.

No. 4 is hy Grinstead, from a sister to Clara D, and if that sire could get such a colt as Gano from Santa Anita it is not likely that he has failed on a mare of that hlood.

No. 5 is hy Grinstead from Josie C, so that there is a combination of Lexington and Leamington blood that has proved so potent at the East. These four are of the famous Santa Anita string, though all of them together will not raise the excitement which their stahle companion, No. 6, will awaken. This is a hrown filly from Mollie McCarthy, and if she dons the colors look ont. Report says that she is one of the finest that ever looked through a hridle, and though at times the first foals of celebrated mares have not come up to expectations, we shall be greatly disappointed if she should disappoint.

No. 7 hrings another prospective star in sight, and there is a twinkle preceding the rising from the reflected light of a truly great hrother and sister. This is Prince of Norfolk, brother to the Duke and Duchess of that ilk. He, too, has a stable companion in Callie Smart, hy Norfolk from Mattie A, and if these two do not carry the orange and pink hravely we will never hazard a prediction again. That they will he "thar or tharahouts" is a moral certainty if even Santa Anita comes with the prestige of many a glorious victory emhlazoned on its hanners, and then comes Palo Alto with no less than eight to fight for the renown of victory. Then look at the pedigrees: Norfolk—Boydana, Norfolk—Nova Zemhla, Shannon—Demirep, Monday—Riglin, Norfolk—Glendew, Wildidle—Frolic, Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps, Norfolk—Frou Frou. The five Norfolks are a tower of strength when combined with such famous dams. It seems the height of temerity to pick one hy the same sire to stand the charge. With the Wildidle, Monday and Shannon to hack them it is still more rash, for the Wildidles all can race, Monday is "tried and true," and the rush with which Panama rounded the upper turn gives Shannon a place as a getter of speed.

The next two nominations, Nos. 17 and 18, are in the name of C. Van Buren, and are by Monday from Plaything and Ahhie W. Plaything is of the speedy tribe of Alarms and Abbie W is the dam of Tillie C.

Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22 are the nominations of W. L. Pritchard, two hy Leinster, one hy Bazaar, and with the douhle paternity. The Bazaar is from Tihhie Dunbar, and heing a filly it may be that another is to rival the fleet Lena Dunhar, and glide along with the rapidity and case of her famous half sister. The Leinsters are from Addie A and Lily Simpson, and the doubtful one from Minerva.

From 23 to 31 inclusive represent Rancho del Paso, and hring the best lines of the hlood into the battle. Imported Billet, King Alfonso, Pat Molloy, Monarchist, Glenelg and Virgil are the sires, and the dams are of the famous Kentucky strains. These are animals purchased at the yearling sales in Kentucky last year, and Mr. Haggin's agent certainly made a judicious selection. And, by the way, this is a good method to ohtain broodmares, provided the breeder can wait for them to mature. As most of those engaged in the business have a few old mares to start with, this is the hest way to replenish until there are enough of home breeding to fill the wants.

In the meantime they can take part in the games, and these foreign-bred youngsters of Mr. Haggin's add greatly to the interest of the California Stake.

BELMONT.

We are much ohliged to Mr. Williamson for the account of California Belmont, which appears in this number. Mr. Williamson also sent a capital illustration, which will be copied hereafter, at which time a full account will be given of his progeny. It is safe to say that he is the patriarch of the California sires, and has left his impress on all grades of horses.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: There is a raffle in which are two prizes. A throwa 44, B throwa 44 and C 43. Inclosed find ticket of said raffle. How shall the prizes be awarded? L. S.

San Francisco, March 21, 1883.

Answer—A and B throw off for the choice hetween first and second prizes, or dispose of them in any manner they see fit. C has third prize. The ticket does not show any different conditions from those expressed in the ahove query.

YACHTING.

The Chispa has gone on the waya to he cleaned. Brooks, who has charge of the yacht, mixed np some paint for the hottom, made of snlphur, tallow and other ingredients, which was pnt on hot. It has done a great deal better than the copper paint. Where the tallow paint was on no barnacles had grown, while where the copper paint was on the harnacles were plentiful. The yacht was painted last October. Before this was done, however, experiment was made hy painting a board on one side with the tallow composition, and on the other with copper paint. The resnlt was so good that Mr. Gntte decided to try it on the Chispa. She is now to have her whole bottom painted with the new compound. If Brooks has really discovered something to keep off barnacles and grass all the yachtsmen will he glad to nse it.

Some one onght to take hold of the O'Connor this season and keep her up in good style, as a yacht shonld be.

Mr. Tevis' new yacht has been all planked up and is heing canlked. The joiners are working inside now.

The "opening day" will he ahont the third week in April. A sail to Vallejo will be in order.

The Aggie will not be in commission for some time as her owner has gone to Enrope.

Mr. Eckley's little plnnger Fannie has been sent up to Carqninez straits.

The annual meeting of the S. F. Y. C. occnrs on the 3d of April.

Commodore Harrison will soon be back from Victoria, B. C.

No move has yet been made to pnt the Casco in commission.

All the yachtsmen are getting ready for the "season."

The steam yacht Brisk is lying in Brooklyn hasin.

A steam yacht clnb is talked of in the East.

The Emerald will soon come off the ways.

All the local boat builders are very hnsy.

The Lurline was ont last Snnday.

The Fawn is to he overhauled.

ROWING.

A Single Scull Match Arranged.

The apathy which has characterized rowing circles has heen dispelled, and in fntnre some interesting races may he expected. Just at present, the chief topic of conversation is the race between Henry Peterson of the Golden Gates and P. J. McInnerny for a pnrse of $1,000 over a three-miles-with-a turn course, off the railroad bridge from the foot of Channel street to the sugar refinery wharf. Weather permitting, the race will come off at ten o'clock in the morning, Sunday, May 6. The opinion of scnllers appears to be favorable to Peterson's chances of success, thongh comparatively little is known of the Lowell man, who declines to give any statement of past records. Peterson, on the contrary, is well known to local scnllers, who feel confident that with proper training and good handling he will prove a formidable rival. He has already figured in several races, and was an easy winner in the Fonrth of July regatta. A Whitehall race was also spoken of between the men, hnt this was finally declared off. A forfeit of $250 has been pnt up. Peterson is backed by John Condon, and McInnerny by Con Lynch. The officers of the race have not yet been decided upon.

A movement is on foot to organize a hoat clnb among the memhers of the Pacific Yacht Clnb. With this object in view the hath honse at Sancelito will be remodeled and fitted up with stretchers so as to accommodate ordinary boats or shells as the members may become possessed of. A float will be launched in a few days and everything will be in readiness for the sculling fraternity.

A dispatch from Chicago states that the executive board of the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association has decided that the annnal regatta shall be held at Pullman on July 7th and 8th next. Prizes aggregating $2,000 will he offered, and thirty-five clubs will compete.

Clay Cracking at Stockton.

A match at clay pigeons was indulged in by some members of the Stocktou Gun Clnb last Wednesday, at which the following acores were made at twenty-five hirds:

C. J. Haas	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1—24
W. R. Fisher	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	1 0—19
W. E. Saunders	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1	1 0 1—18
M. Barnett	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0	0 0 0—11
S. N. Cross	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	0 0—12
A. O Davenport	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0	1 1—15
H. H. Moore	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	—11

A match at five incoming "birds" resnlted as followa:

Fisher	1 0 1 1 1—4
Saunders	1 1 0 1 0—3
Cross	0 1 0 0 0—1
Davenport	1 1 1 0 0 3

The Combination of Ingredients used in making BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are widely known as the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Throat Diseases, and All Throat Troubles. Price 25 cents a box.

THE GUN.

The Saint of Huntsmen.

Comparatively little is known of Saint Hubert, the hnntsman's patron, among the sportsmen of America, and many regard him as a deity of ancient mytbology. To dispel this illusion, we give space to the following authentic history of St. Hubert, as recorded by an old-time periodical:

St. Hubert was a native of Aquitaine, bnt sprang from the Merovingian race of kings. His grandfather, Charibert, the brother of Dagobert I, was crowned sovereign Duke of Aquitaine in the year 628, and held his court at Toulouse. He married Giselle, the only danghter of Amandus, Duke of Galcony, whose wife was the sister of St. Amand, a saint popular to this day in southwestern France, and a man of such diffusive piety that he is described as *tout rayonnant* with light divine. His neice, Giselle, who married the Duke of Aquitaine, left two sons, named Boggis and Bertrand. Bertrand married Phigeberte, and Boggis, St. Ode, two sisters whose family is unknown. It was, however, from Austrasia.

Bertrand's only son was St. Hubert, who was born abont the year 656. St. Ode became the mother of Eudes, or Euden, famous as the Duke of Aquitaine in the time of Charles Martel. She is said to have been the chief instructor of St. Hubert's boyhood. His education otherwise was chiefly military.

It was in the vicinity of the Pyrenees, where hnnting has always been a passion among the nobility, that he acquired that love for the chase for which he became so noted. Here were to be found the wolf, bear, wild boar and the urus, which used to gather around the mountain chapels and howl nntil the nocturnal offices were sung.

At twenty-four years of age Hubert went to Austrasia, and became a member of the household of Pepin de Heristal, his kinsman, who held his court at Jupille on the Meuse. Pepin induced him to marry Floribaune, daughter of the Connt of Louvain, in order to attach him permanently to his interests. The court of Pepin was by no means a court of virtue, and Hubert soon lost the early religions impressions made by the teachings of his saintly aunt.

Old legends say that one Christmas, or according to others, Good Friday, instead of attending the religions offices of the dsy, he yielded to his love for the chase and set out for the forests of Ardennes. Here he started a white stag of remarkable beauty, which suddenly turned towards him, displaying between its antlers the image of the crucified Redeemer, from which a voice issued: "Hubert! Hubert! how long wilt thou pursue the wild beasts of the forests and neglect the salvation of thy soul?" Hubert was the more struck at this marvelous apparition because the image of Christ on the cross was very rare in the religious representations of the period. The cross was generally covered with ornaments, or had on it some emblem of the great sacrifice, such as the paschal lamb. Hnbert fell from his horse, his face to the ground. He remembered the wondrous legends of the stag that had been told him as he sat on the knees of St. Ode, in his childhood, in several of which that typical animal had received the gift of speech. It was a white stag that led his ancestor Clovis to the ford at Vienne. It was another of unusual size, pursued by St. Julian, that suddenly turned to reproach him and predict that he would one day slay his father and mother. A stag with a crucifix between his horns led to the conversion of St. Eustace in the second century.

Shooting at San Bruno.

The first club shoot of the season at San Bruno last Sunday nnder the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Shooting Club was a most enjoyable affair and was largely attended. The representation of club members was unusually large and insured an excellent day's sport. As previously announced in the colnmns of this paper, the club had donated three medals for competition among the members for the best average scores at the close of the season, with a view of stimulating interest in the club shoots. The birds were an average lot and though the shooting was hardly up to the standard of the club, the match was interesting and resulted in a tie for first medal hetween Frank Maskey and Johnson on a clean score. The conditious of the shoot were twelve birds, twenty-one yards rise, usual boundary, ties to be shot off at three pairs of double birds, nnder which the following scores were made:

C. H. Graham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
H. R. Brown	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9
J. Kelly	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0— 9
C. P. Funke	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
J. Brown	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1— 7
M. Lackman	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0— 9
E. Buckley	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
F. Maskey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
H. Muller	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0— 4
R. Liddle	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1— 9
J. Ferguson	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—10
A. Rivers	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1— 5
A. Young	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—10
W. Golcher	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0— 7
H. Briggs	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1— 5
Dr. Rover	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1— 7
Z. Pierce	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0— 7
B. Brown	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0— 9
J. Browell	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0— 8
W. Fulton	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
F. Johnson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Cane	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 8
J. Harry	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1— 5
E. Edwards	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1— 9

The tie between Maskey and Johnson was disposed of at double birds in favor of Maskey with the following score:

Maskey	11	10	11—5
Johnson	10	11	10—4

The second deposit in the Robinson-Lambert match which comes off on April 1st was paid in to the stakeholder on Saturday, making the total amount to date already put up, $500. The final deposit is forthcoming on the day of the match. Considerable interest is manifested in the result which promises to be exciting and hotly contested. Both parties are admittedly crack shots, though general opinion inclines towards Robinson for the reason that, all other things being equal, he is not apt to become disconcerted as the finish draws near. Lambert on the other hand is expected to display some nervousness which may seriously interfere with his chances of success.

The Vacaville Sportsman's Club held its annual meeting Saturday evening, March 3d, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Following are the officers elected: President, A. R. Long; Vice-President, J. M. Bassford Jr.; Secretary, S. P. Dobbins; Treasurer, Isa L. Blum; Steward, D. K. Corn; Financier, F. H. Buck.

A three-cornered match will be shot at Birds Point, to-day, between Orr, Babcock and Butler, against Havens, Ewing and Gordon.

Match at Birds Point.

A closely contested match was shot on Saturday at Birds Point, in which the fortunate winners succeded in capturing good sized stakes in a fifteen bird match, twenty-one yards rise. The score made was as follows:

Havens	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0—9
Gordon	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—9
Woodworth	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—7
Nagle	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—9

A regular meeting of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club was held last week Wednesday evening, President J. R. Payne presiding. Considerable discussion was had in refereuce to bills contracted during the last club hnut, which brought the opiuions of several members, characterizing club hnnts as somethiug akin to game slaughter, aud foreign to the spirit and intention of the club, which was organized to preserve and protect game. Upon motion, E. Leavesley, D. M. Pyle and Geo. Holloway were appointed a committee on Field Trials. A Committee of Arraugements and a Reception Committee for the State Tournament next May were appointed as follows: Committe of Arrangements: E. Leavesley, D. M. Pyle, John Holloway; Reception Committee, E. S. Harrison, H. M. Briggs and E. H. Farmer. By motion the chair was added to the committee. Upon motion of Mr. Leavesley it was determined to resume the bi-weekly clay pigeon shoots, commencing on the 28th iust., and that members be allowed the use of both barrels. Geo. Holloway, D. L. Dunham and E. Leavesley were appointed to make rules to govern trap shooting. E. S. Harrison teudered his resignation as secretary, and E. Leavesly was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

The latest lie comes from San Luis Obispo, reciting as a fact that some men on a mountain in the Suey Rancho rolled a stone over and sent it down the Sulphur canyon. While thundering down the mountain the noise it made started two deer from the brush in front. The rock at once split open and each half hit and killed its deer. The animals were not known to be there till the rock, a 200-pounder, aroused them. The deer were fifteen rods apart when killed, and proved to be fat and excellent. F. F. Field, an employee of Mr. Newhall of the Suey Rancho, has the hardihood to tell this stony story. There is room for a Sunday school on the Suey Rancho, which now takes the head of the class in the Sazerac Club for producing the boss liar.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

Beaver hunting, which has become one of the lost arts in many parts of the Union, is very active on the Colorado river. Jack Neely and another hunter is reported to have caught seventy-five of these fine animals last week and over 300 during the winter.

At the pigeon shooting match hy the Black Diamond Gun Club last week the largest score was made by Mr. J. Uren.

THE RIFLE.

Shell Mound, March 18th.

Last Sunday there was but little done in rifle matters at the Shell Mound range. The prospects in the morning of a rain no doubt kept many of the riflemen at home, though the day cleared pleasantly before noon. Following are the scores of three marksmen on the 200 and 500-yard targets, and considering the cloudiness of the sky, the uncertainty of the light, and the gusty, varying wind, the scores are very good:

TWO HUNDRED YARDS.

Austin	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—39
Brown	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	4—37
Pendleton	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4—39

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.

Austin	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	3—41
Brown	4	3	2	4	5	3	4	4	2	4—35
Pendleton	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	2	5	4—40

The Little Rifle.

On the 16th of this month, at Shell Mound range, a match took place between E. F. Hovey Sr. and Ed Hovey Jr. The shooting was done with a twenty-two caliber Stephens pocket rifle, ten-inch barrel, on the 100-yard target, bullseye eight inches. These little weapons carry with surprising accuracy. The shooting was done off-hand. Following are the scores; possible, 250:

Ed. Hovey Jr.	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—47
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—49
	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—48
	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—48
	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—48
Total											240
Ed. F. Hovey Sr.	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—46
	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—45
	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—46
	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—48
Total											234

Oakland Guards.

Last Sunday several members of Company A, Fifth Infantry Regiment, in a practice at 200 and 500 yards made the score given below:

	TWO HUNDRED YARDS.											FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.											Grand Total.
Crawford	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	—43	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	—46	89
Waltham	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	—43	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	—43	86
McKibben	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	—40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	—38	78
Macdonald	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	—44	5	3	3	5	5	5	3	4	3	—40	84
Daniels	3	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	—38	4	3	4	5	3	5	4	3	5	—40	78
Green	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	—40	5	5	3	5	4	3	4	4	4	—41	81

We hear that the Oakland Guarda are getting their rifle team in practice ao aa to enter in the spring tonrnament of the California Rifle Association and to judge from their practice scores they will without doubt carry away some of the prizes and honors.

A disposition has been recently manifested to infuse new life into rifle matters throughout the State, and with this object in view, invitations will shortly be issued to the various rifle inspectors, to attend a meeting at which the best means of bringing about the desired result will be discussed. Other important matters in connection with rifle practice will be ventilated, with a possibility of establishing a State range. In addition to these measures, it is understood that arrangements will be made to send a team to Carson to compete for the Pacific Slope Trophy, which was won at the last meeting of the California Rifle Association by the Nevada team. Should arrangements be perfected, the trip will undoubtedly partake of the nature of an excursion so as to give all who desire to witness the contest an opportunity for so doing.

FISH.

The Fish Commission.

Fish Commissioner Joseph D. Redding has written to his colleagues with a view of securing an early meeting of the Commission, and with every probability that it will take place early in April. The object of the meeting is to definitely settle upon some course of action in the discharge of the duties of the commissioners and to arrange for the nsual spring distribntion of fish. The meeting will be held in Sacramento. Since the organization of the Fish Commission no effort has been spared by the members of the snccessive boards to stock our streams with choice fish, both native and imported, but they have been considerably handicapped by the open violations of the laws, especially so in counties adjacent to San Francisco. Since the matter of suppressing these infractions was taken in hand by the various sporting clubs the evil has been very noticeably diminished, and in consequence anglers have been more successful than formerly. Not alone were choice streams wholly depleted, but every vestige of fish was removed by the then common use of giant powder as a potent fish destroyer. The construction of dams across rivers so as to impede the progress of fish was another fruitful source of complaint. It is pleasing to notice in this connection that a similar complaint, which was recently made to certain members of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club, was promptly investigated by them and the obstructions removed. With the assistance of the sporting organizations throughout the interior, the commissioners will be in a position to distribute fish judiciously, and to preserve them from the invasions of irresponsible anglers. The hatcheries are reported in excellent order and about ready to commence distribution of shad and several varieties of trout. J. G. Woodbury, who has been attending to the raising of shad at the San Leandro hatchery, will distribute a large number in a few days in several well-known streams. It has been suggested by a prominent sportsman who is an enthusiastic angler that Purissima creek should receive the attention of the commissioners when they commence the work of distribution. This creek has always been a favorite resort for city sportsmen, and is well adapted for the successful propagation of trout, and reasonally sure of immnnity from trout hogs.

The Monterey County Fish and Game Society held a meeting last Saturday to devise measures to put a stop to the destruction of fish in the streams of that county. It was resolved to offer a reward of twenty-five dollars for the conviction, or for information that would lead to the conviction of persons who killed fish in the streams by means of giant powder or nsed seines, contrary to law. It was also voted that warrants be procured for the arrest of parties who had already violated the fish and game laws. As a direct result of this action two men who were known to be guilty took time by the forelock by going before a Justice and accusing themselves. They were fined eighteen dollars each, which they paid. The club is in earnest in the matter and will break up the nnlawful practices if the courts act in unison with them and impose proper penalties in cases of conviction.

Mr. W. Thomas writes to the London *Fishing Gazette*: "I send yon by post a sprat that I have kept in my solution for more than a month. You will observe it is as tough and as bright as when taken from the fishmonger's shop. In addition I will guarantee it keeps in this state for years. My solution is made by the addition of half an ounce of boracic acid to every ten ounces of glycerine. Probably half the quantity of boracic acid wonld answer as well."

The shore fishing on the Sancelito side of the bay is beginning to be very good. The run of fish from the sea is just commencing in earnest. The catches are composed of caberaones, sea trout and black rock-cod. All of these fish are quite large in size. A few small red rock-cod are caught also; these no doubt are the forerunners of large numbers yet to come in from outside. A lively summer in bay fishing is expected.

Bay fishing during the past week was nnnsually good. Smelts ran in shoals, and were generally of nnusually good size. Tomcods have been abundant, while at Mission rock, Alcatraz island and Angel island, rock-cods were freely hooked.

Last Saturday parties fishing off Mission Rock caught seventy-five pounds of perch and porgies. The perch bite very lively and fight so as to tear off the hooks nnless the hooks are very strong and well secured.

There is bnt little boat fishing done yet as the fish most all hug along the shores. The tomcod fishing east of Goat Island is most always good and many large baskets of these fish are being daily caught.

Mr. A. King of San Francisco, who is now in San Diego, says that halibut are beginniug to run in a month earlier than nsual this year. Large strings of these fish are being taken from the wharves.

Fishing for porgies up at the drawbridges is very good. Last week a gentleman from Honolulu was up there and says that he caught all the fish he could carry away.

Last Saturday Mr. Lambert, vice-principal of the Lincoln grammar school, was at Ross' Landing and caught a large salmon trout that weighed seven pounds.

Last week Mr. Bogart was over along the Saucelito shore and had excellent luck with rod and line. All he hooked were of goodly size.

M. A. Williams was over last Sunday at Point Bonita and brought home twenty-five pounds of fine fish.

Fishiug near Alcatraz is very poor at present.

ANOTHER PRESCRIPTION.—A writer to the Salem, Oregon, *Statesman*, who seems to have had some experience with the disease that is playing such havoc among the horses of the northern country, gives the following treatment for the disease: This being a typhoid disease, requires a sustaining treatment or a cure will be very doubtful. In the early stage of the disease, give the first two days ten drops of tincture of aconite, or bryona, in a little water, every six hours; after which give in a pail of water to drink, once a day, one ounce of spirits of niter or two drachms of extract of belladona; and give in the feed three times a day one of the following powders: Gentian root, saltpeter and anise seed, of each one ounce; sulphate of quinine, one drachm; mix and divide into eight powders, or powdered ciuchona and powdered quassia, of each two ounces, powdered anise seed one ounce, mix and divide into four powders; the throat should be bathed in mustard and vinegar; no hay should be given, but scalded oats and wheat bran, with linseed tea or oatmeal gruel, should constitute the diet; a few carrots would be very good, and above all good nursing is very desirable.

OUR CANINE FRIENDS.

Brief History of the Early Importation of Dogs to the Pacific Coast.

Throughout the entire world, civilized and barbarous, the dog is and ever has been the faithful companion of man. He may be a silken-eared Irish setter, with floss of rich, red chestnut, and a stalwart baronet for his master; or he may be a slinking, mangy, yellow cur that skulks at the heels of a vermin-eating Apache on the deserts of Arizona. But he is, nevertheless, the emblem of fidelity in animated nature. Man enjoys seven senses, one of which is speech. The dog has seven, one of which is recognition without speech. And remember that whenever you cut off a dog's tail, you deprive that dog of his organ of recognition. The stock of native dogs on the Pacific coast, at the time of the American accession, was of very scrubby appearance and decidedly murky ancestry. Hence it was no great wonder that as men began to realize that California was a good country to live in, the importation of dogs became more frequent. Bulldogs and bull terriers were the first to make their appearance on the English ships and those from Sydney. In fact, as early as 1852 there were dog fights for as high as $500 a side in San Francisco and one for $2,000 a side at Sacramento in the year following. In 1858 a British ship, called the Enroclydon, arrived at San Francisco, and the mate had a large, white dog with brindle ears, which he called Tom. The dog he claimed to have purchased from the noted pugilist, Tom Sayers, at five weeks old. This dog was for sale at $200, but none of the canine fanciers wanted him. Those who follow the low avocation of fighting dogs insisted that he was too heavy to be purely bred; and further, that his weight was so much in excess of every other dog of his class that it would be impossible to get a match on him. One day, however, the mate of the Euroclydon was standing in front of that once popular saloon, the Bank Exchange, with his dog beside him, closely muzzled. A dog came along and undertook to fight with Tom, and before the mate could take the muzzle off his dog, Tom had knocked the other dog down and butted him like a ram until his assailant ran off with his tail between his legs. A barkeeper in the saloon saw the occurrence and went out on the sidewalk. He priced the dog at $200 and gave the mate $20 to bind the bargain. The mate was to keep the dog till the ship was ready to sail. A few days after this the mate went into the Montgomery baths to get shaved and took Tom with him. The shop was expensively fitted up and had long and narrow mirrors reaching from floor to ceiling. The mate had just seated himself in the chair and was being lathered, when he heard a deep growl.

"Ah, Tom, ye rascal, come 'ere and lie down," he said.

The dog came and lay down beside him, but soon got up again and then came a sound like distant thunder.

"Knar-r-r-r-r," it rolled out.

"Tom, lie down, ye beggar," cried the mate.

Just then came a crash and the big mirror was shivered to atoms as the angry monster sprang at his counterfeit presentment in the glass. The mate merely said: "Pon my soul, it's the most extraordinary thing on the world, you know."

"Well, barber, I suppose you'll expect me to pay for the glasses me dog broke."

"Ye-e-s," drawled the barber, "I can't very well afford to lose it, but I'll tell you what I'll do. The glass cost me $100, but if you give me the dog I will call it square."

"Ah, call it square! An' undred dollars—I say, 'ow many pounds is that? Twenty?

The barber nodded assent.

"Not at all," cried the mate indignantly. "Do ye think I'd take twenty pounds for me beautiful dog that I brought ball the way from Hiugland? Not a bit of it! Ere's yonr money."

He paid the bill and Tom soon afterwards became the barkeeper's property. From him are descended some of the largest and finest watch-dogs on the coast. He was mated at $40 the season and the cocktail architect more than got his money back.

The first setter of any note imported to the State was Grouse, brought out by Col. Jack Gambill in 1852, when he brought the noted ten-mile trotter that bore his name, as well as the old dun roadster, Joe Waterman. Grouse was an orange and white dog, and, for snipe-shooting on the twelve-mile marshes, the present site of Baden station on the San Jose railroad, was the hero of his day. From him are descended many of the best dogs on the coast. The best of his sons was Dr. Aylette's old True Blue, a double-nosed dog that was the finest retriever I ever saw in the field. In 1856, James F. Quin, who kept the Willows, performed a valnable service for the sporting world by bringing out two beautifnl setter bitches, Rose and Nelle, botb of which produced some good dogs. In 1858, Stephen B. Whipple bronght ont his celebrated team of trotters, Powder and Shot, and at the same time he imported a flea-bitten setter slut called Fanny. She was very high bred and produced some good stock, but none equal to herself, although she was stinted to all the best dogs in California. Fanuy was light of bone and rather deficient in substance, hence did not do well in wet gronnd. But on quail shooting I donbt if the Pacific Coast ever saw her equal.

The Gordon setters, by which name the beautiful black and tan dogs of this species are known, originated in Scotland in the kennels of the noble duke of that name. Yon will find them described as early as 1834, long before I was born, in N. P. Willis' "Pencillings by the Way," and in better language than I dare attempt. This strain of blood is either very hardy or else very prolific, I don't know which: for they are now more common in Oregon than they were in New York twenty-five years ago. In 1867, having become interested in them from readiug Willis' description of them, I went all the way from Louisville to Chicago to see a brace of them that had just been imported from England at a cost of $500, which was then deemed very extravagant. The first Gordon setters brought to this coast were imported by Frank Sumner of Alvarado, Cal., who bought a dog and a slut for himself, and a dog for Capt. Richard Ogden. Sumner sold whelps from this slnt for $100 apiece as fast as their eyes were opened; but none of them showed any remarkable excellence in the field, over dogs that were bred ahead of them. Judge Leavesley of Gilroy has probably some of the best dogs on the coast, and as for handling them, he is head and shoulders over all the trainers west of the Rockies.

The cocker spaniel so extensively used in the south, as well as in England, is bnt little known on this coast. He is smaller than the setter and larger than the King Charles dog in his own race. He is generally black; with long and flossy ears, and not unfrequently has a dash of tan tbrough his silky coat. Indeed many wiseheads surmise that it was through a remote cross of cocker blood that the famous Gordon color is derived. These dogs take their name from the fact that in England they are hunted almost entirely on woodcock, a bird unknown between the Rocky mountains and the Japanese empire; and it may be owing to the latter fact that they are so seldom seen on these Pacific sbores. They bark loudly on approaching game, which renders them useless for quail or grouse shooting, and those two tribes of birds constitnte more than half the shooting in Oregon. The finest dog of this tribe that I have seen on this coast is old Pouto, a black dog owned by John T. Howard of Victoria. Another nearly as handsome was Jack, owned by the late Capt. Jeff. Howell. On the night before the ill-fated Pacific left Seattle, never to return, Jack ran away from the ship and stayed ashore till after she had steamed away, thus escaping the awful catastrophe wbich made all Puget Sound and British Columbia one common honse of mourning.

The importation of pointers must have commenced at a period about coeval with the importation of setters, for in 1853 there were several fine ones about Sacramento. The late Samuel Hyatt, of that place, was very fond of pointers, and nsed to say that setters were "good enough dogs for children to play with." His two pointers, Fred and Rollo, were the greatest quail dogs in the live oaks out on Mokelumne river, tweuty-four years ago, that I ever saw. Take them of a hot September afternoon (hotter weather than you see in July at Portland) and these dogs would go racing along at a slashing gallop when setters would have lain upou the ground and perished of thirst. This is a great advantage in the pointer's favor, but it is offset by duck-shooting in the bleak December days when the sloughs are covered with thin ice that cuts the legs of the short-haired dog. Then is when yonr pointer begins to flinch as badly as does the setter in the heat of early autumn. Ward Eaton, the genial and jolly carriage and buggy importer of early days, was another man who preferred pointers to setters, though not so deeply rooted in his prejudices as Mr. Hyatt. How they have all gone and left me alone here to write about them, as I do, with choking throat and quivering lips. The very room seems filled with whispers.

The truth to tell, I am getting old and lazy, becanse I am growing fat and unwieldy. I hunt less and I fish more, and when the June clouds hover around the crest of Hood alone, I long to betake myself to some deeply-wooded stream where the gronse-fiends and the trout-hogs, who kill more than they can eat, are most conspicuous by their absence. Then I can shoot all I want to cook for the little camp, and as for catching trout, I'll get them if they will rise. And my old favorite shooting places are getting wiped ont by the encroachments of a progressive civilization. The chicken patch near Dnfur's on Fifteen-mile creek, where I used to kill four dozen prairie hens one day after Angust, is not good for five brace. Extensions to Albina are wiping out the pheasant ground where Uncle Dave Monnastes and I used to knock them over as they arose from the coppice. Lake Labish is being drained for dairy farming and I shall never kill another jack-snipe there. And the farmers' sons, by killing off the old birds during mating season, have abont wonnd up the splendid blue-grouse shooting around Eugene and the Long Tom country. Well, this Angust I go either to Alsea or the Tillamook country, and I'll dare some of those pot-hunting villains to follow me.

Sir Edward Landseer has gone down to posterity as the greatest of animal painters, bnt in reality he was not a remarkable artist outside the faces of his dogs, to which he imparted almost hnman sententionsness of expression. Herring could always beat him in horse portraiture, but he had been a stage driver and could not do jnstice to either cattle or sbeep. Rosa Bonheur attempted tbe portrait of Gladiateur, for which Comte de Lagrange offered her 30,000 francs in advance, but she made a pitiable failure of it. Yet her cattle and her cart horses were superb. Bnt it is of dogs we are now speaking. Landseer excelled all others in this strange and weird branch of art. When Mrs. Stowe brought out her famous work, Landseer read it and painted a picture entitled "Uncle Tom and Aunt Chloe to he Sold," in which he represented two black curs to whom he has given the expression of old negroes. He also painted a picture entitled the "Counoisseurs," in which he represents himself as painting a picture of a terrier, while a greyhound and a setter are seated on either side of him and scanning the work with trne artistic criticism. Charles Dickens, the man who always fonnd heroism in hnmility, might be called the Landseer of fiction, as his marvelous powers in descriptive writing enabled him to portray dogs so keenly that you could always fancy them standing before yon. Witness his pen portrait of "Bullseye," a brnte belonging to the London burglar and rnffian, Bill Sikes:

"'Here, Bullseye, if he speaks ever so soft a word hold him. D'ye mind, hoy?'

"The dog growled frightfnlly, and, licking his lips, eyed Oliver as if he were auxious to attach himself to his windpipe.

"'He's as willin' as a Christian, strike me blind if he isn't,' said Sikes, regarding the animal with ferocious approval. 'Now you know what you've got to expect, so call away. The dog'll soon stop that game.'

"Bullseye wagged his tail in acknowledgment of this endearing form of speech, and, with a growl, led the way onward."

Also Miss Dora Spenlow's King Charles spaniel, whose name was Jip, in "David Copperfield:"

"On my way through the hall I encountered her little dog, who was called Jip—short for Gipsey. I approached him tenderly, for I loved even him; but he showed his whole set of teeth, got under a chair expressly to snarl, and wonldn't hear of the least familiarity. * * It increased my sufferings to see the pats she gave him on his nose for punishment, while he licked her hand and growled like a double bass."

A touching picture is the way in which this master of men's hearts interweaves this little dog, now grown old and feeble, with his dying wife, a mere child in years, and wholly ignorant of the world. Dora is dying of consumption, and thus he tells the plaintive story:

"I am again with Dora in our cottage. They have left off telling me to 'wait a few days longer.' I have begun to fear, remotely, that the day will never shine when I shall see my child-wife running in the sunlight with her old friend Jip. He is, as it were, suddenly grown very old. It may be that he misses in his mistress something that enlivened him and made him younger. But he mopes and his sight is weak, and his limbs are feeble, and my annt is sorry that he objects to her no more, but creeps near her as he lies on Dora's bed and mildly licks her hand.

"The dying woman beholds the hour of rest approaching, and sends him out of tbe room to call Agnes Wickfield. She goes upstairs, leaving him alone with Jip. He sits in a reverie, till aroused by the dog licking his hand and then scratching the door to go npstairs.

"'Not to-night, Jip! Not to-night!

He comes very slowly back to me, licks my hand again and lifts his dim eyes to my face.

"'Oh, Jip! It may he, never again.

"'My child-wife's' old companion lies down at my feet, stretches himself out to sleep, and, with a plaintive cry, is dead."

Our young city is not behind San Francisco in the matter of fine dogs. Millard Lownsdale, a young man modestly well off and one who enjoys bis honr in the field as well as his shattered health will permit, has made some very valuable importations, and S. G. Reed, the well-known steam boat millionaire, brought out a dog called Hamlet, four years ago, for which he paid $500 at a bench show in New York. He is now in the possession of Dr. Shackelford, at the The Dalles. About two months ago a field trial on California quail took place at Gilroy, Cal., on which occasion two Portland setters—owned by Robert E. Bybee and F. G. Abell, respectively—took part in the runs and carried off prizes in their respective classes. It is almost impossible to run field trials in Oregon, as the quail always have been scarce, the grouse fly into trees at the first sound of danger, the pheasants are stupid and listless, and the prairie chickens are retreating before the march of civilization. Hence the outlook for field trials in Oregon is not a good one unless Eastern quail can be successfully domesticated here, yet it is a great consolation for our Oregon dogs to win California prizes.—*T. B. Merry in Portland Oregonian.*

Hunting the Wild Horses.

There is a strip of country between the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads, having Cimarron and Grinnell, in Kansas, and River Bend and Pueblo, in Colorado, as its corners, that is sparsely settled. Broad, treeless prairies, small rain-water lakes, filled by local rainstorms that flood one section and fill every hole so fnll that the water stands all winter while a few miles away deeper hollows are bone dry. It is one of the last strongholds of the mustang in America. They range all over it in bands of from two to one hundred, generally from five to twenty-five in a band. They differ in color further west; in Western Kansas they are more roan, on the Colorado line dark brown, and further on pinto or spotted black and white. There is one band of thirty-one head now on White Woman Creek, Kan., all roans, called the Dry Ridge Band, because they always strike straight west on a dry ridge when pursned; and another band that are all black with white faces, called the Head-light Band, that range in the same vicinity. Tame stallions occasionally escape from emigrants or stock men and take a band of mares from tbe wild stallion and are not captured. In this manner the stock improves. It is a common thing to find tame branded ponies that formerly belonged to cattle men or Indians among them, and I have seen mules with scars on their shonlders from the collar that ran as fast and seemed as wild as their mustang companions. A band generally consists of one or two stallions, abont ten mares and ten or twelve colts and yearlings. Of course one of the stallions is "boss" and the other has to keep out of the way, but he stays aronnd and will cut the hunch in two if he gets a chance, run them off and set up an establishment of his own. There are thousands of these mustangs, and catching them is a regular business dnring the summer.

It requires two or three men, two spans of good, tongh ponies broken to harness, well shod and fat; abont six fast saddle horses, a ligbt, strong spring wagon, a twenty-gallon keg for water, lots of oats and a light camp outfit. Then find a bunch of horses that snits you and put the buggy after them with two men, the water keg and a little feed in it. The baud will run off and travel seventy-five miles the first day. Manage to keep in sight of them, follow all night if it is moonlight; by the next day at noon you will be back where the horses started from. Man No. 3 has made camp near water, and when he sees you coming is ready with the fresh team. Drive down to camp and slap in the fresh team, leave your most tired man to keep camp, and at them again another ronnd of fifty to one hundred miles, and yon come near camp again in about twenty-four hours with the mnstangs badly tired. Chauge teams, put one man on horseback and make another rouud. It won't generally be more than twenty-five miles, for the horseman can turn the bnnch a little. The next day with two saddle horses and no buggy you can turn the band as you please, and everybody go to bed at night if it is dark; after that keep at them. In from seven days to twenty-one days you will tire them completely down. They are accustomed to the sight of the man on horseback and are not much afraid of him, and he can turn them where he pleases and get within one hundred yards of the wildest. If you have no corral yon have to snare the best ones. Let the colts and the dead lame ones stop and ronnd them np; they will be only too glad to stand, for you have been wbipping them along for the last two days. The well ones will run off a little way, but when you get between them and the cripples they will try to get back, and you can shack ronnd and ronnd the cripples in a little trot, and the wild ones will make fonr miles to your one, and half a day will tire them down. Then lay ropes on the ground close to the cripples and drive the others over them. Wheu they get used to them make nooses and catch them by the feet and hobble and side-line them. To hobble is to tie both feet together, so that a horse can only hobble. To side-line is to tie one fore and one hind foot together with about three feet space. The cripples need not be touched.

Now go home witb your horses and yon haven't secnred much after all, for they are worn out and seldom recuperate. It is hard to break them gentle, and if they ever get away and find a band of mustangs yon must have all your fnss over again, if you want to catch tbem. There were about twenty outfits after mustangs last summer with varying success. Wild Horse Johnson, with his three sons, of Anbrey, Kansas, caught about 150 and got from $15 to $20 apiece for them.

Fat colts are shot and eateu by some people tbat follow them, and one of the wild horse hunters shipped six hindquarters of old stud meat to Kansas City for buffalo, and some people besides horse hunters' families know how wild horse meat tastes by this time.

I have lain and watched them play for hours when I was out antelope bunting. I had a band of eight all around me at thirty yards three months ago, as W. P. Dixon, of Livermore, Pa., and I lay in a buffalo wallow watching them, but when they got our wind they rau clean out of sight in a bee line.—*Forest and Stream.*

FAVORABLE PROSPECT IN OREGON.—A correspondent in Portland writing under date of tho 16th inst., says: Tho outlook is good now for some good race meetings here during the coming summer and fall. We are having the most delightful weather for a month past ever seen in any country, and horsemen feel encouraged.

The tariff on firearms which will go into effect July 1 is: On breech-loading guns of all kinds, 35 per cent; on muzzle-loading guns of all kinds, 25 per cent. Duty on wads, 35 per cent; cartridges and cartridge shells, both metal and paper, 35 per cent; on percussion caps, 40 per cent; on gun materials of all kinds, 45 per cent.

Brains are as necessary on the farm as in the store or

William West and W. M. Miller went over to the Suisun marshes in Solano county last Saturday morning and had two hays' hunt. They returned Monday evening, having killed in the meantime 152 gray geese. They also caught a gunnysack of catfish, ranging from eight to fourteen inches in length. Their ammunition gave out, so they had to go a fishing, else they would have depopulated the marshes of geese.—*Napa Reporter.*

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $6 25@$6 50; medium grades, $5 50@$5 75; Shipping Superfine, $4 25@$5 25.

WHEAT—The dullness of the Liverpool market offers no inducement to shippers to ship their grain. There has been but little business done lately, and $2 07 is the quoted figure.

BARLEY—The market is rather nnsteady of late. There is a good inquiry for Feed. Recent sales are No. 1 Feed spot, $1 47 do. April, $1 45½@$1 45½; May, $1 44½@$1 46¾.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 75@$1 80; Good, $1 85@$1 90; Choice,$1 95@$2 05 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Quotable at $1 90@$2 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $32@$33 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $36@$37 ₱ ton; Shorts, $18@$19 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ₱ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $24@$25 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $16@$18; Wheat, $20 50@$21 60; Wild Oat, $18@$21; Mixed, $18@$19 ₱ ton.

STRAW—90@$1 per bale.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@16¾c; CaliforniaHams, 15@15¾c for plain, 15½@16c for sugar-cured cauvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 14@14½c for heavy and medium, and 15@15½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides,14½@14¾c; Pork, $18@$18 50 for Extra Prime,$20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $23@24 for Mess, $25@$25 50 for clear and $26@25 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13@13¾c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 25c@40c for common and 75c@$1 50 ₱ box for good to choice; Lemons, $5@$6 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $1 75@$2 25 per box; Limes, $15@$18 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ₱ bunch; California Oranges, $1 15@$1 75 for common and $2@3 for good to choice ₱ box; Panama do, $27 50@30 per 100; Pineapples, $6@$8 ₱ doz. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ₱ bbl.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $20@25 ₱ ton; Carrots, 30c@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower,75c@$1 25 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 1½@2c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Dried Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 5½@6c; for common and 7@8 for sweet; Rhubarb, 5@7c per lb; Mushrooms 5@10c per lb; Green Peppers, 5c@6c per lb; Tomatoes, 6c@8c ₱ lb; Cucumbers, 50c@$1 75 per doz.; Asparagus, 4@5c ₱ lb.; Sprouts, 3c ₱ lb.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ₱ doz.; String Beans, 25c@30c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 50@60c; Early Rose, 60@70c; Tomales and Petaluma, 70c@$1 ₱ ctl; Humboldt Red, $1 10@$1 15; Kidney and Peachblow, $1 10@$1 15 per ctl; New, 3c@3½c per lb.

ONIONS—Range from 75 to $1 75 according to quality.

BEANS—Bayos $4 50@$5; Butter, $3@$3 25 for small and $3 40 @$3 50 for large; Lima, $3 75@$4; Pea, $3 75@$4; Pink, $4 50@$5; Red, $4 50@$5; small White, $3 75@$4; large White, $3@$3 25 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 25c; choice, 23@24c; fair to good, 18@22c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; firkin, old, 19@22c for choice; new, 22@25c; pickled roll, 20@21; Eastern 17@20c.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14@15c for choice; 11@13c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 24@25c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 18@20c; do Hens, 20@22c; do dressed, 18@22c; Roosters, $6 50@$7 for old and $9@$10 50 for young; Hens $7@$8; Broilers, $7@$8, according to size; Ducks, $10@$12 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2 25@$2 75 ₱ pair.

GAME—Gray Geese $1 50@$2; White Geese, 50c@75c; Honkers, $2 60@$3; Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 60@75c for common; Hare, $1 50@$2; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 75.

WOOL—Inactive; Spring clip coming in slowly.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 18@18½c ₱ lb; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ₱ lb less. Dry Kip, 18 @17c; Dry Calf, 20c@22½; Salted Steers, over 55 lbs, 11c ₱ lb; Steers over 55 lbs, 11c; Steers and Cows, medium, 9c@ 10c; light do, 9c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs, 11c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ₱ lb; Salted Veal, 12½@15c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings, 30@60c for short, 50c@$1 for medium, and $1@$1 50 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7¾@8c ₱ lb for rendered and 10@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8@8½c; medium grade, 7@7½c; inferior, 5½@6c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 8@9c; small ones, 8@10c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5½@6c and Ewes at 5@5½c ₱ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 12½@15c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 7¼@7½c for hard and 5½@6½c for soft; dressed do 10½@10¾c ₱ lb for hard grain hogs.

DIETZ' AXLE OIL.

A PATENT COMPOUND OIL.

Dietz' Axle Oil

OUTWEARS ANY KNOWN AXLE OIL OR GREASE.

Dietz' Axle Oil

PREVENTS ALL FRICTION, HEATING OR WEAR-IN OF AXLES.

Dietz' Axle Oil.

INVALUABLE TO THE STABLE OR FARM AS AN OINTMENT.

Dietz' Axle Oil

WILL CURE CRACKED HEELS, GALLS, SORES, CONTRACTED HOOFS OR ANY SKIN DISEASE.

A. C. DIETZ & CO., Proprietors, 0 Front street, S. F.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF

The Thoroughbred Yearlings

AT

BELLE MEADE,

NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN.,

WILL BE HELD SATURDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1883.

WILL OFFER FORTY-TWO HEAD, CONSISTING OF ELEVEN colts and eleven fillies by the great Enquirer, sire of Falsetto, Harkaway, Bill Bruce, Blue Eyes, Little Phil, Pinafore, McWhirter, etc.; eleven colts and seven fillies by imported Great Tom, own brother to Kingcraft and sire of Ella, Tennyson, Talleyraud and other good ones; one colt by Fellowcraft, sire of Knight Templar, Blue Lodge, etc.; one colt by the noted racehorse Bramble. The stock are all from uoted winning strains.

Catalogues of sale will be mailed upon application to

GEN. W. G. HARDING, Nashville, Tenn.

LAST

Coursing Meeting

OF THE SEASON AT

Merced, March 28 and 29, 1883

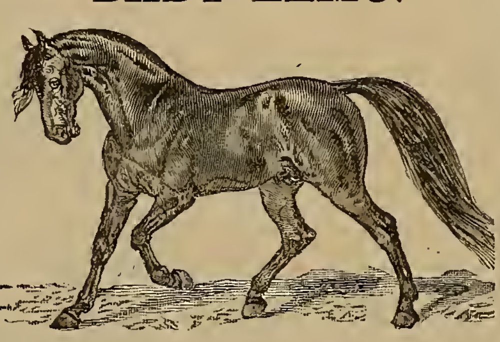
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

CALIFORNIA COURSING CLUB

OPEN TO ALL DOGS IN THE STATE. ENRANCE FEE $5. Drawing of dogs takes place Saturday, March 24, at 539 California street. The club and friends will leave Market street ferry Tuesday, March 27, at 4 p. m. Ticket for round trip, $5. 10t3

STALLIONS.

BABY ELMO.



SIRED BY ELMO, DAM BY TOM HOOPER, WILL MAKE THE season of 1883 from March 1st to July 1st at the corner of 23d and Church streets, San Francisco.

Baby Elmo is a dark chestnut, with blaze face and left hind foot white. Coming six years old, 15¼ hands high and weighs about 1,100 pounds.

Terms, $20 for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next year free of charge. No responsibilities assumed for accidents. Apply before 12 o'clock, noon, to

GEORGE F. PRACY,
Twenty-third and Church streets, San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ensuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteco. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wananita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland,
or 508 Montgomery street.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE: FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

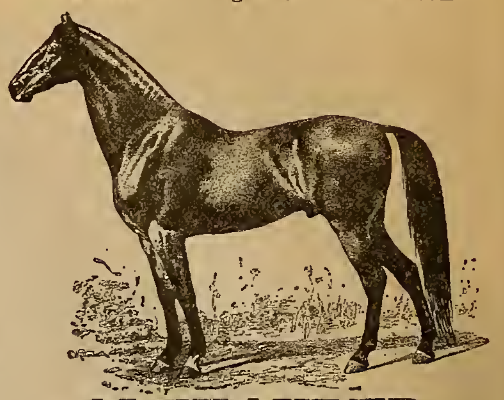
Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue, Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Morshead, City Front Stables, will be received, good care taken of them and forwarded to Oakland.

STALLIONS.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion



ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stables, Petaluma.

Alexander is by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20½) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Creim, by a son of Brown's Bellfounder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander's get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22½, Nellie Patchen 2:27¼, Eudora 2:34½, Inauguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to be one of the best three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any country. He won the stake for three-year-olds at the State fair, beating Belle Echo, Annie Laurie, Len Rose and others, winning the first, third and fifth heats and making a dead heat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:34½, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, beating Belle Echo and Len Rose; time, 2:28¾, 2:30¼, 2:33¾, 2:31¾. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, beating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33½, 2:32½. In 1881, as a four-year-old, Button made a record of 2:26¾ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, by Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and Marin District fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mares left at the City Front stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded. For further informatian apply to

T. T. UNKLESS, Petaluma.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars for the season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

TROTTING STALLION

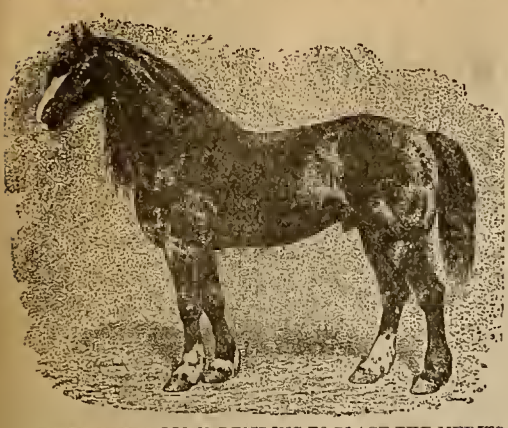
Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38½; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59¼. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

STALLIONS.

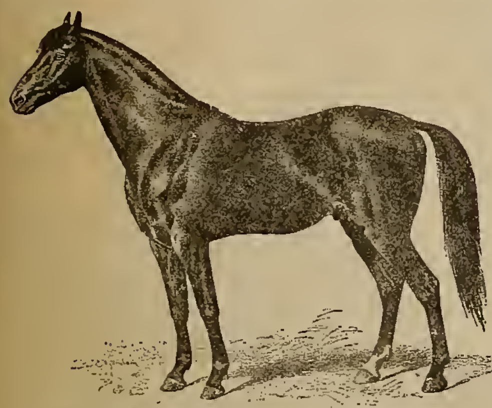
STALLIONS.



OWNERS OF STALLIONS, DESIRING TO PLACE THE MERITS of their stock horses before the breeding public should advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The fee from one mare will pay the cost of a reasonable advertisement.

Stallion bills printed in first-class style. Call at this office and see samples.

NO. 508 MONTGOMERY ST.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

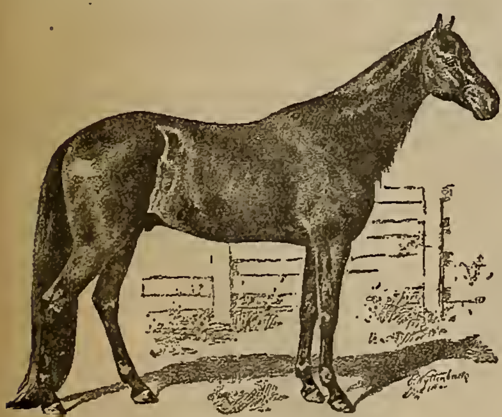
☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.

Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21¼; Convoy, 2:22¼; Magenta, 2:21¼; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¼; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¼. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

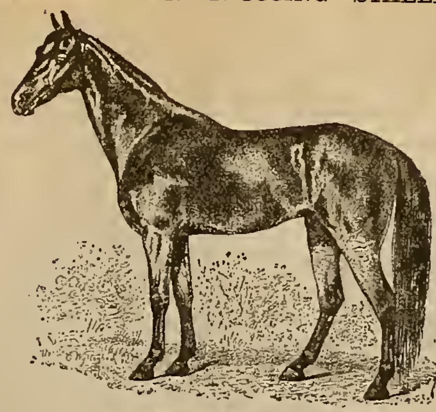
LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

STALLIONS.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION



BOB MASON

By Echo. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY mares, commencing February 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTION.

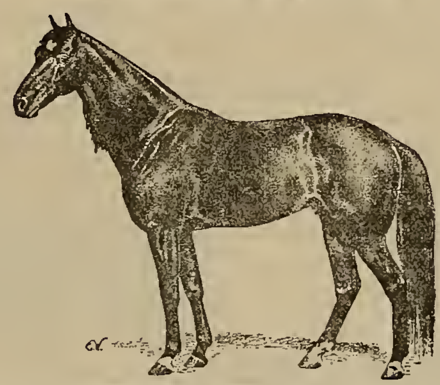
Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREENER ANN SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
Post office box 55, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

STEINWAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at the stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payable before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McOleverly & Noblett, Fashion stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay; 15¾ hands high; long, flowing mane and tail; two white hind ankles; remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head, set on a stout neck; his shoulders are of the Hambletonian form—do not mount very high at the withers; has great length and capacious middle piece; plenty of bone and substance, and his gait is big and square.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.

First dam Abbess by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.

Second dam by Marshal Ney, by imported Emancipation.

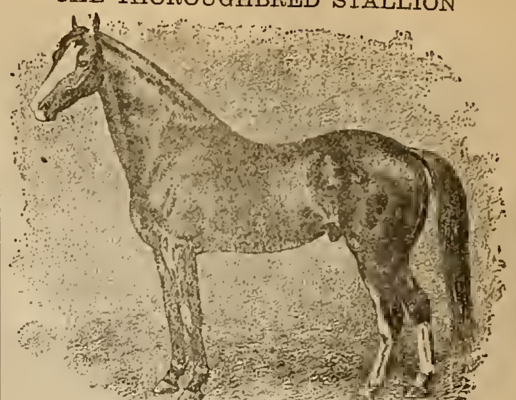
Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28¾, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Steinway, 2:25¾; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29; Solo, five years old, 2:28¾; Moulton, five-year-old record 2:29; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by Imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON.
Owners, Santa Clara

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.

First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Orville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to

MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Race[illegible]

Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 Front St., San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

FULL LIST OF ENTRIES TO STAKES AND PURSES.

SPRING MEETING.

First Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 21.

No 1—California Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of half a mile, to be run on the first day of the spring meeting; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
17. C. Van Buren's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Molloy—Glenuine.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.
32. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 2—Hearst Stake; free for all; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

1. Caleb Dorsey's b c Stanislaus, three years, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
2. James Davis' b c Result, three years, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
3. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
4. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
5. E. J. Baldwin's s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
6. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
7. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
8. John Mackey's s m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.

No. 3—Winters Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of a mile and a half; $100 each, $50 forfeit, $500 added, second to have $150, third to save stake.

1. Joseph Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Coutts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Coutts' bl c Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcheson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters, ch c, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Puss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tchama.
21. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
22. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Ada A.
25. J. B. Haggin's ch f, Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 4—Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; a dash of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar
2. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. J. B. Chase's b f Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
6. Hill & Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Jos Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
8. Palo Alto's ch f, by Monday—Abbie W.
9. Palo Alto's ch f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
10. John Mackey's b f Militia by Lever—Malta.
11. John Mackey's b f Lina, by King Alphonso—Titania.
12. John Mackey's b f Faustina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.

No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maidan three-year-olds; dash of a mile and an eighth.

1. Caleb Dorsey's b c Stanislaus, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
2. W. L. Pritchard's s c Ed Smith, by Leinster—Tibbie Dunbar.
3. W. L. Pritchard's Bazaar Colt, by Bazaar—Minerva.
4. James Davis' b c Result, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
6. P. Carroll's f Alice, by Wheatley—by Cheathem.
7. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Katie Gift.
9. Joseph Cairn Simpson's Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.

No. 7—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; free for all; dash of a mile.

1. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
4. J. B. Chase's b f Marion, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
5. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, three years, by Shannon—Folly.
6. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, three years, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
7. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
8. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, 4 years, by Wildidle—Miami.
9. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
10. Stemler & Ayres' b g Jos Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
11. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, three years, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
12. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.

No. 8—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; two lbs. allowed for each $100 under that valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three lbs. over entitled weight for each $100 above that valuation.

1. E. S. Paddock's b g Jos Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's b g Belshaw, five years, by Wildidle—by Hercules; $400.
3. W. L. Pritchard's ch g, five years, by Leinster—Vivian; $300.
4. G. W. Trahern's s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk; $500.
5. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush; $600.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
2. Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
3. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
4. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
5. Palo Alto's b c, by Monday—Plaything.
6. John Mackey's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.

No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, second horse, third to save stake; dash of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

1. W. L. Pritchard's ch c by Bazaar—Vivian.
2. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, by Monday—by Norfolk.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
4. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.

No. 11—Pacific Cup; handicap; of $50 each, $20 declaration, $500 added, second to receive $150, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; weights announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
3. J. & H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettis Brown.
4. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
7. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
8. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
9. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
10. Palo Alto's b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
12. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
13. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. J. & H. C. Judson's bl c, by Monday—Lady Clare.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
3. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
4. J. B. Chase's b f, Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marian.
6. Hill & Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Hill & Gries' b f Bachelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
9. Palo Alto's ch f, by Monday—Abbie W.
10. Palo Alto's ch f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Monday—Plaything.
14. John Mackey's b f Faustina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.
15. John Mackey's b f Mariposa, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.

No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of one and a quarter miles; weights to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. J. and H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettis Brown.
3. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
4. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs
5. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
6. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
7. G. W. Trahern's s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk.
8. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
9. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.
10. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.

No. 15—Selling race; Purse $175, of which $25 to second horse, entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; conditions same as No. 8.

1. E. S. Paddock's b g Joe Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's b g Belshaw, five years, by Wildidle—by Hercules; 400.
3. John Mackey's ch f Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush; $600.

No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; weights announced and declaration made same as No. 14.

1. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
3. Joseph Cairn Simpson's Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
17. C. Van Buren's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's br c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Molloy—Glenuine.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.
32. J. A. Cardinell's bl c John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of one and three-quarters miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $150 to second, third to save stake.

1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Coutts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Coutts' br f Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcheson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Puss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tehama.
21. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
22. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Addie A.
25. J. B. Haggin's ch f Irene, by Leinster—Irens Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. M. Murry's s h Samuel Stevenson, five years, by Thad Stevens—by Rifleman.
3. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
4. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
7. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
8. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, three years, by Shannon—Folly.
9. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
10. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
11. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
12. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
13. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
14. Palo Alto's b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
16. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
17. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m. Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Starters in all races must be named at 8 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro-rata division.

THEO. WINTERS, President,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary,

C. M. CHASE, Assistant Secretary.

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The colts may be seen at the track on Tuesday, April 3d. Full pedigrees and description day of sale.

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OF

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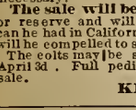

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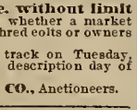

Fashion Stables, Petaluma.

ON

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

CATALOGUE.

1—BILLY WILSON, dark brown stallion, three years old, by Whippleton; dam by Plow Boy, by Grey Pacific, from a Copperbottom mare; Grey Pacific by Ariel (thoroughbred).

2—NELLIE, bay filly, three years old, by Whippleton; dam Old Poll, a thoroughbred mare by a son of Boston.

3—JENNIE, chestnut filly, four years old, by Sam Patchen, son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr; dam Old Poll, as above.

4—JOHNNY, Chestnut gelding, two years old, by Higgin's McClellan, son of Gen. McClellan; dam Old Poll, as above.

5—Black filly two years old, by Whippleton; dam by Commodore Mambrino by Mambrino Patchen. (No. 7.)

6—Black filly, yearling; full sister to No. 5.

7—LADY THORN, chestnut mare, six years old, by Commodore Mambrino: dam a fine mare bred in Oregon, sired by a fast trotting stallion that stood at Corvallis in 1868; her dam by Lummix. Lady Thorn is the dam of Nos. 5 and 6.

8—Black colt, two years old, by Whippleton; dam a Veto mare.

9—Black colt, yearling; full brother to No. 8.

10—MOLLIE K, bay mare, eight years old, by Belle Alta, son of Belmont; her dam the Lummix mare, dam of No. 7.

11—Bay gelding, two years old, by Whippleton; dam Mollie K (No. 10).

12—Bay filly, yearling, by Whippleton; dam Mollie K (No. 10).

All of this stock is superior and is sold only on account of departure.

LIEUT. FRED KUHNLE.

KILLIP & CO., ... AUCTIONEERS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR & ADVERTISE IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

BRACE OF THOROUGHbred setters, well broke, for sale. apply to
E. LEAVESLEY.
Gilroy.

Thoroughbred Colt for Sale.

CITO, CHESTNUT COLT, FOALED APRIL 5, 1882. By Joe Hooker, his dam Too Soon by Norfolk, grandam Lady Davis (dam of Dashaway) by Red Bill, son of Medoc, etc. This is a bigbly-formed colt, of good size and a hearty feeder. Being nearly a brother in blood to Fred Collier (Lady Davis being the great Grandam of Fred, and his dam also being by Norfolk) and the Joe Hookers so far as tried all make horses, this is a good chance to get a colt of great promise for a moderate sum. He has four white legs above knees and hocks, a white face and other white markings. Price $500 if applied for before the 20th of March. For further particulars address this office.

FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE HAMBLETONian stallion, imported from Syracuse, N. Y.; nine years old; mahogany bay; sixteen hands high; perfectly sound; well broken; very stylish; cost over $1,500; property of a banker; full papers; got by Hambletonian Prince, he by Volunteer. Can be seen at Clnb Stables.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to
CAPT. FOSTER,
At the Cliff House.

FOR SALE.

THOROUGHBRED
Greyhound Puppies.
Price $15.
P. J. HALL.
17t6 Riverside, Cal.

COACH DOGS.

THREE HANDSOMELY MARKED male pups for sale. Price $10 each.
WILLIAM NILES.
17t4 Los Angeles, Cal.

Two-Year-Old Trotting Stake for 1883

for 1883

A TROTTING STAKE FOR COLTS AND FILlies (foals of 1881), to be trotted at the California State fair of 1883; $50 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination, and the remaining $25 to be paid August 1, 1883; $500 to be added by the society.

Conditions.

The above stake to be mile heats, in harness, and to rules of National Trotting Association. Entrance money to be divided as follows: Fifty per cent of stakes to first colt, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third and 10 per cent to fourth. Five to fill.

The $500 added money to be divided as follows: One hundred dollars each to winners of money and $100 to the stallion whose get wins first money, if the stallion is owned in California. Entries close April 7, 1883, with the Secretary. A colt winning by a walkover is entitled to all the stakes but none of the added money; a colt distancing the field is entitled to first money and all the stakes.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

ERWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.
Sacramento, March 12, 1883.

P. S.—This is the same stake that was advertised to close, March 15, 1883, but was withdrawn on account of an error. The time for closing has been extended to April 7, 1883.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY .....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882.
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
8:30 A M		9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:04 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:05 A M
10:40 A M		* 10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
* 3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR
MONTEREY,
THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
IS UNSURPASSED.

A SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANK
(150 x 50 feet)
FOR WARM SALT WATER, PLUNGE AND SWIMMING BATHS.

ELEGANT ROOMS

For Individual Baths with DOUCHE and SHOWER facilities.

MAGNIFICENT BEACH

Of pure white sand for SURF BATHING, Etc., Etc.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,
IS VIA THE
Southern Pacific Railroad,
(Broad Gauge), and the
SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞ At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets o any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street at 9:30 A. M.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:10 P M
* 3:00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
6:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso, Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East, Emigrant	7:10 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	" " ‡Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Colfax via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M		11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" ‡Sundays only	‡11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—6:00—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*7:00—*8:00—*9:00—*10:00—*1:00—*5:00—*6:00—*6:30.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:2.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—7:21—7:51—8:21—8:51—9:21—9:51—10:21—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—4:21—4:51—5:21—5:51—6:21—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—7:10—8:10—9:10—10:10—11:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—5:10—6:10—7:15—9:15—10:15.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*7:47—*8:47—*9:00—*9:47—10:47 *1:47—*5:00—*5:47—*6:47—*7:17.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:15—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:15—1:15—2:15—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:15—8:45—9:45—10:45—1:45—2:15—3:15—4:15—*5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. T. H. GOOD[illegible] Gen. Pass[illegible]

MEDICAL.

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RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.
Lecture on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
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I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
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CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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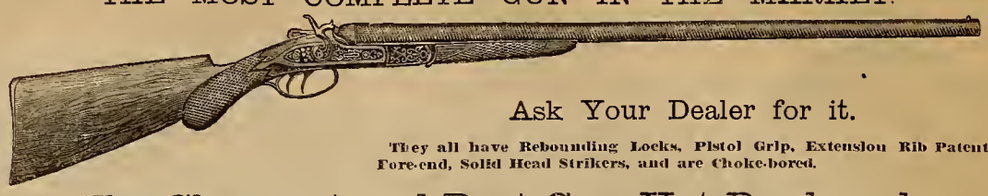
New Model Breech-Loading Double Gun.
THE MOST COMPLETE GUN IN THE MARKET.



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They all have Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip, Extension Rib Patent Fore-end, Solid Head Strikers, and are Choke-bored.

The Cheapest and Best Gun Yet Produced.

Plain Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Decarbonized Steel Barrels	$45 00
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English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved	75 00
English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved, Superior Rubber Butt and Tip	85 00

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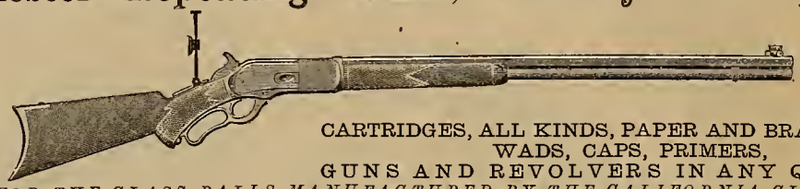
Winchester Repeating Rifles, Military and Sporting.



CARTRIDGES, ALL KINDS, PAPER AND BRASS SHELLS,
WADS, CAPS, PRIMERS,
GUNS AND REVOLVERS IN ANY QUANTITY.
AGENTS FOR THE CLASS BALLS MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA CLASS WORKS.
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LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES

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DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND HAND BUGGIES and wagons of all descriptions. Work-horses, buggies and wagons to let by the day or month.

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Commodious box stalls on the first floor. TRANSIENT HORSES will receive particular attention.
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AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, STABLES, 1324 and 1326 Market street; principa stands, southwest corner of Kearny, Geary and Market streets; central stand, No. 5 Kearny street. A member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, on the premises. The latest styles of carriages, cabs and coupes. Horses bought and sold on commission. Cash advanced on consignments for absolute sales. Always in attendance at stables and stands. Also a fine assortment of buggies, rockaways, phaetons and turnouts of all descriptions at the most reasonable terms. ☞ Particular attention to all orders. Any overcharge or neglect of drivers if reported to the owners, McHolme & Dolan, at the stands or stables, will be attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

AUCTION SALE.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC., ETC., Thursday, March 29, 1883, at 10a. m. Further consignments are invited. Catalogues on application.

BARRY & CO.'S
Horse Lotion.

(Concentrated.)
For Sore Backs, Buckshins, Cuts, Wounds and Abrasions,
PRICE $2 the PINT, $1 the HALF-PINT BOTTLE

BARRY & CO.'S
HORSE SALVE.

For Cracked Heels and Angry Sores.
Full directions for use on labels. Price $1 00 per pot.

Sole wholesale agents, HARNESS AND SADDLERY BAZAAR of the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and 50th street, New York.

Agents wanted in all large cities.

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HARNESS AND SADDLERY BAZAAR,
BROADWAY AND FIFTIETH STREETS,
NEW YORK.

MR. WILLIAM EASTON, of American Horse Exchange, New York, has tried, and highly recommends, these remedies.
22m6

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING SMITH'S GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PICTURIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Scines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. Sent C. O. D. for examination.
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
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CURES BIT LUGGING, DRIVING ON ONE REIN, Tossing the head, drooling, imperfect and painful mastication, by dental manipulation. Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.
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☞ *PATHOLOCICAL HORSE-SHOER*
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PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

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Carriages BUGGIES BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

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Personal attention given to

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1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET,

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M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

POULTRY.

Thoroughbred Poultry.

2,000 to Select from

HAVING DISPOSED OF my dairy, I devote my whole time to poultry, and think I can please all who desire to purchase first-class breeding or exhibition stock, or eggs for hatching. I keep all the leading varieties of both land and water fowls, i. e., Light Brahmas, Langshans, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, White, Brown or Black Leghorns, Pekin ducks, Rouen ducks, Bronze turkeys, wild turkeys, and Toulouse geese that weigh over 50 lbs per pair. My stock is well known all over the Coast, and needs no praise, as it speaks for itself. Send 3-cent stamp for circular and price-list.
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Poultry, HOGS & CATTLE

LANGSHANS, BRAHMAS, Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, White Faced Black Spanish, Guinea fowls, Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Bronze and White Holland turkeys, peacocks, etc. Also eggs for hatching, DISH-FACED BERKSHIRE PIGS,
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New edition; over 100 pages; handsomely illustrated Price by mail, 50 cents.

Stock or eggs for hatching guaranteed true to name, and to arrive safely. For further information please write, inclosing stamp. Circular and price-list sent on application. Address
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Sporting Goods.

Boxing Gloves, Foils, Combat Swords, Indian Clubs, Hunting Knives, our own manufacture.
DOG COLLARS AND CHAINS.
Finest assortment in the city,
WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.

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Importers of and dealers in
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Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street

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Life Scholarship.....$70
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Harness & Saddlery
WARES AND ALL KINDS OF
SADDLERY HARDWARE
Harness and Patent Leather and Enameled Cloths.
422 & 424 Battery St., Cor. Washington,
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HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS,
COLLAR, SADDLE AND COLLAR, SADDLE AND COLLAR, SADDLE AND
Horse Boot Manufacturer.
1011 Market Street, San Francisco.

ALL WORK MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS, BY HAND, AND WARRANTED.

☞ *SEND FOR PRICES.* ☜

J. O'KANE,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the manufacture of "boots" of all kinds for horses. Can refer to all the principal trainers and horsemen on the Pacific Coast.
N. B.—My acknowledged superiority in this branch of business is largely due to careful observation and the valuable suggestions of the most skillful turfmen of the United States, the benefits of which revert to the public in the shape of a GENUINE WELL-FITTING ARTICLE. Sole agent for Dr. A. H. Dixon's Condition Powders and for Makinney's patent "Enreka" and "Eclipse" Toe Weights. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Has always on hand the finest assortment of English ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, whips, spurs, bits and 2½-lb race saddles.

J. A. McKERRON,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE HARNESS.

Horse Boots a Specialty.
Removed to 230 and 232 Ellis street, opposite Fashion Stables, San Francisco.

P. POTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles,

WHIPS, SPURS, ETC. NEW work made to order and repairing done. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All goods sold for cash at bottom prices. 202 K St., bet. 2d and 3d,
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BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
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SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARSA YEAR.

Tips and Toe-Weights.

A query published in the *Breeder's Gazette* has led me to think that it will he well to add other cuts, with an explanation, to give a perfect understanding of the system. It appears simple enough to state that the tip should he made of nearly uniform thickness, square at the ends, and the horn cut away so that the foot will have the proper hearing when the tip is set. A more perfect elucidation, however, is afforded hy the cuts, and in order to show exactly the state of the foot of a four-year-old that has never worn a shoe, a few days ago Mr. Wyttenhach made the drawing from nature. The outline was ohtained from placing his foot on a piece of cardhoard and carefully tracing around it. The other parts of the sketch were filled in while the colt's foot was held up so that the artist could see as he went on with the work.

There are many points of interest to examine. In the first place it is widely different from a foot that has worn a shoe, and it also varies from one that has never heen shod, if the foot has not heen cared for in the same manner. The first position will he readily granted, as any one can verify it hy making a comparison; the second is not so well understood, and the causes for the difference overlooked. The natural supposition would he that if a colt had run without shoes until four years old the foot would he in the proper shape, and if the animal was in an entirely natural state, roaming over the country wherever it desired, it might be so. Domestication, however, changes the course and small fields, paddocks and stahles entail a different life. In the case of Anteso, the field was circumscrihed to 200 feet hy 133, with a jog that douhled the latter distance, so that 266 feet was the longest run he could take. The yard he sometimes ran in was 50x133 feet, and when uot in these a medium sized hox-stall was his domicile. With no better chauce to wear the horn away, the feet would have grown loug at the toe, split and broken off. The heels would have got out of all proportion and undouhtedly more or less contracted. The frog would have shrunk from lack of use, and even the inner portion hetween the walls been in an ahnormal condition. From the time he was a few months old, his feet have beeu trimmed to get rid of the excess of growth, and at fifteen months the front part has hoen protected with a tip the greater part of the time. The wall from the tip has been cut down so that it was only a trifle lower than the frog so that the "spring" of the quarters would permit the frog to hear its due share of the weight, and no matter how ragged it hecame, the frog was never cut. When the new frog was ready to replace the old, there were small hanging fragments which were pulled off, though the knife was never hrought into requisition further than to cut away where the tip rested and the sole hack of the tip was left intact. This, too, would exfoliate and when a flake was so loose as to be easily removed that would also he removed hy prying it off with an instrument which would cut away the horn only where the mstal replaced it; the sole between the wings of the tip would also be left to exfoliate, but iu order to get a true hoaring, with only a knife, rasp and file, it was uecessary to level that portiou.

As the cut shows exactly the size of the sole of the foot, it will he easy to determine the proportion hetween that and the size of the colt when the measurements are given. Anteeo is a trifle over fifteen and a half hauds high, and of more than ordinary substance. His limhs are larger than usual, or rather it will he hetter stated hy sayiug wider. As a geueral thing the Electioneers have rather small foet, and I firmly helieve that if Antceo had worn shoes his would be at least half an inch narrower than they are. The width and length are nearly the same, and eveu a diagonal measurement as from oue heel to a point the same distauce ou either side of the toe is only a trifle greater. But the most strikiug featuro in the cnt is the frog, aud doubtless, those who have ohtained their knowledge of this important part of the foot of the horse from seeing those of horses which have worn shoes, or from illustrations in the hooks, will he surprisod, and think that there is something wrong iu the delineatiou. It is not only wide at the posterior portion, as it reaches far nearer the toe, aud in place of the crevice in the center there is only a slight depression.

In a previous illustration, given on page 8, chapter I. [illegible] only cut ohtainahle at the time, the representation i [illegible]

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 197).

NEW YORK LETTER.

Decadence of Jerome Park—Plunger Walton's New Purchase—Theatrical—Etc.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Since my last letter, the attention of those interested in turf matters in this section has been fully occupied with the entries for the different stakes just closed at the various Eastern racing centers. Washington and Baltimore, Monmouth Park and Saratoga have filled their many racing events with, in the main, as numerous a list of entries as last year, Jerome Park being the only one to show any serious decrease in this very important degree, and our wise (?) legislators at the State capital are responsible for the gradual decadence of this famous and fashionable resort of our metropolitan race-goers. By their senseless and mischievous legislation against betting on race tracks only, a law that is dead letter everywhere except within the limits of this city, they only show to thinking and reasonable persons in general how far hypocrites and fanatics will go in their endeavors to cripple a sport that has assumed the proportions of a national industry, and the necessary material to carry on which helps to largely swell the revenues of the tillers of the soil who are the greatest part of the constituency of these same thick-headed idiots. It has been settled long ago by practical trials that no racing association can live any length of time that is debarred from the privilege of speculation, for average race-goers will not attend at tracks handicapped in this respect. When the public stand aloof, horsemen do likewise, and the enterprise dies a natural death. Such will he the fate of our magnificent, celebrated course at Fordham unless the law as now existing is amended before this legislature adjourns. There is still some chance left that this will be done in spite of the defeat of one bill two weeks ago, which I mentioned at the time, a measure that was not the one as originally worded, but a garbled affair, put forward most likely by some enemies of the bill to invite defeat. The correct measure will, it is said, be again brought forward at Albany this session, and if there are any clear-headed men left in that august body of lawmakers, it will he put on the statutes without delay, and save us Jerome Park which will undoubtedly end its career this season, in default of relief in this matter.

Since the announcement of the contemplated expatriation to England of the famous racemare Girofle, doubts have been freely expressed on all sides as to the wisdom and the ultimate consummation of the project. When it was known, however, that the mare had been sold to F. Theo. Walton (the Plunger) for a large price, Jacob Pincus, ex-trainer for Lorillard in England having also been engaged by the same party to go "across the briny" again and take charge of Girofle and the Plunger's other horses abroad, all doubts as to her ultimate destination were dispelled, especially as her name is absent from each and all of the spring stakes just closed. Mr. Walton is quietly gathering the nucleus of a strong racing stable, calculating to race here and in England also, it is believed. He tried to buy Tom Bowling's best son, Gen. Monroe, from the McElmerls a short time since, but his bid, $5,000, was not high enough, and the white-faced horse did not change owners.

As Walton branches out in the racing line he has drawn in one of his many "irons in the fire," retiring in a few weeks from the management of the St. James Hotel in this city, the new incumbent being no less than the well-known turfman and theatrical manager, Wm. M. Conner, who, whether as owner of the famous Scotland mare Glidelia, the best daughter of her deceased sire, as starter at Washington, Baltimore, Jerome, Saratoga, Monmouth and all the race grounds East, or as managerial worker with your John McCullough, is as well and favorably known to the general public as he could desire. Success to "Billy" in his new venture.

As you probably have been informed by wire, the Louisville Jockey Club have secured the privilege of having the great race for the Lorillard Stallion Stakes next September run over their track, probably the fastest in the country. Their large bid of $10,575 completely "overtopped" the $6,000 offered by the Sheepshead Bay party, and Kentucky carried the day. Whether this large sum is not just a trifle (?) too heavy for the L. J. C. to give with profit to themselves on the eventful day next fall seems rather problematical, especially in view of the counter attractions since hung up by their rival competitor, the Coney Island Jockey Club. This vigorous young association, realizing that the situation required prompt action of some sort, if the powerful Eastern stables were to be retained here next September, have offered $10,000 also, for two great handicaps to be run at their September meeting, $5,000 for two-year-olds, three quarters of a mile, and $5,000 for three-year-olds, one mile and a half. The enterprise and liberality which prompted these large inducements to turfmen to remain East next fall are beyond praise and question, and yet had the race for the "youngsters" been changed to a larger one for all ages it might have been more judicious, for we have entirely too much racing of two-year-olds nowadays, and the penalty is, that in a majority of cases the early maturity causes early decay. This rule has of course exceptions, but all those who have the welfare of the matured racehorse at heart will condemn so much two-year-old racing as is in vogue at the present day. Eole, perhaps the best Cup *horse* we have in training, never ran as a two-year-old. Eolist, his three-year-old brother, has yet to make his bow to the starter, and Maj. Doswell of Virginia, fully coinciding with the views of Mr. Hancock, breeder of the above horses and their two-year-old brother Eolite, has refused a good price for this youngest scion of Eolus, presumably because he wishes to retain the colt until another season, and not have him hammered away as the average two-year-old is nowaday. But then these races draw the crowd and assist speculation by their uncertainty, and so present excitement is preferred to ultimate excellence.

The rumor is again revived regarding Mr. Geo. Lorillard's future movements on the turf. When a man marries, it is said, "his trouble begins," but in case the famous orange and blue is known no more among race goers, save in memory, the trouble will be on the other side, this noted stable, in spite of its ill success in 1882, having more followers than, perhaps, any we have, by reason of its always going to win. Some have it that the trip of Mr. Lorillard and his lady abroad will, however, have no bearing on the dispersion of his racers, and it is to be hoped that the mutterings of Dame Rumor are this time wide of the mark.

The Islip two-year-olds of last fall, now three, have improved greatly in looks. Magnate (a brother to Monitor) and Trafalgar, by King Alfonso, out of Spendthrift's dam, are highly spoken of. The Brooklyn stable of the Dwyers is again in hard luck. Their two high-priced three-year-olds, by Billet, Barncy and Miss Woodford, are under a cloud, the horse having been blistered, and on top of that, quite badly injured in his stable, while the filly has been ailing for some weeks with farcy, it is said, but that this is what is ailing her has since been denied. Be that as it may, they are both hors in combat for the present, with no likelihood of neither fulfilling their spring and early summer engagements. As the two represent $18,000 purchase money, this is bad for the plucky brothers who have given such large sums for Hindoo, Onondaga and others. But they have still two fine three-year-olds left in George Kenny and Joe Blackburn (brother to Luke), and will be heard from with these before snow flies again.

Although up only 200 miles north of us, at Saratoga, they had a foot of snow yesterday; here the balmy atmosphere is telling us that our deliverance is at hand.

From Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana come news of this and that turf candidate doing their work in a fashion that, if true, will break many a slate.

Drake Carter, a Derby candidate, worked a mile in 1:51 recently. He is by Ten Broeck out of Fellowplay's dam. Leonatus, by Longfellow, another favorite for the same race, is doing so well that after one bet was made recently of $2,000 to $200, about his chance, his admirers went in and have backed him down to four to one, which is also Ascender's price.

Tilford, three years, a full brother to your Grinstead, owned at Santa Anita, is doing so well at New Orleans that the hook of Watts & Co. at Louisville on the Merchants and Turf Stakes is full on him. In other words they don't care to bet any more money against him. Farrag, by Wanderer, has been backed just as strongly for the Merchants, as has also Thora for the Cup and Merchants, Mediator, by Buckden, Fellowplay, by Longfellow and others. The big bet of $7,500 to $1,500, about Thora for the Lonisville Cup is said to have been booked in Lonisville recently.

From England come good accounts of our horses over there. Foxhall is doing so well that he is a strong favorite for the City and Suburban at ten to one in spite of his 130 pounds; however, Shotover, the Derby winner, is second choice, and Sachem third in favor. His 105 pounds ought not to stop him in the race, surely, if he has improved only half as much as it is claimed he has.

To-morrow the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race takes place, and you will get the result by wire long before this reaches you. From the way things have looked with the two crews of late, and by the daily work, etc., it looks as if the Cambridge (light blue) will be first at the finish.

Two prominent candidates for English events died recently Edelweiss, six years, belonging to the late Mr. Crawfurd, and Woodbrook, the winner of the Grand National of 1881 and a prominent favorite for this year's race. Also Lord Rouald, the sire of the celebrated Master Kildare, who won the "City" in 1881 with 128 bounds on his back. Lord Ronald before Kildare's great race stood at the low price of ten guineas, but after that his services were more sought after.

Chicago has changed the date of her race meeting from June 27—July 6 to June 23—July 4, which latter dates will begin and end the summer meeting, at which California will be well represented.

Doubtless it comes direct from Gov. Stanford himself regarding his intentions of sending a racing stable East this summer.

New York, March 14, 1883. PACIFIC.

Size alone does not make a draft horse. A good many will remember a trial of strength made on the fair grounds of our country by a pair of imported draft horses. After being loaded so heavily that they refused to move the load, a pair of crooked-legged diminutive mules were able to move it with comparative ease. The draft horses were lacking in brain power and had become discouraged. Not so with the mules. Size failed to win this time, and brain power was the more than equal avoirdupois. As the paternal ancestor of the mule has never been famed for speed, his hybrid offspring from the mare has long been celebrated for drawing anything that may be placed behind them, and it is even said they can draw an inference—with their hind legs. The loading down the draft horse with fat to make him weigh big as well as cover up deficiencies is worse than useless. This is done at the expense of vitality, and in time will render his offspring heefy, as well as undermine the constitution. While the breeder may rejoice in an easy keeper, let him remember that all animals with a quiet disposition take on flesh as well as fat, much more readily than an animal with a nervous temperament. A race or trotting horse loaded down with fat can hardly be expected to come in at the fore, and a draft horse loses the strength or tension of his muscles from the same mismanagement.

Mr. James Maullen, Beaverhead, Montana, one of the largest horse breeders in the Territory, gives his experience in breeding large-sized Percheron-Norman stallions to the small bronchos and Indian mares of the West: "In 1874 I bought some Percheron stallions weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds each. I commenced at once to breed them to their full capacity to my native mares, some of which weighed less than 700 pounds. Many persons considered the horses very much too large, and prophesied a failure; but the result proved a most remarkable adaptability of the French stallion for this purpose. The great uniformity, superior style and muscular build of all the colts produced by these horses have convinced the most incredulous persons that they are just what we need as a cross."

Mr. Labouchere says in *Truth* of the 1st inst.: "Let me implore my speculating readers not on any account to back Foxhall till they see him. Marsh is one of these bank-breaking magicians whose stables abound in two-necked geese and six-legged calves. If you back Shotover you know exactly where you are; there is one risk and one only; but in the case of Mr. Keene's horses the risks are manifold. The fact is that there will be a very limited market on the Epsom race until after the Lincoln Handicap, and the crazy investments of a few hare-brained simpletons will now bring a horse up to a short price in a day.

John Bailiff of Santa Rosa township lately sent to his stock ranch in Santa Barbara one of the finest and most stylish young horses ever raised in this county. This young fellow, though only three years old, is over sixteen hands high and weighs 1,375 pounds and has the action and appearance of a perfect coach horse or horse of all work. He is by Briton, and his dam was a Norman and thoroughbred. He will make his mark down in that country.—*Petaluma Courier.*

At an auction sale of trotters held in New York on the 19th inst., the highest price paid was for Administrator, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of several notable trotters. Mr. E. E. Frost was the purchaser, at $1,125. Among the others sold were Ferndale, by Idol, to Mr. F. Thorne for $800; Nellie L, by Daniel Lambert, to Mr. Galvin for $450; Fernwood, by Idol, for $385, and Fanny Fern, by Idol, to Mr. Stont for $325.

Hon. John Boggs, of Colusa county, sold to Messrs. Washburn and Miller, of the Yosemite Stage Company, thirty head of fine stage horses at a good round figure. The horses were put aboard the cars at Norman, on Thursday, and shipped to the company's headquarters at Merced.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

How a Difference in the Caliber Influences the Turn of the Rifling—Continued.

BY DR. E. H. PARDEE—NO. 13.

As stated in my last communication, the resistance of the air is greater in proportion on the small than on the large projectile, and if the gentleman at Red Bluff, for whom I ordered a Ballard rifle, 40 caliber and 90 grains of powder, will closely peruse this article he will see wherein my theory on projectile force differs from his wild notions of small caliber and large charges of powder, and that his idea is contrary to any established theory and well-regulated deductions. I think he must agree with me that the resistance of the air is proportional to the square of the velocity with which the body is moving at the time considered; therefore, if the velocity is double the resistance, it will beyond all doubt be quadruple, for where a body is moving with a double velocity it must encounter in the same time a double number of particles of air, hence it loses a double quantity of velocity; but to this double quantity of particles it imparts a velocity double that in the first case. Therefore, as in the one case it encounters double the number of particles and in the other imparts twice the velocity, it must be that the resistance is four times as great. But it may be but fair for me to acknowledge that this law of resistance is not uniformly correct, and it might be better to put the proposition in this light, that the resistance of the air is proportional to the product of the anterior portion of the surface of the body multiplied by the density of the air and by the square of the velocity with which the body is moving at the time considered. That proposition will hold good in all cases, and I carefully commend it to my Red Bluff friend for his consideration.

But to carry this subject a little farther I will refer to some previous communications in regard to vacuo; the trajectory was represented as composed of two equal and symmetrical parts; in the open and unconfined air this is not the case. If the fire is under small angles, the differences of the action of gravity are not great, but the ranges vary considerably. For instance, in air the spaces passed over in equal times go on constantly and rapidly diminishing; the successive lowering of the projectile tends, then, to deform completely the curve, which approaches rapidly its culminating point from its departure. For in air the range becomes much less than in vacuo, neither are tangents symmetrical, and the angles they make with the axes are much greater in descending than in the ascending part of the trajectory.

I believe that theory has laid down a rule, that the greatest range in the air for the musket is twenty-eight degrees; in the air it is not as it is in vacuo, an equality of range, where the fire is with an angle greater or less than forty-five degrees by the same number of degrees.

A little application of common philosophy must decide this matter beyond all doubt; and rest upon this problem of progressive motion: That the range is greater as the projectile is larger; that it augments with the density of the projectile, always resulting with the product of the diameter by the density of the shot. Always taking into consideration that a similarity of circumstances governs the manipulation of different sized projectiles, that is a proportional amount of projectile force he used in each case; for instance, one-eighth in powder to be used to the weight of the shot. I have already shown quite conclusively in previous communications, in what respect the caliber would influence the turn of the rifle, and I will now give as near as possible a rule, that by actual deductions will hold good; and I most earnestly request any of our experts of the hair trigger, also those of the seven-pound pull, to give it a trial and let the result he known through the columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, as it is a subject full of versatility of thought and the more one studies it, the deeper and more pleasing the subject becomes.

That the length of the turn should be increased in proportion to the square root of the caliber, therefore it can be stated in the following proposition, divide the larger diameter by the smaller, extract the square root of the quotient and multiply the quantity thus obtained hy the length of the turn.

In order to make the above more plain I will, by illustration, give an example, which will he applicable in all cases of a similar character. Therefore, in order to ascertain the length of turn required for a gun with a caliber 4.2 inches in diameter, which is to be used for firing a similar shot or shell as another with a bore 1.2 inches in diameter, for which the proper length of turn has already been ascertained to he sixty-four inches, divide 4.2 by 1.2; the quotient is 3.5, the square root of which—1.87—multiplied by 64, gives the length of the turn, 119.7 inches, or ten feet less a fraction.

I find in Hans Busk, an English author of a book, "The Rifle and How to Use it," a table that is applicable to this subject, but not having an exalted opinion of this book, I will in part leave the table of statistics to the reader's consideration and reflection. But as they are in full, the following is a scale of the different lengths of the turn required for guns of different calibers, according to the above method, taking the Enfield rifle as a standard, and supposing leaden shot of a form similar to those used with that rifle to be employed:

Description of Guns.	Diameter of Bore. Inches.	Length of Turn for Leaden Shot. Feet.	Inches.
9 pounder	3.66	16	4
12 "	4.2	17	3
18 "	4.62	18	3
24 "	5.29	19	8
32 "	5.82	20	6
42 "	6.41	21	6
55 "	6.97	22	6
68 "	7.65	23	6
8 inches	8.12	24	4
10 "	8.00	24	3
12 "	10.00	27	0
13 "	12.00	30	6

It will be remembered that Mr. Busk made the above table from the English Enfield rifle, a weapon much inferior to that of Dahlgren and other first-class arms manufactured in America.

I believe I have successfully established a theory which is quite fully supported by practical experiments, or at least I have demonstrated the actual necessity of all experiments being conducted upon some fixed principle founded upon scientific as well as practical and philosophical data. I will now briefly state my reasons for advocating the system in this and former articles to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN on the manner in which a difference in the caliber influences the turn of the rifle. Therefore I will lay down three essential points that must be kept in view: First, the description of the shot; on this account, therefore, any set of experiments undertaken for the purpose of arriving at different conclusions, in connection with the turn of the grooves, must be made with the same kind of projectile. Secondly,

it will change with every variation in their size. Therefore, in making the necessary experiments for ascertaining the turn required under these circumstances, the various conflicting arguments in favor of the different ratios of variation in the angular velocity or turn required for the shot should be taken into consideration and those for which any plausible reason can be assigned should be tried by a systematic method which I have given. Thirdly, it will differ with every different elevation of the gun. For this reason, as the turn required for great elevation is greater than that for small, in experiments for ascertaining the proper degree of the turn, the gun should always be fired with the greatest elevation which would be used in actual practice. How necessary then, it seems, to have a fixed principle as a starting point from which the mechanical part would soon conform, and this vexed problem of caliber and turn of the rifle would be solved. The time, in my opinion, is not far distant when the theory of rifle practice is destined to be governed by immutable laws which will conform to the laws of attraction and repulsion, as much so as the universal laws that govern and control our solar system, and until that consideration is recognized all will be to a certain extent in confusion and uncertainty.

The changes are drifting toward this, and another century will develop the laws of dynemics so that the unsteadiness of the flight of projectiles will be overcome, when the marksman will be able to account for every jump shot, and, knowing the cause, will be able to correct all variations of the same.

Belle Meade.

Belle Meade, the magnificent estate of Gen. W. G. Harding, six miles from the Tennessee State Capital, contains 4,000 acres in one body, in the highest state of cultivation, without a single rod of waste in the entire tract, and cultivated in the most intelligent manner.

The 425 acres devoted to the deer park is covered with a natural growth of timber, in which the grass grows and cattle run. The deer number about 350, and may be seen at any time leaping and running over the vast tract. They represent their own increase from a few animals since the war. The herd was started with one animal caught on the place in its original wild state, gradually increasing the number by catching three or four each year until at the begining of the war there were 300 or 400. He also had about fifty buffaloes, some elk and water oxen. All but the deer were destroyed during the war, and most of these also. They were driven off by the soldiers of both armies, the estate frequently being used as a camping-ground. Occasionally a deer hunt is enjoyed by the visitors to the place, but the intention is to preserve and increase the herd.

It is in connection with the thoroughbred horse that Belle Meade farm has a reputation in all civilized lands, and ranks first in the world as a breeding establishmeut. There is scarcely a distinguished horse that has appeared for a number of years that cannot be tracked back to Tennessee, and many to this farm. Bassett's dam was bred in Muray county. A large number of the finest imported horses and mares have lived on Belle Meade. Imported Priam died and was buried there. He was purchased at the highest price ever paid for a horse in England in that day, $25,000, and an immense sum was subsequently offered for his return. His was the best blood of that time, and is still sought after, the best horses there being traced back to him yet. He was never beaten but once in a race.

On the occasion of a recent visit to Belle Meade there were on the place four stallions, eighty brood mares, and forty-two colts, all of the best breeding, and comprising some of the most valuable stock in the country. The stallions are Enquirer, imported Great Tom, Bramble, and Luke Blackburn. The business of General Harding is the breeding and sale of the thoroughbred horse. Everything else is auxiliary thereto. He neither exhibits nor races horses, but confines himself to supplying the best-bred animals of their class to fanciers of the horse. His customers are from all sections of the country, and represent some of its leading men. No animal is ever sold at private sale, the entire product of the farm being disposed of at public auction on the premises about the 1st of May each year. These sales began in 1867, and are largely attended. Every man who buys knows that he is being fairly dealt with, and that he is sure of what he purchases. The colts of the previous year, numbering twenty-five to forty, are sold to the highest bidder, and the time occupied rarely exceeds two hours, while the sums realized amount to many thousands of dollars. The sale of 1881 embraced thirty-four colts, which brought $37,800, and represented the last of the Bonnie Scotland stock. One animal of this strain could not now be bought for $15,000. The sale of 1882 covered thirty-eight head, and aggregated $24,300. Prices, of course, are governed by the breeding of colts. Both the father and grandfather of Gen. Harding were breeders of the blooded horse, and he therefore came naturally by his fondness for the science.

The live stock of Belle Meade, representing at least $250,000 in value, is in charge of Robert Green, a colored man, now silvered over with gray. He is about fifty-eight years of age, was born on the estate, and has always remained there. He handles the valuable stallions and mares, and superintends everything belonging to the blooded stock department, assisted by three or four subordinates. It is a pleasure to see him handle the horses Enquirer, Bramble, Great Tom, and the other noted animals, which in his hands are as docile as kittens, and the best-behaved of their class we ever saw. He is an invalnable man, faithful, kind, intelligent, honest, and truthful. He was never known to strike an animal. Robert takes great pride and interest in his employers, their families and their property, including the stock, and his faithfulness and ability are highly prized.

Northern Notes.

Another quarter race between the Payne and Sly mares came off at Phœnix, Oregon, last Saturday. The Payne mare won by fifteen feet but the Sly party claimed foul riding and the stakes, $500, were paid under protest.

It is stated that J. Q. Shirley has sold his ranch of 4,000 acres on Raft river, Idaho, with 3,000 head of cattle, 1,000 sheep and 300 horses, to Keogh Brothers of Nevada for $90,000.

Some Portland capitalists have purchased 1,000 acres of land near Albany, and are going to start an immense hop yard.

Horses to the value of $10,000 have died in Yamhill county, Oregon, the past winter of prevalent diseases.

A meeting will be held in Portland in July to organize a Jersey Breeders' Association.

TURF AND TRACK.

Belnor and the Chicago Colt Stake—A Statement from Mr. Gamble.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I noticed in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, *Turf, Field and Farm*, and *Dunton's Spirit of the Turf* the list of entries to the Ashland Colt Stakes, for three and four-year-old stakes.

In Ashland Trotting Stake, 1884, for colts and fillies (foals of 1881), I did not see my entry of my bay horse colt, foaled May 12, 1881, Belnor, by Strathmore; first dam by Conster, second dam by Mambrino Chief, in the list published. I made out the entry the 15th of February last, and gave it to our bookkeeper to copy, and inclosed $15 to accompany nomination, and told some of my best friends that Belnor was entered in that stake, and announced it before 500 people at the late sale of Daniel Cook's on 28th of February last, that Belnor was entered in the Ashland Stake. This I honestly thought, and never knew differently until I saw the list published. I went and saw the bookkeeper about it; he said he sent it the morning of the 16th of February, and inclosed $15 as I told him. I saw advertised the first time I saw the notice of the Ashland Stake in *Dunton's Spirit of the Turf*, published in Chicago, that $15 were required to accompany nomiuations. You see that the entry was made out and the money inclosed and placed in the mail bag here in this office on this farm. The mail bag is locked here and leaves this office at five o'clock every morning, and then taken to Danville to the regular post office; there the letters are transferred to another bag. The stage from Oakland runs directly to this farm and carries our mail from Danville in a small bag. This bag is always locked; the bookkeeper, Mr. Wiley, or myself, unlock the bag and take out the mail for all persons on the farm. Any person wishing to send a letter away leaves it at the farm office the night before, and the hook-keeper places all mail in the bag and locks it, then stage takes it to Danville, where the mail is transferred to a larger bag, and so sent to the city. There is no regular post office on this farm, but that is the way we receive and send our mail. The entry of the bay colt Belnor went from here the same way. My reason for sending Belnor's entry on so soon was that I was very busy getting ready for the sale at Oakland, and would be away from home, and thought I would attend to the matter right then and there. I did not stop to think that the entry made out on the 28th of February would answer. Knowing the entries would close the first of March in Chicago, I did not think the post mark would do. I write this to explain the matter to the public. I did not tell my friends that he was entered in this stake merely to sell him, for I honestly thought the entry was all right. To show my friends and the public that I did not say he was entered to sell him: I knew before the sale that the man who bought him would have to give over $2,500, for Seth Cook told me before that he would give that much for him. I told him he would own Belnor then, and he said all right, that he would give that much just as he was. It was an act of carelessness that the letter was not taken to Danville and registered; if it had been done so, Belnor would be entered in the stake as I said.

SAMUEL GAMBLE, Cook Farm.

I will swear that the foregoing statement is true and that I copied Mr. Gamble's letter of entry of colt in the Ashland Colt Stake on the night of February 15 and placed the same in the mail sack and locked the same.

FRAZIER RIDGWAY, Book-keeper at Cook Farm.

Danville, Cal., March 28, 1883.

The Chicago Running Meeting.

The programme of the Chicago Summer Running Meeting has been received. It runs as follows:

First day, Saturday, June 23, Inaugural Rush, for all ages, one mile. Ladies' Stake, for two-year-old fillies, three-quarters of a mile. Board of Trade Handicap, for all ages, one mile and a half. Criterion Stakes, for two-year-old colts, three-quarters of a mile. Hurdle Purse, for all ages, mile heats, Welter weights.

Second day, Tuesday, June 26, Club Purse, for all ages, one mile and a half. Illinois Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a quarter. Rapid Sweepstakes, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile. Chicago Stakes, for three-year-old colts, one mile and a quarter. Club Purse, for all ages, mile heats.

Third day, Wednesday, June 27, Flash Stakes, for two-year-old colts and fillies, half a mile. Handicap Purse, for all ages, one mile and three-quarters. Merchants' Stakes, for all ages, one mile and a quarter. Steeplechase Handicap Purse, for all ages, about two miles and a half.

Fourth day, Thursday, June 28, Selling purse, for all ages, one mile and an eighth. Dearborn Stakes, post sweepstake, for three-year-olds, one mile and three-quarters. Club Purse, for all ages, one mile. Club Purse, for all ages, five-eighths of a mile. Handicap Purse, for all ages, one mile and five hundred yards.

Fifth day, Friday, June 29, Nursery Stakes, for two-year-old colts and fillies, one mile. Club Purse, for all ages, two miles. Summer Handicap, for all ages, one mile and an eighth. Handicap Hurdle Purse, two miles.

Sixth day, Saturday, June 30, Green Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies, one mile and an eighth. Selling Purse, for all ages, one mile and a half. Garden City Cup, for all ages, two miles and a quarter. Club Purse, for all ages, mile heats.

Seventh day, Tuesday, July 3, Calumet Stakes, post sweepstake, for two-year-olds, seven furlongs. Illinois Derby, for three-year-old colts and fillies, one mile and a half. Club Purse, for all ages, heats of a mile and an eighth. Selling Purse, for all ages, one mile. Steeplechase Purse, for all ages, about one mile and three-quarters.

Eighth day, Wednesday, July 4, Consolation Purse, one mile. Club Purse, for maiden two-year-olds, five furlongs. Club Purse, for three-year-olds that have not run first or second in 1883, one mile and an eighth. Northern Stakes, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Champion Stakes, post sweepstake, for all ages, one mile and a half. Handicap Purse, for all ages, mile heats. Steeplechase Handicap Purse, for all ages, about two miles and a half. Club Purse, for all ages, one mile and five hundred yards. Club Purse, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile.

Among the twenty-two nominations for the Singleton Stakes, to be run over the New Mile at Goodwood on August 2, are Mr. P. Lorillard's Pinafore and Sachem. Under the conditions Pinafore will have to carry 126 pounds, including five pounds extra for having won "races amounting together to £600." Sachem's weight at the present time is 124 pounds. Mr. Keene's Foxhall is nominated for the same race, but, if a starter, will have to carry 134 pounds.

Disqualification by Death.

The death of Mr. W. S. Crawfurd, preceded as it was by that of the Earl of Stamford, Mr. F. Gretton and other well-known English owners, has again brought the subject of "disqualification by death" before the English public, and Mr. Edward Tattersall is again in the field with an earnest protest against it, and in a communication dated Albert Gate, February 28, says: "Mr. Crawfurd's much-lamented death will make us know how great was his loss to those of the public who enjoy racing without being able to afford to keep horses, and will also make a large loss in the value of the stakes, as no one, except, perhaps, Lord Falmouth, entered his horses on so large a scale; and the nominations that become void by his death will take very much from the interest of the races for this year and the next, and will take away from the value of the general fund of money to be run for over £15,000 in the minor forfeits alone, as I have had them calculated; £30,000 I have seen is the amount calculated in one of the sporting papers as the loss, but that, I suppose, means if they could have run out their engagements. The amount lost to the funds for racing purposes consequent on the deaths of the five persons named cannot be estimated at less than £50,000. And this brings out more forcibly than ever before, and I hope ever again, what I think, and a great many others think, a weak spot in our racing law, and one which requires to be largely modified. Why should the nominations die with the owner or nominator. Who is the better for it? Cui bono? By the death and disqualification of the horses belonging to the four owners named and Mr. Stirling Crawfurd at least £50,000 is absolutely lost to the public stakes of England. Many good horses are reduced to one-fourth or one-third of their value. Take, for instance, Macheath, the best horse of last year and the first favorite for both the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby. What was he worth last week and what is he worth this? Does £5,000 represent the difference? Why, the loss in the value of half a dozen horses in Mr. Crawfurd's stables would represent more than the amount of all his forfeits. None of this need to have been lost to the public, and who is the gainer? Certainly not Mr. Crawfurd's estate, as I think I have proved. Certainly not the breeders of some of the valuable young horses which were deeply engaged and are now rendered useless for the races they were engaged in. Ten horses were engaged in the Two Thousand Guineas alone, and this is a loss to the stake of £500, or about one-tenth of the whole value. And to the real sportsman much of the interest of the race is gone, as well as the money for the winner. Some of the leading racing men in Australia, members of their Jockey Club and members of their Parliament, and large owners and breeders, and training and running their own horses, were in England last year, and some of them are here still, and they expressed their surprise that such a rule—good 100 years since perhaps, but now out of date—should be allowed to remain in force in our racing law. They have done away with it, and I believe the custom is now universal in Australia that the nominations are attached to the horse under certain conditions, which being complied with to the satisfaction of the Jockey Club, the stakes go with the horse, and do not become void by the death of the original nominator. They expressed their astonishment that we had so long gone on in the old groove. The new country has thrown off the trammels of the old, and they find their plan works well; and even if there are some greater difficulties in carrying it out here, some relaxation of our hard-and-fast rule, by which so many of the best animals are rendered comparatively valueless, might be adopted, and I hope will be, to the benefit of all and in the true interests of the turf."

The subject of "disqualification by death" has never been forcibly brought home to the American racing public. In the case of the late J. W. Hunt Reynolds, H. P. McGrath and E. A. Clabaugh, they had put few nominations, and the canceling of them did not affect the public very much. But there are other gentlemen whose death would disqualify so many entries that some of the stakes in which they have made nominations would be reduced fully a third in value. Why, then, the question can be asked, shall such a rule exist in this country? For some of the stakes to be run at Monmouth Park the nomination is made to follow the horse if the then owner is himself qualified. But all the stakes now closed, to be run at Jerome Park, Sheepshead Bay, Saratoga, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and elsewhere, are subject to such a rule, and it seems desirable that some different conditions should be agreed upon. In many instances, the disqualification of a horse reduces his value by fully one-half. At least such is the argument used in ruling a horse off the track as a punishment for fraud. As far as the estates or heirs of the deceased nominators may be concerned such rules could be drafted that they could not possibly suffer any greater loss than in the deterioration of the value of the horses thus disqualified under the rules.

Edwin Thorne, chestnut gelding, with record of 2:16½, whose contests with Clingstone were the sensation of last season, has wintered at the home of his owner, whose name he bears, at Thornedale, Duchess county, N. Y. At the close of his campaign his shoes were removed, his feed reduced, and two days after arriving home he was turned into a ten-acre lot, in which there had been no stock for a month, and in which the grass was up to his knees. Here he was allowed to run from early morn to sundown. His grain was reduced daily for two weeks, when it was entirely stopped, and he continued at grass two weeks longer. During his month's run the weather was fine, and he devoted most of his time to the grass, scarcely noticing the horses in adjoining lots, but would come from one end of the lot to the other on being called; seemed to enjoy being admired, and was so docile that the ladies fed him apples from their hands. On removal from pasture he weighed 1,080 pounds, his shoes were replaced, he was fed liberally with sweet apples and chopped oats, and, soon after, jogging in harness was commenced, taking six to ten miles each day, weather permitting. Every Saturday night he gets a feed of boiled oats, mixed with bran, and each Wednesday night a bran mash, carrots having taken the place of sweet apples. He is weighed weekly, and his food regulated to keep at about 1,080 pounds, until in company with Daisy Dale he goes back into Turner's hands about April 1. The son of Thornedale shows no blemishes, and is thought to be perfectly sound.

Goldsmith Maid trotted 232 heats in 2:30 or better, won $364,200 during her trotting career and captured 121 races. American Girl took forty-nine races in gathering in the $118,100 she got for her owners, Rarus won sixty-three races to make his winnings of $114,950, and Judge Fullerton was victor in thirty-two races before his winnings amounted to $102,035; Dexter, while on the turf, won $86,000 in four nine races; Flora Temple $90,000 in eighty-six races; Lu $89,400 in forty-nine races, and Lady Thorne, $79,575 ty-one races. The actual net gains, aside from expe Goldsmith Maid has brought to her owner, foot up $

The two-year-old trotting stake at Sacramento, to be trotted at the State Fair, 1883, closes on Saturday next. See advertisement.

Henry, Lummux and John.

The *Rural Spirit* of Portland, Oregon, digs up the following notes of some sires whose pedigrees have been but illy preserved, but whose blood figures largely in the horses of the Northern tier:

Outside of well-established breeds of horses few have attracted more attention among breeders and horsemen than any of the three animals named at the top of this article. The descendants of these stallions are so favorably regarded here that the prepotency of them is assured to an extent scarcely below the thoroughbred and highly bred horse. We have spoken of these sires many times, claiming that the combination of the blood had to a very great degree established a breed of horses which we have been pleased to call the Oregon horse; we have argued also that this class of horse, all things considered, was the superior of any other in the whole world. More than once have we been asked to give the history of these stallions, and, if possible, their breeding. We shall now do so as best we can.

The Henry horse, brought to this State by his breeder, Judge Young, from Illinois, was a gray, of fine style; stood 16¼ hands high, and weighed about 1,350 pounds, perhaps more; he was sired by a horse called Rambler, purchased in Ohio by Henry Van Meter of Illinois. His dam was a remarkably handsome black mare called a Whip. Her first colt was by a large gray horse called Sampson, brought to Illinois by the same gentleman who owned Rambler—Mr. Van Meter—and it is supposed he was a son of a large imported draft horse that was kept in Ohio. A Mr. Ownsby brought the sire of the horses that were called Lummux from Missouri in 1843. In 1839 a horse racer traveled through Missouri with several head of runners, one of which was a dark brown stallion called by his owner a Whip. One of the race mares became lame and was left with a farmer. The next spring she foaled a colt. The owner not returning, the mare and colt were sold to pay charges. Mr. Ownsby, who lived some distance from this portion of the country, was traveling and happened to attend the sale, and bought the colt for $30. This colt was brought here, as stated above, and is the founder of the Lummux stock. Among his get we can name Shingle Tail, the Eads Mare, Old Dan, Old Charley, Comet, and Old Nig. Most every one of these was speedy at a short distance, and for service had no superiors in their day.

Within the past few years the breeders of Oregon discovered that in nearly every Oregon-bred horse of large size and fine style, the blood of old John and Henry was most sure to exist, while if Lummux blood existed no objection was made. This fact became so universal that breeders could not help recognizing a superior quality in the blood of these animals. And it became evident that this blood had the effect of improvement whenever used. So important did the breeding of these horses become that a history of them and their ancestors was seemingly demanded. A year and a half since we commenced the investigation. Our account, as above, of Henry and Lummux, while no doubt correct, does not give us any direct proof of certain blood lines; as to Old John, however, the case is quite different, and when the breeding of the horse is read no one will ever question the reasons of his good qualities.

In 1861 Mr. A. Shultz, now of Dalles, Oregon, brought these stallions to Oregon from Mercer county, Illinois. John, now called Old John, a half-brother, and their sire Old Charley, were bred in Kentucky their sire being imported Arabian Charley's dam being a Whip mare. Old Charley was a bay, and it is said was one of the most perfect horses ever seen in Oregon; indeed, many say they don't think he could have been surpassed.

We give Old John's pedigree: Bay, 16½ hands high; weight, 1,600 pounds; by Old Charley, son of imported Arabian, his dam a Whip mare; Old John's dam a brown, good size, by Stockholder, by Sir Archy; Stockholder's dam by imported Sterling; grandam by Shakespeare, by Fearnaught. Stockholder's dam weighed 1,700, and was a horse of remarkably fine action.

One observable fact here presents itself, and it is, all three of these horses have more or less of the Whip blood, once so popular in the United States.

Foals.

At E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita Ranch, Los Angeles Co.:

March 8, Sister to Clara D, by imported Glenelg—The Nun, by Lexington, a light bay filly, star in forehead, by Rutherford.

March 20, Jennie B, by imported Glenelg—Regan, by Lexington, a sorrel colt, white face and left hind leg white half up to the hock, by Grinstead.

March 29, Joseph Cairn Simpson's Too-Soon, by Norfolk, from Lady Davis, by Red Bill, a filly foal by Thad Stevens. Chestnut, hind legs white half way to hock, near fore pastern, and part of ankle white off fore foot, pastern and ankle white, white stripe face wide between the eyes narrowing to a point which extends nearly to right nostril. The name of Ex-Tempo is claimed for her.

Nearly every prominent rubber is known to the brotherhood by a nickname, which sticks to him so long he sometimes loses his proper name. Splan graduated with Dan Mace, and was then called "Buffalo" or "Bluff," and it is related that when he first began to drive he appeared in a race at Middletown, N. Y., and on being asked by the starting judge: "What is your name?" "Buffalo," unconsciously replied John; but he speedily corrected himself. Then there are the three Kellys; one is known as "Kelly, the Bullpusher," the other as "Kelly, the Geazer," and the third as "Kelly, the Rake." The latter used to rub Heatherbloom years ago; the first named are now drivers. "Knapsack" McCarthy derived his patronymic from his native town, Elmira, N. Y., and he was given the title by the late Joe Mace, who also nicknamed Splan and John Croker, who is known among the fraternity as "Cooley."—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Rosa Wilkes (2:18¼) the mare that made such a grand race with Monroe Chief at Louisville last fall has been sold to H. P. Winship of Providence, R. I., for $11,000.

The New York *Post* publishes the reply of H. H. Bancroft to Charles V. Phelps, as to the methods pursued by the former in his literary labors. He says his works, as finally laid out, proved sufficient to occupy one man for two hundred years, hence his employment of assistants, who for the most part are engaged in abstracting and preparing the material.

THE KENNEL.

The Bench Show.

During the past week this office has been literally flooded with letters from all parts of the city and State asking for information relating to the coming bench show. One gentleman wants to know the form of entry, another the names of the judges, and so on. To all these inquirers we have sent a copy of the prospectus prepared by the club and such other information as we could command. But one or two questions we cannot yet answer, for the reason that no definite arrangements have yet been made. The matter of judges is still an open one, but we hope to see it settled before the next issue of this paper. Until it is settled the entries will lag. One gentleman informs us that he has nine entries awaiting the selection of the judges. Another asks if the judges are to be chosen by the club or by the exhibitors. In the latter case, he says that three dogs he contemplates entering will stay at home. The managers of the show must not attempt to make their own burdens light by shirking the task of choosing judges. To allow the exhibitors to vote for judges will not work and is especially unfair to country exhibitors. Many of these cannot possibly be present at the show to protect their interest in securing fair play. Ignorance, dishonesty and good fellowship are too potent factors in determining how exhibitors will vote to make their judgment valuable. Exhibitors are but human, and if they can secure the selection of a judge whom they know will favor them, they think they have done a smart thing. Three or four exhibitors not strictly honest, by making a combination and pooling their issues on judges, can secure the election of one pledged to give all the prizes to the pool, regardless of the merits of the dogs entered. Conducted in such a way bench shows are worse than useless. Those who are posted are indignant at the fraud; others go away with a wrong impression of the form of a good dog. They see the first prize on a scrub and not even a c— on a fine animal, and mistrusting their own judgment they imagine that the scrub animal is the correct thing. The Kennel Club is composed of men who know a good dog and a good judge of one. They are able to find the half dozen men needed to make the awards, and pick them out regardless of the likes or whims of anyone. This done and their names given to the public, exhibitors knowing who is to judge their dogs will enter them freely, and having entered them with their eyes wide open, can have no possible ground for complaint at any future day. Of course Stonehenge is to be the standard, but Stonehenge without a skilled interpreter is no use at all. No pen can describe the fine shades of difference between a setter of the highest form and one of inferior grade. The writer has to fall back on such general terms as style and symmetry, words which have a fine sound and yet may mean almost anything.

As we go to press, the advisory committee of the club just concluded a meeting at which it was agreed to call a meeting in the Occidental Hotel at 8 p. m. Tuesday next and select judges for all the classes. This properly disposes of the judging question to the satisfaction of every one who takes an interest in seeing the show carried out in a sportsmanlike style. A number of competent gentlemen have been written to and asked if they will serve in case they are elected. It is to be hoped that they will send in an answer before Tuesday next. The committe express a hope that any gentlemen who are acquainted with competent judges will send in their names. It is desirable to get the very best men to serve and unless names are suggested some good men might be overlooked.

The interest shown in the show by the very large number of entries already sent in is extremely gratifying to the managers, who now look forward to at least six hundred entries in all classes with the utmost confidence. Most unexpectedly a number of fanciers who have heretofore held aloof from dog shows have promised to participate. We hope to see a big class of all the toy and pet dogs. San Francisco especially can boast of more fine terriers, poodles, Maltese, King Charles, Japanese and the other fancy varieties than most American cities and they should all be well represented.

California Coursing Club.

The coursing match open to all dogs in the State to be held under the auspices of the California Coursing Club on last Wednesday and Thursday was postponed on account of the heavy storm which swept over the country last week. A telegram from Merced said that the roads were in very bad order and almost impassable and the ground too soft to make the going possible. After a little consultation it was unanimously agreed to postpone the match until Thursday and Friday, April 5 and 6, the club to leave San Francisco at 4 p. m. on Wednesday next, April 4. The drawing of dogs and election of officers held last Saturday night resulted as follows:

The first prize offered was $70; second, $45; third, $25; fourth, $20. The following officers were elected: Judge, J. C. Murphy; President, John Hughes; Slipper, John Perrigo; Stewards, J. Farelley and N. Lane. The list of entries in the Old Dog Stake included thirty-two dogs, drawn as follows: M. Mercedites' black bitch American Girl against S. Brinkerhoff's blue dog Blue Jacket; J. C. Murphy's black and white Cassa Maria against William Lane's brindle bitch Lady Costello; J. C. Murphy's blue dog Chinchilla against J. J. Murphy's fawn and white dog Presidio Boy; Wm. Quigley's white and fawn dog Hornitos Boy against M. Mercedites' brindle bitch Lady Smith; Joseph Franklin's blue dog S. J. Tilden against John Healey's black dog Black Cloud; William Fahey's black and white bitch Tuolumne Belle against William Lane's brindle and white dog Connaught Ranger; J. C. Murphy's black and white dog Fides against John Ferry's black dog Skip; M. Mercedites' brindle dog Parnell against F. Callahan's brindle bitch Sierra; J. J. Harrigan's white and black dog Pacific Life against J. C. Murphy's fawn bitch Lady Mary; Joe Rosenberg's fawn dog Oby against J. F. Carroll's white dog Monarch; Pat Piley's brindle dog Tornado against John Perrigo's brindle and white dog Longfellow; John Hughes' blue dog Speculation Jr. against J. F. Carroll's blue dog Stonewall Jackson; Thomas Brown's black dog Modoc against William M. Fallon's brindle bitch Mollie McCarthy; J. F. Cunningham's brindle dog Jim Cormack against John Hughes' white and red bitch Belfast Maid; E. Packer's fawn bitch Daisy against John Terry's black bitch Nellie; John Hughes' blue and white bitch Lady Franklin against J. F. Carroll's white and black dog Paul Jones.

Sapling Stake—B. Grogan's white and brindle bitch Main Street Lady against John Perrigo's blue and white dog Spring; John Ferry's white and black dog Butte against F. Hall's white and black bitch Mary. Prize, $20.

In making entries for the bench show exhibitors only need to state the name, class and description of dog, with age and pedigree—if any.

Bench Show Matters.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Having just received a catalogue of classification of dogs, prize list, etc., of the next bench show I desire to say something with reference thereto. I desire to speak only as a setter and pointer man, as those are the only breeds of dogs that I know anything about. Looking over the list of officers of the kennel club I failed to note one person familiar with either of those breeds and consequently think those gentlemen should give some consideration to gentlemen who breed and own setters and pointers. I join with M. B. J. in condemning the provision for a Laverack class. As he says, there is but one gentleman in this State who owns a Laverack, and knowing that gentleman as I do, I am sure he would not appreciate the doutful honor of winning in a class in which of necessity there can be no competition. The Laverack setter is simply an English setter and by the English setter standard he is judged; then why the necessity for and the benefit of a separate class for them? We made ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of Eastern sportsmen at our last show by having a Laverack class when there was not one on the coast, and for goodness sake let us not repeat the folly in a lesser degree this year, but on the contrary let us give a show with the different breeds properly and sensibly classified, and intelligently judged. I also agree that money prizes instead of medals should be awarded. A gentleman from up country can not fit and take his dog to the show and get back home again without an expense of from $10 to $20 per day, and if he desires to show three or four it amounts to a considerable sum. Now it will be said that some prefer medals; well, let the Kennel Club give the exhibitor his choice, a medal or its equivalent in coin.

I think a great mistake was made in not making two classes for pointers—a large class, over fifty-five pounds, and a small class under that weight; also, in not making dog and bitch classes for puppies.

The suggestion was made to the Kennel Club that they establish an imported class for English setters, to include all setters imported and descended purely from imported stock, and a class for natives, which would include all setters not otherwise provided for. This is the only classification that will accomplish in this State the only practical purpose for which bench shows are held, namely, the selection of the best pure-blooded specimens of the different breeds for winners, in order that their admirers may know what form to breed for and what dogs to breed to, that the type may be maintained. Now, in the nondescript class (so far as blood goes) of native setters that are usually shown on the bench, there may be some with enough blue blood in their veins to give them a "taking form," and yet, gentlemen of the Kennel Club, do you suppose any man owning a thoroughbred bitch, who appreciates her value, would breed her to such? Not by any manner of means.

I would ask you, Mr. J. C. Simpson, if Bonnie Scotland, that great sire you esteem so highly, might not get a colt of very high form from a mare of ordinary blood? Assuming that he might, would you, if Anteeo was a mare, breed to such a horse? I apprehend that you would scorn such a proposition if there were stallions such as Buccaneer, Electioneer, Steinway and others of equally good breeding accessible.

And I ask you gentlemen, members of the Kennel Club, who so ardently admire the fleet and game greyhound, and I notice that all of the officers of the club are greyhound lovers, I ask you if you would like to have greyhound and foxhound crosses on any but hounds of unquestioned purity of blood compete in the same class with your costly and magnificent descendants of Master McGrath, Speculation and other noted stock dogs. I certainly think you would resent it. I think there should be a prize offered for the best stud dog with a certain number of his get; (I have no stud dog and therefore have no personal interest in this matter). The names of the judges should be published immediately, and I will take the liberty of mentioning three gentlemen now, either one of whom is competent to judge setters and pointers, as they should be judged according to Stonehenge. I refer to Hon. Jos. McKenna, of Suisun, Ike N. Aldrich, of Marysville, and John B. Martin Esq., of San Francisco. The country will be represented better at this show than ever before and it behooves the Kennel Club to so order this show that those succeeding will be looked forward to with pleasure by the admirers of man's best friend, the dog. Sacramento will send two pointers and three setters that I know of and in conjunction with Marysville, Oroville, Auburn and Colusa will send a strong canine representation to battle for the honors of the bench.

The changes I have suggested have been offered in the best of feeling and I hope the Kennel Club will at least give them careful and serious consideration. Hoping that the coming show will be an immense success and that nothing will happen to prevent my being present with my favorite "fielders" to spend a few pleasant days with my brother sportsmen, I remain yours in the good cause of pure blood and high breeding,

C. N. POST.

P. S.—Could not the Kennel Club make some arrangement with the transportation companies for a reduction of rates or a free pass for dogs sent to the show. Eastern companies take dogs free I think, or at half rates to shows. POST.

Sacramento, March 23, 1883.

Mr. Post is slightly in error. Of the officers of the show (who really have no important duties in connection with the judging) only one is a greyhound man. John Stack has won several prizes for setters and pointers. Of the advisory committee, several members are fanciers of the setter and pointer. But in other matters Mr. Post is eminently correct, and the club will do well to heed his remarks.—ED.

Pedigree Value.

A Sacramento correspondent writes as follows:

"At the coming bench show in the pointer class will a fine dog with all the points, 'without a pedigree,' score with one that has a pedigree, or in other words, will pedigreed dogs take precedence over others regardless of the standard. Please answer, as I have a dog that I will show if he will be judged on his looks and not pedigree."

An answer to this note will doubtless answer many similar inquiries. All dogs are to be judged on their merits exclusive of the factitious value of pedigree. Pedigree only counts in the rare case where two dogs tally precisely even on standard points. In such an instance should one dog have a pedigree tracing back to some well-known strain of field or bench winner and thereby give promise of reproducing all his best points in his progeny the judges would give him the preference. Where one dog leads another even by a hair's breadth, pedigree counts for nothing. In any case for pedigrees to be of value they must go back to the American or English Kennel Club Stud Book. The mere fact that Dash is by Flash, dam by Jumper, he by Spring, means nothing. It is only the proof that a dog is descended from a line of known good blood that makes pedigree valuable.

BASE BALL.

The Season to Be Opened To-morrow.

The base ball season according to the schedule of the California League will he formally opened to-morrow at the Recreation Grounds hy a game between the Haverly and Niantic Clubs. The season opens auspiciously and will no douht he marked by that rivalry and good feeling which made the game so popular previous to the advent of the professional system. The management of the various clubs composing the League has lahored industriously to hring ahout a hetter nnderstanding of the requirements of first-class teams, and with this end in view a series of rules have been formulated for the guidance of the players in addition to the rules previously noticed in these colnmns. There is every reason to helieve that the disagreeahle features which have for some time past characterized hase hall contests both in this city and in Oakland will be guarded against, and that the original popnlarity of the national game on this coast will be reestahlished. With this object in view, a hoard of umpires has heen provided for, as well as official scorers, whose duty it is to keep the records of the championship games. The comfort of the spectators has also heen carefully looked after, and the proprietors of the grounds have agreed to do everything in their power to assist the League in its endeavors to inaugurate a new departure with the commencement of this eeason. Practicing while the game is in progress, or the throwing of halls in the vicinity of the grand stand or along the line of the henches reserved for the nse of the patrons of the sport, has heen provided against, and the rules in this respect will be rigidly enforced. Another salutary change that has heen introduced prohihits the sale of spirituone liqnors to the players. The importance of thie section of the rules will he apparent when it is borne in mind that formerly the spectators, among whom were a numher of ladies and children, were frequently obliged to witness condnct which was not calcnlated to impress them with the advantages of the sport. The personnel of the clubs has also heen somewhat improved, end with the assistance of responsihle managers the contests will he marked hy an absence of these drawbacks. A championship fnnd has also heen created, which will he maintained hy a small deduction from the receipts of the games, in addition to the fines collected, and et the end of the season the cluh winning the greater nnmber of games will he entitled to the choice of either fund, the other heing awarded to the second team in the championehip contest. The prospects for an exciting season were never hetter or more promising.

The Board of Umpires of the California League is compoeed of Delos R. Ashley, E. Van Court and Henry Videau. The official scorers are J. Fisher and J. Eagan.

There is some talk of a game between the surviving memhers of the original Eagles and Pacifics. The occasion would insnre an immense crowd.

The projected Oakland League is slowly arranging for a championship season. A meeting will prohahly be held on Friday evening.

It is not improbable that a set of heautifnl silk fonl flags will he presented to the clubs on this side of the hay.

The police departments contemplate organizing a team. Peckinpah as usual is one of the moving spirits.

Interior clube will shortly arrange for an interchange of courtesies with local teams.

Piercy is doing good work on the diamond at the Recreation Gronnds.

Printed schedules of the games can be had on application at this office gretis.

Amatenr clube are issuing challenges with alarming rapidity,

BICYCLING.

Dr. Coleman of the Canandaigua B. C., New York, is at present a visitor at Los Angeles with his wife and some friende. The gentlemen of the party hrought their bicycles across the continent with them, having passes for them. The Doctor makes a prectical nse of his hycicle. Starting ont for a hunt with a friend, they carried their guns strapped upon the handles of the machine end rode to the hunting gronnds, returning in the evening in the same manner each with e fine string of game across his shonlder.

The Los Angeles clnb, recently organized, is in a flonrishing condition, and under the instructions of Capt. Wedgewood is rapidly becoming skillfnl in drill. The club drills are usually held in the evening npon a hroad nnfrequented street, and as each hicycle carries a lamp and hell, the effect is very fine. Runs are also made hy the club to Santa Monica, seventeen miles; to the old Mission San Gabriel, and to Pasadena, nine or ten miles, which at this seaeon are very pleasant.

Leroy has been to New York collecting a team of horses for his coming race with Prince and an unknown. He ohjecte to racing at the Institute Building hecause the dirt track ie laid on hoards. It is not settled as yet where the race will be held.

As soon as it ie definitely decided which is the best tricycle, for nse upon our roads, there will be quite a numher ordered for ladiea who have become interested in this independent means of progression.

The annual trip of the Oakland and San Frencisco clubs will take place shortly, the run being prohahly made to San Jose and including excursione in the vicinity.

The Stanley Show balance eheet leaves a emall balance to the cluh. The cluh had many things to contend against, and we are glad it is not ont of pocket.

The ranks are being recnited by many new riders who make short excursions from thie city to Oakland, preparatory to longer journeys later in the season.

With the lengthening daye of spring the older riders begin to consider excursione into the conntry, which will he all the more pleasant for the recent rains.

A fifty-mile race at Los Angelee yesterday, hetween Figuero and Anderson, wae won hy the latter. Time—1:47½, the hest on record.

Thia is rough. At Bowne's Ferry (Windemere) the list of tolls ends thns: "Asses and bicyclee, 6d."

The late Adelaide Neilson's mother telle a reporter that it ie a great mistake for an actrese to marry at all. "She must choose one life or the other to sncceed in either."

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 192.)

faulty. In fact this is the first instance of correct drawing of a frog that may he termed perfect, all others which I have seen being studies from feet which have become malformed.

Althongh the frog changes in appearance, and there is quite a difference between the old, ragged surface and the new which is ready to take its place, still the similarity of broad enrfaces and elasticity is apparent. The old has served the intended purpose, doing its work until the other is ready.

When mntilated with the knife, and that mutilation accompanied hy non-use, in place of this healthy growth it shrivels and becomes nearly as hard as the horn, there is a deep fissure in place of the slight depression in the middle, the longitudinal axis is shortened, and the whole is as different from the engraving as can be well imagined.

The illustrations leave little to add regarding the manner of setting the tip or applying the toe-weight which I am partial to, hut inasmuch as the qnestions asked indicate that the proper method is not fully understood it may he as well to he more minnte in the instructions.

As has heen stated the tip is only a trifle thicker at the toe than the posterior portion, the ohject heing to give as nearly a level hearing as possihle. If there was much taper the slope from the toe would bring a greater strain on the nails, and, consequently, a greater danger of misplacement. It is also evident that the square shoulder is of material assistance in keeping the tip in place while the nails are driven, and does away with any necessity for a clip at the toe.

Many years ago I advocated driving the nails from the inner side of the wall, and the benefit of this practice has heen snstained by the score of years in which I have followed it. There is not eo mnch danger of "pricking" in setting the tip as the fnll shoe, owing to a greater thickness of the wall in the anterior portion of the foot; it also gives a more secure fastening, as the horn is perforated in place of the layers heing divided, and a mnch lower hold can he taken. A horse nail is wedge-shaped and when driven parallel with the fihers there must be a tendency to split the layers apart, hnt if they are perforated there is no such risk. When the nail holes are punched close to the edge the nail has to be driven on a curve. At first the direction is towards the sensitive portion of the foot, and then the hevel at the point throws it outwarde. Now it is evident that if the conrse of the nail approaches the sensitive part of the foot there is danger if even it ie not wounded at the time of driving. Clinching the nail when it is curved throws a greater strain on the central part, forcing the outer pert to press against the horn, and the concnesion aggravates the tendency.

If in place of being driven on a curve the nail goes straight the strain caused hy clinching and concussion ie nniform, and the straight line at whatever angle ohviatee this difficnlty.

Then it is manifest that if the nail is started from the inside of the wall and driven at any angle which will bring the point throngh it never can get near the sensitive tissues. The nearest point is where it is first started, and this is so far helow the qnick that there cannot be any danger of wonnding. In driving the nails from the inside it is necessary to give the nail hole the same slope outwardly, or make the hole large enough to give room for directing the point.

I prefer the latter plan, and then sink the head of the nail below the surface, which completely filis the opening. A punch is nsed when the nail-head is level with the shoe to drive it home, and a clinching iron that hae a projection which keeps the nail in place when it is rivited. This is when tolerahly heavy tips are used; with lighter and thinner ones the head of a No. 3 nail will fill the countersnnk hole. Countersinking is preferahle to creasing—fullering as some smiths term it—and when the tip is so thin as to let the heads of the nails project they are filed to a level of the tip.

The conntersinking cannot he done as close to the edge as a crease withont giving an inward direction, and the tool with which the crease is cut is held on a hevel incliniug to the inside. This, as has heen shown, compels the nail heing driven on a curve, first, to get sufficient "hold" and when that is done to bring it to the outside in order to clinch it and fasten the shoe.

Anyone who will take the tronble to bend a horse nail into a slight cnrve, twist the point off and hammer it down while the head is resting on a eolid suhstance will readily perceive that the curvature ie increased with every hlow, and that if there ie only a thin stratum between the nail and the eensitive part of the foot there must he a pressure that will reenlt in lameness.

When the nails are driven, in lieu of filing a notch to receive the cliuch, I use a small gouge, only cutting away so mnch of the horn as will hold it. By following this plan the clinch is depressed where it cannot do injury and this without weakening the foot. As is well known, the enamel is much the strongest part and when the edge of the rasp is used to cut a receptacle for the clinch the groove extends from the front to the rear nail. I have known many instances where the whole eide, from the clinches to the nail holes at the bottom, was torn off with the shoe, and this could not occnr when the plan recommended is followed. The toe and sides of the tip ehould he flush with the edge of the horn or so near that there is only a trifle of projection to he filed away. It is better to have it exactly even, and if the gouge cutting is properly done, the clinch will be hammered uniform with the horn so that there is no necessity for filing, and ehonld there be a roughness, care must he taken that in removing it the horn is uot marked. Every mark of the file on the enamel is an injury. It not only weakens, as it also gives a chance for moisture to penetrate, and I am thoroughly convinced that moisture is injurious and that one purpose of the enamel is to render the foot impervious to the entrance of fluids. Ae has been ehown heretofore, the horn ie composed of tuhes, hairs fastened together with an agglutinizing material and each tube filled with a snbstance that gives life. The application of water weakens the adhering properties, maceration destroys. That is, long-continued soakings are prejudicial, and even washing the feet had hetter he dispensed with, especially when the enamel has heen wounded hy the rasp or file. It was also shown that driving the nails cut these tubee off, and that helow the severed portion the horn is virtually dead. The low hold arising from driving the uail from the inner parts of the wall does less injury thau when it takes the curving direction and a high hold, and the larger the nail the greater the damage. Four small nails, No. 3, will hold a tip of the size figured in the cut, firmly in its place ae long ae it should he worn, and in cases where I have heen negligent in resetting, the tip was not misplaced nntil that and the nail heads were worn away so that the tip conld be pulled off without cutting the clinches, and yet it was retained by the slight hold which the worn nails gave.

This description I think will be qnite snfficient to explain the mode of setting and the reasons in brief for following that system. The toe-weights have been described in the appendix and the cuts will complete the lesson.—*Tips and Toe-Weights.*

Note—As it might be thought that my pertiality for tips and favoritism for the colt warped my jndgment, I reqnested O. A. Hickok to make a careful and close scrutiny to eee what the effect had heen of constant wearing of tips an Anteeo. The appended certificate shows the result:

"OAKLAND, March 29, 1883.

"I have to-day critically examined the feet and legs of Jos. Cairn Simpson's colt Anteeo, and herehy certify that in my estimetion they conld not be in more perfect condition.

"O. A. HICKOK."

A certificate from Mr. Hickok will carry more weight with Eastern readers than that of a veterinarian.

A trainer of his skill and experience will detect anything wrong with the lege end feet, and if there is the least variation from a normal condition discover it. It is almoet unnecessery to state that every individnal who has seen Anteeo concnrs in the viewe expressed, and very meny regard the "perfect condition" of the feet and legs as heing wonderful under any circumstances.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We qnote: Best City Extra, $6 25@$6 50; medium grades, $5 50@$5 75; Shipping Snperfine, $4 25@$5 25.

WHEAT—High ruling rates bave bad a tendency of late to keep sbippers in tbe background. $1 81 seems to be the ruling figure but fancy milling lots brought $1 87½ and $1 90.

BARLEY—The changes in tbe weatber bave produced cbanges in tbe prices of this grain but operators expect the market to become steadier in a few days. Recent sales are April, $1 21¼@$1 22; May, $1 22¾@$1 23¼.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 75@$1 80; Good, $1 85@$1 90; Choice, $1 95@$2 05 ⅌ ctl.

RYE—Quotable at $1 90@$2 for fair to good.

FEED—Gronnd Barley, $30 ⅌ ton; Cracked Corn, $36@$37 ⅌ ton; Shorts, $19@$20 ⅌ ton; Oilcake meal tbe oilworks sell to tbe trade at $35 ⅌ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $24@$25 ⅌ ton for lots at tbe mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $15@$17; Wheat, $18@$21; Wild Oat, $18@$21; Mixed, $18@$19 ⅌ ton.

STRAW—$1 per bale.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@16¾c; California Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15½@16c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 14@14½c for beavy and medium, and 15½@15c for ligbt and extra ligbt; Clear Sides, 14½@14¾c; Pork, $18@$18 50 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $23@24 for Mess, $25@$25 50 for clear and $25@25 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ⅌ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ⅌ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13@13½c ⅌ ℔.

FRUIT—We qnote: Apples, 25c@40c for common and 75c@$1 50 ⅌ box for good to cboice; Lemons, $5@$7 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $1 50@$2 50 per box; Limes, $11@$12 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ⅌ bnnch; California Oranges, $1 25@$1 75 for common and $2@3 for good to cboice ⅌ box; Pineapples, $6@$8 ⅌ doz. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ⅌ hhl.

VEGETABLES—We qnote: Marrowfat Squash, $20@25 ⅌ ton; Carrots, 30c@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 25 ⅌ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ⅌ ctl; Garlic, 2c ⅌ ℔; Celery, 50c ⅌ doz; Dried Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ⅌ ℔; Green Peas, 6@5½c; for common and 7½@8 for sweet; Rbubarb, 6@8c per lb; Musbrooms, 75c @$1 ⅌ box; Green Peppers, 5c@6c per lb; Tomatoes, 1 25@$2 ⅌ box; Cucumbers, 50c@$1 75 per doz.; Asparagus, 75c@$1 25 ⅌ lb.; Sprouts, 3c ⅌ ℔.; Articbokes, 10c@15c ⅌ doz.; String Beans, 20@25c ⅌ ℔.

POTATOES—River Red, 50@60c; Early Rose, 55@65c; Tomales and Petaluma, 80c@$1 ⅌ ctl; Humboldt Red, $1 10@$1 15; Kidney and Peacbblow, $1 10@$1 15 per ctl; New, 3c@3½c per lb.

ONIONS—Cboice, $2 15@$2 50; Ordinary, $1 25@$1 75.

BEANS—Bayos $5 25@$5 50; Butter, $3 25@$3 50 for small and $3 50 @$4 for large; Lima, $3 75@$4; Pea, $4; Pink, $5@$5 15; Red, $5@$5 10; small White, $4; large White, $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 25c@26c; cboice, 23@24c; fair to good, 18@22c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; firkin, old, 19@22c for choice; new, 22@25c; pickled roll, 20@21; Eastern 17@20c.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14@15c for choice; 11@13c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 22@23c ⅌ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 20@21c; do Hens, 21@22c; do dressed, 18@22c; Roosters, $7@$7 50 for old aud $11 for young; Hens $7@$8 50; Broilers, $7@$8 50, according to size; Ducks, $10@$12 ⅌ dozen; Geese, $2 25@$2 75 ⅌ pair; Goslings, $3@$3 50 per pair.

GAME—Gray Geese $1 75@$2 25; White Geese, 50c@75c; Honkers, $3 50@$4; Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 75c@$1 for common; Hare, $1 50@$2; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 75.

WOOL—Inactive; Spring clip coming in slowly.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry bides, usual selection, 18@18½c ⅌ ℔; culls one-tbird less, and Mexican Hides 2c ⅌ ℔ less. Dry Kip, 18 @17c; Dry Calf, 20c@22½; Salted Steers, over 55 ℔s, 11c ⅌ ℔; Steers over 55 ℔s, 11c; Steers and Cows, medium, 9c@ 10c; light do, 9c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 11c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ⅌ lb; Salted Veal, 12½@15c; Sbeep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings, 30@60c for short, 60c@$1 for medium, and $1@$1 50 apiece for long wool and wool skins. Butcbertown Green Skins bring higber prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7¾@8c ⅌ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, botb in sbipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8@8½c; medium grade, 7@7½c; inferior, 5½@6c ⅌ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 8@9c; small ones, 8@10c ⅌ lb.

MUTTON—Wetbers are quotable at 5½@6c and Ewes at 5@5½c ⅌ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 12½@15c ⅌ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 7¼@7½c for bard and 6¼@6½c for soft; dressed do 10½@10¾c ⅌ lb for bard grain bogs.

TROTTING RULES.

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HERD AND SWINE.

The Duroc Hogs of Saratoga County, N. Y.

The Duroc hogs of Saratoga county, N. Y., have an interesting and somewhat romantic history. They were known by this local name for nearly half a century before the title of Jersey Reds had been applied to the red hogs bred in New Jersey. I am informed by good authority that the name Duroc was applied by some to the red hogs of New Jersey before they were called Jersey Reds—showing that they had no distinctive name or history.

The Duroc hog of Saratoga county had often been mentioned in the agricultural papers; and half a century ago attracted a great deal of attention. Old men are now living who remember the sensation they caused at this time, and the notices of them in the local press and elsewhere. The fanciful name of Duroc was given to a red boar by Isaac Frink Esq., who purchased him of Mr. Harry Kelsey, who then owned the famous stallion Duroc. Mr. Frink took a mare to this horse in the year 1823 or 1824, where he was standing in the town of Florida, Montgomery county, N. Y., about twenty miles from his home in Milton, N. Y. There he saw a litter of red pigs Mr. Kelsey had bred from a pair said by him to have been "imported;" whether he meant from England or from Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., where he moved from, it is now impossible to find out. The word "imported" may mean brought from any other locality or State; but it is usually, and more correctly applied to anything brought from a foreign country.

I notice it is quite common to say, in the South and West, of animals brought from other States, that they have been "imported." It is unfortunate that there is such a mixture of meanings. A pig man showed me a Chester white boar the other day and said he was "imported." There can be no doubt but that if Mr. Kelsey's stock of red hogs were not imported their immediate ancestors were. They have demonstrated a thousand times that they were thoroughbreds by the continuous marking of their progeny and the stamping of their characteristics upon all their descendants for more than half a century. Notwithstanding all of the crosses and recrosses the Duroc hogs of Saratoga county have preserved their identity and peculiarities, and are to-day the most valuable and the most popular breed of hogs in the county. I recollect that when I was a boy Mr. Frink was elected sheriff in a hotly contested canvass, and his merits and demerits, as is usually the case (may be they don't do so out West), were discussed. It was urged by his friends that he was a progressive farmer and had done a great deal to promote the agricultural interests of the country. I also remember that he was noted as a successful farmer, and I once visited his home and he showed me his hogs up to their eyes in clover and in fine condition. "That is the way," he said, "to make pork." I was a boy then and not much interested in pigs. Isaac Frink, by his purchase of that red boar, put thousands of dollars into the pockets of Saratoga farmers, and has made his name a household word. For many years making and selling pork to the packers at Waterford and Albany was a leading business in this county; and such was the excellent character of the meat produced that Saratoga county pork rated the highest in the market and was the standard of the trade. It was the Duroc blood which gave the pork this superiority.

After cheap transportation was opened to the West, and this competition came in, feeding hogs was not so profitable, and the Saratoga county farmers fed less hogs, and their interest in raising them diminished accordingly. The crossing of this Duroc boar upon the best sows in the county produced a class of half-breeds which were long in the body and very growthy, and cut up to the best advantage. About the year 1830, Wm. Ensign, who lived on the extreme eastern edge of the county, at a place now called Wilbur's basin, brought a pair of red hogs from Connecticut, and the next year brought more. These hogs he bred and sold for years. They were first called the "Ensign hogs." They were afterwards mixed with the descendants of Mr. Fink's Duroc, and are now known by the latter name. The leading breed of hogs in this part of the country at the time the Durocs were introduced into the county of Saratoga were the Byfields—an English breed—and one of the numerous families of Yorkshire blood. The modern Durocs show this cross in their make-up.

The Byfields have long since become extinct as a separate breed or family, but their general characteristics are exhibited in the Yorkshires. As I remember them, they were medium in size. The most profitable swine for feeding today would be just such a cross as made the Saratoga county hogs so famous years ago, to wit: The long and deep-bodied and the coarser-boned Duroc, or the truer type, the Red Berkshire, with the finer, plumper and more delicate Yorkshire. A breed of hogs which would combine the good qualities of both would be a valuable one for the farmers who have small cornfields and must study economy in making pork. In my next I will speak more fully of the characteristics, weight and other peculiarities of the Red hogs.—*F. D. Curtis in Breeder's Gazette.*

The Fresno *Republican* calls for organization among the stock men of that county to protect their ranges and says: Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the law can be and ought to be recognized without doing injustice to fellow-men. Agricultural interests are watched through the grange associations. Industrial and mechanical interests are looked after through the various trades unions and industrial associations. Horticultural and viticultural interests are protected and fostered by law. The time has come when the stock owners of Fresno county should protect themselves by local organization. This season, as in every dry season, the roving bands of sheep, owned and driven by men who have no permanent ranges or habitations and own no land, are flocking into the county and destroying what little feed there is on our ranges by slowly driving over them, and are pushing back into the mountains as fast as the melting snow will permit. The mountain ranges of Fresno county properly belong to the men who live in and own stock in the county. Our own stock men recognize each other's mountain rights, but interlopers recognize no rights and steal feed wherever possible. In Switzerland the high ranges in the Alps have been held for centuries as adjuncts to the adjacent valley ranges, and neither government nor individuals question their yearly occupancy. The same rule should prevail here, and will prevail if there is concert of action among our stock men.

When California shippers pack sixteen ounces of butter in a pound package, instead of the fourteen ounces now given, Arizona will recognize a slight inclination on the part of her last neighbor to merit the continuance of the flood of patronage that now stands a good chance of being divided with Eastern cities and Sonora.—*Tucson Citizen.*

Scientific Breeding.

The past ten or fifteen years have witnessed very great diligence in the study of skillful breeding of improved stock. Every advance which experience has suggested has been assiduously followed, and every hint that has been traced through the various windings of mysterious nature has been eagerly laid hold of. The predetermination of color, form, size, sex and quality of progeny has been discussed and tried from almost every point of view; and if all possible knowledge has not been acquired, certainly much has been learned under each of these heads. Sometimes steps have been taken, and theories have been hastily embraced, which have led wide of the true mark, and sometimes years have been sadly wasted in the pursuit of facts and in the collocation of laws which have scarce been worth the pains, except as the efforts have developed greater breadth of thought, and have prompted the thinker to engage with more courage than before in the pursuit of his object. If, to-day, we may not properly move forward under the term with which I have headed this article, we surely have enough successful experience to justify us in speaking as I have done in the first sentence; for notable examples of "skillful breeding" are to be found in many parts of our country, where the exact results desired by the breeder, and for which plans have been studied out and securely laid before hand, have been attained.

On no field has this purpose been more ardently courted or more vigorously put into practice than in the breeding of the Jersey cow. Money, brains, patience, study and devotion almost supreme have been expended in the unswerving determination to make of her, if already she has not fairly won that position, the great butter cow of the future. Two great principles have, in the main, been relied upon to accomplish this result—heredity and variation, the latter to form the new and more perfect type, the former to fix and perpetuate it. Afterward, by judicious and careful selection—a matter by no means fully understood, but far too little appreciated in the measure we do understand it—to produce in one animal qualities we have found in two, which qualities have in turn been the outcome of what we have discovered in still other four, and so on. The skillful breeder has a bean-ideal ever in his mind, and the qualities which he sees as possible to be blended in her must be gathered up and placed at his bidding until the imaginary animal that flitted like a shadow through his fancy has been transformed into a living, breathing creature in his pastures. Simply to couple prize animals with prize animals, or to mate accidental good animals, is not enough. They must be selected from among those which have been produced at our pleasure to reach our beau-ideal, or produced by some person who has in his mind a beau-ideal near akin to our own. In all this pedigree is essential. Let the fossilized cattle raiser sneer to his heart's content; there can be no successful breeding without the study of pedigree. The accidental good animal is not of heredity, but of variation. It is a new type, possibly a prodigy, and would require generations to fix its valuable characteristics in its progeny. To breed as a science, with reasonable hope of success, we must know the foundation to see how certain animals have "washed;" we must know the coupling to see how they have "nicked;" and we must know the quality to see how they have "handed down." To breed on any other basis will disappoint us.

I have in my mind an animal that illustrates what I have said. An analysis of his breeding will show how faithfully these principles have been kept in mind, and with what devotion they have been carried into effect. Cobweb Duke of Darlington 7,926 is a son of Duke of Darlington 2,460 and Lily of Maple Grove 5,079. There would be nothing particularly significant in this if it were a mere matter of names, but both these animals represent what the Jersey breeder is constantly seeking to produce, a typical butter race of cattle, which shall have acknowledged pre-eminence above all breeds in this particular. Duke of Darlington is known both far and near as the sire of the wonderful Bomba 10,330, whose unparalleled record, at her age, 21 lbs. 11½ oz. of butter in seven days, has awakened anew the interest taken in butter tests all over the United States. That he should produce such an animal was not the general expectation, but it was the persistent hope of an enthusiastic few who had waited long and anxiously for some such grand results, and was grounded upon an unshaken confidence that these principles I have herein enumerated were the real basis of successful breeding. Let us look at him. He was out of a dam who had made 22 lbs. 7 oz. in seven days, and 778 lbs. 1 oz. in one year, Eurotas 2,454, the queen of cows everywhere. He was sired by a bull, Sarpedon 930, who was out of the same cow from whom Eurotas had come, namely, Europa 176, who made at the rate of 15 lbs. 8¼ oz. in seven days. Next, this bull Sarpedon 930 was sired by the bull Mercury 432, who has sired at least two cows that have made over 15 lbs. each in seven days, and who is a full brother to this same Europa 176. Eurotas was sired by imported Rioter 2d 469, who sired an additional 14-lb. cow, Rioter 2d's Venus 3,658, through a daughter of Europa's half-brother, an 18-lb. cow, Pet Gilford 3,317, through a daughter of Saturn 94, the double grandsire of Europa, and who is grandsire of Euphrates 9,778, who made at the rate of 16 lbs. 10 oz. in seven days, where again his cross is made through a son who is mated to a half-sister of Europa. Now, going back to Europa and Mercury, we find the great Alphea 171, whose butter test is quite generally received as at the rate of 25 lbs. 4 oz. in seven days, and her full brother Jupiter 93. Of Saturn 94, the sire of this remarkable pair, it is not saying too much to declare him the greatest ancestor of famous butter cows in the known world. He was imported at a time when there were but few Jersey cows in America, and consequently had but little opportunity for leaving his impress upon the breed in America, compared with the chances of great bulls of the present day. He sired four bulls and nine cows, thus making in all but thirteen channels of access to his blood, and only one-third of them males. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, he still leads all other bulls in the number of descendants with published records of 14 lbs. and over in seven days. Of something over four hundred cows of published 14-lb. records, forty-four of them trace to Saturn 94; and of these twenty-one have made 16 lbs. and over, and four have an average of over 22 lbs.

Turning now to Lily of Maple Grove 5,079, I find much the same class of facts, and a hint also of successful nicking that points out Duke of Darlington, or one of the five sons of Eurotas, as her proper mate. She was sired by Isaac B 1,951, a grandson of Mercury 432, mentioned above, and of Clement 115, known on the Island of Jersey as Clement 61, who is sire of three cows with published 14-lb. records, and has twelve descendants of the same class, among them Young Garenne 13,641, the $3,700 cow, and Mr. Clarkson's Evaline of Jersey 6,871, and what to some would be a particular attraction just now, he is fifth sire of Sir George 221 J. H. B., who was recently purchased by Col. Russell at the unprecedented price of $5,000, an amount which I venture not will soon be repeated, unless paid for one of the sons or descendants of Eurotas. The grandams of Isaac B are, first, a daughter of Southampton 117, who has two daughters and eight published descendants in the 14-lb. list, out of a Jupiter 93 cow, which is another slight dash of this Europa 176 blood; and, second, a daughter of Potomac 153, sire of three cows of published 14-lb. records, out of Custard 321, dam of one and grandam of two others in the same class. Potomac 153 is also a half brother to Plenty 950, a 14-lb. cow sired by Comus 54. Lily of Maple Grove 5,079 has recently made several tests which bring her well to the front among the great cows of America, namely, 16 lbs. in seven days, 23 lbs. 10 oz. in ten days and 39 lbs. 10 oz. in seventeen days. Her daughter, Lida Mullin 9,198, on a test made at the same time, gained a record of 16 lbs. 8 oz. in seven days, while her dam Symphonia 4,635, on a test made in July, 1882, gained a record of 16 lbs. 1 oz. Symphonia is a granddaughter of Rob Roy 17, who sired two cows of published 14-lb. records, and has seventeen descendants in the same list, and of Beauty 804, a 15-lb. cow, and dam of St. Perpetua 3,648, a 14-lb. cow.

Following this back we have here an animal who is not an accident, but a production, just as Thomas Bates and the two Booths had a production in their famous Shorthorns, and Bakewell had a production in his improved Leicester sheep. He stands as the representative of eighty-nine great butter-producing animals, and, with individual excellencies and typical family traits, which always show themselves in him, five years from this we may reasonably expect to witness in his progeny a repetition of what we have already seen in his ancestry, or perhaps a new surprise awaits us that shall serve to further certify the principles I have mentioned. If so, the fulfillment of my prediction shall also give color to my caption and lead us still nearer the consummation of what some already triumphantly claim—scientific breeding.—*A. J. F. in Breeder's Gazette.*

Devon Cattle.

Youatt, in speaking of the Devons, says: "The slightest observation will convince us that the cattle in Devonshire, Sussex, Wales and Scotland are essentially the same, and have been the same from time immemorial. The Devons are middle horned; tolerable, but not extraordinary as milkers, and remarkable for the quality, rather than the quantity, of their milk; active at work, and with an unequaled aptitude to fatten. There is a kind of superstitious reverence attached to the red color in the legends of the country, and in almost every part of Scotland, and in some of the mountains of Wales, the milk of the red cow is considered to be a remedy for every disease, and a preservation from every evil. Every one who has had an opportunity of comparing the Devon with the wild breed of Chillingham Castle, has been struck with the many points of resemblance, notwithstanding the difference of color."

Since the day of Youatt the improved Devons, while the quality of their milk has not deteriorated, have become more than tolerable as milkers. The celebrated Oakes cow, owned by Mr. Quincy, of Massachusetts, Mr. Colman says was a Devon, and yielded in one year 484¼ pounds of butter, in one week 9¼ pounds, and within his knowledge 16 pounds a week for more than three months in succession. Of this cow it is stated in the *Country Gentleman* that she never gave more than eighteen quarts in a day, and that on several trials five quarts of her milk afforded a pound of butter. A pretty fair showing even in these days of butter record. Mr. Colman also speaks of a Devon cow in England, which produced for several weeks in succession, without extra feed, twenty-one pounds of butter per week. Many other cows, large producers of butter, are mentioned in the Devon herd books. At the last Minnesota State Fair, held at Minneapolis, our Devon cows belonging to Mr. Baker contested the prize for comparative richness of milk with Jerseys, and after a careful and critical analysis, the prize was awarded to the Devons. The butter is noted for its richness and fine flavor, and the milk is superior for drinking.

As working cattle they are unsurpassed, the oxen, in addition to their remarkable docility and good temper, being active and good travelers.

Devons are very hardy, thrifty and active. They are fine beef cattle, laying their flesh on the valuable parts and giving that which is fine-grained and marbled. In a recent letter in the *Breeder's Gazette*, the writer, a breeder of Polled cattle, says that in the Smithfield markets Devons and Polled Aberdeen cattle bring from two to four pence a stone of eight pounds (half to one cent per pound) more than Herefords or Shorthorns. It is generally supposed that they do not arrive at maturity as early as Herefords or Shorthorns. It is probable that the same pains have not been taken to force them; yet Mr. Giblet's yearling Devon, at the Smithfield show, weighed 1,331 pounds. Many prizes have been taken by them at the annual show of fat cattle at Smithfield, and they have frequently carried off the £50 gold medal for the best beast in the show. One year, out of twelve prizes, six were taken by Devons. This year the champion at Norwich, England, was a Devon steer, two years and nine months old, and weighing 1,772 pounds, beating the Polled Aberdeen heifer, which was the champion at Smithfield last year.

Other features which recommend them as beef animals are the very small percentage of offal, the extreme fineness of bone, and the excellence of the meat. Although not belonging to the large breeds, steers are frequently found weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds. Their activity enables them to graze easily in rough and hilly pastures, and it is believed by many breeders that Devons will make more pounds of beef to the acre than any other breed. In color they are always red, with generally a white switch, frequently white about the udder and scrotum, long, tapering horns, fine heads and muzzles, and graceful forms, appearing among cattle as the thoroughbred does among horses. Having been bred from time immemorial without admixture of other blood, the prepotency of the Devon bull stamps his progeny with his characteristics, thus rendering them of great value for improving the common breeds of the country.

Ayrshire Cattle.

The county of Ayrshire, in Scotland, extends along the eastern coast of the Frith of Clyde and the north channel from Renfrew to Wigtonshire. The climate is moist but mild; and the soil with its produce is calculated to render it the finest dairy country in Scotland. It is here where within the last century have originated a world-wide acknowledged breed of dairy cattle; established especially for its milk and dairy qualities by those shrewd, frugal and close calculating West Scotland farmers who were not satisfied with the dairy results of their little black and white native cows, but proceeded to rapidly improve on them by importing bulls, from the best dairy stock of their time, and raising calves from their best cows only. After years of patient and persevering labor, for which the Scotchman is noted, they succeeded in establishing such a cow as was needed for Ayrshire husbandry. A cow that on such food as they could best supply would

give the largest return in milk. And the Ayrshire cow of to-day as a breed, is conceded to give more milk according to the amount of food consumed than any other. Her milk is richer in casein than that of any other breed, and consequently is more valuable for cheese, of which casein forms an important part. Casein being also the bone and muscle forming matter of growing animals, renders the milk of the Ayrshire cow of more value as food for all growing animals—including children — than milk from any other breed. Consequently Mr. Pierre Lorillard purchases Ayrshire cows of me to grow his thoroughbred colts on for racers, to compete for prizes both in America and England, as he wishes to bring them to early maturity.) In describing what I consider a model Ayrshire cow of the period, she should be of medium size, weighing, in good milking condition, some 850 pounds, the head small and clean, the face long and narrow at the muzzle, with a sprightly, yet generally mild expression, horns short and fine, curved upwards, neck rather long and quite thin, body tapering from hind to fore quarters, or what I call "wedge shape," the fore quarters being much the lighter; back straight and narrow, but wide across the hips. Bone, fine; tail, long, with very fine bones and heavy switch; hair, fine and soft; udder, capacious, extending well forward; teats of fully medium size, set regularly and wide apart; milk veins prominent and well developed; legs rather short but well shaped, and very smooth and clean. In color, I prefer a dark red and white, or brown and white, and to have the white distributed over the body in spots. Some breeders of the present day are breeding for as little white as possible, but as the Ayrshire is known as a spotted breed, I much prefer to have them spotted with white. The first account we have of the importation of this breed into the United States was in or about the year 1831. They were somewhat different in appearance from the later importations, being in color usually very dark red or brown flecked with white, and black noses. In more recent importations many of them have assumed more the Shorthorn colors, the red in them being of a lighter shade and less of it, white being the prevailing color in many, with yellow noses. Of the wonderful milking capacity of the Ayrshires we have abundant proof. For instance, an Ayrshire cow imported by a Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, in 1837, gave 7,728 pounds of milk in a year. Mr. F. H. Appleton, also of Massachusetts, reports the average yield of three Ayrshire cows of his, for 1872, to be 7,053 pounds of milk. The New Jersey Agricultural College reports the average yield of six Ayrshire cows, for 1872, to be 6,865 pounds per cow. The imported Ayrshire cow Corslet gave from May 2, 1865, to September 1 of that year an average of forty-six pounds per day, or in 122 days 5,617 pounds. This same cow Corslet gave twenty-eight quarts of measured milk per day. And descendants from her have given as high as thirty-one quarts per day. As cheese makers the Ayrshires are conceded to beat all breeds, and for reasons previously stated, i. e., the richness of their milk in casein or cheese-forming materials. As butter makers, they, as a breed, do not excel, although we have instances on record of their making as high as sixteen pounds of good butter per week. For raising children, colts, calves and pigs, the milk of the Ayrshire cow is invaluable and incomparable. With those of all other breeds, I am often asked the question, "What is a good Ayrshire cow worth?" My reply, once for all, is that a good Ayrshire cow for all purposes is worth as much as those of any other breed, and to the average dairyman and the milkman more than those of almost any other.

Although the boom is just now centered on breeds far inferior to them, yett we all know that the fashions in breeds and colors of cattle are subject to the same changes that effect the texture and colors of the material with which we are clothed.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

Weights of Fat Shorthorns.

The following net weights of Shorthorns in England in the last century, and up to 1822, taken from "Youatt's Treatise on Cattle," edited about 1832, and published in Philadelphia in 1836, may interest cattle men that have not read Youatt. We don't see any live weights in the book except that of the Durham ox, that was exhibited for several years:

	Lbs.
George Coates' heifer, by the supposed sire of Hubback, fed on turnips and hay, weighed at two years and two months sixty-eight stone	952
A sister to Coates' Badsworth (47), killed by accident at seven months old, weighed	476
A three-year-old heifer of Miss Allen's, fed on hay and grass only	1,260
A cow of Mr. Hill's weighed 127 stone	1,778
A four-year-old ox, fed on hay and turnips only, 135 stone	1,890
A seven-year-old ox of Mr. Charge's, 168 stone, 10 pounds; tallow, 13 stone	2,534
A four-year-old and ten-months ox of Mr. Robinson's, in 1794, weight of four quarters 145 stone 3 pounds; tallow, 24 stone 7 pounds	2,376
A three-year and eleven-month steer of Mr. Robinson's, in 1815, four quarters 112 stone 7 pounds; tallow, 26 stone (364 pounds)	1,939
A three-year and six-month steer of Mr. Robinson's in 1622, four quarters, 133 stone (1,862 pounds); tallow, 21 stone (294 pounds)	2,156
A two-year and twenty-two days steer, fed on potatoes and straw, 72 stone	1,008
A two-year and four-month steer, weight of the four quarters	1,231
Robert Colling's heifer, which, like the Durham ox, was exhibited as a curiosity, was estimated to weigh at four years old	1,820
The Durham ox, from a common cow, and sired by Favorite (252), was computed to weigh at five years old 168 stone of 14-pounds (2,352 pounds), his live weight being 216 stone, or	3,024

The Lincolnshire ox was a pure Shorthorn, sire and dam. He measured five feet six inches in height at the shoulder; eleven feet ten inches from nose to tail; eleven feet one inch in girth, and three feet six inches across the hips; shoulders and middle of the back. His breast was only fourteen inches from the ground, and he stood one foot ten inches between the fore legs. Weight not given.

In the year 1808 Mr. Baily, the agricultural historian of Durham, saw a cow at Mr. Mason's not less remarkable in point of fat than the Durham ox. At that time the depth of fat, in a perpendicular position, from the rumps to the hips, was not less than twelve inches, and the shoulder score at least nine inches thick. We think this cow was Mason's old Gaudy, calved in 1797, and illustrated in the E. H. B., Vol. I.

Here is a Longhorn that was not a dwarf. Youatt quotes from Parkinson "On Live Stock," Vol. I, "That Mr. Princep was bid 500 gs. for a two-year-old bull; and that a four-year-old steer of Mr. Princep's breed weighed 248 stone of fourteen pounds (424 stone Smithfield weight, or 3,472 pounds). In addition to this there were 350 pounds of fat, and the hide weighed 177 pounds. If this is the true weight, the live weight of that four-year-old must have been but little short of 5,000 pounds!

It is stated that Lux & Miller will ship a large portion of their cattle now in Fresno and Merced counties to Winnemucca, Nevada, by rail, and from there drive them into eastern Oregon for better feed.

SHEEP.

Lamb Management.

Many a battle has been lost by reason of failure on the part of the defeated commander to prepare for the shock of battle before the crisis was upon him. Good generalship means never to be taken unawares—never to be forced to perform under difficulties what might have been foreseen and better performed in advance of the moment that determines the tide of battle and the fate of the cause for which it is waged. So with the shepherd; many of his failures are attributable to neglect to provide against such loss and inconvenience as ensue from unusual and unexpected conditions. The knowledge of what is best to be done at such times is worth much; but that practical knowledge which foresees and provides against both probable and possible vicissitudes is what brings from flock management fruition of its owner's highest hopes. It is, in reality, the proverbial preventive ounce so much to be desired above the curative pound.

Unless in-lambed ewes have been well managed through the past winter, and thus given the strength necessary to tide them well through the trials and drafts upon the system inseparable from maternity, there is quite likely to be in store for the shepherd responsible for their condition still further disappointments. The lamb crop, from which so much has rightfully been anticipated, will be found reduced as to numbers and lowered in the scale of excellence from the standard hoped for. The skill of the shepherd is to be gauged not so much by his ability to bring a flock successfully through adverse conditions as by his management to escape such conditions.

If justice has been done by the dams their lambs will be found very generally supplied with all the milk necessary for thrift until they are sufficiently advanced to require and seek for an additional supply of solid food. This should be accessible at an early day, if the daily ration of the dams does not afford it. The propensity of the sheep to follow the lead of its fellow is inherent, and prompts the lamb to accompany its dam to the feed trough and "go through the motions" of eating when the period of its existance is to be measured in days rather than weeks, while its earliest frolics over the green sward are alternated with attempts at grazing as certainly, and more frequently, than appeals to the maternal udder. Many successful managers provide a trough in the shed or fold supplied with bran and meal of corn or oats (or better still, a mixture of the two), so arranged as to be accessible to the lambs, but beyond the reach of the older animals. For this a few portable panels of fence are used, with openings between boards wide enough to allow the passage of the lamb's body; or, if it be placed on the ground, stakes or pickets may be driven about the trough so as to accomplish the same result. When lambs come sufficiently late in the season to be met with a good supply of grass, other provisions for food will not be necessary, except in cases of protracted bad weather.

Equally important to the health and thrift of lambs is a comfortable resting place. The requisites to such comfort are dryness and warmth—important in the order named. Until the lamb's fleece has grown so as to prove something of a protection, the damp ground and cool air of an early spring might rapidly rob the young system of strength gained through the preceding day, to be surely followed by diminished appetite, thus paving the way for the "bad luck" to which is charged much of the mortality resulting from bad management. If the flock manager has neither the comforts necessary to success with lambs dropping in early springtime, nor the means and disposition to provide such comforts, his only relief from inevitable disappointment is in so arranging that lambs will not appear until nature has tempered the air and provided the necessary warmth in the ground to make sure the necessary comforts.

Trimming—that is to say, castration, docking and earmarking—should be attended to during the first month of the lamb's life. Experienced shepherds differ as to the precise age when these can be performed with least detriment to thrift. When any considerable number are to be operated on, more attention should be paid to the condition of the weather than to the exact age. The one should always be favorable, the other may vary for a week or two without serious inconvenience. When the lambs are from two to four weeks old, the first fair, warm day, that gives promise of being succeeded by several days equally pleasant, should be devoted to the task. In a flock of any considerable number the lambs should be separated from their dams as a first step, and placed in a pen, or room, in the shed, no larger than necessary for holding them, without allowing the weaker ones to be forced down by others crowding over them. From the pen they can be lifted one at a time as the operator may require. The entire operation of castration, docking and earmarking is usually performed before the lamb is released. Though a somewhat severe ordeal, disastrous consequences rarely result under skillful manipulation. Arrangements should be such that no driving or crowding of the flock will be necessary for some days succeeding, as injury from such cause, before the wounds from the knife are healed, is liable to prove more serious than the operation itself.

This crisis passed, the lambs may be considered well launched on their road to sheephood, and the shepherd's aim should be to afford them every possible facility. They will now be regular feeders, and, with their dams, should be given access to the best obtainable pasturage, with shade and water, close together, for a resting place when not feeding.

If the shepherd has performed his whole duty up to the time for separating the lambs from their mothers, little inconvenience will be experienced in the weaning process. With fresh pasturage, supplemented, if necessary, by a well-filled trough, no diminution of thrift will result from the loss of mother's milk. The inevitable restlessness and worry that ensues from separation can be greatly alleviated by placing with the lambs a few gentle old ewes, to serve the double purpose of holding the flock together and to assist in moving them when a change of location is necessary. If the flocks are placed so far apart that the bleatings of the bereaved ones cannot be exchanged much restlessness will be obviated. From this time forward the aim of the shepherd should be to keep the lambs growing; and to this end neither labor nor reasonable expense should be spared. No matter how good the blood, the young animal must be followed from weaning to maturity by liberal, intelligent management, or the full benefit of breeding will never be realized. Steady, vigorous thrift is the best possible preventive of diseases, whether contagious or acute, and, at the same time, offers the surest road to their eradication when once contracted. No one realizes this more forcibly than does the experienced shepherd; and no more important lesson is to be learned by those who aspire to gain through flock management.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

The two-year-old trotting stake at Sacramento, to be trotted at the State Fair, 1883, closes on Saturday next. See advertisement.

FISH.

The Trout Season.

Once more the rod is taken from its cover, or from its place on the wall, and the specks of dust are wiped from the shining bamboo splints. The trusty breechloader is well oiled and consigned to its case, the shells and loading apparatus packed up, and the talk is no more of the marsh and field. Now the quick eye rests and the skill of the wrist again comes and plays. Birds on the wing give place to tiny flies, gaudy in colors, showy in design, beautiful to the eye and—like many similar things—deadly in effect. The music of the ripple, the rumble of the little fall, the breeze among the bushes, the swish of the line and splash of the jumping fish are now the sounds to delight the disciple of the rod. Once more will he wander by favorite haunts, approaching with pleasure the well-remembered pool where the big fellow was lazily basking when fate, in the shape of a tasty fly, led him to destruction. With what tremulous excitement he again sees ahead of him that long ripple near the bank where, with plenty of room and clear space for rapid work, he landed a dozen quarter-pounders last season. With what care he selects his fly and sees his gear all in order, and bow delicately he drops the fly the first time on to the dancing waves, hoping the dreams of the winter will be realized.

Talk about the ambition of man, his business struggles, his political aspirations, his love and his many desires. For the moment none is more intrinsic than that experienced by the old hand when revisiting a well-known stream where he has been successful, and once more standing ready to make a cast at a lucky spot. His nerves are tightly strung, his attention is in one direction only, his utmost skill is invoked, as with cautious step and ready arms he approaches the spot that shall fill him with the keenest pleasure known to the sportsman or with the heavy dissapointment that awaits expectations unrealized.

Trout fishing is one of the few things where expectation is not wont to exceed the actual realization. The simple roaming along the banks of a beautiful stream is a pleasure in itself even if luck is bad.

Last season was not by any means a successful one for anglers. Many old fishermen never wet a line during the summer. Perhaps it may be this year will be the better for it, yet the fingerlings are somewhat too numerous, and the full sized fish too scarce.

Those who expected, by reason of the long-continued dry period, that the streams would be clear on the 1st of April will be disappointed. The rains of the past week have, of course, muddied them, and it will be several weeks before water shows itself in the larger streams. Fly fishing in muddy water is rather delusive sport, so some of the parties made up for the first day of the season have been postponed for later on. Nearly all the anglers have of course made up their minds on what stream to make their first casts, but they must now put off the pleasure for a while, for, contrary to expectation, the season opens with turbid waters.

The late rains have been just what has been needed for stream fishing. Had the rain held off till after the 1st of April the front would have been all caught at once as they could not get out of the deep holes and pools, and the anglers that go out to-morrow would have completely cleaned out the streams: but now, as the creeks are up, the finny tribe are well distributed the entire length of the watercourses. To-day there will probably be a camping party of seventy-five persons go to the Lagunitas Creek to be on hand to wet their lines on the daybreak of April 1st. Several parties are going out on like purposes. The principal streams we hear will be visited on the opening day are, to the south, Parissima, San Gregorio and the upper Pescadaro, the last named stream is reached by the way of Mayfield. On the Contra Costa side of the bay, the Alameda, Calavaras creeks and the tributaries will get their full share of visitors, while to the north anglers will crowd the banks, hardly a cast of a line apart, of the Paper Mill, Sonoma and Napa creeks. As nearly all of the anglers will undoubtedly vie with each other in the number instead of the size of the fish there will no doubt be a great many fingerlings destroyed.

Last Sunday J. H. W. Riley and J. F. Denning from a boat off the the southeast part of Mission Rock in two hours' time caught thirty-five pounds of perch. These gentlemen had all the fun they desired in that length of time as the fish took the hook as fast as it was thrown to them.

Red rock-cod are beginning to come into the bay in good numbers. As they are at present in deep water, the boat fishing off the Saucelito shore is first rate.

Shore fishing on the Saucelito shore is very good and those who enjoy a day's recreation will be justified in spending a day on the north side of the bay.

Last Sunday Dr. W. F. Bogert had some very good pole fishing near Saucelito; he caught twelve very large, fine fish.

Vast numbers of cows are ruined every year by the carelessness, neglect and brutality of milkers. When milkers go to milk, they should understand that it means business. A poor milker should not be employed at any price, and a person who has no more sense than to strike and maltreat a cow should be kicked out of the milk yard. The cow should be made to feel perfect confidence in the milker's good intentions, so as to keep as free from excitement as possible. Cows that are frightened, that are kicked and beaten for every misstep, not only fall off greatly in their yield of milk, but their milk is rendered unwholesome, and often so much so as to cause disease and death to persons partaking of it. The quantity of milk a cow gives depends much upon the mode, time and regularity of milking.

Lambs should be docked when a week old. Hold them between the knees of the operator, with the rump against a smooth block of hard wood. A sharp chisel is held between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and the skin of the tail drawn well forward. A quick, sharp blow upon the handle of the chisel and the work is done. A little tar, carbolic acid and pure lard, is the only ointment needed, to keep away flies while healing.

Ayers & Lowell, of Fort Bidwell, one day last week [illegible] two hundred head of horses to Christman & Green of [illegible]mer Lake, Oregon.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 Warren street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Displayed $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less pace. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent. on 6 months and 30 per cent. on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, Saturday, March 31, 1883.

SPRING RACE MEETING AT THE OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Now that the committee has made a selection of the course on which the spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will be held, the ball may be said to have received an impetus, which will gather strength until it stops after a brilliant finish. It was supposed that it would be a difficult point to settle, and that the selection of the course would try the acumen of the members of the committee to bring it to a choice. Both places are admirably adapted for the purpose. Both courses are so good that it would be invidious to make comparisons. Both are accessible at a cheap rate for tickets, and the meetings of the association on both of them have been eminently satisfactory to the public. Now that it has been definitely fixed that the races will take place at Oakland it is unnecessary in this connection to do more than call attention to the track on which the racing will be done. It is safe to assert that there is not a better in the United States than it is at present. Some years ago it was liable to become hard during the dry weather, but this has been completely remedied by the application of correcting material, and it can be "cut" with a harrow to any required depth. This was accomplished by coating it with a heavy covering of coarse manure, which was plowed under to the depth of twenty inches. The soil above was mixed with sand, and gardeners are aware that even a small proportionate quantity of sand will ameliorate the stiffest, heaviest clays. It completely overcame the adobe which was on the north turn, changing its characteristics into a friable, easily disintegrated soil, and when that was done the surface was dressed with "sediment." Our Eastern readers may require an explanation of the latter term. It is the deposit which is left from an overflow, and as there is a creek which runs across the field in which the track is made, the material was close at hand. It is the fine particles that are suspended in the water in time of a flood, and as in former years the bed of the stream was shallow the overflow spread over a large extent, and there is an unlimited supply. The late rains have put the question of "a good and safe track" beyond dispute, and that it will be kept in first-rate order is also certain.

As the races cover a period of two weeks, it is important that there should be the best opportunity given to preserve the condition of the horses. To do this there are extra facilities. The importance of "green feed" as an adjunct to keep horses in order is now generally acknowledged, and an allowance of this great natural rejuvenator is far more potent than drugs or mashes.

If a colt has a hard race or two on Saturday an occasional bite of the succulent grasses will be of immense benefit in getting it ready for another contest on Wednesday.

There is plenty of this grand panacea in close proximity to the track, and, in fact, there is no necessity for going outside of the inclosure to obtain it. During April and May it is rare, indeed, that there is anything but the finest weather.

Those who have the good fortune to live in Oakland make claims, which some consider extravagant, that it is the one favored spot, though it is certain that the location of the track is peculiarly favorable.

Between it and the bay is a dense growth of trees so thickly set with underwood and climbing vines that it is a complete protection from the western winds. On the eastern side there is also a belt of trees and shrubbery so that the course is embowered on these two sides.

These advantages are shared by those who own and have the horses in charge, and also by the spectators. To the first it is a boon in the better chance to "order" their horses; those who assemble to witness the sport can enjoy it in comfort.

From San Francisco to the course is one of the most pleasant short trips imaginable. We have been "crossing the bay" almost daily for nine years, and enjoy the journey more and more as the months roll by. To the people of the metropolis it is a country visit. The whirl, the din, the tumult of the city is got rid of as soon as the boat leaves the wharf, and in a few minutes there is a view well worthy of crossing the continent to see. The grandest bay in the world, ocean, mountains, hills, slopes and cities; it would require chapters even to give an outline sketch. A chapter would not do justice to the depot where the passengers are transferred to the cars, and in thirty-five minutes from the time of leaving the foot of Market street the journey is ended. There is a sylvan picture at the station, a rural scene of great beauty. A farm house on a knoll, and now there are trees surrounding it adorned with blossoms; the red of the almond, the pink of the peach, and the buds on the pear trees will soon swell into a snowy bloom.

There are green fields and a nursery from which is borne the fragrance of roses, violets and mignonette, and when the stands are reached there are the green hills of the Contra Costa range, and the slope on this side in full view.

Clad in the emerald-hued garments of the full flush of springtime there is a pleasing picture, and many eyes will see it with delight in the intervals between the races.

As the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association has adopted rules which make promptness peremptory, there will be no danger of being detained to an hour which will be beyond the usual time for dinner. There will be plenty of time for lunch before the start as the boat which leaves at one o'clock and the connecting train will arrive at the course before the horses are called for the first race, and by taking the train on the return journey that leaves the track station, Shell Mound, at 5 p. m. the city will be reached at the usual hour for dinner. As half-hourly trains are run from four o'clock a choice is given for the time of leaving without long delay. For those who prefer going to the races in carriages the creek route gives the chance without being troubled with locomotives.

The Oakland landing is at the foot of Broadway, and there are pleasant drives from there to the park. From this brief statement it will be readily conceded that the ground selected is very handy to get to from San Francisco. It is also convenient for those on the line of the Central Pacific and passengers can leave Sacramento in the morning and reach the course before the races begin. Those on the old line can change cars at the wharf, and along the route of the narrow gauge come to Fourteenth street, Oakland, and by horse cars from there to the track.

FROG MUSIC.

Sunday night a few drops of rain fell. Early Monday morning there were showers, and in the afternoon there was a copious downpouring. Previous to that the ground was dry, and where we live there were suncracks as wide as in the early part of summer.

Not a puddle for weeks, and yet soon after sunset Monday evening the frogs were singing a merry tune. A ranunculan roundelay: a song of welcome to the fluid blessing which not only gladdened the heart of the amphibious harmonists, but a boon worth millions to California.

Where do they hide when the earth is dried into cracking, and not a drop of water within their reach? They are not far off, as is shown by the short time it takes for them to get in singing order.

The first rains of the season bring them from their hiding places, and though not a note has been heard for months the concert commences with the first downfall of magnitude enough to be fairly called rain.

Where we live there is a full orchestra, and though at times there may be rather too much monotone, when hay is $25 per ton, with a prospect of $40 with two weeks more of dry weather, there is a rich and rare melody in the newly awakened notes. Happy frogs! Happy horsemen! In the little field beyond where they are singing the grain is as green as rain can make it and forty-eight hours after the rainfall it seemed to have doubled its growth. It is difficult to say what occasions such jocund merriment among the frogs; the gleesome horse owners have good reasons to be joyful.

Saturday last the most sanguine indulged gloomy forebodings. High prices for grain and hay were not the worst features of the situation.

The dry time extending a couple of weeks longer and the prospects for the race meetings and fairs would range away below zero.

High prices for hay and grain, no chance to get anything back. This dreary outlook has passed away, and the frogs sing cheerily and the horsefolk are in high spirits.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TROTTING HORSE BREEDERS.

The advertisement of the stakes of this popular association appears in this number and the catalogues can be obtained at this office. We have written so much in regard to the importance of California breeders making nominations in the Eastern stakes, that it appears supererogatory to do more than call attention to them as they are published. But then again no harm can come from reiteration, if even it is tiresome, and therefore we urge a liberal response to the invitation. It does not require long arguments to show that other than home markets must be found for the trotting stock of this Coast. The East is the national outlook, and the buyers there when convinced of the superiority of our stock will not haggle about paying remunerative prices.

To convince them the first thing is to show confidence in the quality by making nominations. Enough of them to give a chance for selection, and then win the stakes. The latter repeated a few times will be worth more than all the verbal and written arguments that can be printed in years, and so we insist on the breeders taking hold of the business with spirit and determination.

YOUNG AMERICA.

Mr. Finigan informs us that this horse, which figured so prominently on the tracks of California a good many years ago, could not be used either on the track or road with shoes, and it was compulsory on the part of his owner to put on tips. This was on account of corns which were so bad that he crippled terribly with full shoes.

Mr. Finigan says that it never entered into his mind to try them on his horses that wore full shoes without trouble, but in the case of the fast pacer it was either tips or keep him in the stable.

Now if there is so great a relief from the pains caused by corns when shod by leaving that portion of the foot unprotected, what better proof can there be that the iron at the heel is an aggravation in the place of "protection?" Again, if corns are never known on unshod feet, could there be more satisfactory evidence that the full shoe is the cause of them?

Then if the concussion between the shoe and the foot is forcible enough to cause corns, and to cripple a horse that has them, is it not probable that other injuries come from wearing them?

DEATH OF MOLLIE McCARTHY.

In the paper of last week there was a notice of the death of Mollie McCarthy, at that time being unable to give any intelligence of the cause. A letter from Santa Anita merely states she died March 14, after twenty-four hours sickness, and that bots were the trouble. We scarcely think that the diagnosis was correct, but of course, to ascribe it to any other ailment would be only conjecture.

Whatever the fatality arose from it is a serious loss to her owner in a moneyed view, though the loss of an animal of her stamp cannot be measured in that way. She was surerly a great mare, and it can truly be written a wonderful racehorse. Small and of rather delicate proportions, she was able to go all distances and "pack weight" that appeared enough to crush one of her build.

When her daughters come on the turf we hope that they will be worthy of their maternity, and if they come up to this standard the regrets will be still greater that the dam had not been spared to produce a necklace of jewels.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The following circular from the compiler explains what is wanted, and we earnestly urge the breeders of California to comply at once with the request. It will only require a short time to convey the intelligence in something of this style:

Foal of 1882. Cito. Chestnut colt, all four legs white to knees and hocks, white face and other white marks; foaled April 6th, by Joe Hooker, his dam Too Soon, by Norfolk.

Horses in training:

Lady Vivia, 3 years, by Three Cheers, her dam Lady Amanda. Colors, Tartan jacket, black cap. Trainer, Dudley Allen. No jockey engaged. JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, March 27, 1883.

This is not much trouble, and the benefit to the breeders themselves will repay it a thousand-fold:

Dear Sir: You will oblige the undersigned by sending information as indicated below, for publication in "Krik's Guide to the Turf," part II, now in the press, and to be published abont April 25.

Your list of yearlings (foals of 1882) now alive. Give, if possible, date of foaling, color, sex, name, name of sire, dam and dam's sire.

If you own horses in training, give your racing colors (describing both jacket and cap), trainer's name, jockey's name or names, with their color and lowest riding weight. If other owners have a call on their services, give names if possible, in the order of precedence. Respectfully,

H. G. CRICKMORE,
The New York World, Nos. 31 & 32 Park Row.
New York, March —, 1883.

☞An immediate answer is requested.

THE AUCTION SALES OF STOCK.

On the coming week there will be two auction sales of stock under the management of Killip & Co. and in both instances some valuable stock is to he offered. On the 5th of next month, April, at the Bay District track, a draft from Sunny Slope will be put up. There are ten in the list, six of them heing by Del Sur, two by Young Echo, one by Sultan and one by Inca. There is scarcely a question that Del Sur will get fast trotters. This belief is not only predicated on his hreeding and performances, as his colts show the right step, are fast for the handling they have received, and have fine action. One of the fillies by Del Sur is from the dam of A. Rose, by Clark Chief, and her dam a thoroughbred mare by Captain Beard, a son of imported Yorkshire. Another filly by the same sire is from a mare by Tbe Moor, and her dam Lula Jackson, by Jack Malone. As was stated before, Mr. Rose has more young stock than he cares to handle and offers this consignment to reduce his stock.

On the followitg Saturday, the 7th of April, the sale of Lieut. Fred Kuhnle will take place at Petaluma. From the pedigrees given in the advertisement it will be seen that this stock is well worth looking after.

The only reason whioh causes the owner to part with tbem is a European trip he has determined to make and as that may be extended to quite a long time he desires to dispose of his stock before leaving.

Whippleton is one of tbe best bred sons of Whipple's Hambletonian, a horse of good size and highly formed. Every son of Hambletonian that has been placed in the stud has proved a sucoess, as General Dana, Priam, King William, etc., prove.

As Whippleton is a brother to Lady Blanchard he has the right sort of backing to insure his taking a prominent place in the distinguished family to which he belongs. The short trip to Petaluma is not much in the way for buyers from San Francisco as the journey can be made with plenty of allowance for time at the sale.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE AT SACRAMENTO.

The objectionable clauses having been eliminated from the two-year-old trotting stake offered by the California State Agricultural Society it behooves hreeders to show their appreciation hy making a lot of nominations.

With such liberal entries away from home they "cannot afford" to remain out of those which are here. The State Society has shown laudahle enterprise in encouraging the breeding of trotters and it rests with the breeders to do their part which will make the youngsters the prominent feature of the speed departments of the fairs. There is no necessity for arguments to prove that colt trotting is far more to the advantage of the hreeders than where older horses are the chief performers.

The views advanced by Governor Stanford some time ago are certain to prevail before many years and in time the classification will be guided by age in a majority of the premiums offered. To hasten the fulfillment it is necessary to make full entries and give every care to the education so that there may be large fields of starters. It has already been demonstrated that the idea was erroneous that colts had not speed enough to interest the spectators; it has also been proved that they can trot in races when young without as much risk of injury as the older horses run, and the man who objects to training colts is far bchiud in this age of progression.

As there are four divisions of the stakes, and the added money equally divided between the colts that are placed and the sire of the winner, there is a chance for four to get a share.

We hope to record at least fifty nominations in this stake. Do not forget tbat it closes on Saturday next, the 7th of April, and by referring to the advertisement all the particulars will be found.

THE QUERY FROM PORTLAND.

In this paper of March 17 there appeared a communication signed Portland, in which a statement was made regarding the withholding of a purse won and presenting the points which had a bearing on the question. All are irrelevant excepting one, though if the advertisement under which the entries were made had accompanied the letter the question would be made clearer. The weak point is that while the color was known, it was not given in tbe entry, and then the action of the judges in permitting the colt to start indicates that they were satisfied that the animal presented was the one which X intended to engage from the outset.

Before giving an opinion we will be obliged to Portland if he will send us the advertisement containing the conditions and also state on what grounds the association withholds the purse. State also whether the entry was made bo fore receiving the information that tho colt was "a bay, sixteen hands high, no white, stylish and handsome," and copy of the entry as mado.

OLD RELIABLE.

The New York *Spirit of the Times* publishes a letter under the caption of "News from the Pacific Coast," that has the merit of heing news here as well as in the Orient. It is dated Portland, Oregon, and the signature attached is Hidalgo. We have heard of provinces in Spain where the inhabitants are given to embellishment, and this Hidalgo must have a clear pedigree, as he builds from tho ground up with airy fabrics which are represented as solid marble. It is not surprising that the *Spirit* was imposed upon, as the style of the communication is pleasing, and the writer takes his stand with all the confidence of being mathematically correct. Writing of Joe Howell he introduces the following paragraph:

> The best thing ever happened was his last victory at Oakland, in November. He was in a handicap, at 120 pounds, with several good three-year-olds, weighted as low as 92 ponnds, but even then the veteran looked dangerous at nine furlongs. The boy was ordered to pull him, and, in spite of all orders to the contrary, old Joe came like a whirlwind on the stretch, and won by a neck in 1:56, to the disgust of the army of thimble-riggers who were buying Frank Rhoads as a favorite. The boy got down and showed his hands, raw and blistered, and swore the old horse was too much for him. My own idea is that a job was put up to catch a well-known ferry owner of this place, who was down there on a picnic, and that he went to the boy and quietly paid him $250 or $300 to run it ont on them. One thing cannot be denied, old Joe made an awful mash of the ring.

As Joe Howell never ran a race on the Oakland track, and as in none of his races in California there were any incidents of the character represented, the charge against owner, trainer and jockey has not a single point to sustain it. Patsy Duffy rode Howell in a handicap race at San Francisco against Frank Rhoads, the weights being 124 pounds on Joe to 103 pounds on Frank, and this is the nearest approach to the fanciful contest which Hidalgo portrays.

Again, he says that "Ayres (his owner) took him to California, where he (Joe Howell) won every selling purse hung up, making seven races out of eight in California." The only selling race at the fall meeting of the P. C. B. H. A. Belshaw won. At Stockton Belshaw also won the selling race, and though Howell was entered in both he did not start in either. Ella Doane won one selling race at Sacramento and Joe Howell one, and that is widely different from the statement of Hidalgo.

Hidalgo also claims that Fred Collier won the Pacific Cup at Sacramento. That race has never been run elsewhere than San Francisco or Oakland.

A three-year-old filly (the age of the Duchess of Norfolk) to win that trophy in 3:58½, a faster race for two and one-quarter miles than any other colt or filly of the age ever made, and two days after run one and three-quarters miles in 3:04 in a gallop may appear inferior to a man who never saw her run, but as that is an opinion which he is entitled to he can air it if even it does give those who were acquainted with that great filly a contempt for his knowledge.

Of the same piece is rating Chesapeake superior to Norfolk, and when he classes Connor as the best son of the winner of the first New Jersey Derby it is a hopeless case of wrong bias. Ralston, Flood, Duke of Norfolk were in every sense great racehorses, and though we do not desire to detract from the well-earned fame of Connor, a man would be thought crazy here who gave him a higher rank than either one of this trio.

In writing of Gano he couples his opinion of his caliber with the remark that he is of "great size," when the fact is that he is not nearly so large as his stable companion, Lucky B.

When these statements are so much at variance with the facts, opinions based on them cannot be of much value. Finding so many errors little credit can be given to any part of the story, if even it is told in a pleasant way, and so the long walks, the "pulling" to Patsy Duffy, etc., may be the fertile imaginings of a busy brain.

MORE STOCK AT AUCTION.

Since writing the other notices the announcement bas been made that on tho day of Mr. Rose's sale, and at the same place, there will be offered some finely-hred youngsters from the Rancho del Paso stud. This will be an additional inducement for people to attend, and will make an aggregate of twenty animals to choose from.

There are a colt and filly by Santa Claus from capital mares, several by Alaska, a son of Electioneer and Lucy, hy Washington, two by Poscora Hayward from a sistor to the dam of Hinda Rose, two-year-old and yearling, and others by Norwood and Inauguration.

Alaska will bo shown with the colts, so that buyers can have a knowledge of his form as well as his hreeding.

Pools on the Robinson-Lambert pigeon match will be sold by Killip & Co. this (Saturday) evening, at 327 Bush street. It is generally regarded as a good betting event and a large amount of money will be staked.

FAIRLAWN.

In all probability there is not a trotting-horse breeding farm having a more extended reputation than Fairlawn. With the exception of Palo Alto and Woodburn it is questionable if there is another which the people have heard so much about, or rather the stock that have been bred there.

Palo Alto has become famous from the brilliant achievements of the colts reared on that famous rancho, and still in the hands of the hreeder. Woodburn may be termed the first to systematize the breeding of trotters and prove that the pursuit was not the hap-hazard business it was thought to be. It is nearly thirty years ago when Mr. R. A. Alexander laid the foundation of a trotting stud, and very many of the celebrities of the track have been the result.

General Withers, although commencing ten years later, has demonstrated that the breeding of fast trotters and fast roadsters is a legitimate business, and that when conducted in a thoroughly business-like manner it can be made remunerative. He has shown more. He has disseminated trotting-bred stock so widely that the merits of trotters are acknowledged in places that his energetic methods have opened, and he has been one of the potent aids in increasing the value of trotters all over the country. He has accomplished still more. Through this same presistent energy he has taught people that fair dealing was an essential feature and that the stigma which the public generally attached to the sale of horses was undeserved. We do not believe that there is a more honorable body of men engaged in any pursuit than those who are breeding and rearing thoroughbred and trotting horses. We form this estimate from an extended acquaintance and after intimate knowledge and close scrutiny. But men are prone to form estimates on what the shysters do, and the actions of a scoundrel, who would be a "petty larceny thief" were it not for the fear of the jail, are credited to the business having a demoralizing tendency. It would he better to write "were prone," as this view has given way to more rational knowledge and the correct interpretation is largely due to the efforts of the proprietor of Fairlawn.

Others of his stamp were not so intent in correcting the wrong impression. They were contented with the knowledge of their own integrity, and gave little thought to the prevailing opinion. At Fairlawn a neopbyte has the same chance as an expert. The goods are displayed, defects, if there are any, pointed out, and an unvarying price affixed. There is no "dickering," no disguise.

Next to having stock that warranted eulogies, the success of General Withers has been due to this system, and to giving it publicity.

Good stock alone would not have accomplished what has been affected, Without that, of course, the management, however skilful, would have been ineffectual. There had to be a basis of worth and with that intelligent handling which has been a characteristic of Fairlawn.

While the breeding of fine horses has a fascination to most men beyond any kindred pursuit, it entails a vast amount of study, constant observation. In old times it was held that fast trotters were freaks of nature, divergencies from the types used to produce them. The next step was to credit the sire with all the prepotency, and that any mare was good enough to suckle the offspring.

Anyone who will take the trouble to write General Withers, Fairlawn, Lexington, Kentucky, for his catalogue for 1833 will see the difference at the present day, and intelligent breeders in all parts of the country realize the importance of securing the right kind of dams, as well as sires, of approved strains. The catalogues that General Withers publishes annually are very complete, containing an immense amount of information in regard to the trotting families, and so arranged as to be both compact and comprehensive. The tabular arrangement summarizes the main facts and presents them so as to afford an easy comparison, and it is safe to say that if the book was intended for sale in place of gratuitous distribution, those who are interested in trotters, on becoming acquainted with its merits, would secure a copy at any reasonable price. In the *Breeder and Sportsman* of February 3 we copied quite a portion of it to accompany the illustration of Altoona, and from that specimen we are sure that our readers would like to see the volume complete.

Mr. Hickok has exhibited to us letters from L. J. Powers, president, and T. B. Warren, secretary of the Hampden Park Association of Springfield, Mass, showing that Overman's best time was 2:20½. The horse has been credited generally with 2:20, which barred him from the 2:21 class, a condition of things to which Mr. Hickok very properly objected. These certified figures settle the question.

See advertisement of Capital Turf Club. Comm week.

THE GUN.

The Move Against Shooting at Live Birds.

J. R. Debbingham, a gentleman hailing from Manchester, England, who is prominently identified with sporting matters at home, recently arrived in this city on his way to British Columbia and in course of conversation with a representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN he took occasion to relate some of his experience relative to trap shooting which will prove of interest to sportsmen generally. It may be well to state at the ontset that his conclusions on this subject are wholly at variance with the proposed action of certain persons who have inaugurated a movement tending to suppress pigeon shooting. He characterized any attempt that might be made at home in this direction as an unwarranted interference in an exceedingly popular sport. As a rule, pigeon shooting matches were conducted with more than ordinarily good management, and were usually attended by a spirit of rivalry to which the sport owed much of its popularity. The opposition that had been created against its continuance was in his opinion by no means such as would interfere with it, and could hardly be said to aspire to the pretension of being seconded by representative persons. In one or two instances the nobility, which formerly took great pleasure in witnessing both club and international matches, had commented rather severely upon what they considered unnecessary cruelty, and in deference to their sentiments clay-pigeon shoots became more numerous. It was not proposed, however, to bring about a revolution in the sport, by abandoning shooting at live birds. He also cited in this connection the great favor with which the introduction of the sport was received, stating that it would eventually be found that some more formidable movement would have to be inaugurated before regular shoots would be entirely suppressed. The chief drawback was not in any popular disapproval, but rather in a very noticeable scarcity of birds in certain districts when pigeon shooting was particularly active. It not infrequently happened that birds were brought from remote places, so that, as is the case in this State, the sport was somewhat expensive.

California Wing Shooting Club.

The opening shoot of the California Wing Shooting Club at San Bruno on Sunday last was well attended, and despite the prevalence of high winds throughout the day, which shifted at intervals to different points, the match was exciting and well contested. In addition to the club medal, the possession of which depends upon the best average score for the season, the club has also provided three medals for competition among the members, and which must be won three times before they become the property of individual shooters. An invitation was extended to S. A. Tucker of the Fountain Gun Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., to enter the match, which was shot under Hurlingham rules with the following score:

Robinson	1.	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—8
Spencer	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—4
Stackpool	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1—8
Brandt	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—6
Boche	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—5
Parker	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—6
Carrigan	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—4
Knowles	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—7
Ellon	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	6	0	1—7
Chismore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1—4
Jillett	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—8
Walsh	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—9
Burbank	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1—6
Burwick	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
Pearson	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Fay	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—5
Hanson	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—6
Bogart	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—9
Tucker	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1-10

Shooting at Birds Point.

On Saturday last a number of sportsmen assembled at Birds Point, Alameda, to witness the three-cornered match previously announced in these columns, the contestants being Orr, Babcock and Butler on the one side, and Havens, Ewing and Gordon on the other. Unfortunately, the birds were a poor lot, and in several instances were scarcely induced to fly even by a most liberal shaking of the trap lines. The slowness of the birds seems to have seriously disturbed the tender passions of the scribes who were in attendance, and who, in their garbled reports of the match, gave vent to their sympathetic feelings by an occasional sigh for poor slaughtered pigeons. The score is as follows:

Butler	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—13
Babcock	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1— 7
Orr	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0 1—11
Total														—31
Havens	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1 1—11
Gordon	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Ewing	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1 1—13
Total														—34

A number of minor matches followed, including a sweepstakes, six birds, at thirty yards, in which the annexed score was made:

Orr	1	1	0	1	1	1—5
Havens	0	0	0	1	1	0—2
Butler	1	1	1	1	0	1—5
Gordon	1	1	1	1	0	0—4
Gillette	0	0	1	0	w	—1
May	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Ewing	0	1	1	1	1	0—4
Hopkins	1	1	1	1	0	1—5

The Pigeon Match.

Considerable interest is manifested in sporting circles generally in the match between Crittenden Robinson of the California Wing Shooting Club and J. Lambert, which takes place to-morrow at the San Bruno grounds. As is usual in matches where the stakes assume more than ordinary proportions and where the men are so evenly matched, much speculation has been indulged in as to their respective claims for public preference. Both are admittedly crack shots, and barring unforeseen causes, the shooting will be close and exciting. Robinson has prominently figured in all important pigeon shooting matches among local sportsmen, and has always been considered a careful and reliable shot, thoroughly acquainted with the flight of his birds, and, in consequence, an exceedingly scientific shooter. Possessed of a cool head, and rarely allowing himself to be influenced by either the changes of a close contest, or seeming difficulties which are to be overcome in the progress of the score, he is confidently relied upon as preserving at least a good average throughout the match. In the discussion which has naturally arisen over the contest, a partiality has been manifested for Robinson simply for the reasons above enumerated. Lambert, on the other hand, though he has figured in local freezeouts, and other minor matches, is comparatively unknown as a pigeon shooter, his reputation being chiefly based upon his good record in connection with his business as a market hunter, and from the constant practice which its pursuit affords him. His style differs entirely from that of his opponent and it may be said to be peculiarly his own. He braces himself firmly, leans over as much as possible, holding his gun with almost straightened arms, and is invariably fretful and anxious, especially towards the conclusion of the match, and, strange to say, this feeling manifests itself even when the match is about to be decided in his favor. This description of him was fully borne out in his recent appearance at the San Bruno pool shoot at fifteen birds, in which Lambert succeeded in maintaining a clean score up to the close of the thirteenth round, none of the others doing better than eleven. At his next turn at the score Lambert missed an easy right quarterer, also missing his next bird, a very slow tailer. Robinson's most notable performances before the traps include a match with Bogardus, at Schnetzen Park, Alameda, in which he defeated the then champion. He also defeated Gerber for the *Chronicle* Cup. During a trip East he acquitted himself with distinction in the Eastern circuit, both in match and stake shoots. It is also affirmed on the authority of several well-known gentlemen of this city, that, in a practice shoot at Birds Point about three years ago, he killed eighty straight birds, and abandoned the score of 100 purely from the result of overloading. His recent performances are too well known to need mention. Since the above match was made both men have done considerable quiet work. The preliminaries for the match, such as the choosing of judges and the trapman, have been completed, but for obvious reasons the names are withheld. The conditions of the match are $500 a side, 50 birds, Hurlingham rules except as to the height of the gun and as to charge of powder and shot. Any gun not larger than a ten-bore can be used, no limit of powder, 1¼ ounces shot, Dixon measure. The match will come off as soon after reaching the grounds as possible. Sportsmen from this city will leave on the 8:30 train. The balance of the stakes will be paid to the stakeholder, William Golcher, on the grounds, where the referee will also be appointed.

A double match will be shot at the Oakland Trotting Park on April 8 between John Muller and Zach Taylor on one side and E. Edwards and Fred Curtiss on the other side, for a pool of $40.

A pigeon match has been made between E. Edwards of the Cosmopolitan Club and John Muller for $50 a side which will be shot at the Oakland Trotting Park, on Sunday, April 8.

D. M. Pyle, of Gilroy, suggests that, owing to the scarcity of pigeons, blackbirds be used at the State Sportsmen's Association shooting match in May.

YACHTING.

The opening of the season of 1883 will be celebrated by the S. F. Y. C. on Saturday, April 21. There will be a dance at the club house and a moonlight sail to Vallejo, with a race down next day.

The Whitewing has been sold by Mr. Tevis to Mr. Lee of the S. F. Y. C. This yacht is new and well outfitted and the general impression is that Mr. Lee got a bargain in her.

The planking and caulking of Mr. Tevis' new yacht has been completed. The men are working on the cabin and the yacht will soon be coppered.

The Lurline was outside the heads last Sunday.

The Fannie has gone up to Port Costa.

The Annie came down from Antioch last Sunday.

Men are at work on the Emerald fitting her out for opening day.

The Frolic's masts are scraped and she is being painted.

The San Francisco Yacht Club elects its officers next Tuesday.

The Pacific Yacht Club is going to have a boat club, and have a place to store boats.

The Lolita has been outside the heads.

The Mollie has a new suit of sails.

A 40-foot steam launch is being built here.

Commodore Harrison is still at Puget Sound.

Vice Commodore Phil. Caduc will be acting Commodore for the Pacific Y. C. this season.

The Aggie will not be out before August.

The Nellie has been brought down from Donahue and been on the ways. She has been put in fine order and her cabin has been refitted.

The Fleur de Lis will be kept moving lively all this season.

The Thetis was out sailing last Sunday looking very well in her new paint.

Mr. Mumfrey's "Skipper" has been put in fine order and will soon be brought over and put in commission.

The twelfth anniversary of the San Francisco Fusileers will be celebrated on the 22d of April at Shell Mound Park by a picnic. Aside from the amusements of the picnic there will be $40 prize money for the bowling alley. The principal feature of the day will be the target shooting. There will be $60 given for shooting on the public target, $20 being the first prize and the balance divided fairly. Being a military affair, the only rifles used will be the U. S. Springfield, with a six pound pull of trigger. As this takes place a short time before the California Rifle Association's spring meeting it will afford riflemen an opportunity for profitable practice. Riflemen are cordially invited as a good time is anticipated.

In view of the fact that there is a scarcity of feed for the stock in the lower country, and that many of the stock-owners are seeking the mountains in search of feed, the Alturas *Independent* desires to say that Modoc county possesses an unlimited amount of feed, and owners of hungry stock can find no better location than in that county. The county north is an unbroken stock range, covered with a heavy growth of the best grass. As one man expressed it, there is room on this range for a million cattle. The hills to the south, east and west are also covered with grass, and there will be no danger of stock starving to death if they are able to once get there.

BLUE BULL AGAIN.

Was He Neglected by the Scribes?—Columbus Takes Issue with Hoosier.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In your issue for March 17 I note a short article, written by one Hoosier, and hailing from the great wicked city of Chicago. Hoosier states that no Eastern paper or periodical has ever said a good word for Blue Bull or his get. For his benefit I will say that scarcely a paper published in the East has had other than a kind word to say for Blue Bull. If Wilson or his friends did not care enough about the old Rush county hero to write of him and his offspring, who does Hoosier expect are going to take upon themselves the thankless task?

A few years since a friend of the writer contributed to the *Turf, Field and Farm* a number of articles upon Blue Bull and his virtue as a sire of trotters. At that time the stallion had but few representatives in the 2:30 list, and many thought the earnest advocate had been a little previous. Mr. Wilson was not personally acquainted with the champion of his stallion's merits, but wrote to the gentleman and in a brief but business-like letter thanked my friend for his unasked-for services and begged the privilege of sending to the writer's home one of the choicest weanlings at Flat Rock breeding farm. Ed was modest, but, fearing to gain the displeasure of Mr. Wilson, he accepted the offer. Several years, many months and hundreds of days have passed away since the freewill offering was made, but the *Turf, Field and Farm* writer has not been granted the privilege of gazing upon the colt that was to have started from Rush county.

The *Western Sportsman*, published at Indianapolis, Ind., has always been a stanch advocate of Blue Bull's superiority, and has never allowed an opportunity to pass unimproved when fortune gave the editor liberty to speak or write a word of praise for his favorite stallion.

From time to time during the life of Blue Bull numerous well-written articles appeared in the *Spirit of the Times*, and shortly after his death there appeared in that valuable paper one of the best written notices of the season. This article, nearly two columns in length, was widely copied and generally discussed, and very few stallions have received as liberal a notice from the equine historian as the one-eyed, broken-kneed pacer was accorded by the *Spirit's* correspondent. I quote the closing sentence of the article referred to and ask Hoosier if he does not think it fulsome praise:

> True, o'er the tomb in which this favorite lies,
> No vaunting, boast appears of lineage good;
> Yet the "Speed Register's" bright page defies
> Greater achievements in the trotting blood.

Wallace's Monthly has frequently recorded a good word for the old pacer, and yet many think that J. H. Wallace cannot see outside the Hambletonian family.

Having gone over the list of Eastern papers that have been especially friendly towards Blue Bull, let us return to the very city from which Hoosier writes his communication. I am certain that the gentleman has never been on the inside of Dunton's office, or is not an old reader of the *Spirit of the Turf*, else he would have exempted this journal from his list. Mr. Dunton has always been friendly to Blue Bull and even went so far in his admiration for the horse that he obtained and has at present in his office the only portrait of the famous sire in existence. Wilson would not have the image of the animal that made his name known all over the trotting horse world placed upon canvas, in order that those coming after him might see the shadow of that which became one of the seven wonders of turf history, but allowed the young horse to become old and famous, to gain for himself and his owner a name that shall stand so long as a "Turf Register" exists, and above all he allowed Blue Bull to make him, James Wilson, a wealthy man, and yet he appreciated the horse so little that he did not have his portrait painted. Mr. Dunton knew the horse and his owner extremely well and he deemed it but just and proper that, as the editor and publisher of a journal devoted entirely to the horse, he should preserve the image of what he believed was the greatest Western sire, and in accordance with this belief he dispatched an artist to Rushville, and procured the only painting from life of Blue Bull. This excellent portrait was done in oil by a faithful and cunning hand and the observer can realize how true to life the painting is, when he detects the broken knee and ruined eye.

Hoosier truly states that Mr. Wilson was a peculiar man, for all Western horsemen know him as such, had he been a generous, open-hearted man, such a one as many of our Southern breeders of the day are, how different would the record of his favorite stallion appear, when it is completed and the world is able to state the number of offspring that are credited to Blue Bull in the 2:30 list.

Would a kind word spoken by an able horseman, to his companion, as the two friends conversed on the merits of their favorite sires, have done the cause of Mr. Wilson or his stallion any harm?

Would not a more liberal method of conducting the affairs at Flat Rock have tended to benefit its proprietor?

The writer of this communication firmly believes in cultivating all the means within ones reach for the advancing of a person's interest; it matters not whether it be the press, or the words that come from our friends. At this time it is all a matter of conjecture, the result to have been derived from a liberal use of the newspaper fraternity by Mr. Wilson. That it would have tended to his harm we are certain could not have been the case; rather do we hold to the opinion that Blue Bull would have received such patronage that instead of being second on the list of 2:30 sires, he would have stood head and shoulders above the great king bee, Ryskyk's Hambletonian.

From my experience with the knights of the pencil, I have derived the conclusion that newspaper men are greatly like others of the same species, i. e., that they are blessed (or cursed) with sensitive nerves, have impulses differing but little from other men, are susceptible of blows or quick to appreciate kindly greetings, and, taken all in all, they prefer to say or do a good word, or a kind favor, for the man that respects them, and has spirit enough to appreciate the effect of the same.

My advice to Hoosier in closing this article is for him to read up a little in the old files of the Eastern sporting press.

Tiskilwa, Ill., March 23, 1883. COLUMBUS.

Alex. Lewis has arrived at Louisville, Ky., with Ewing, Mambrino, Strugs and Mambrino Sothern, Mr. Shaughnessy's stable. The horses are in fine shape and have gone into training.

The two-year-old trotting stake at Sacramento, to be trotted at the State Fair, 1883, closes on Saturday next. See advertisement.

The Horse's Mouth.

The time has now arrived in the North when the preparatory, jogging work of the coming turf season should commence; in fact, many have had several weeks of jogging already, and not a few have had a winter's work.

Nearly every driver of any prominence knows the important part the mouth of his horse plays in the problem of success in his engagements, but how many have availed themselves of the services of some skilled veterinary dentist? These thoughts suggested themselves after s thorough examination of my own horses recently by a doctor.

Finding ons of my colts suffering from a badly decayed and ulcerated tooth, I found myself compelled to call the doctor. Considering myself a fairly clever hand with the float or tooth rasp, I flattered myself that my driving stock, with one exception, had their mouths in good shape, the colt alone needing the skillful dentist. After the doctor had operated on the colt I had the horses brought out for his examination. Now if there is anything in the horse's mouth that seldom escapes my notice it is wolf teeth. Whether they affect the eye, as claimed by many and disputed by not a few, I will not say, but I certainly prefer to have them removed.

The very first horse examined—a recent purchase by the way—the doctor turned to me with the question, "Do you intend to keep this horse long?"

"Why?" I replied.

"Because I find two good-sized wolf teeth."

Sure enough he soon had two supernumerary teeth in my hand. The mouth being otherwise in fair shape it was polished up by the doctor and the horse led to the box.

"Bring —— out here! Well, doctor, I think you will find his mouth in good shape? I have recently floated him." After a careful examination the doctor remarked:

"This horse carries his head to the right sometimes."

"You are right, but not bad, however."

"Now I will show you something that you probably have never seen before."

"What is it?"

"A good-sized wolf tooth on the lower jaw of a horse."

We acknowledged the find and confessed to ignorance of wolf teeth on the lower jaw of a horse.

The doctor remarked: "Examine and you will notice the inflamed condition surrounding the tooth. When the bit presses here it becomes painful, and to relieve himself he carries his head to one side to avoid pressure."

I have driven him three times since the removal of the tooth, and he is much improved in his driving qualities.

"Bring out the Almont. Now, doctor, examine this fellow's mouth closely. When he goes to a break, unless carefully handled, he swerves to one side."

The examination was made. "You have this colt's mouth in good shape, but look here; that sharp point on this upper molar has escaped your notice and the rasp too."

The doctor soon fixed him, to my great satisfaction. He examined eight, and I know both my horses and myself are greatly benefitted and much happier for his skillfull operations

I will instance one more case. Examining a trotter in her teens, he remarked: "Think I will give her a younger mouth. Now has it ever occurred to you that the act of masticating her food must be, to a certain degree, painful?"

"I have never given the matter much thought," I replied.

"The molars of a horse, from constant use in mastication, grow shorter, while the front teeth make each year a moderate growth. In mastication the jaws must bring the molars in contact with each other. This necessarily causes great pressure on the front teeth, and they, in the maturer years of the horse, are consequently pushed forward, and must necessarily interfere seriously in the grinding or assimilating of the food, causing, undoubtedly, no small degree of pain in the operation."

The front teeth were quickly reduced in length by cutting and rasping. Even after removing so much of the teeth the molars did not prevent the upper and lower teeth in front from coming in perfect contact with each other. The statement of the doctor that the animal would now thrive better on less grain than before his operating was unquestionably correct.

Four years ago I had occasion to call the doctor to operate on a mare then nine years old, that I had put to breeding. She was badly overshot or "parrot-monthed," so much so that at pasture she became very low in flesh. To look at her teeth, one would call her twenty years old. The doctor performed an excellent job on her. The mare began at once to improve and thrive, and has continued to ever since.

No man who is fond of his horse and takes interest in his comfort should fail to call occasionally a veterinary dentist to examine the teeth.—Mambrino in Breeder's Gazette.

The Historical Father of Drainage.

Columella tanght that when a soil was wet ditches were to be dug to allow the water to run off. He also tanght the use of both wide-open drains and hidden under-drains. Of these latter we quote from the text as given by the late J. H. Klippart: "One will dig out trenches of three feet in depth, which shall be half filled with small pebbles or pure gravel, and then the whole will be covered with the earth which was taken out of the trench. Should there be neither stones nor gravel, then fascines, formed of branches tied together, of the same shape and capacity of the trench, may be placed into it so as to fill up the cavity. When the fascines have been sunk into the bottom of the canal, they must be covered with leaves of cypress, pine, or of any other tree. Then shall be superadded the earth extracted from the trench, and the whole will be strongly compressed. At both ends must be placed, in the form of a buttress (as it is done for small bridges), two large stones, surmounted with a third one, in order to consolidate the sides of the ditch, and favor the fall and exit of the water."

A drain as carefully made now would leave little to be desired, as it is the most perfect form of drain other than that of tile. Palladius, who wrote long after his eminent predecessor, and who evidently had access to his writings, says: "When the lands are wet they will be dried up by digging trenches everywhere. Everyone knows how to make open trenches, but here is the way to make hidden trenches: One must cut ont across the field ditches of three feet in depth, which are half filled with small stones or gravel, after which they are filled up with earth from the digging and leveled. But the ends of those canseways must lead in declivity into an open ditch, whither the water will run without carrying away the earth of the field. Should there be no stones, one will lay at the bottom of the ditch fascines, straw or briers of any kind whatever."

From these extracts we find that in the time of Columella, who lived about the year 42 of the Christian era, not only the making of open drains, but also under-draining was well understood; and that when Palladius (Rutillius Taurus Æmillianus) lived (about the fourth century) open drains were so common that all were supposed to know how to construct them. Even in the time of Columella the proper depth, economically (three feet), of these under-drains was also known.

California lions in the Sanllago mountains have been feeding on goats at the expense of N. D. Harwood, who nas large hands in the mountain canyons. He has been trying to hunt them down with hounds, but so far has not been successful.

The Sage Hen of Nevada.

As the sage hen in this section greatly resembles the grouse, I write to-day of what little I know of their habits. In color they are a trifle darker than the grouse, and have black spots or speckles on them, and are just a trifle smaller; and in habits are nearly directly the opposite. They are essentially a sage hen, and like to feed in the valleys during the summer, and are not often found near water or crops in the extreme heat of the day, when they sometimes lie aloug the banks of the valley streams in the shade. They breed in the spring very much as the grouse does, but instead of going up the mountains they descend to the valleys and remain there until the cold drives them to some high, bleak mountain top, where the wind blows the snow off, leaving it bare. On these bald peaks lives the sage hen in winter, partly on account of the facility for food and partly for protection from wild animals; and it is useless to try to find sage hens in winter. You might find a straggler whose parent was killed and left him without instructions as to winter protection, but never many of them. It is very singular that the male birds live ten ont of the twelve months on these bald peaks. They are shy old fellows, and only descend to the valleys in the breeding season—March, April or May—and then return to the peaks, remaining until spring again.

I often hear cowboys tell of the large flocks of sage hens on different mountains in the summer. I then know the breeding season is over and that the old cocks have flocked to their favorite haunts to keep bachelors' hall until winter comes, when their mates join them from the valleys. It is hard work to secure a good bag of these hardy old chaps, as they are very wary and careful and lie poorly to the dog. Not so with their sisters in the valleys. The latter are nearly fools, and with a good dog in August, September and October, it is an easy matter to extinguish a whole flock in a short time. They are easily killed, as they fly slow and straight, much like the Eastern prairie chicken, making a whistling, cooing noise as they rise. They are poor eating at best, and should in all cases be drawn befores they are cold, otherwise they taste of the sage.

There is no skill required in hunting or killing sage hens. Just find a flock and kill it, has been my experience. They are, however, scarce in the settled portions of the state along the railroads, and one must go 50 to 100 miles away before finding them plentiful. They never fly and light in bnsh or tree, though one out of ten may be found hiding in underbrush on the ground. They are a ground bird, and directly opposite to the grouse in this respec. So when you kill a sage hen sitting upon a limb make up your mind it is a grouse.—Hoosier in Sacramento Bee.

A Frog Ranch.

There is money in frogs, and it isn't everybody who knows it. They find ready sale in all large cities, at extra prices. Frogs' hind legs, properly cooked, are a great delicacy—a long way ahead of anything else in shape of meat. Quail on toast is nowhers. There is no expense attached to raising them. They feed themselves and do their own croaking without assistance. Along the Truckee meadows there are many places where frog vineyards could be maintained with profit. In some parts of the Eastern States the raising of them is a regular industry. The marshes between Detroit and Lake St. Clair, Michigan, are the resorts of millions of frogs, and it is asserted that more of them are sold in Detroit and any other city of its size. During the frog season heavy shipments are made to New York, Boston and other Eastern cities. The commercial frog is said to be as suspicious as a wolf, as wild as a deer and as shrewd as a fox. A good hunter, however, has been known to capture 200 frogs per day, but three or four dozen legs are considered a fair day's bag. The animals are not worth catching until they are two years old, and are not "prime" until they reach the age of five. Frogs have been caught in the St. Clair marshes weighing as much as seven pounde, and having legs like drumsticks. One was caught at the head of Belle Isle two years ago which kicked the beam at nine pounds.

The State Firemen's Tourney.

The Gilroy "Record" of last Saturday says that a committee, consisting of Messrs. F. M. Lamb, A. D. Cameron and V. Hoslinger, canvassed the town last Thursday for contributions towards defraying the expenses of the firemen's tournament which will take place the 14th and 15th of next May. The people responded liberally and between $800 and $900 was raised without difficulty. This with the $170 already obtained by entertainments, etc., makes something more than $1,000. The leading donations are as follows: Geo. Seaman, $100; Chas. Lynde, $75; Herold & Casey, $60; L. V. Slavich, $30; Henry Daily, $25; John Paine, $20; Dr. Luhbock, $20; Ellis & Moore, $20; L. Loupe, $20; A. Lewis, $20; Jacob Theis, $20; A. P. Baillaige, $20; Bennet & Son, $20; Bassignano & Co., $15; Henry Bertram, $15; A. J. Robinson, $15; Wm. Happs, $15; Chavers & Co., $15. The prizes, amounting to $1,000, will be given in coin. No silver trumpets nor lanterns, but $1,000 in coin; this ought to be an incentive to fast running and we hope and expect to see the best time made that has ever been recorded in the State. The track will be first-class, and the prospect is that everything will be favorable for the complete success of the tournament.

Forty years ago Eatonton was a fast town. Gambling of all kinds, cock-fighting and horse racing was the rule, and it is the exception now. Why, sir, at one term of the court—1845 or 1846—the grand jury returned one true bill against forty persons—John W. Ashurst, Solicitor General, and a number of prominent lawyers included—in one batch for gaming. It was in this case that it is said Judge Cone made himself famous. When the case was reached all of the defendants arose and pleaded guilty. Judge Cone fined each of them $10 and costs and lectured them severely upon the uselessness and immorality of such habits and the viciousness of the example which they were setting for the youth of the country; then, commanding the defendants to take their seats, with a solemn face but a merry twinkle in his eye, he turned to the clerk and said: "Now, Mr. Clerk, enter after these cases, State of Georgia vs. Judge Cone, gaming—special information by his honor; plea of guilty, and fine him $100 and costs. Call the next case, sir."

Cotton-seed oil is preferred to tallow for making oleomargarine, since it imparts to the compound a softer, more unctious character than is secured through the use of kidney fat, gut fat, lard or grease, which harden the mixture. Thus a gallon of cotton-seed oil, costing fifty to sixty cents, weighs about seven and a half pounds, and mixed with a little sweet milk and twenty-five per cent of aromatic dairy butter rivals in costany genuine butter from the cow. It is unaccountable that, for the sake of saving a few cents so many well-to-do people will continue to consume oleomargarine with full knowledge of its character in preference to using the natural product of the dairy.

Two thousand seven hundred and thirty dozen eggs were shipped from Santa Ana by rail during the past week.

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For Throat Diseases and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches, like all other really good things, are frequently imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

There is a large increase in the number of sheep in Mendocino county this year.

Marysville will hold an agricultural fair this fall.

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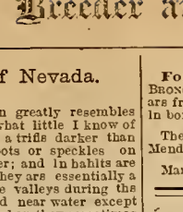

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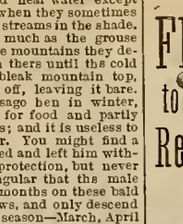


In order to advertise **HOUSE AND HOME**, and secure subscribers promptly, we have decided to make the following most princely and magnificent offer to each and every reader of this paper. It is the common practice of the gold and silver refiners of England and Switzerland to purchase from the pawnbrokers of their respective countries all the gold and silver watches that have been unredeemed, simply for the sake of the gold and silver cases. The works are then sold to a celebrated watch firm who have made a specialty of this business. The firm places the works in the hands of skilliful workmen, who set to work and put them in as good condition as possible. These works embrace every variety of movement, some of them being very fine and perfect timekeepers all handsomely cased. *We have just purchased the entire stock* (25,000) of a bankrupt concern of the above described watches at less than the first cost of the material.

On receipt of $1.50, the subscription price of **House and Home**, and $1.00 extra to pay for packing, postage, and registering, we will send **House and Home** for one year (52 numbers), and one of these watches, postpaid, to any address in the United States. Watches mailed the day the order is received. The watches were purchased specially to go with **House and Home**, and will be furnished only to subscribers to that publication. In order to introduce it at once we make this unusual offer, which could not be made were it not for the fact that we bought the watches at quarter cost of manufacture.

On receipt of 50 cents extra we will send our new and elegant watch-chain, with a **Whistle Charm and Dog Call Attachment**—just the thing for hunters and sporting men.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT AS DESCRIBED.

Address METROPOLITAN PUBLISHING CO.,

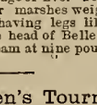
252 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1882. Metropolitan Publishing Company. Gents.: I on receipt of the handsome premium wa. I was much surprised to know that you could supply so good a timekeeper for so little money. HOUSE AND HOME alone is worth the price. Lieut. E. S. Farrow, U. S. Army. Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sept 20, 1882. Gents: Watch arrived. All right in time keeping qualities. Jesse W. Sparks, Jr. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14. Premium received, and a nice one it is. Gen. R. W. Johnson. Wrightstown, Minn., Sept. 2, '82. Received premium last night. Well satisfied. Martin Goodale. South Gardiner, Me., Dec. 24, '82. Received watch and paper; like them much; was offered $10 for watch; don't want to sell. H. C. Goodwin. Waverly, Ala., Feb. 16, '83. Received the beautiful premium watch. It keeps good time; our jeweler pronounced it coin silver. M. M. Hufford. Testimonials like the above received every day.

N. B.—The popular and beautiful weekly publication known as HOUSE AND HOME, illustrated newspaper (established 1880), is one of the best and most elegantly illustrated weekly newspapers of the day, full of News, Art, Science, Fashion, Music, Poetry, Charming Stories, Wit and Humor, Useful Knowledge, and Amusement for every American home. In fact, a pictorial history of the world from week to week—sixteen pages, 52 issues per year—same size as Harper's Weekly, and illustrated with fine

FOR SALE.



600 HEAD OF FINE EWES—thoroughbred Spanish Merinos and high grades of both bloods.

For Sale Cheap or to Rent to Responsible Parties.

Also 150 Fine Rams for Sale.

13t8 GEO. W. HANCOCK, Sacramento.

Pools. Pools. Pools.

POOLS ON THE GREAT PIGEON MATCH BETween Robinson and Lambert will be sold on Saturday evening, March 31, at 327 Bush street.

KILLIP & CO.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

R. S. Carey, Sacramento. J. D. Carr, Salinas.
J. P. Sargent, Gilroy. John Boggs, Colusa.
P. A. Finigan, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

CITY FRONT

LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES

25 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

J. W. MORSHEAD.....PROPRIETOR.

DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND HAND BUGgies and wagons of all descriptions. Work-horses, buggies and wagons to let by the day or month.

AUCTION SALES.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF

THOROUGHBRED YEARLINGS

AT

BELLE MEADE,

NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN.,

WILL BE HELD

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1883.

WILL OFFER FORTY-TWO HEAD, CONSISTing of eleven colts and eleven fillies by the great Enquirer, sire of Falsetto, Harkaway, Bill Bruce, Blue Eyes, Little Phil, Pinafore, McWhirter, etc.; eleven colts and seven fillies by imported Great Tom, own brother to Kingcraft and sire of Ella, Tennyson, Talleyrand and other good ones; one colt by Fellowcraft, sire of Knight Templar, Blue Lodge, etc.; one colt by the noted racehorse Bramble. The stock are all from noted winning strains.

Catalogues of sale will be mailed upon application to

GEN. W. G. HARDING,

Nashville, Tenn.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

No. 116 Montgomery St., S. F.

IMPORTANT BREEDER'S SALE

BY DIRECTION OF L. J. ROSE, ESQ., OF SAN Gabriel, Los Angeles county, we will offer at public sale at the

BAY DISTRICT TRACK

AT 1 P. M. ON

THURSDAY, APRIL 5TH.

Twelve head of fillies and geldings, two and three years old, sired by the well-known stallions

SULTAN AND DEL SUR.

The young horses to be offered are closely related in blood to the famous mares Sweetheart and Eva, and their style of going and breeding warrant us in belief that they will develop into trotters. They are broken and will be driven to harness the day of sale, that buyers may have an opportunity of judging of their merits. Though handled but a few months, they can trot as fast as many road horses. Mr. Rose's instructions are positive and peremptory, as the expense of transportation makes this absolutely necessary.

The sale will be bona fide, without limit or reserve and will determine whether a market can be had in California for fine-bred colts or owners will be compelled to ship East.

The colts may be seen at the track on Tuesday, April 3d. Full pedigrees and description day of sale.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Also, immediately after the above sale, by direction of

J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ.,

WE WILL OFFER TWELVE HEAD OF YOUNG

Trotting Stallions, Fillies, Geldings and Roadster Mares.

Sired by Santa Claus, Alaska by Electioneer, Norwood, Poscora Hayward and other noted stallions. Among the roadsters are two well-matched teams, one particularly suitable for a ladies' phaeton team. Catalogues giving full description and pedigrees may be obtained at our office. The horses may be seen at track Saturday, March 31.

Alaska, the sire of a portion of these colts, will be exhibited at the track at the time of sale.

Auction Sale

OF

Fine Trotting Stock

AT

Fashion Stables, Petaluma.

ON

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

CATALOGUE.

1—BILLY WILSON, dark brown stallion, three years old, by Whippleton; dam by Plow Boy, by Grey Pacific, from a Copperbottom mare; Grey Pacific by Ariel (thoroughbred).

2—NELLIE, bay filly, three years old, by Whippleton; dam Old Poll, a thoroughbred mare by a son of Bostou.

3—JENNIE, chestnut filly, four years old, by Sam Patchen, son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr; dam Old Poll, as above.

4—JOHNNY, Chestnut gelding, two years old, by Higgin's McClellan, son of Gen. McClellan; dam Old Poll, as above.

5—Black filly two years old, by Whippleton; dam by Commodore Mambrino by Mambrino Patchen. (No. 7.)

6—Black filly, yearling; full sister to No. 5.

7—LADY THORN, chestnut mare, six years old, by Commodore Mambrino; dam a fine mare bred in Oregon, sired by a fast trotting stallion that stood at Corvallis in 1868; her dam by Luminix. Lady Thorn is the dam of Nos. 5 and 6.

8—Black colt, two years old, by Whippleton; dam a Veto mare.

9—Black colt, yearling; full brother to No. 8.

10—MOLLIE K, bay mare, eight years old, by Belle Alta, son of Belmont; her dam the Lucomix mare, dam of No. 7.

11—Bay gelding, two years old, by Whippleton; dam Mollie K (No. 10).

12—Bay filly, yearling, by Whippleton; dam Mollie K (No. 10).

All of this stock is superior and is sold on account of departure.

LIEUT. FRED KUHN,

KILLIP & CO., ... AUC

$3,000 $3,000
Spring Meeting
OF THE
Capital Turf Club
OF
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.
TO BE HELD AT AGRICULTURAL PARK

ON MAY 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th AND 19th.

RUNNING AND TROTTING SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day.

No. 1. Running; one-half mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake.

No. 2. Running; three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit $150 added; second to save stake. The winner of Hearst Stake to carry seven pounds extra.

No. 3. Running; one and five-eighths mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; second to save stake.

Second Day.

No. 4. Pacing race; for 2:30 class; purse $200.

No. 5. Trotting race, for two-year-olds; one mile dash; purse $150.

No. 6. Trotting; purse $200; 2:40 class (Roanoke and Dutchman not barred.

Third Day.

No. 7. Running; one and one-fourth mile dash, for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake.

No. 8. Running; one and one-eighth mile and repeat; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added, second horse $100, third saves stake.

No. 9. Selling race; one and one-fourth mile dash; free for all; purse $250, second $50, entrance 10 per cent; horses entered to he sold for $1,500, to carry entitled weight one pound allowed for each one hundred dollars under fixed valuation.

Fourth Day.

No. 10. Trotting; purse $200; for three-minute class; Sacramento county horses.

No. 11. Trotting; purse $300; 2:30 class.

Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running; three-quarter mile dash, for two-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; winner of Gano Stake to carry five pounds extra; second colt $150, third to save stake.

No. 13. Running; one and one-eighth mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $50; third saves stake; non-winners at P. C. B. H. Association meeting if beaten once allowed five pounds; if twice, seven pounds; three times, ten pounds.

No. 14. Running; two and one-quarter mile dash, free for all; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake; winner of Pacific Cup to carry five pounds extra.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races, three in five unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start; National Association rules to govern; P. C. B. H. Association rules to govern running races; on trotting and pacing races 10 per cent entrance to accompany nomination.

Entries to all close Monday, April 16, 1883, with the secretary.

Trotting purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

CHRISTOPHER GREEN, President.

W. P. EMERY, Secretary, P. O. Box 378, Sacramento.

The annual meeting of the California Rifle Association will be held on Tuesday evening, April 3, at the armory of Company B, Second Artillery, for the purpose of electing directors.

THE ABBEY.

Devaney & Carr, 711 Howard Street. Sparing and wrestling every evening. Admission free.

DIETZ' AXLE OIL.
A PATENT COMPOUND OIL.

Dietz' Axle Oil
OUTWEARS ANY KNOWN AXLE OIL OR GREASE.

Dietz' Axle Oil
PREVENTS ALL FRICTION, HEATING OR WEAR-IN OF AXLES.

Dietz' Axle Oil.
INVALUABLE TO THE STABLE OR FARM AS AN OINTMENT.

Dietz' Axle Oil
WILL CURE CRACKED HEELS, GALLS, SORES, CONTRACTED HOOFS OR ANY SKIN DISEASE.

A. C. DIETZ & CO., Proprietors, 9 Front street, S. F.

D. McCARTY'S

Livery, Boarding and Sale Stable, 608 Howard Street, San Francisco.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF FINE TROTTING and draft stallions and brood mares. Also first-class trotting and driving horses suitable for ladies and gentlemen, for sale or to let on most reasonable terms.

LAST
Coursing Meeting
OF THE SEASON AT
Merced, February 5 and 6, 1883
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
CALIFORNIA COURSING CLUB

OPEN TO ALL DOGS IN THE STATE. ENTRANCE FEE $5. Drawing of dogs takes place Saturday, March 24, at 539 California street. The club and friends will leave Market Street ferry Wednesday, February 4, at 4 p. m. Ticket for round trip, $5.

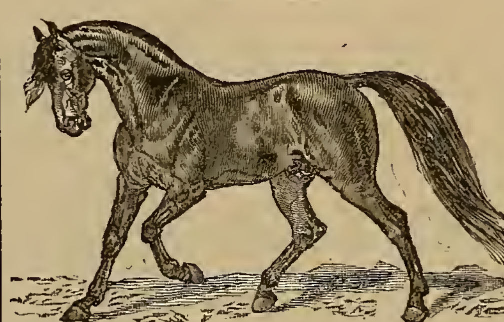
YERBA BUENA
Jerseys and Guernseys

THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000- Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

STALLIONS.

UNDERMAN.



SIRED BY ELMO, DAM BY TOM HYAR, SON OF OLD Belmont, will make the season of 1883 from March 1st to July 1st at the Bay District Track, San Francisco.

Underman is a dark chestnut, with blaze face and left hind foot white. Coming six years old, 15¾ hands high and weighs about 1,100 pounds.

Terms, $20 for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next year free of charge. No responsibilities assumed for accidents. Apply to

FRED BENNETT.
Bay District Track, San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION
X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENSUING season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland,
or 508 Montgomery street.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

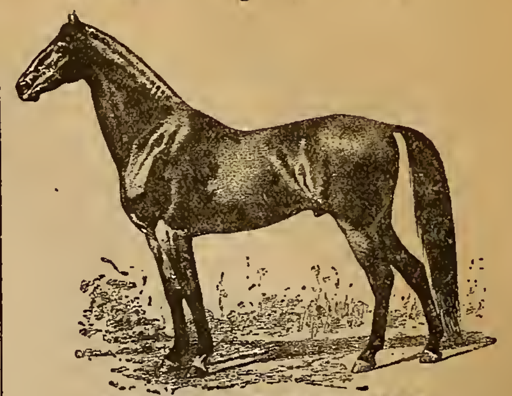
Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue, Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Morshead, City Front Stables, will be received, good care taken of them and forwarded to Oakland.

STALLIONS.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion



ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stables, Petaluma.

Alexander is by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20½) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Crehn, by a son of Brown's Bellfounder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander's get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22½, Nellie Patchen 2:27¼, Eudora 2:34½, Inauguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to be one of the best three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any country. He won the stake for three-year-olds at the State fair, beating Belle Echo, Annie Laurie, Len Rose and others, winning the first, third and fifth heats and making a dead heat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:34½, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, beating Belle Echo and Len Rose; time, 2:28¾, 2:30¼, 2:33¾, 2:31¾. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, beating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33½, 2:32½. In 1881, as a four-year-old, Button made a record of 2:26¾ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, by Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and Marin District fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mares left at the City Front stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded. For further informatian apply to

T. T. UNKLESS, Petaluma.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION
ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

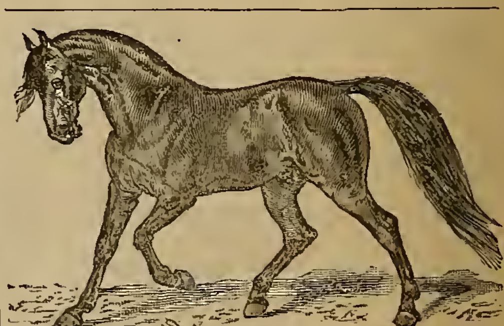
PEDIGREE.

Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars for the season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.



THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per mouth. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

TROTTING STALLION

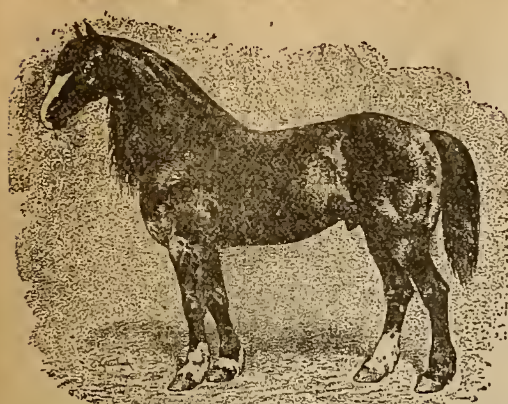
Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¾; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38½; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59½. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

STALLIONS.

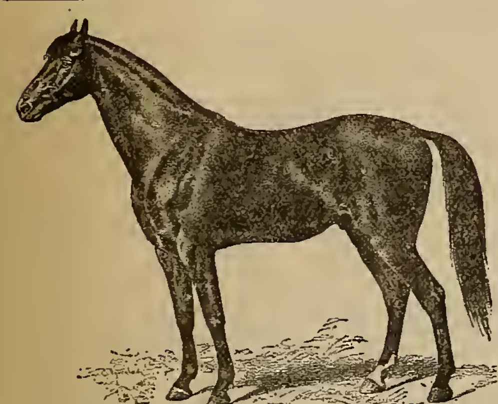
STALLIONS.



OWNERS OF STALLIONS DESIRING TO PLACE THE MERITS of their stock horses before the hreeding, public sbould advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The fee from one mare will pay the cost of a reasonable advertisement.

Stallion hills printed in first-class style. Call at this office and see samples.

NO. 508 MONTGOMERY ST.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) comhining the Hamhletonian and Mamhrino strains and also several thoroughhred crosses. His colts demonstrate tbat he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or hetter and 3 of 2:18 or hetter.

Will make the ensuing season, heginning Febrnary 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In pntting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 tbe owner does not acknowledge, therehy, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION

ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodhine hy Woodford, a tboroughbred son of Kosclusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mamhrino Chlef. His own record is 2:21¾, and there are a large number of his get in tbe 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21¾; Convoy, 2:22¾; Magenta, 2:24¾; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¾; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and barnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¾, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columhus, the sire of tbe dam of Ahhottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of tbe house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Emhryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one whicb has been put in training has abown good apeed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

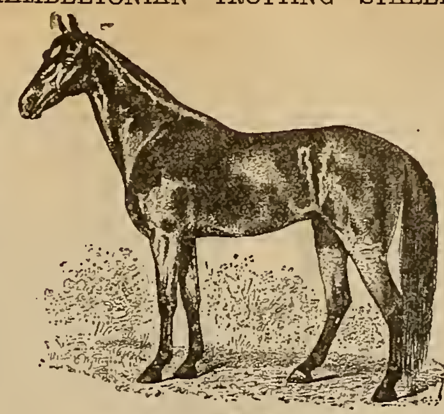
LOCATION.

Ahbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the rancb of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending Jnne 1st, 1883. For full history aee tbe issne of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

STALLIONS.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION



BOB MASON

By Echo. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY mares, commencing Fehruary 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stahles of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTION.

Boh Mason is a mahogany hay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full hrother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of Septemher 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, payahle at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
Post office box 55, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS

SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Ligbtfoot (the dam of Pride) hy Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and mnzzle, a little toncb of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forebead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was hred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will he hred tbe following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to tbe ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonahle rates. Tbere is every convenience on tbe place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a sbort season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is hy Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

STEINWAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at tbe stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for tbe season, payable before tbe animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McCleverty & Noblett, Fasbion stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay ; 15¾ hands high ; long, flowing mane and tail ; two white hind ankles ; remarkable style and lofty carriage ; has a good, resolute bead, set on a stout neck ; his sbouiders are of the Hambletonian form—do not monnt very bigh at the withers ; has great length and capacious middle piece ; plenty of bone and aubstance, and his gait is hig and square.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.

First dam Abbess by Albion, the aire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.

Second dam by Marshal Ney, by imported Emancipation.

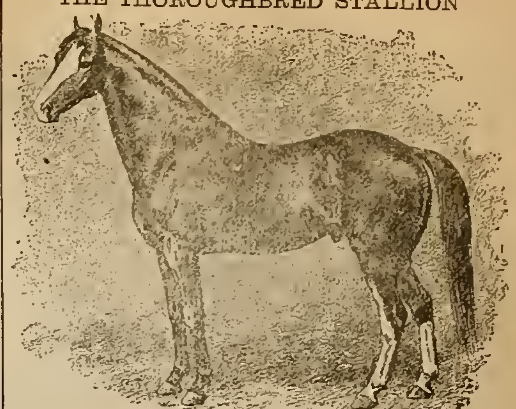
Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28¾, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Clana 2:17½ ; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½ ; Steinway, 2:25¾ ; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24 ; Nannie Talbot, fonr years old, 2:29 ; Solo, five years old, 2:28¾ ; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29 ; by Rysdyk'a Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, hy imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam hy Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam hy Clodius.
Tenth dam hy imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam hy Partner.
Thirteenth dam hy imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from tbe stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED hreeding. Good pasturage for marcs from a distance at $4 per month. Care will he taken to avoid accideuts and escapes, hut the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that bas been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feh. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON,
Owners, Santa Clara

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payablo at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can he made for pasturage near tbe track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 bands 3 incbes high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.

First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, hy American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, hy imported Shark.
Sixth dam hy Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Haylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventb dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Tbirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam hy Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam hy Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance hy Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourtb dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, hy Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, hy Matchem.
Eightb dam hy Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam hy Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteentb dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelshy Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, hy the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to

MATT STORNS, at the Oakland R

Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 Front St., San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

FULL LIST OF ENTRIES TO STAKES AND PURSES

SPRING MEETING.

First Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 21.

No 1—California Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of half a mile, to be run on the first day of the spring meeting; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
17. C. Van Buren's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenuine.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.
32. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 2—Hearst Stake; free for all; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

1. Caleb Dorsey's b c Stanislans, three years, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
2. James Davis' b c Resnit, three years, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
3. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
4. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
6. Theo. Winters's s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
7. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
8. John Mackey's s m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.

No. 3—Winters Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of a mile and a half; $100 each, $50 forfeit, $500 added, second to have $150, third to save stake.

1. Joseph Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Coutts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Coutts' bl c Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcheson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters, ch c, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Puss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Lanra, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tehama.
21. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
22. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Ada A.
25. J. B. Haggin's ch f, Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 4—Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; a dash of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar
2. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. J. B. Chase's b f Elizabetb, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
6. Hill & Grics' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
8. Palo Alto's ch f, by Monday—Abbie W.
9. Palo Alto's ch f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
10. John Mackey's b f Militia by Lever—Malta.
11. John Mackey's b f Lina, by King Alphonso—Titania.
12. John Mackey's b f Faustina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.

No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maiden three-year-olds; dash of a mile and an eighth.

1. Caleb Dorsey's b c Stanislans, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
2. W. L. Pritchard's s c Ed Smith, by Leinster—Tibbie Dunbar.
3. W. L. Pritchard's Bazaar Colt, by Bazaar—Minerva.
4. James Davis' b c Resnit, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
6. P. Carroll's f Alice, by Wheatley—by Cheathem.
7. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Katie Gift.
9. Joseph Cairn Simpson's Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.

No. 7—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; free for all; dash of a mile.

1. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
4. J. B. Chase's b f Marion, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
5. J. B. Chase's ch f Lanra, three years, by Shannon—Folly.
6. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, three years, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
7. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
8. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, 4 years, by Wildidle—Miami.
9. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
10. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
11. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, three years, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
12. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.

No. 8—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,400 to carry their entitled weight; two lbs. allowed for each $100 under that valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three lbs. over entitled weight for each $100 above that valuation.

1. E. S. Paddock's b g Joe Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's b g Belshaw, five years, by Wildidle—by Hercules; $400.
3. W. L. Pritchard's ch g, five years, by Leinster—Vivian; $300.
4. G. W. Tiahern's s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk; $500.
5. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush; $600.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
2. Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
3. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
4. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
5. Palo Alto's b c, by Monday—Plaything.
6. John Mackey's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.

No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second horse, third to save stake; dash of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 25, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

1. W. L. Pritchard's ch c by Bazaar—Vivian.
2. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, by Monday—by Norfolk.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
4. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.

No. 11—Pacific Cup; handicap of $50 each, $20 declaration, $500 added, second to receive $150, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; weights announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rboads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
3. J. & H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
4. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
7. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
8. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
9. Stemler & Ayres's g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
10. Palo Alto's b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
12. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
13. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. J. & H. C. Judson's bl c, by Monday—Lady Clare.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
3. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
4. J. B. Chase's b f, Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marian.
6. Hill & Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Hill & Gries' b f Bachelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
9. Palo Alto's ch f, by Monday—Abbie W.
10. Palo Alto's ch f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Monday—Plaything.
14. John Mackey's b f Faustina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.
15. John Mackey's b f Mariposa, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.

No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $250 added, $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of one and a quarter miles; weights to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. J. and H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
3. Theo. Winters's m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
4. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
5. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
6. Stemler & Ayres's g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
7. G. W. Traherns's g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk.
8. John Mackey's h g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
9. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.
10. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rboads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.

No. 15—Selling race; Purse $175, of which $25 to second horse, entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; conditions same as No. 8.

1. E. S. Paddock's b g Joe Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's b g Belshaw, five years, by Wildidle—by Hercules; $400.
3. John Mackey's ch f Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush; $600.

No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; weights announced and declaration made same as No. 14.

1. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
3. Jos. Cairn Simpson's Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named ter the colt which beats it.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill y Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by R herford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E.J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, byShannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
17. C. Van Buren's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's br c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Molloy—Glenuine.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.
32. J. A. Cardinell's bl c John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 18—Sp the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash nd three-quarters miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, dded, $150 to second, third to save stake

1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Coutts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Coutts' br f Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcheson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Puss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lon Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tehama.
21. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
22. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Addie A.
25. J. B. Haggin's ch f Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. M. Murvy's s h Samuel Stevenson, five years, by Thad Stevens—by Rifleman.
3. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
4. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
7. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
8. J. B. Chase's ch f Lanra, three years, by Shannon—Folly.
9. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
10. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
11. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
12. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
13. Stemler & Ayres's g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
14. Palo Alto's b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
16. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
17. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m. Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro-rata division.

THEO. WINTERS, President,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

C. M. CHASE Assistant Secretary.

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ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:23¾; another with a record of 2:26, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:28¼, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23¾, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20¼ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:15¾ to 2:27½. No son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23½ to 2:28½, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 had eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to drop into the 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T, 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¼, by Happy Medium Jr.; and Carrie B, 2:28¼, by Elial G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to serve

A Limited Number of Mares
IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege to return such mares in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON, AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

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FOR SALE.

Thoroughbred Colt for Sale.

CITO. CHESTNUT COLT, FOALED APRIL 5, 1882. By Joe Hooker, his dam Too Soon by Norfolk, grandam Lady Davis (dam of Dashaway) by Red Bill, son of Medoc, etc. This is a highly-formed colt, of good size and a hearty feeder. Being nearly a brother in blood to Fred Collier (Lady Davis being the great Grandam of Fred, and his dam also being by Norfolk) and the Joe Hookers so far as tried all racehorses, this is a good chance to get a colt of great promise for a moderate sum. He has four white legs above knees and hocks, a white face and other white markings. Price $500 if applied for before the 20th of March. For further particulars address this office.

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A VERY FINE HAMBLETONIAN stallion, imported from Syracuse, N. Y.; nine years old; mahogany bay; sixteen hands high; perfectly sound; well broken; very stylish; cost over $1,500; property of a banker; full papers; got by Hambletonian Prince, be by Volunteer. Can be seen at Club Stables.

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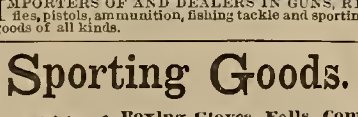

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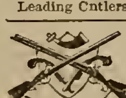

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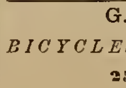

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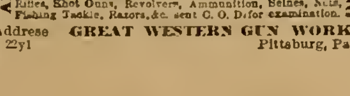

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:50 A M 8:30 A M 10:40 A M * 3:30 P M 4:30 P M 6:30 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M 9:05 A M *10:02 A M 3:37 P M † 5:04 P M 6:02 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M * 3:30 P M 4:30 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:05 A M * 10:02 A M 3:37 P M 6:02 P M
10:40 A M * 3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

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MONTEREY,

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with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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(Broad Gauge), and the

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☞ At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

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Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets o any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt,

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street at 9:30 A. M.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	......Antioch and Martinez............	2:40 P M
* 3:00 P M	...... " " "	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	...... " " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	.....Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	...... "	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	......Calistoga and Napa..............	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	...... " " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	... Deming, El Paso and East — Express...	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	... Deming, El Paso and East — Emigrant	7:10 A M
8:00 A M	... Galt and Stockton — via Livermore......	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	... Galt and Stockton — via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	.....Ione..........................	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	......Knight's Landing................	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	...... " " ‡Sundays only	
9:30 A M	......Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	......Livermore and Pleasanton....	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	...... " " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	......Madera and Fresno..............	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	......Merced........................	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	......Marysville and Chico............	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	......Niles and Haywards.	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	...... " " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	...... " " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	...... " " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	... Ogden and East — Express............	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	... Ogden and East — Emigrant...........	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	......Redding and Red Bluff..........	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	... Sacramento and Colfax — via Livermore.	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	... Sacramento and Colfax — via Benicia.....	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	... Sacramento and Colfax — via Benicia.....	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	......Sacramento River Steamers..	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	......San Jose.........................	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	...... "	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	.....Tehama and Willows............	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	......Vallejo........................	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	...... "	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	...... "	*10:10 A M
	...... " ‡Sundays only..........	‡11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	...... "	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	......Virginia City..................	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	......Woodland........................	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	...... "	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—6:00—7:00—*8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*7:00—*8:00—*9:00—*10:00—*1:00—*5:00—*6:00—*6:30.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:2.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—7:21—7:51—8:21—8:51—9:21—9:51—10:21—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—4:21—4:51—5:21—5:51—6:21—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—7:10—8:10—9:10—10:10—11:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—5:10—6:10—7:15—9:15—10:45.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*7:47—*8:47—*9:00—*9:17—10:17—*1:47—*5:00—*5:47—*6:47—*7:17.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:15—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF
Trotting-horse Breeders

Programme of Trotting Stakes for 1883.

CIRCULARS CONTAINING A DETAILED LIST of stakes, for three, four and five years, for 2:25, 2:30 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares,

To close Friday, May 1, 1883,

and to be trotted for at the coming annual fall meeting, can now be had upon application to the undersigned at his office, room 61, 111 Broadway, New York City, or at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Also stakes for foals of 1881 and for foals of 1882 (now two-year-olds and yearlings), to trot when three-year-olds, and subscription Stakes for stallions (at $50 and $200 each), only the get of stallions subscribed for eligible, foals of 1882 and foals of 1883, to trot when three and four years old.

L. D. PACKER, Secretary.

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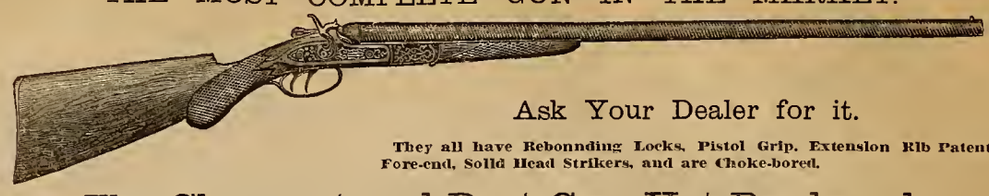

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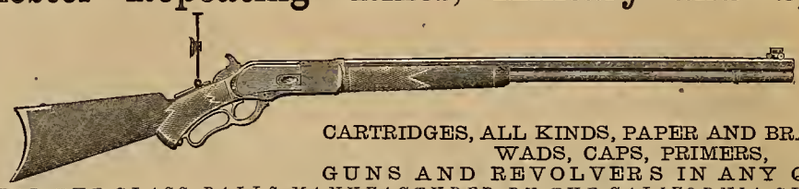

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Conditions.

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P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.
Sacramento, March 12, 1883.

P. S.—This is the same stake that was advertised to close, March 15, 1883, but was withdrawn on account of an error. The time for closing has been extended to April 7, 1883.

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Vol. II. No. 14.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1883. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Table Giving the Names of the Mares That Have Produced Two or More Trotters With Records of 2:30 or Better.

Name of Dam with her Sire.	Names of Produce.	Record.	Sire of Produce.
Abbese, by Albion,†	Steinway, b s (three years)	2:25¾	Strathmore.
	Solo, b m	2:28¾	
Bay Fanny, by Richard's Bellfounder,	Alexander, b h	2:28¾	Goldsmith's Abdallah.
	Resolute, br h	2:27¾	Swigert.
Belle Boyd, by Sherman Black Hawk,	Baron Luff	2:27	Happy Medium.
	Alice Medium	2:29¼	
Belle Brandon, by Hambletonian,	Amy, b m	2:20½	Volunteer.
	Governor Sprague, blk h	2:20½	Rhode Island.
Black Kate, by Addison,	Addison Lambert, b h	2:27	Daniel Lambert.
	Ben Franklin, ch h	2:29	
Burch Mare, by Brown Pilot (Parker's),	Rosalind	2:21¾	Alexander's Abdallah.
	Donald	2:27	Dictator.
Clara, by Seely's American Star,	Dexter	2:17¼	Hambletonian.
	Alma	2:28¾	
Crop, by Pilot Jr,	Blanche Amory	2:26	Clark Chief.
	Code, b s (three years)	2:30	Dictator.
Diana, by Pilot Jr,	George A. Ayer, gr g	2:30	Woodford Mambrino.
	Lady Kelso, gr m*	2:29	Belmont.
Dolly, by Iowa,†	Envoy, br h	2:28	General Hatch.
	Fleta, blk m	2:28	
Dolly, by Mambrino Chief,	Thornedale	2:22½	Alexander's Abdallah.
	Onward	2:25¼	Geo. Wilkes.
	Director (five years)	2:23¾	Dictator.
Dolly Martin, by Defiance,	Volney, b g	2:23	Volunteer.
	Romeo, b s	2:29¾	Menelaus.
Ellmore Everett's Dam, by Stubtail,	Ellmore Everett	2:30	Andrew Jackson.
	Kitty	2:30	
Emeline, by Henry B. Patchen,	Adele Gould, ch m (five years)	2:19	Jay Gould.
	Kate Taylor, b m	2:23¾	Aberdeen.
	Ray Gould, b m	2:29½	Jay Gould.
Eric's Dam, by John Dillard,	Eric (four years)	2:28½	Ericsson.
	MacLeod (four years	2:25½	Patchen (Hemphill's).
Fanny Jackson, by Stonewall Jackson,	Annie Page, b m	2:27¼	Daniel Lambert.
	Aristos, b h	2:27¾	
Farmer Boy's Dam, by Morse Horse,	Farmer Boy	2:28	Young Columbus (Smith's).
	Young Columbus	2:30	
Flora, by Sayre's Harry Clay,	St. Julien, b g	2:11¼	Volunteer.
	St. Remo, b g	2:28¾	
	Unalalla, b m	2:23¾	
Green Mountain Maid, by Sayre's Harry Clay,	Prospero, blk g	2:20	Messenger Duroc.
	Dame Trot, blk m	2:22	
	Elaine, b m	2:20	
Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot,	Romero, gr h	2:19½	A. W. Richmond.
	Del Sur, b h	2:24½	The Moor.
	Inca, b s	2:27	Woodford Mambrino.
Hackett Mare, (pedigree unknown),	Nancy Hackett, rn m	2:20	Wood's Hambletonian.
	Argonaut, br g	2:23½	
Illinois Maid, by Black Donald,	Troubadour, blk g	2:19½	Revenge.
	Chicago Maid, b m	2:25	
Jane Murray, (pedigree unknown),	Lottery	2:27	Hambletonian.
	Clark S.	2:27½	Edward Everett.
	William H	2:29	Sampson.
Jenny, by Belmont,†	Nellie Patchen, ch m	2:27½	Alexander.
	Flora Shepherd, b m	2:30	General McClellan.
Jennie, by Crockett's Arabian,†	May Queen, b m	2:20	Alexander's Norman.
	King Almont, ch s	2:26½	Almont.
Jenny, by the Bigelow Horse,	Colonel Moulton, ch h	2:28½	Daniel Lambert.
	Nonesuch, ch m	2:25½	
Jenny Lind, by Bellfounder,	Dixie, gr m	2:30	Pilot Jr.
	Tackey, gr m	2:26	
Julia Machree, by Seely's American Star,	Chester, b g	2:27	Hambletonian.
	Enfield, b h	2:29	
Kate, by Bellaire,	Young Bruno, br g	2:22¾	Hambletonian.
	Breeze, b g	2:24	
	Bruno, br g	2:29½	
Lady Fulton, by Stubtail,	Wizz, b g	2:23½	Roscoe.†
	Buzz, b g	2:28½	Toronto Chief.
	Rufus, b g	2:29	Bacon's Ethan Allen.
Lady Rice, by Whitehall (?),	Scott's Thomas, b h	2:21	General Geo. H. Thomas.
	Scott's Chief, b g	2:23	Fisher's Edwin Forrest.
Lady Sears, by Seely's American Star,	Huntress, b m	2:20¾	Volunteer.
	Trio, b m	2:23¼	
Lady Woodruff's Dam, by General Coffee,	Lady Woodruff, b m	2:29	Burr's Washington.
	Rose of Washington, b m*	2:30	
Madame Temple, by a spotted Arabian,	Flora Temple, b m	2:19¾	Loomis' Bogue.
	Pilot Temple, b h	2:24½	Pilot Jr.
Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay,	Clay, blk g	2:25½	Fred Low.
	Captain Smith, br g (four years)	2:29	Locomotive.
Maud, by Mambrino Rattler,	Magdallah, ch m	2:24	Primus.
	Reliance, b h	2:22½	Alexander.
Maxwell Mare, (pedigree unknown),	Helene, ch m	2:21	Hambletonian Prince.
	Guess Not, b m	2:27½	
Midnight, by Pilot Jr.	Jay Eye See, blk g (four years)	2:19	Dictator.
	Noontide, gr m (five years)	2:20½	Harold.
Minnehaha, by Bald Chief,	Beautiful Bells, (four years)	2:29½	The Moor.
	Sweetheart (three years)	2:22½	Sultan.
	Eva (two years)	2:26	
Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr,	Nutwood, ch h	2:18¾	Belmont.
	Cora Belmont, gr m	2:24½	
	Maud S, ch m	2:10¼	Harold.
Molly, by Long Island Black Hawk,	Effie Deane, b m	2:25½	Hambletonian.
	Lottie, b m	2:28	
Molly Walker, by Captain Walker,	General Garfield, b g	2:21	Kentucky Black Hawk.
	Harry Wilkes, b g	2:23½	Geo. Wilkes.
Ned, by Edwin Forrest (Berkley's),	Postboy	2:20½	Magic.
	Clemmie G (five years)	2:20½	
Nelly Moore, by Westchester,	Lady Moore, b m	2:25	Peacemaker.
	Tom Moore, b s	2:28	Jupiter Abdallah.
Nonesuch, by Brignoli,	Lady Turpin	2:23	Bell Morgan.
	Kentuckian	2:27¼	Balsora.
Peggy Slender, (pedigree unknown),	W. H. Allen, b h	2:23½	Volunteer.
	Mary A. Whitney, b m	2:28	
Peralto's Dam, (pedigree unknown),	Peralto, ch g	2:26½	Hambletonian Prince.
	Billy Button, b g	2:29	
Polly Barber, by Bully King,	Bertrace, b m	2:27½	Rysdyk.
	Chestnut Hill, b h	2:22½	Strathmore.
Sally Chorister, by Mambrino Chorister,	Proteine, br m	2:18	Blackwood.
	Belle Brasfield, b m	2:20	Viley's Cripple.
Santa Maria, by Pilot Jr,	Billy Hoskins, gr g	2:26¼	Alexander's Edwin Forrest.
	Hylas, ch h	2:24¼	Alcalde.
Silverella, by Pilot Jr (?),	Silverton (five years)	2:20¼	Blue Bull.
	Mamie (five years)	2:21¼	
Stone Mare, by North American,	Charley Mac, ch g	2:25	Holabird's Ethan Allen.
	Laura Williams, gr m	2:24½	
Trusty, by Young Trustee,	Scotland Maid	2:28½	Hambletonian.
	Deucalion	2:26¾	
Waterwitch, by Pilot Jr,	Mambrino Gift, br h	2:20	Mambrino Pilot.
	Scotland, blk g	2:22½	Bonnie Scotland.†
Woodbine, by Woodford,†	Wedgewood, br h	2:19	Belmont.
	Woodford Mambrino, b h	2:21½	Mambrino Chief.
Wright Mare, by Nimrod,	Charley B, b h	2:25	King's Champion Jr.
	Myrtle, b m	2:25½	
Young Mare, (pedigree unknown),	Lady Groesbeck	2:25½	Star of the West.
	J. J. Cook	2:29½	

* Saddle. † Thoroughbred.

The Great Broodmares.

Within the past few years the influence upon their progeny of the dams of trotters has come to be recognized as an important factor in the breeding problem, and in these days of intelligent thought upon this subject the man who would send a mare of unknown blood, and of no especial merit as a roadster herself, to the embraces of a standard trotting stallion would be looked upon as little less than a lunatic. That the maternal parent impresses her characteristics upon her foals with great certainty is universally acknowledged; and hence when examining the list of trotters whose speed has entitled them to a place in the 2:30 list, the breeding of their dams is a subject well worthy of earnest attention, for it is only by such study that the breeder can learn what families of mares impart with the greatest certainty to their foals the gift of speed that is the great prize sought for in the lottery of breeding. For this reason the table which is given above of all mares that have produced two or more trotters with records of 2:30 or better is of especial interest and value.

There are now fifty-eight mares that have produced two or more trotters with 2:30 or better records, and, perhaps, the first notable fact that strikes a careful reader of the list is that the dams of both Maud S and St. Julien—the fastest mare and gelding in the world—are to be found therein, and that each of them has three sons and daughters in the list, Miss Russell being represented by Maud S, 2:10¼; Nutwood, 2:18¾; and Cora Belmont, 2:24½; while Flora, the dam of St. Julien, 2:11¼, is also represented by Unalalla, 2:23¾, and St. Remo, 2:28¾.

And while considering the fact that the dam of the fastest trotter in the world is also the greatest broodmare, judged by the speed test, that has ever been known, one cannot but be impressed by the further fact that the family to whom she belongs—that of Pilot Jr.—is to-day celebrated almost solely for its broodmares. And certainly the showing made by them is a remarkable one. After Miss Russell comes Midnight, whose son, Jay Eye See, stands at the head of all four-year-olds with his record of 2:19, made twice in one race, and Noontide, that as a five-year-old trotted in 2:20½, and would doubtless have, ere this, greatly reduced these figures, had not a bad leg prevented her being trained further. These wonderful young trotters were by different sires, Jay Eye See being a son of Dictator, while Noontide is by Harold. Silverella, the dam of Silverton, 2:20¼, and Mamie, 2:21¼, is also claimed to be a daughter of Pilot Jr., but even with this claim not allowed the showing is a grand one, for right behind her comes Waterwitch, that gave to the world Mambrino Gift, the first stallion to trot in 2:20, and Scotland, whose record of 2:22½ is no measure of his real speed. He is by the imported thoroughbred horse Bonnie Scotland, while Mambrino Gift is a son of Mambrino Pilot, the mare throwing speed at the trot to the cover of both a running and a trotting stallion. Crop, by Pilot Jr., is the dam of Blanche Amory, 2:26, by Clark Chief, and of Code, three-year-old record 2:30, by Dictator—a showing of which any animal might well be proud. Santa Maria, one of the earliest matrons at Woodburn, foaled Billy Hoskins, 2:26¼, and Hylas, 2:24¼, to the cover of Alexander's Edwin Forrest and Alcalde; and the list ends with Diana, who has Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30, by Woodford Mambrino, and Lady Kelso, 2:29 under saddle, by Belmont, to her credit. Here, then, are seven mares by Pilot Jr. that have produced fifteen trotters with records of 2:30 or better, and a little figuring will show that the grand average of these records is 2:22¾! No other family can compare with this showing when the number of animals involved is taken into consideration. Were speed alone to be the test, the mares by Sayre's Harry Clay would take precedence, as two of them, Flora and Green Mountain Maid, have produced St. Julien, 2:11¼; Unalalla, 2:23¾; St. Remo, 2:28¾; Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; and Dame Trot, 2:22; the grand average in this instance being 2:20¾. Next come the daughters of Seely's American Star, those that figure in the table being three in number: Clara, the dam of Dexter, 2:17¼, and Alma, 2:28¾; Julia Machree, the dam of Chester, 2:27, and Enfield, 2:29; and Lady Sears, dam of Huntress, 2:20¾, and Trio, 2:23¼.

To these three families, then, Pilot Jr., Sayre's Harry Clay and Seely's American Star, must be conceded the palm of superiority in the matter of broodmares, and as the test applied is a fair one, they are justly entitled to the position. But aside from those mentioned, there are many mares deserving of special reference. Belle Brandon, dam of Governor Sprague, 2:20½, and Amy, 2:20½, still stands out boldly as the only daughter of Rysdyk's Hambletonian in the list, a fact which is worthy of note, as there must be a very large representation of the old horse's daughters now in the breeding ranks. Belle Brandon is in fact, the only one in the list that has a drop of the blood of this great old sire that has been so potent a factor in the production of trotters.

The thoroughbred element, concerning the potency and value of which in trotting pedigrees so much has heen written of late, is represented by Abbess, by Albion, Dolly, a daughter of Iowa, and Jenny, hy Belmont, and Jenny, by Crockett's Arabian. By General Hatch, a son of Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr., Dolly has produced Envoy and Fleta, both of whom have a record of 2:28; while Jenny is the dam of Nellie Patchen, 2:27¼, by Alexander; and Flora Shepherd, 2:30, by General McClellan. Emeline, by Henry B. Patcheu, is one of the last seasou's accessious to the list, and a notable one, she having prodnced Adele Gould, 2:19, and Ray Gould, 2:29½, hy Jay Gould; aud Kate Taylor, 2:23¾, by Aberdeen; aud all of these first came into the 2:30 list last season—a feat never before accomplished. Gretchen, hy Mambriuo Pilot, that was taken to Califoruia, has heeu doing good work for the hreeding interests of that State, having foaled Romero, 2:19¼, by A. W. Richmond, Del Sur, 2:24½, hy The Moor, and Iuca, 2:27, by Woodford Mambriuo. Jenuy, by Crockett's Arabian, who gave the turf May Qneen, 2:20, had a son, King Almont, hy Almont, enter the 2:30 list last season, making her for the first time eligible to the table. Abbese is another newcomer. Three years ago her eon, Steinway, made a record of 2:25¾ as a three-year-old, the performance being at the time the best on record for a trotter of that age; and last season Solo, a fnll sister to Steinway, entered the 2:30 list.

Altogether, eleven names have heen added to the list, they being Ahbess, by Albion, dam of Steinway, 2:25¾, and Solo, 2:28¾, both hy Strathmore; Crop, by Pilot Jr., dam of Blanche Amory, 2:26, by Clark Chief, and Code (three years), 2:30, by Dictator; Dolly Martin, by Defiance, dam of Volney, 2:23, by Voluuteer, and Romeo, 2:29¼, by Menelaus; Emeline, by Henry B. Patchen, dam of Adele Gould, 2:19, and Ray Gould, 2:29½, hy Jay Gould, and Kate Taylor, 2:23¾, by Aberdeen; Gretchen, by Mambriuo Pilot, dam of Romero, 2:19¼, by A. W. Richmond, Del Sur, 2:24½, by The Moor, and Inca, 2:27, by Woodford Mambrino; Jenny, hy Crockett's Arabiau, dam of May Queen, 2:20, by Alexauder's Norman, and King Almont, 2:26¼, by Almont; Maxwell mare (pedigree unkuown), dam of Helene, 2:21, and Guess Not, 2:27½, hoth by Hambletoniau Prince; Midnight, hy Pilot Jr., dam of Jay Eye See, 2:19 (four years), by Dictator, aud Noontide, 2:20½, by Harold; Molly Walker, hy Captain Walker, dam of General Garfield, 2:21, hy Kentucky Black Hawk, and Harry Wilkes, 2:23¼, by George Wilkes; Peralto's dam (pedigree uuknown), dam of Peralto, 2:26½, and Billy Buttou, 2:29, by Hambletonian Prince; Nelly Moore, by Westchester, dam of Lady Moore, 2:25, by Peacemaker, and Tom Moore, 2:28, by Jupiter Abdallab.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Death of Director's Dam.

Col. West's hay mare Dolly, the dam of Mr. Salisbury's hlack stallion Director, died at Westland Farm, Lexington, Kentucky, March 18, from general debility and loss of vital power. Dolly was one of the remarkable hroodmares of the country. She was hred by J. R. Adams, Georgetown, Ky., foaled 1861, by Mamhrino Chief. First dam by a son of Potomac, second dam hy Saxe Weimar. Her record on the farm is as follows:

1865—B c Thorndale, record 2:22¼, by Alexander's Abdallah.
1866—B c (gelded) by Young Melbourne.
1866—Chc John F. Payne, record 2:45¾ at three years old, by Adams' Bald Chief.
1870—Bl f Winona by Almont.
1871—Ch f by Almont.
1874—Ch c (gelded) by West Wind.
1875—B c Onward, six-year-old record 2:25¼, by George Wilkes,
1876—B c Roulette (gelded) by Harold.
1877—Bl c Director, five-year-old record 2:23¾, by Dictator.
1879—B f Defiance, by Dictator.
1882—B f by Egmont.
Barren 1867, 69, 72, 73 and 80.

Thorndale is the sire of Daisydale, 2:19¾, Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and May Thorne, 2:24¾. Johu F. Payue is the sire of Bay Chieftain, 2:28¼. There are less thau a dozen mares with three foale in the 2:30 list but Dolly stands alone with the credit of three sous with records better than 2:26.

BASE BALL.

Haverlys vs. Niantics.

The base ball aeason was auspicionsly opeued on Sunday last at the Recreation Gronnds by a game between the Haverly and Niantic Clnhs. The attendance was remarkahly good consideriug the uumeroua counter attractions and the game was well worth the visit. As was naturally to be expected the fielding was at times erratic though as a general rule both the fielding and hatting were such as to warrant the belief that the season would early develop much latent talent among the players. It invariahly happens at the commencement of a season that errore are in undesirable prominence. Iu this respect, however, the game wae a noticeahle exception to the rule as the annexed score will show. The fielding of Sweeney, who officiated hefore the bat, waa hrilliant, and the eame may be said of Meegan. The ont field of the Haverlys was hardly np to the standard, that of the Niantics acceptiug all of the chancee offered and especially doing good work at the bat.

Another commendable feature is the promptnesa with which the game commenced, precisely on schedule time. In fact throughout the whole gamo both teams evidenced a disposition to aid the management in carrying out a successful season, even with regard to details.

The Haverlys opened tho game, Barnea leading off with a clever hit to left, going to secoud on Levy's stroke aud coming home with the assistance of Sohr aud Morris. The Niantics were successivcly cartwheeled for five inniugs, their best work both at the bat and in the fiold having been done iu the aixth, seventh and eigthth inninga. Following is the score:

HAVERLYS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
L. Barnes, 1b	4	3	1	7	e	2
R. Levy, c f	4	1	1	0	2	1
A. Sohr, l f	4	0	e	1	1	0
E. Morris, 3b	3	0	e	3	2	0
F. Carroll, c	3	1	0	13	2	0
P. Meegan, p	4	1	0	1	13	e
C. Gagus, 2b	4	2	1	e	e	0
J. Sheridan, s s	4	0	e	1	1	0
Johnson, r f	4	0	0	1	e	1
Totals	34	8	3	27	21	4

NIANTICS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Carroll, 2b	4	0	e	0	2	2
J. Donohue, s s	3	e	1	0	3	e
C. Sweeney, p	4	0	2	e	12	1
M. Finn, 3b	4	0	e	3	4	0
H. Lawton, c	3	e	0	9	3	1
G. Wright, c f	4	0	0	e	0	e
C. Sullivan, r f	3	0	e	1	0	0
W. Egan, 1b	3	0	e	14	1	3
Fogarty, c f	3	2	2	e	0	0
Totals	27	2	5	27	25	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Haverlys	1	e	1	e	1	3	1	1	0	—e
Niantics	0	e	0	0	e	1	e	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Sweeney and Gagus. Wild pitches—Sweeney, 5; Meegan, e. Passed balls—Lawton, 6; Finn, 1; Carroll, 1. Double plays—Sohr and Barnes. Out on strikes—Haverlys, 8; Niantics, 8. Bases on balls—Haverlys, 3; Niantics, 4. Left on bases—Haverlys 2; Niantics, 3. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

The California aud Redingtou Clubs play the eecond game of the seasou to-morrow.

THE STABLE.

Racing Tips vs. Racing Plates.

One of the points given prominence by the *Turf, Field and Farm* to show that the tips "would not do" was the mandate of a racehorse owner to "take the d——d thinge off." The claim was tbat they induced the gait of a rocking-horse, and if this qneer result were to follow, it is not snrprising that between the two d's there were letters which it is thought a breach of decorum to put in type. It will not require much space to prove conclnsively that a more feeble and foolish claim caunot he made, aud thongh there are other "poiuts," in relation to the use of tips, where tbere is likely to be a divergence of opinion, in this the fallacy can be eo clearly shown as not to leave a donbt.

Racing plates range from one and a half to four onncee each and are from three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch wide. They are easily beut by the hands, and in order to keep them in place on the foot, nails are required to be driven close the end.

The usual thickness is from one-eighth to three-eixteenths of an inch, so that more minute "protection" can scarcely be imagined. A majority of plating-smithe pare the foot down, after removing the ehoe, to adjust the plate, and all of them drive the nail as close to the heel eud as the hole can he punched. In paring the foot the sole ie scooped out, there being a two-fold object iu view, viz., to lighten the foot as mnch as poesible and leave a smooth eurface which will not hold the dirt. A racing-tip of the same width and thickness of a full plate will weigh a little more than half ae mnch, and if a working tip has heen worn it is formed of the same length in order to fill the space occnpied. Now the entire purpose of plating is to give a better foothold than the bare foot—a better hold of the gronud like the spiked shoes of the pedestrian, and thus giving a better fulcrum for the propelling levers to work upon. The posterior part of the foot has nothing to do towards giving the impetns. It receivee the shock attending the first contract, and snpports the hody, in which it is aided by the anterior part, as tbat is carried over it. But wheu the vigorous last effort is made to throw the weight np and forward, the heel doee not touch. The stride of the racehorse is treated upon in another colnmn though so hriefly that this part is not explained.

To commence the stride when the forefoot givee the final impetus to hurl the body through the air we find that it atill rests on the ground when it is quite a diatance posterior to the center of gravity. A perpendicnlar from the toe will hisect the body in the rear of the cantel of the saddle, and this will place at least three-qnarters of the weight—including the rider—in front of it. It may he wrong to state that the heel has nothing to do with propulaion, and the meaning in making that statement is that it does not aid in the push.

When the foot first strikes the ground far in advance of the point of the shoulder and the stifle, the impetus of the hody is aided hy the grasp the foot takee of the earth. There is a *pull* nntil the leg is straight, and as soon as the foot is level, toe and heel tonchiug, then the whole surface ia called into service.

There cannot be a better contrivance to give the full effect than the frog, bars and wall afford. It is easy to nnderstand that thin plates of metal covering quarters and heel cannot he of any service to perform this dnty, thongh it is palpahly evident that on some kinds of eoil, a sharper toe than can be formed of the horn is advantageous.

If that catch reaches from the toe the center of the foot, or even as far hack as the point of the frog, it is all-sufficient to accomplish the pnrpose. In former days when the regulation weight for training shoes was three pounds to the aet—some trainers used those which weighed four ponnds—the difference between shoes and plates was rated at from two to four seconds in a mile. Mr. Winters relates a circnmstance which exemplifies what a firm hold old practices have on some men. An old-time traiuer was engaged by him when Neopolitan was running.

The stable of Mr. Winters was training in Sacramento, and the owner insisted that the work should he given with the animals barefooted. Before shippiug the horses to Oakland, where the meeting was to be held, Neapolitan ran a capital trial. The trainer claimed that he could not form auy idea of how good it was unless she wore shoes, hut the orders were peremptory that they shonld not he put on. "Rate it the aame as though she was plated," he told the trainer, and started him on the jouruey. When he reached Oakland he was not satiefied, and sending the mare to the blacksmith ehop had a set put on of the old standard weight. When the run waa made the ahoea were pulled off, as his intention waa not to let Mr. Winters know what had heen done, paying the hlacksmith himself. The nailholes convicted him, however, and the hoya confirmed the evideuce.

In this connection it ia appropos to atate that Mr. Wintere has fouud that platee make a differeuce of one second to the mile in favor of them over the hare feet. The cause of this may be that in a trial it is rare that the animala are strained to the utmost, and uot so much care taken to "poiut" them aa in actual races. Still the more perfect "hold ou the ground" may make that difference, and should it prevent alipping hack, if even the retrogression were trivial iu each stride, it would certainly do so.

Great strees wae laid hy the old-time traiuers on the catch at the toe, and when giving an account of a trial of old ehoes were worn, that had become rounded at the toe, it was thought to add greatly to the merit of the performauce.

It is manifeet that a shoe which had beeu worn loug enough to have much of a bevel wonld not hold nearly as well as a hare foot, thongh iu making the calcnlation between shoes and platee it was on the data that the shoee were in proper order.

Admitting this assnmption to be correct, and in practice this wae fouud to he almost invariably the case, it ehowe that the greater "protection" of heavier metal is inimical to racing speed. At one time we ascribed the cause to the effect of weight on the action, and while an increase of onnces was inimical to the racehorse it might be beneficial to the trotter. Ae has been stated heretofore we have changed from former belief, being at present in something of a quandary in regard to this part of the snbject. Inasmnch as it is the intention to write an article on the text of "tips and trotting action" the questions arising will be deferred until then.

But the position is certainly tenable that if there is a necessity for protection at the heel the thicker and wider shoes shonld he preferahle to a racing plate, and the old-time trainers recoguized this principle by wearing heavier plates on a hard track than when it was soft. They were right in this respect, as the blow was distributed over a wide surface.

But it ie singular tbat while recognizing the propriety of guarding against concussion by interposing a broader tread, it ehould be denied that the broadest of all was advantageous. [A glance at the cut which was published] last week will ehow what a grand cushion nature interposee, and how the elasticity of the pad is made more effective by the spring of the quarters when in a natural state. It is true that the thinness of the plate gives a better chance for the frog to perform its duties than the thicker-beeled shoe, especially when the track is soft enough to bury the foot to a depth insnring the weight being borne by the frog and sole. On the hard track, however, even the narrow steel rim will not sink, and then the plate "bnrns" the foot as tbe traiuers call it. The thin plate which is so easily twisted before it is nailed to the foot acquires rigidity when it is riveted to the wall. Take a strip of pliant wood which can be bent into circle a without a great outlay of force, and fasten a thin strip of metal upon it at right angles to the strain, when it will be found as stiff as steel yards.

From even this short statement it is apparent that a racing tip has the same catch as a fnll plate; that it is free from the defect of interposing a hard subetance hetweeu one of the guarda against concussion and the ground, and it leaves the heels free and unhampered. That being the case, it ia beyond ordinary comprehenaion why the gait should be changed to that of a rocking-horse.

As the *Turf, Field and Farm* has quoted from English veterenarians to snstain their side of the argument, the following from "The Illustrated Horse Management," hy Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S., will show that there is a diversity of opinion there ae well as here:

This reference to one kind of sport, natnrally calls to miud another form of amnsement in which the horse is a principal performer. Thoroughbreds, before they start for the race, are shod in very light, hut in equally thin shoes, of which the appended example may couvey some idea. Now, thinness and lightness, where metal is concerned, are attaiuahle only hy the sacrifice of strength. The sad accidenta which have occnrred throngh using the present racing plates, and hy these being broken, bent, or twiated, during the violence of contention, onght to provoke their abolitiou.

Such accidents are, however, fortnnately more rare than the auhstance of the shoe might lead most readers to suppose. Nevertheless, a greater injury is consummated hy affixing a fetter, which prevents the elasticity of the quarters aiding the exertions of the animal, while, from its dimension, it can afford bnt little protection to the foot. How much the speed of the racer mnst he dependent upon that elasticity with which the quarters are endowed, may he judged hy any person who has ever viaited a race course and heheld the horses trot previous to the start. Who can have failed to uotice the play of fetlock hy which "the blood action" is characterized. Now, nature never forms one part an exception to the whole. She delights in harmony; conseqnently the apring which resides in the fetlock is positive evidence of the elasticity which belongs to the nnfettered foot. But the bounding property, which the frog, sole and quarters would naturally provide, the trainer cónnteracts in order to impose a dangerous article, which is not a horse shoe, nor even a respectahle substitute for one.

It is ao formed, however, as to exercise the worst fnnctions of the regular ehoe. It is a fetter upon the foot, and firmly impales the quarters, therehy seriously crippling the animal and impeding the natural power. If any part of a thoroughhred's foot reqnired metallic protection, it conld only be the toe; for this part alone is employed during the horse's qnickest pace. The other poitions of the hoof tonch the ground when aiding the spring; hut these are never used with that amount of energy which necessitates anything approaching artificial defeuse. Now, the plate and its nails check expansion; these also oppose that force of rebonnd residing in the hoof and in its various strnctures. The hest horse must feel the bondage most. The spriug or rebound is to it of most value. But that function is destroyed. Many a fine animal has, douhtless, been condemned for having "uo go in him," which, could it have exerted all its natural power, would have heen declared winner of every race for which it wae ever entered.

The late William Percivall, the respected author of "Hippopathology," many years ago informed the author that he had long ridden a youug horse ahout town with no greater protection to its forefeet than tips could afford. He showed the hoofs of the animal to the writer, and more open or hetter examples of the healthy horse's feet ueed not be desired. Why could not tips be employed hy racers iustead of the present ridiculous pretense at a shoe? If any greater protection is imperative, or is thought to be needed, the shoe proposed hy the author would give all security, while it left the pedal structures free to exercise their important uses. There can be uo douht as to the safety of tips; in which, if Mr. Percivall could for years take his quadruped through the streets of London, another animal might, surely, scamper over the well-kept turf of a racecourse, where the heels merely touch the earth during the intervals of leaps, aud then only for an instant.

Were tips more generally employed, this form of shoe would be more highly valued. They are, however, now thought only to be of service when the animal is, "for a season," thrown up; hut there can be no reason why the racer—trained, exercised and worked alwaya on choice tnrf—shonld ever be crippled by any more regnlar form of shoe.

LETTER FROM SACRAMENTO.

Gossip About the Jockeys and the Horses in Training There.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I was more than compensated for my stroll tbrough tbe park this morning, by the interesting scenes tbere. Tbe recent rain has washed tbe atmosphere; the exhilarating south wind whistles through the newly-leaved locusts; the streaks of blue sky between the banks of tbe white clouds, and the waving grain in the paddock below, with the snow-capped Sierras in the perspective, blend a pretty picture. Around tbe inner circle daintily steps a cavalcade of blanketed beauties, in their single file walk.

Perched npon the fence at divers places sit the traiuers aud "jocks," the former relating their numerous exploits, in racing of days gone by, while the embryo trainer is listening with all the interest and admiration he would have in reading one of Beadle's dime uovels or Dick Turpin's escapades. Of all, at present, Jim Brown is the center of attraction, relating what narrow escapes and daring tricks he did while wearing the colors of Sanford, Belmont and others that were so often borne to victory by the fleety steeds of that day; how when he was told to go to the post and get away, no matter what the consequences were; how when the prince of starters, John Hunter, had Secretary Wheatley at his right with book and pencil in hand, and his nod to Wheatley meant a $10 fine against and nnbeknown to the mount who was following instructions, when all at once the flag wonld fall amid the chorus of trainers to "Go on! Go on!" the clash of hoofs and the never failing command of jockeys to "Pnll ont! Pull ont" when at the finish and dismonnt they found standing against them an account ranging from five to fifty dollars for fines imposed at the start. In the language of Jim, "That's the only way to start these fellers; fine 'em, don't talk to 'em; dey'll come up I tell you; wheu I rode for Belmont, dey tole me to get away, dey'd pay de fines—well I got away and wheu settiug time came dey had $95 against me—de next time I kept my eye on old Hunter and got off de second break away." I agree with Jim on this proposition; the boys in delay as a rule are following instructions but if made to understand there will he no temporizing or dilly-dallying they will get away abont even. You have no donbt often observed two or three who are to work together; they get off the first time with toes abreast.

During the recital of these tales by the trainers a chain of thought passes through the minds of some of those who wield the catgut and steel, which is plainly visible on their conntenances. The wide smile and knowing wink of Patsey Dnffy satisfies the outsiders that considerable discount can be given to statements made by those who are now out of the business, as it were, but who invariably give advice free and nnsolicited. Patsey, you know, is getting to be an old hand himself, aud can relate nnmerous incidents that have occurred during his sojourn on tbe turf. He is pleased to know that yon have explained the incorrectnese of Hidalgo's letter to the *Spirit* respecting the handicap at San Francisco, as many knew this was the only race where he and Rhoads came togetber, and as Patsey was the mount he thinks the contradiction very proper, as we all know Patsey rides to win every time.

Well, the preliminary work is ended. The horses are here; if "broken out," the blankets are removed, a hole or two taken up in the girth, and the horse, rider and trainer move off from the crowd for instruction. The animal seems to understand as the order is given to move one-half or three-quarters from the "big tree" or the one-eighth post. He pricke np his eare and starts off at a nimble pace. The click of watches indicates that a run is to be made. No talk is now indnlged in. "There he goes!" sets the several watches in motion; the first quarter in twenty-five seconds causes the knowing ones to look at each other. The run is made, watches closed, not a word uttered, as it is considered "unparliamentary" to question each other until the work ie done, and all are on their way to the stable. Then, to any but a keen observer who listens to the talk between trainers, it wonld seem to have been a perplexed qnestion as to the time the run was made in, ae it is part of the business to keep such matters inviolable. A glance to the other side of the circle shows Stemler feeling old Joe Howell, who looks like a three-year-old. Old Joe deprecates the custom of lunging and tearing aronnd; his looks give all to nnderstand that he means business. Moving off at a gentle canter, he appears to be getting those eiuews off that geuerally draw up in one of his age, dnring the night, into motion. The watches once more click and old Joe is off, running as easy as a two-year-old; when the finish ie made, one can tell by the way "Ab" puts hie watch in his pocket whether or not he is satisfied, and the friendly pat on old Joe'e neck when he comes back verifies your conclnsion. Before yon have time to consider what weight he conld carry and "down" the balance in the Cup race yon observe two bright chestnuts about tbe same eize and exactly the eame color moving down the backstretch at a rate that causes yon to be with them the next quarter which ie run in—well, I don't know but I'll let yon guess; at any rate when the Prince of Norfolk and Callie Smart are pulled up you would wonder how Winters gete so many good ones; and if yon were a lover of form, grace and elegance of motion, yon would follow him aronnd juet to look at him. He ie a beantifnl colt, and Callie isn't more than a throatlatch behind him either in epeed nor looks. The others in Mr. Winters' etable are well known, being Lou Spencer, Atalanta, and Hattie B. A. Miller and Joe Courtney have them in hand.

Pritchard is working np Rhoads, Billy the Kid, The Bazaar-Minerva colt, and Ed. Smith, all of which are doing well. They are being handled by colored John Fortban. Up the grounds is located Frank De Peyster, who is getting May B and the Todhnnter colt in order. Sauntering aronnd the corner to Stemler & Ayers' etable, here is located in comfortable quarters old Joe Howell, wbo ie looking well and eeeme as if he ie really ready now to go out and do fast work. Ab's actione indicate that he has found eome new epeed in the old horee, as he does not care to show him up to any extent lately; Collier, his etable companion, is commencing to look up; he has not wintered to euit Stemler, who hopes to get him around in time for the meeting. He is a very difficult horse to order, as at timee he persistently refuece to eat, and is as dainty about his diet as a dyepeptic. Moving along the line of etables a little farther, a sight greets the eye that causes one to wonder why it has never been transferred to canvas. The time of day is abont 11:45, near to feeding time, the upper door of each stall is swung open, and nine beautiful heade and necke ranging in color from the light chestnut to black are extended through the aperturea. The first one that greets yon in the fleet little mare Maria F, who when approached drops her ears and nibbles away at your aleeve in a playful manner. She is a perfect pet and is thought much of by Jim Brown, her trainer. Next to her comee young Fluah, her fnll sister; she is a handsome filly with good action. After ber come the Kentucky imports, headed by the two Glenelgs, the chestnut Hirondella out of Susie Linwood, and the bay Faustina out of Marmot. They worked together this morning a half-mile about as fast as any two-year-olds we have. Then Malita by Lever, out of Malta, by Lexingtou; sbe is a bright bay and the favorite. Theu Mariposa by Monarchist out of Heliotrope; she is a dark bay with white strip, has fine form and motion, and is in every way a handsome filly. Next to these come the black filly, My Love, by Virgil out of Lady Lightfoot, and bay colt Winnemucca, by imported Billet, out of Lotta by King Tom. These are a portion of the lot purcbased by Mr. J. B. Haggin at the Eastern sales last year, and it seems but a month or so since tbey were pitching tbe boys off ou tbe plowed ground; they now have the air of old race horses and take to their work with zeal, are all doing well and when they strike the track next month the green and orange will be "fust or tharabouts." Old Premium is working along with them and if I should tell you that one of the two-year-olds lapped her out a quarter yon would not believe it, but such was the csse, and the boys all say, "Preminm was Premium too." So look ont when the flag falls on the Gano Stake that you are covered with this stable.

The Duke of Monday is commenciug to look better than he has for some time. Jim says he bas not been the same horse in disposition since altered. His irritability and sulkiness have beeu increased instead of diminished by the operation; one would suppose the contrary wonld have been the effect. Patsey Duffy and little Mike Kelly are the mounts. Little Mike is the cyclopedia for pedigrees and names. He can give you the history of each colt as accurately as the stud hook, and is called upon often by Brown, who says the names are too modern for him. Geo. Howson is getting Jim Donglas and Augusta E in condition, and he is partly getting himself in condition at the same time, as he has been laid up with the rheumatism for the past mouth and can only get around with a crutch at present. But nevertheless he is overseeing the boys and will be on hand by the 21st, with his nsual answer to queries, "Well, I dunno', I guess so, what do you think?"

To sit around and talk with the boys you would imagine yourself back in the short-horse era, as a good deal of short-horse talk is now being indulged iu since Howson bas matched Douglas a 600-yard race against John Adams' ch m ——, by Oregon Charlie, for $1,000 a side, to be run over this track May 21; $500 forfeit was pnt up this day, and Dan Kirkpatrick says he will match his horse, Berryessa, against the winner or any other horse in the State, to run tbe same distance for another $1,000. There is no qnestion about the Howson and Adams race and nnless it takes them as long to turn as it did the race our old friend, Col. Gift, jonrneyed to see in Kentucky, it will be worth witnessing.

Mr. W. M. Murry is getting Col. Dorsey's Partizan and Birdcatcher colts in order. They are doing fine—in fact all the horses here are taking to their work and feed well—no ailment of any kind prevails and we hope to send down all that are in training for the Blood-Horse meet the 21st.

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Sacramento, April 1, 1883.

When To Cut Alfalfa.

Alfalfa hay does not have as good a reputation in the markets to which large quantities were sent from this place the past year as it ought to have. The reason of this is that it is cut too often, that it is not allowed to mature sufficiently before being mown. It is usual to cut it when in blossom, and it reaches that state about four times in tbe course of a season. Its nature as to nutritive propeusities is just the same any other grass which no one would think of cutting before the seed is either wholly, or at least partially formed. Any grass cnt before that time wonld be almost worthless, and that alfalfa is as good as it is, cut when it is, well illustrates its valuable and nutritive properties. But when cut at the right stage of growth, as other grasses are, or the cereals, when cut for hay, it makes the best hay in tbe world, its strengthening and fattening propensities being remarkable. It arrives at this stage twice, or at most, three times in the course of the season. Cut twice in the season, it yields just as many tons to the acre as if cut four times, and the quality of the hay is beyond criticism. In favorable situations, however, the crop will be so rank and heavy that it would be almost impossible to get throngh it with the mowing machine and of necessity it mnst be cnt three times. Cut four times, the hay disappoints expectatione, and is not altogether free from cause of complaint, while in no way are so many cuttings of any possible advantage to the producer. From this time onward, particularly in seasons such as this, there will be a large export demand for alfalfa hay, and producers ehonld uow carefully study the proprieties of the plant so as not to cut it in an immature state, and thne avoid giving it a bad reputation abroad. By heeding the foregoing suggestions the minds of bnyere will be disabused of the impreseion that when they are buying alfalfa hay they are bnying an inferior article, and it will soon attain the reputation of being the most valuable prodnced and be considered as mnch superior to barley hay as that variety now is to it, and be sought after and sell accordingly. Tbe nutritive, sustaining qualitiee of all kinds of hay depend on a certain development of the grain or seed, and alfalfa is no exception to the rule. Ae this promises to be a considerable article of export in future, every farmer should study to give it the reputation to which it is really entitled, thue strengthening and increaeing the demand and enhancing its price in the market.—*Kern County Californian.*

August Harmon is a little man, scarcely five feet high, but he accomplished a feat this forenoon that uone but a Samson in strength wonld care to tackle. He picked up a large eack of salt that was lying in front of Goodday & Co.'s store and carried it around a block without resting. A large crowd of persone had gathered to witness the act, and when tbe man came up and deposited his load be wae loudly applanded. The ealt weighed 235 pounds. Geo. Trank gave Harmon five dollars, having promised to do eo if he got safely around tbe block with the ealt.—*Chico Record.*

Jerome Eddy has arrived eafely at Jewitt's Stock Farm, and he is in eplendid health. He strongly reeembles Alexander'e Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith Maid and the prepotent Almont and also of Fanny Mapee, his dam.

G. B. Crowley and Captain Whitesido have disposed of their cattle ranges at Stein Mountain Nev., to W. B. Todhnnter. The consideration is said to be $75,000.

On Thursday, at Winnemucca, Nev., William Duupby sold 1,000 head of beef cattle to E. & H. Moffitt and Horn & Chapman of San Franciaco, for 8½ cents per pound.

Old mining pits around Oroville are said to be full of fish. Left there probably by the flood of 1880-81.

The Chico Driving Park is in capital order and trainers are busy.

THE KENNEL.

The Kennel Club.

Last Tuesday night a number of members of the Kennel Club, the Advisory Committee and tbe managers of the coming dog show held a meeting at tbe Occidental Hotel. The object of the meeting was of course business in connection with the dog show, but the proceedings were of a delightfully social and informal character, and it was only once tbat Clem Dixon, who presided, was called upon to check the enthusiasm of the sportsmen, who seemed to have an idea that a contemporaneous discussion of two distinct subjects was calculated to elucidate valuable information. However, Fritch of Oakland moved that an irregular order of business be taken up, discussion for the good of the club being placed at the head of the list. T. T. Williams seeing Judge Leavesley of Gilroy in the room suggested that he be called npon for a few remarks about dogs, dog shows and judging, and Jndge Leavesley, who was well prepared, good-naturedly took the floor. He said that he first wanted to suggest a few additions to the classification. Iu reading tbe BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN he had noticed that one or two gentlemen had suggested that the class for Laveracke be done away with, as there were only two Laveracke on the coast. Now he begged to differ with these gentlemen. If there was only one Laverack available it could be judged on its merits. He wauted to see all kinds of dogs represented at the show, and especially Laveracks. He had never seen a pure Laverack in his life and would give $5 to see one any day. He wanted to see the Laveracks kept in a class by themselves, so that intelligent sportsmen conld institute a fair comparison between them and the other breeds of English setters. In addition, he wanted a class for Llewellins and Field Trial dogs and the class for English setters to include all English setters except Llewellins, Laveracks and Field Trials. The extra technical dog fanciers claimed a difference between the Llewellins and Field Trials. A difference did exist, in fact, but botb names were a mere arbitrary designation for the special outcrosses of Laverack dogs. Then Judge Leavesley had a few words to say about judging the sporting classes. He said tbe work and responsibility were too much for one man, and suggested that the public wonld feel more generally satisfied if three judges had to pass on the merits of the dogs. He did not believe that the opinions or dicta of three gentlemen were more valuable than those of one, but the bnrden of responsibility was so great that it was better to divide it.

President Dixon said he agreed with Judge Leavesley on the judging by three. It made people less likely to feel dissatisfied. An exhibitor who thonght his dog had been slighted might say that his jndgment was as good as that of any other man bnt he wonld hesitate a long time before setting his own opinion against that of three men of acknowledged skill and probity.

A gentleman from Sonoma whose name we could not get called attention to the fact that there was only one class for sheep dogs. He thonght that the English and Scotch dogs being of different types ought to be judged separately.

T. T. Williams held the same opinion aud by giving a description of the two breeds showed how impossible it was to make a common standard for both.

D. L. Levy said that he had been asked to make a class for deer honnds hunting by scent. Mr. S. Bauer had several to enter and Mr. Hutchinson of Los Angeles also had some he wanted to exhibit.

Clem Dixon asked for a prize for trick dogs.

T. T. Williams on the suggestiou of Mr. Briggs asked for a special prize for the best bitch and litter of not less than three puppies exhibited in any sportiug class. After some discussion the following additional classes were made.

Llewellen and Field Trial dog.
Llewellin and Field Trial bitch.
Lewellin and Field Trial pups.
English Shepherd dogs.
English Shepherd bitch.
Trick dogs.
Best sporting bitch and litter of not less than three pups.

It was also decided that in case the judges thought fit and with consent of the executive committee they could make extra classes. As for instance if any nnmber of the same breed were entered in the miscellaneone class the judges conld take them out and form a separate class. If two or more persons exhibit deer hounds hnuting by scent, a class will be made and prizes awarded for them.

It was decided that the prizes consist of handsome gold medals for first, silver medals for secoud, both accompanied by certificates and also certificates of "very highly commended" and "highly commended."

President Dixon then brought np the question of judging and a long discussion ensued. In response to letters sent ont by the secretary a number of provisioual acceptances and declinations were read. As several gentlemen had not been heard from it was decided to postpone the selection of all judges until Tnesday evening next at the Occidental Hotel, when it is hoped that a large gathering of the club and sportsmen generally will be held. The judges will positively be chosen then and their names made public. Three judges will be selected for the sporting classes. Any gentlemeu who bave the names of judges to suggest will confer a favor by sending them to the Secretary of the Kennel Club, 317 Montgomery street.

A Canine Hero.

Everyone knows Landseer'e picture, "A Member of the Royal Humane Society," the said member being uo other than a large Newfoundland dog. A Parisian specimen of thie noble breed bas just qualified himself to be regarded as a member of tbe fire brigade, and has earned the medal awarded for having saved life from fire. A Mme. Relet, liviug ou the Rue de Trezel, having had occasiou to absent herself from home for a short time, imprudently left her child alone in a room wbere there was a fire. Tbe baby having got near the fireplace, slipped on the hearthstoue and fell under the bars, where he lay, unable to extract himself. The family, fortunately, possess a magnificent Newfoundland dog, which is exceedingly attached to the child. Ou hearing the infant's screams, the noble brute, who was lying down in the kitchen, bounded into tbe room, ecized the child in its mouth, and bore him into the center of the room. The neighbors, who had also heard the cries, forced their way in, and found the dog engaged in licking the face and hands of the infant, which had escaped with one or two trifling burne.—*St. James Gazette.*

We beg to inform the editor of the St. James *Gazette* that tbe picture he speaks of is not of a Newfoundland but a half-breed dog, probably a St. Bernard and Newfoundland cross.

Laverack Setters.

There hes been a good deal of talk ahont the number of Laverack setters in this State. It has been stated that Mr. Gale, of Oroville, owns the only pair that ever came to this Coast. We are inclined to believe that is an error. If our recollection serves us aright, Mr. Sothern the great impersonator of Lord Dundreary, who had received most friendly hospitality at the hands of W. C. Ralston, showed his appreciation by sending from Eugland a pure bred Laverack setter slut stinted to an eqnally pure dog. The slut arrived here all right and shortly afterwards gave birth to a fine litter which were safely reared. These pups were given by Mr. Ralston to various geutlemen, one of wbom we helieve was Mr. Whalen and another J. C. Maynard, of Menlo Park. Since the death of Ralston we have lost all trace of these dogs aud have never seen any mention of them in the public prints. Laverack stock is now plentiful and is generally recorded with the greatest care. If, as we believe, Mr. Ralston did possess a pure Laverack and any of her descendants are still alive it would be a good thing to trace them out. We respectfully ask that any gentlemen who have auy of the stock or know of its existeuce will favor us with their names or the particulars that we may be able to compile a correct record for local nse and also for transmission to the compilers of the Kennel Club stud book. Proof of pedigree is easily lost, and the valne of a fine animal is so greatly enhauced by a showing that it comes from standard hreed that it is really to the interest of the owners of these Laveracks, if such they are, to establish their authenticity as early as possible.

In reply to a query the *American Field* puhlisbes the fou lowing: "Mr. Laverack never wrote such a letter; but ol- the contrary in writing to us aud to the importer of Pride of the Border, he always claimed the dog to be what be sold him as—a pure-bred Laverack. The gentlemau who imported and owned Pride of the Border to the day of his death is ona of our most intimate and valued friends—a gentleman the peer of any, and a man who is the very sonl of honor, who would under no circumstauces have allowed Pride of the Border to be considered a pure-bred dog when he knew the contrary."

Last Wednesday afternoon the members of the California Coursing Club started for Merced to rnn their spring coursing match. The crowd that went np was unusually large, and a jollier set of sportsmeu never left San Francisco for the plains. The weather was delightful and the promise of sport excellent. Owing to the match being held one day later than nsnal we were uuable to get our regular report in time for this issue, and must ask the indnlgence of our many readers who are interested in coursing until next week.

YACHTING.

A meeting of the San Francisco Yacht Club was held on Tuesday evening last at which time the annual election of officers took place with the following resnlt: Commodore, John D. Spreckles (yacht Lurline); Vice-Commodore, W. Letts Oliver, (yacht Emerald; Secretary, Charles G. Yale; Treasurer, Matthew Turner; Directors, I. Gutte (yacht Chispa); Mervin Donahua (yacht Nellie); S. A. Eldridge, Jno. Rae Hamilton (yacht Clara); Harry L. Tevis (yacht nnnamed). Election committee ie as follows: W. L. Oliver, C. W. Kellogg, J. W. Pen, S. A. Eldridge, Herry Tevis, G. A. Story, N. C. Davis. A resolution was adopted making it optional with the trustees to charge initiation fee to yacht owners joining the club. It is thonght there will be more interest in club matters this year than last seeson.

On "opening day," April 21, the yachts of the S. F. Y. C. will go to Saucelito, where the guests will have a dance, and later on the yachts will start for a moonlight sail to Mare Island and return next day.

The men are all working hard on Mr. Tevis' new yacht, doing the joiner work in the cabin. The hull is practically done.

The Chispa is to have a large mainsail aud have more ballast taken out. Her boom will be lengthened four feet.

Nothing has been done with the Violet, Chiquita, Lively or Virgin so far, as to fitting out for the season.

The Whitewing is being painted and refitted at Oakland creek and will look nice when she comes out.

The Lurline is very foul and has sailed poorly of lata in consequence.

Tha Thetie hae been put in good order for the coming season.

Tha yachtsmen all hope for a better eeason this year than last.

The new plunger, Fanny, is said to be a very smart sailer.

The Frolic will probably not be here much this summer.

Stone'e 40-foot schooner will hardly be out this season.

Tbe Annie will do a good deal of conrsing this year.

The scbooner Ariel will be put in commission soon:

The Clara will be kept in commisaion this summer.

The Lolita has been doing outside coureing lately.

Work is progressing on the Emerald and Fawn.

The Fleur de Lis ia out on the bay a good deal.

Inspectors of Rifle Practice.

The inepectors of rifle practice of the National Guard will hold a meeting at the Palace Hotel ou next Monday evoning. The meeting has been called by Inspector of Rifle Practice Colonel Charlce Sonntag, N. G. C., and all tbo inspectors, of whom one is attacbed to each regiment of the National Guard, have been notified, and many of them will attend tho meeting. The design is principally the diecussion of mattere pertaining to this branch of the militia, and suggestions may be mado which will probably arouse renowed interest in marksmanship, as for the past few yoars riflo practico bas beeu somewhat neglected in the militia. The establishment of a State rifle range, and the forming of arrangements to eend a rifle team to Carson City to compete for the Pacific Slope tropby, will bo among the subjects discnssed. Tho match this summer will decide tho ownership of tbe trophy, as it ie to helong to the team winning it twice, and hoth a California and a Nevada team have won it once. It was originally offered hy the California Rifle Association for the best team from any of tho Pacific Coast Statee, including British Col-

ATHLETICS.

Gossip in Connection with Myers' Visit West.

Considerable doubt exists in athletic circles as to tbe correctness of au announcement that L. E. Myers, the Manhattan Club flyer, contemplates a trip to this State during the montb of September, the reason assigned for these doubts being that no informatiou to that effect bad heen received by any of the local clubs. Another reason given for discrediting the statement is that Myers previously signified his intention of crossing the Atlantic for the avowed purpose of trying conclusions with the English champion, W. G. George, in a series of international races similar to those held in New York in November last. It appears, however, that Myers has reconsidered his proposed trip to England so that it will not be made until after his return East from California. From statements which he has made since the chauge in his programme, it appears that he is anxious to meet Haley and Mastersou, and that the trip westward will be uudertakan purely with thet object in view. It is understood that some dissatisfaction exists among local amateur athletes as to the course pursued by Myers in connection with his proposed trip bere, so that there is no ahsolute certainty that he would he accommodated even should the trip be made. We are credibly informed that Masterson will positively refuse to enter into any competition with the champion, unless the events should take place under the auspices of some recognized amateur club of this city, and not nnder tha management of an agent as has been represented. In event of the former being done, local clubs will arrange a testimonial in the shape of an athletic meeting in honor of the distinguished visitor.

Arrangements are heing made by the Olympic Athletic Club for a meeting at the Oakland grounds on Decoration Day, May 30. The details in connection with the affair have not yet been definitely decided, though it is not improbable that the programme will include the following events: One hnndred yards maiden race, for members of the club ; 100 yards handicap, open; 220 yerds scratch race, open, harring Haley and Masterson; 440 yards handicap, open ; mile handicap, open; running high jump, open; hase running, for memhers of the clnb, exclnding sprinters; half mile bicycle bandicap, open to all amateurs, whether attached members or otherwise; mile bicycle handicap, same conditions, and finally a five mile bicycle handicap. A special 100 yards race between Haley and Masterson is also spoken of. Snch as it stands, the programme would be unusually interesting, especially so from the prominence given running and bicycle races, to the exclusion of events in which the spectators seemed to take littla pleasnre, as, for instance, in the numerous jumping and pole-leaping events. The grounde will be in excellent condition, as the new lot of Australian rye seed, which was recently sown, has come np well nnder the influence of the late rains.

At the winter athletic meeting of the Columbia College Boat Club beld in New York on the 17th inst. the event of the evening was the 440-yards race, in which L. E. Myers, the champion, was at scratch. He had seventeen opponents, to whom he was conceding starts varying from fifteen yards to thirty yards. When the meu were started, Myers set at once to cnt down the long starts of tbe men in front of him, and when they had traversed 360 yards had gained third place. He theu made several struggles to gain the front position, but had in A. A. Jordan, A. A. C., who had twenty yarde start, a most determined antagonist, who fought for the honors every stride of the way. It was not until sixty yards from the tape that Myers went to the front, and amid loud cheers he won the race by two feet in fifty-three seconds. Jordan was second.

The final deposit of $200, making the total amount $1,000, in the wrestliug match for the catch-as-catcb-can championship of the world, was made in New York last Saturday. The principals are Joe Acton of Philadelphia, the English champion, and Thomas Connors of England, who recently defeated Ike Smith. The conditions of the match, which is to be decided at Pastime Park, Philadelphia, April 7, are that the rival champious shall wrestle catch-as-catch-can, best two in three falls, for $1,000 and the championship of the world. Arthur Chambers is backing Acton and Noah Mankinson is putting up the money for Connors.

Attention was recently called to the probahle organization of another athletic club hy a numher of business men. Arrengements have heen recently made by which it is expected that everything will be in readiness in a few days so that the question of constitnting a gymnasinm will be considered and in all probability decided affirmatively hy Tnesday next. The details in connection with the enterprise have not been fiually settled and apart from the papularity which it is meeting in the way of suhscribiug members there is little of interest to note.

Johu G. Chambers, the recently deceased editor of *Land and Water*, is said to have heen the first amatenr who walked sevan miles within the hour. It was at Fennes ground, Cambridge, England, in 1861, that he accomplished the then wonderful performance. He lived to see eight miles crowded within the hour hy several professional walkers in his own country.

W. C. George will visit America again in July for another series of races with Myera.

There died at Taunton, on Tuesday, Major John M. Deane's well-known and much admired war-horse Dixie. Her war experience was most eventful. At the time General Grant was endeavoring to throw his army across the Chickahominy and James rivors and occupy Petershurg, Lee was so troublesome and dangerous that the forage trains were kept well to the rear. The horses had been five days withont food of any kind. They were too weak to be ridden, and had to be led whenever the regiment changed position. From this time until the evacuation of Petersburg, a period of ten months, thore was scarcely a day that sho was not more or less oxposed to tho artillery, mortars and musketry of the enemy, often being in the thickest of the numerous battles precipitated hy General Grant's endeavor to extend his lines to the left and around Petersburg; but she escaped without a scratcb. With her the booming of artillery, the exploding of ebells and hissing of hullets passed unnoticod; but tho sound of mneic, tho clanking of sabers, the sight of hristling bayonets would set every nerve in motion. As a rnnning horse Dixie nover met her equal in the army, and she could trot caeily in three minutes wben alone, but was suro to break into a run wben in compauy with othor horses. She was all norve, but always kind and gentle, yet of such peculiar disposition that not more than half a dozen persons have heen allowed to drive her in harness, and no one hut her owner has evor ridden her under saddle since the war. Her age was twenty-seven years.—*Fall River (Mass.) News.*

Col. S. D. Bruce writes tbat he will be present at the annual sale of Belle Meade yearlings on the 28th inst., and attend to all commissions entrusted to him. He will also be present at the Alexander, Swigert, Bowen and all the other spring sales. He may be addressed at the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, New York.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $5 75@$6 25; medium grades, $4 75@$5 50; Shipping Superfine, $4@$4 50.

WHEAT—The market seems to have a falling tendency. The weak state at Liverpool is, no doubt, in a measure, the cause of the depressed state of our prices in this grain, as there is no encouragement for shippers to buy; $1 80 is claimed to be the full local quotation, but $1 77½ ts about the highest bid.

BARLEY—The market is firm, but there is but little activity among speculators. Brewing ts slow of movement at $1 27½@$1 30. There are only a few small transactions in Chevalier at $1 36½. Recent sales are No. 1 Feed, April, $1 18½; do., July, $1 14¾@$1 15; do., September, $1 12¾@$1 13.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 75@$1 80; Good, $1 85@$1 90; Choice, $1 95@$2 05 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Quotable at $1 90@$2 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $28 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $36 ₱ ton; Shorts, $19@$20 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal the otlworks sell to the trade at $35 ₱ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $23@$24 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $15@$17; Wheat, $17@$20; Wild Oat, $17@$20; Mixed, $17@$18 ₱ ton.

STRAW—$1 per bale.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16@16½c; California Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15½@16c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 14@14¾c for heavy and medium, and 15½@16c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 14½@14¾c; Pork, $18@$18 50 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $23@24 for Mess, $25@$25 50 for clear and $26@25 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13@13½c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 40c@50c for common and 75c@$1 50 ₱ box for good to choice; Lemons, $5@$7 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $1 50@$2 per box; Limes, $9@$11 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ₱ bunch; California Oranges, $1 50@$2 00 for common and $2 25@3 25 for good to choice ₱ box; Pineapples, $5@$8 ₱ doz Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ₱ bbl; Strawberries. 30c@40c ₱ lb.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $20@25 ₱ ton, Carrots, 50c@75c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 25 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 2@2½c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Dried; Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 2@3c; for common and 5@7 for sweet; Rhubarb, 6@8c per lb; Mushrooms, 75c @$1 ₱ box; Green Peppers, 10c@12½c per lb; Tomatoes, 2 25@$2 75 ₱ box, Cucumbers, 50c@$1 75 per doz.; Asparagus, $1 00@$1 60 ₱ lb.; Sprouts; 3c ₱ lb.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ₱ doz.; String Beans, 15@25c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 60@70c; Early Rose, 55@65c; Tomales and Petaluma, $1@1 10 ₱ ctl; New, 3c@3½c per lb.

ONIONS—$3 40@3 80 for good to choice.

BEANS—Bayos $5@$5 25; Butter, $3 25@$3 50 for small and $3 50 @$4 for large; Lima, $3 75@$4; Pea, $3 25@3 50; Pink, $5@$5 10; Red, $5@$5 10; small White, $3 25@3 50; large White, $3 50 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote johbing lots: Fancy, 26c; choice, 24@25c; fair to good, 18@23c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; firktn, old, 19@22c for choice; new, 22@25c; pickled roll, 20@22½; Eastern 17@20c.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14@15c for choice: 11@13c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 24@25c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 25@26c; do, Hens, 25@20c; Roosters, $7@$8 for old and $10@$12 for young; Hens $8@$9; Broilers, $7 50@$8, according to size; Ducks, $10@$12 50 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2 50@$3 ₱ pair; Goslings, $2 25@$2 75 per pair.

GAME—Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 75c@$1 for common; Hare, $1 60@$2; Rahbits, $1 25@$1 75.

WOOL—Quotations nominal.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 18c ₱ lb; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ₱ lb less; Dry Kip, 17c; Dry Calf, 20c@22½; Salted Steer, over 55 lbs, 11c ₱ lb; Steer over 55 lbs, 11c; Steer and Cow, medium, 9½c@ 10c; light do, 8½c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 10c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ₱ lb; Salted Veal, 12½@15c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings, 30@60c for short, 60c@$1 for medium, and $1@$1 40 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skius bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 8@8½c ₱ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, hoth in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8@8½c; medium grade, 7@7½c; inferior, 5½@6c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 8@9c; small ones, 8@10c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5½@6c and Ewes at 5@5½c ₱ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 12½@15c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 7¾@8c for hard and 6¾@6½c for soft; dressed do 10¾@10⅞c ₱ lb for hard grain hogs.

DIETZ' AXLE OIL.

A PATENT COMPOUND OIL.

Dietz' Axle Oil

OUTWEARS ANY KNOWN AXLE OIL OR GREASE.

Dietz' Axle Oil

PREVENTS ALL FRICTION, HEATING OR WEAR-IN OF AXLES.

Dietz' Axle Oil.

INVALUABLE TO THE STABLE OR FARM AS AN OINTMENT.

Dietz' Axle Oil

WILL CURE CRACKED HEELS, GALLS, SORES, CONTRACTED HOOFS OR ANY SKIN DISEASE.

A. C. DIETZ & CO., Proprietors, 9 Front street, S. F.

Auction Sale of Trotting Stock.

The auction sale of trotting stock hred at Sunny Slope and Rancho del Paso did not attract as many purchasers as was expected. There being only small drafts from each of these celebrated stud farms there was an impression that the sale was merely weeding ont the supernumeries.

Nothing could be more erroneous, as many of these were highly hred and highly formed. Mr. Rose's were uot in good condition to show being rather thin in flesh and somewhat scarred np in the journey from Sunny Slope, but those from Rancho Del Paso were in capital condition, and more than ordinarily well grown.

Purchasers were certainly favored by the ruling prices, and it may he a long time before such bargains are obtained.

The "combination" system is the true plan when there are not enough animals in one lot to induce the attendance of buyers, and as it is the intention of Killip & Co. to inaugurate such sales in the fnture the difficulty of insufficient numbers will be overcome.

All the animals went at a low price, and what may appear paradoxical those which hronght the most money were the cheapest. The three-quarter sister to A. Rose, Red Hoody and the Sultan gelding, from the dam of State of Maine, were very cheap.

The Santa Clans colt and filly were decided hargains, and, in fact, not an animal changed hands that was not dirt cheap. The following are the prices and purchasers:

Property of L. J. Rose:

Sorrel filly, foaled 1881, by Del Sur—Cecilia Clark—A. M. Esterle, $235.

Sorrel filly, 1881, by Del Sur, her dam by The Moor—John O'Kane, $200.

Bay gelding, 1881, hy Young Echo—Young Peannts—W. L. Ashe, $130.

Bay gelding, 1881, hy Young Echo—Saucebox, hy Sampson—D. McCarty, $615.

Black gelding, 1871, hy Del Snr—by Ten Broeck—Alexander Waugh, $170.

Sorrel filly, 1881, hy Del Sur—by Stormy John—F. E. Dietz, $137.

Brown gelding, 1881, hy Sultan—by Chieftain—J. C. Wolfekill, $325.

Red Hoody, 1881, hy Del Sur—hy The Moor—F. Hall, $630.

Black gelding, a fine saddle-horse, by Inca—E. Pierce, $155.

Property of J. B. Haggin:

Bay colt, 1881, by Santa Claus—by Edwin Booth—J. V. Coleman $600.

Santa Rosa, a bay filly. 1881, by Santa Olaus, her dam the Fashion Filly, by General Dana—E. M. Fry, $355.

Gray gelding, 1881, by Poscora Hayward—Mahel, sister to Beautiful Bells—D. McCarty, $150.

Brown colt Dakota, 1882, by Alaska (he hy Electioneer)—Maria Roza, by Inca—D. Chatterton, $235.

Bay colt, 1882, by Alaska—Lucy Belmont—J. S. Spanlding, $140.

A driving team, Mollie McGuire, by Inauguration, and Lizzie, by Norwood—Dr. Grattan, $535.

Fashion, 1879, and Texana, both hy Norwood—W. L. Ashe, $280.

Gray colt, 1882, by Poscora Hayward—Mahle, by The Moor—J. Mackay, $202.

May Dale, bay filly, 1882, hy Alaska—Mary, hy Maillard's Eclipse—W. H. Cambell, $117 50.

Blue Peter, gelding, three years, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.—hy Lodi—D. Brown, $210.

Registration of Jersey Cattle.

A movement is on foot among the Jorsey cattle breeders of this coast to organize a Pacific Coast Jersey cattle club and Herd Book. Tbe reasons for this movement are snfficiently aet forth in the following extract from a letter written by one of our leading breeders:

The A. J. C. C. has of late years been eo strict, and it has heen snch a task to have Jersey cattle registered by parties who do not know the positive rules of the club, that, to oblige friends, I have more letters to answer than I can really attend to, and I have come to tbe conclusion that we breeders of Jerseys in California and Oregon wonld find a Jersey cattle clnb of our own a great advantage to onr cnstomers and onrselves. We could make the Pacific Coast Jorcey Cattle Clnb anewer all our purposes by accepting all the cattle which have been imported to California or the coast from the Eastern States; provided they are thoronghhreds and the pedigrees offered in evidence. The A. J. C. C. was invented in 1870 by calling npon ownersand breeders to show the origin of their cattle, and it has proved a cuccess so far. Althongh not by any means a guarantee of goodstock to-day, it is the fashion to buy a poor registered animal in preference to one much snperior unregistered. We mnst yield to public taste, I enppose, and we can do it best by establishing a club and a Herd Book of our own, without going to New York and benefiting the A. J. C. C. Please let me know what you think of the plan; talk to your friends about it and get their views. There is enough pure Jersey stock now west of the Rocky mountains to make a large Herd Book.

The California Rifle Association.

At the armory of Company B, on Mission etrcet, last Tuesday evening, the California Rifle Association held their annual meeting. The reports ehowed that a great deal of interest was taken in the last epring and fall meetings hy the National Guard and the citizene. The National Guard of Nevada and membera of the San Francisco police force also took a lively part in the tonrnamente, helping the association to attain the snccees it has met with and eo well deserves.

The report ahowe the expensee have been $1,816 69 and the receipts $1,552 20. Of the former amount $1,486 94 have heen paid for cash prizea, trophies, etc. The following members were elected Directors: D. Randlett, Major A. F. Close, Captains William Quinlan, W. B. Collier, Lientenants J. E. Klein, H. T. Simes, E. G. Sprowle and E. J. Kremple and Sergeant Charles Nash of the police. The Board organized with J. H. Dickinson as Presicent; W. B. Collyer, Vice-President; H. T. Simes, Secretary, and A. Andrewe, Treasurer. The spring meeting has been eet for the 29th inst. at Shell Mound Park.

H. S. Wells of Shasta valley, Siskiyon connty, has purchased from J. A. Cardwell of Jackeonville, Oregon, tbe bay etallion Mike, hy Vermont, and the horee will remain permanently in Siekiyou. Mike is the eire of Barney, 2:25½, and ie a first-class general-purpose horse.

TURF AND TRACK.

National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders—Stake Programme for 1883.

The Mali Stakes, for foals of 1880; $250 each entrance for starters; $500 added by Mr. H. W. T. Mali. Closed July 1, 1822, with 24 nominations, from which a second payment of $50 (forfeit) will he due May 1, 1883, and a final payment of $150 from starters, twenty days before the annual meeting of 1883, when the stakes will he trotted for.

The Annual Nursery Stakes (fourth renewal), for foals of 1880; $50 entrance for starters. Closed May 2, 1881; with 53 nominatione, from which a second payment of $15 (forfeit) will be due July 1, 1883, and a final paymentof $25 (forfeit) twenty days hefore the annual meeting of 1883, when the stakes will be trotted for.

The National Trotting Stallion Stakes, closed for sires May 1, 1880, $25 each, and for their get, foals of 1880, May 2, 1881; $100 entrance for starters, payable in tbe following forfeits: Ten dollars to accompany nomination, May 2, 1881; $15 May 1, 1882; $15 May 1, 1883, and the remainder ($60) twenty days before the annnal meeting of 1883, when the stakes will be trotted for. Closed with the nominations of 11 sires and 38 colts and fillies; of which 24 have made the second payment of $15, and from which an additional payment of $15 (forfeit) will be due May 1, 1883, and the remainder ($60 forfeit) as per foregoing condition.

The Atlantic Stakes, for five-year-olds (foals of 1878); $250 entrance for startere, payable in the following forfeits: Fifty dollars to accompany the nomination, May 1, 1883; $50 additional July 1, 1883, and the remainder ($150) twenty days before the meeting of 1883, when the stakes will be trotted for.

The Pacific Stakes, for four-year-olds, foals of 1879; like conditions.

The Initiation Stakes, for stallions that have never heaten 2:30; like conditions.

The Confirmation Stakes, for stallions that bave never beaten 2:25; like conditions.

The Hopewell Stakes, for stallions that have never beaten 2:40; $100 entrance for starters, payable in the following forfeits: Twenty-five dollars to accompany the nomination, May 1, 1883; $25 additional July 1, 1883, and the remainder ($50) twenty days before the meeting of 1883, when the stakes will be trotted for.

The Everett Honse Stakes, for foals of 1880, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:45 at tbree years old or under; $100 entrance for starters, payable in the following forfeits: Twenty-five dollars to accompany nomination, May 1, 1883; $25 additional July 1, 1883, and the rtmainder ($50) twenty days before the meeting of 1883, when tbe stakes will be trotted for.

The Union Stakes, for foals of 1879, by stallions whose get have never heaten 2:40 at fonr years old, or under; like conditions.

The Manhattan Stakes, for foals of 1878, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:35 at five years old or under; like conditions.

The Standard Stakes, for mares that have never beaten 2:30; like conditions.

The Seqnel Stakes, for mares that have never heaten 2:40; like conditions.

The New Discovery Stakes, for three-year-olds (foals of 1880) which have never been entered, matched or trotted in a race; $100 entrance (play or pay) to accompany nomination twenty days before the meeting of 1883, when the stakes will be trotted for.

The Late Discovery Stakes, for four-year-olde (foals of 1879); like conditions.

In addition to the foregoing, the executive committee announces the renewal of the following fixed events, and new stakes to close and name as per conditions annexed, to be trotted for in 1884, 1885 and 1886:

The National Trotting Stallion Stakes, closed May 1, 1882, with tbe following named sires, whose owners subscribed for each their season service fee, which amounted to $650 (added to the stakes): C. H. Kerner's br h Indiaman; H. L. Russell's br h Smuggler: J. W. Gray's hr h Dean Sage; J. O'Rorke's b h Tempest; J. O'Rorke's b h Touchstone; F. B. Tracy'e b h Oxmoor; E. G. Doolittle's b b Belvidere; C. Backman's b h Kentucky Prince; W. H. Wilson's h h Indianapolis; W. H. Wilson's b h Arnold; Palo Alto Stock Farm's b h Electioneer; Palo Alto Stock Farm's b h Gen. Benton; whose get, foals of 1882, are eligible to entry as per following conditions: One hnndred dollare entrance for starters, payable in the following forfeits: Ten dollars to accompany nomination May 1, 1883; $15 additional May 1, 1884; $15 additional May 1, 1885, and the remainder ($60) twenty daye before tbe meeting of 1885, when the stakes will be trotted for.

The National Trotting Sire's Stake, to close May 1, 1883, for sires; for tbeir get, foals of 1883; $100 entrance for starter, payable in the following forfeits: Ten dollars to accompany the nomination, May 1, 1884; $15 additional May 1, 1885; $25 additional May 1, 1886, and the remainder ($50) twenty days before the meeting of 1886.

Breeders wishing the get of their stallions to enter in this stake must first snbscribe the enm of $50 each, for such stallions, toward the stake, as no colt or filly can enter unless the sire ie represented by such subscription, which is part of the stake.

The Mali Stakes, for foale of 1881, to be trotted when three years old; $250 entrance for starters, $500 added hy Mr. H. W. T. Mali; $50 (forfeit), to accompany the nomination, May 1, 1883; $50 additional forfeit May 1, 1884, and the remaiuder ($150) forfeit, twenty days before the meeting of 1884.

The Annual Nursery Stakes (fifth renewal), for foals of 1882, to be trotted when three fyears old; $150 entrance for starters, payable in the following forfeits: Ten dollars to accompany nominatiou, May 1, 1883; $25 additional May 1, 1884; $50 additional May 1, 1885, and the remainder ($65) twenty days before the meeting of 1885.

The Juvenile Stakee (first renewal), for foals of 1882, by stallions whoee get have not heaten 2:30 at three years old or under, to be trotted when three yeara old; $100 entrance for starters, payable in the following forfeits: Ten dollars to accompany nomination, May 1, 1883; $15 additional May 1, 1884; $25 additional May 1, 1885, and the remainder ($50) twenty days before the meeting of 1885.

The Everett House Stakes, for foals of 1882, hy etallion whose get have not beaten 2:45 at three years old or under; to be trotted when three years old; $100 entrance for starters, payable as in the Juvenile Stakea.

The Stallion Stakea for foals of 1882, to he trotted when three and four-year-olds, by etallions only for whom the sum of $200 each is enbscribed, of which $100 must accompany the nomination of sire, May 1, 1883, when the subscriptiou for sires will close, and the remainder ($100) o ne year there after; the amount of the first payment on the subscription (of sires) to be added to the stake for three-year-olds; the amount of the second payment on the eubscription (of eires) to he added to the stake for four year-olde; $100 entrance for starters in the three-year-old stake; 150 entrance for starters in the four-year-old stake, payahle in the following forfeits: Ten dollars, to accompany the nomination, July 1, 1883, for each race in which the colt or filly is entered; $40 additional May 1, 1884, in the three-year-old stake; $10 additional May 1, 1884, in the four-year-old stake; $50 additionel May 1, 1885 in the three-year-old stake; $20 additional May 1, 1885, in the four-year-old stake, and a final payment of $50 each in each stake twenty days hefore the meetings of 1885 and 1886, respectively, when the stakes will he trotted for.

A failure to pay the halance ($100) due on the subscription of any sire within the time epecified in the foregoing condition will disqualify the nominations of all the get of each sire in the four-year-old stake, and forfeit all payments made on all the get of euch siree in eaid stakes.

In all etakes and trials of speed the rulee of thie aseociation shall control. All nominations ehall be in writing, in the name of the owner, addressed to J. W. Gray, Treasurer, P. O. Box 516, New York City, enclosed in a eealed envelope and plainly marked "Nomination," with a bank draft, postal order, or certified check for the amount of first payment; which envelope must bear the poet mark of not later than the day upon which the stake closes. A nomination by telegraph received hy the Treasurer hefore the hour of closing, and confirmed hy a properly written entry, as above prescribed, posted not later than the following day, shall be deemed valid. The number of nominations hy one owner is unlimited but only one can start in a race. Nominatione ehall state the uame, color, marks, age and sex, whether horse, gelding or mare, and the namee of the sire and dam, if known, and her sire, if known. Nominations shall follow the ownerahip of the horse provided notice of change of ownership shall be forthwith filed with the Secretary. All entries shall close at midnight of the day named, at the office of the Treasurer unless otherwise provided. Only horses owned or bred hy members, or the get of stellione owned or stood by members, shall be eligible to entry. Money paid on entries in any one of the stakes opened by this association, wherein all the nominations fail to make final payments, shall he regarded as forfeited to the treasury of the association. All races to he in harness, mile heats, best three in five, except for three years old and under, which are to he mile heats, unless otherwise provided in the first announcement of the stake. If three or more horses start in a stake race, two-thirde of the stake shall he awarded to the winner, two-ninthe to the second horse, and one-ninth to the third horse, except otherwise provided in the published conditions of the race. If not more than two horses start, only first and second money shall be awarded; and in case of walk-overs only the first money shall he awarded. and it shall be optional with the executive committee whether the horse shall or ehall not appear. A horse distancing the field shall only be entitled to so much of the money as the starters in the race could have won. In all races best two in three, the distance shall he eighty yards; and in all racee best three in five, the distance shall he one hundred yards; except in heats wherein eight or more horses start, and therein the distance shall be one hundred and fifty yards.

The Lincolnshire Handicap.

In the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap, run at Lincoln, March 17, the American division were seriously disappointed by the defeat of Mr. Pierre Lorillard's Aranza. Her chances of winning were thonght to he excellent, and she wae backed at six to one both on Saturday and Monday. But at Lincoln she receded in the betting, and ten to one was freely offered against her. After running nearly 300 yards she was run into by John Exley's Greek Maid and all her chances of wiuning were destroyed. The race was won by Mr. John Davis' aged horse Knight of Burghley, against whom eight to one was a steady offer just before the start. Prince Soltykoff's Scobell was secoud, beaten hy three parts of a length, with Colonel Starkie's Sulpbur third, four lengths back. The odds were ten to one against Scohell and eleven to one against Sulphur. The race was run under the following conditions:

The thirty-first renewal of the Lincolnshire Handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards, at £20 each, £10 forfeit, with £1,000 added; the second to receive £50 out of the stakes and the winner to pay £100 towards expenses. Entrance 5 guineas—the only liability if declared out. Winners of any handicap after the weights were published (January 24, 10 a. m.) to carry six pounds; of two, or one of the value of £200, ten pounds extra. Closed with 70 subscribers, of which 24 declared out.

Mr. John Davis' br g Knight of Burghley, aged, by Knight of St. Patrick, dam Fanseombe, 105 pounds.....1
Prince Soltykoff's br h Scobell, 5 years, by Carnival, dam Lady Sophie, 122 pounds.....2
Colonel Le Gendre Starkie's ch h Sulphur, 6 years, hy Vulcan, dam Miss Fife, 97 pounds.....3
Thirteen others ran, including the four-year-old Greek Maid, 84 pounds.

Of the few aged horses now in training in England, Knight of Burghley, the winner as above, ie a veteran. He ie now seven years old, and having being constantly before the public but few horses are better known, especially as he was last year one of Fred Archer's pet mounts. Under him the Knight won five of the six races credited to him during the year, and as he carried at least 118 ponnds, and from that up to 125 pounds, in all his races, it may he said that in handicapping him for the Lincolnshire at 105 pounds he was lonicntly treated. He was trained at Newmarket hy Mr. James Hopper, and although never very prominent in the hettiug, several of the English writers have on more than one occasion intimated that at tbe weighte the Knight was a dangerous horse. Of course it cannot be decided how much he was benefited by the accident to Arauza. Up to the end of last season Knight of Burghley had run in forty-six races, of which he won one as a two-year-old and two as a three-year-old, one of which was the Liverpool Spring Cup in 1879. As a four-year-old he failed to score a win, while as a five-year-old he was again a winner twice, one of which victories was a selling race, when he was "bought in" for 230 guineas. Last year he won six times, which brought his total earnings up to £3,082. Thue the Lincoln Handicap is not only the most important race he hae ever won, but the richest. He has a few engagements, including the Prince of Wales Cup at Liverpool on March 29, for which he was handicapped at 133 pounds, and ae he ia peualized fourteen pounds for winning the Lincolnshire it is eafe to say that he will scarcely keep the engagement.

Among the entries for the Grand Prix de Paris, to be run on June 3, are the following American-bred horses that have not heretofore been published in the English *Racing Calendar:* Mr. B. G. Thomas' filly Queen Ban—War Red; the filly Dixietta—Dixie, and the colt Violator—Booty; and King Ban; also Mr. J. Armstrong's colt Fond du Glengarry. The last named has been declared out.

A Great Race.

The death of Mr. Stirling Crawfurd calls to mind one of the greatest races that ever took place on the English turf. It was in '68, and the race was the Two Thousand Guineas, for which the dead turfman had entered his brown colt Moslem, by Knight of St. Patrick. The colt, hitherto known as the Brother to Knight of the Crescent, had performed only moderately as a two-year-old, and in the City and Suburban of this year, with only five stone ten pounds, had cut so indifferent a figure as to afford scanty promise of carrying off a race like the Two Thousand only a month later. Still, so much was claimed for him on the ground of improvement that, in a field including such celebrities as Formosa, Rosicrucian, Green Sleeve, and some other winners of lesser note in Pace, Vale Royal and Le Sarazin, as little as 100 to 8 was taken at the start, and no more than 2 to 1 about him for a place. The favorites, justly enough, were Formosa and Green Sleeve, Chesterfield and Middle Park winners respectively, Fordham having the mount on the first and Freuch being up on the other, with Chaloner pilotiug Moslem. From a very even start the eventual dead heaters, Formosa and Moslem, soon drew away from their field, and in 200 yards were clear of everything. The pace at first was moderate, and it was not until the "Bushes" were reached that any tailiug off began, the rest of the field having kept well up with the leaders to this point. Half way down the Bushes hill the race was virtually left to Formosa, Moslem, Green Sleeve and Rosicrucian, and the two latter compounding in the dip, the contest was resolved into a match between the other pair, the filly going the strongest. Loud shouts were already proclaiming the victory of the "beauty," but twenty strides from the chair they were locked together until, amidst the wildest excitement, the filly's nose showed for a moment in front of her opponent's. Then a call from Chalouer, and Moslem answering gamely, they were once more level. Each of the famous jockeys tried all he knew to turn the fortunes of the day in his favor, but their most artistic efforts were in vain, and the pair passed the post on such terms that no one who saw the finish could for a moment question the verdict which pronounced it a dead heat. As everyone knows, the stakes were divided. Mr. Graham, the owner of Formosa, in view of her engagements in the One Thousand, which now looked quite at her mercy, to say nothing of her Oaks, wisely decided not to expose her to another such a trial as she had just gone through, and Mr. Crawfurd was generous enough to agree to a division. So ended this memorable struggle, resulting in the only dead heat in the history of the race, but two subjects for regret remain in connection with it—the first, that Moslem was not engaged in any of the great three-year-old events; the other, that his later doings should have so greatly discounted the merit of this performance, as, after some melancholy plating in his old age at Hendon and Uxbridge, he finally disappeared from view in Irelaud.

Blood for Siskiyou.

Mr. W. L. Moore has taken three stallions from W. L. Pritchard's stable to Siskiyou county, where he has purchased the ranch of the Doten Brothers, iu Butte Creek Valley. These horses are Bazaar, by Jack Malone—Ivy Leaf, by Lexington; Berrian, three years, by Bazaar—Avail, by Leinster, and Walter Moore, by Leinster—Debby, by Derby. Butte Creek Valley is a fine stock range barring an occasional snowy winter. The Dotens have always been large stock raisers and can generally count their horses by thousands, but the "Cayuse" is the prevailing blood, with an occasional strain of Kirby Smith or similar stock. As Mr. Moore can hardly expect to find many well-bred mares in that sectiou he probably intends to try the experiment of breeding np the Cayuse by an infusion of blue blood.

Nettie Hill Disabled.

Hill & Gries' bay filly Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade, met with an accident last Saturday, which, if it does not prove fatal, will prevent her ever facing a starter in a race. While galloping in the private track of her owners, near Springville, Ventura county, she started to run away, and the boy who was riding her pulled her into the fence. She struck her left hind leg with such force as to break the hock bone, the rider, Pablo Nanes, being at the same time thrown, breaking his right leg above the knee. Nettie was a very promising filly and her owners hoped for a brilliant record for her this season. She is reputed to have shown a half mile in 48 more than once since she has been in training.

Since the above was put in type we have received a confirmation of the report in a note from Mr. Hill, in which he says: We thought she was the fastest two-year-old in the world before she got hurt, and if ahe had come to the starting post in good shape, we do not think she conld have been beaten by any two-year-old in California, as we had tried her with Dotty Dimple, that ran second in Los Angeles with Aunt Betsy in 48¾ one-half mile. Nettie Hill could beat Dotty Dimple thirty yards in a half mile, or any horse we have. Our hopes for a successful trip to your city and county are shattered. We expect to send Wilditler to the spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association if he keeps all right, but onr best one ia ruined for life, and perhaps she may die.

Foals.

March 29 P. J. Shafter's b m Napa Queen, by Norfolk—Sweetwater, by Volscian, dropped a chestnut filly, four white pasterna, by Joe Hooker.

Names Claimed.

By W. G. Phelps, Stockton, Cal.

Duroc for black colt foaled March 31, 1880, by Nephew, his dam Flora, by McCracken'a David Hill. Second dam Sultana, by Grand Turk.

Lucillia for bay filly foaled May, 1880, by Nephew, her dam Lucinda, by Lewis' General McClellan; second dam by Morgan Rattler.

Through an error in writing the name of the Thad Stevens-Too Soon filly was given last week Ex-Tempo; it should have been Ex-Tempo (very soon).

Messrs. Hill & Gries write that A. W. Richmond is looking and feeling as fine as a colt. As they have forty-five mares of their own which they will breed to him this year, he will be kept as a strictly private stallion.

John Sweeney, lessee of the Treadway Park, Carson City, Nevada, is making efforts to have a race meeting on July 2, 3 and 4.

Jay Eye See has been taken to Louisville, Ky., where he is taking active work preparatory to the campaign.

THE GUN.

The Robinson-Lambert Match.

The pigeon shooting match at San Bruno on Sunday last, for a purse of $1,000, between Crittenden Robinson of the California Wing Shooting Club and Anson Lambert was unusually well attended. The arrangements for the shoot were complete in detail, and the weather was such as the most fastidious shooter could desire. A light haze prevailed during the early portion of the day, but when the party of sportsmen, who had taken the first train, arrived on the grounds, the sky was comparatively clear, with a light wind blowing from the southwest. At intervals throughout the match the wind alternately freshened and died out, the variation, however, being moderate and such as not to interfere materially with the flight of the birds. The shooters appeared in good trim and seemed to have been little exercised either over the probable result of the match or by the expressions of preference which the speculators gave utterance to. Each of the contestants had provided one or more coops of choice birds, and shortly before the commencement of the match, Frank Maskey, acting for Robinson, and M. Ault for Lambert, chose sixty birds from their respective coops, which were set apart for the contest. In the selection Maskey rejected thirteen birds and Ault three. The precantion against slow flyers was timely, and resnlted in as lively a set of birds as were ever shot at by local sportsmen. As the annexed tabulated score will show, there was a preponderance of swift tailers, which, as a rule, were close flyers. The quartering birds, with the exception of an occasional towerer, were exceedingly strong and severely puzzled the shooters. The use of the second barrel was moderate, and it was only resorted to in isolated cases, where the birds, though hard hit in the first instance, had fallen at such distance as to make a tramp undesirable, though they could easily have been retrieved. Considerable delay was occasioned in the selection of a referee, some of those selected for that office manifesting doubts as to their own qnalifications, and it was not until after teu o'clock that a choice of J. W. Wissinger had been made. The pool box showed a remarkable discrepancy between the estimated chances of the shooters; in fact, a most decided impression favorable to Robinson was manifested before the proceedings commenced, some of the pools sold reaching almost two to one as against Lambert. Gradually a more conservative feeling was evidenced, and the pools, few as they were, sold at $20 to $17 50, $15 to $11, Robinson choice. Private bets of two to one were made in several cases, the general run of such bets, however, ranging at $10 to $5 in favor of the Califoruia Club shooter. The reason for this marked preference of Robinson was based upon the popular belief that Lambert, though admittedly a good shot, would be severely handicapped in point of nerve and coolness which his competitor was credited with having to a remarkable degree. It must be admitted that Lambert's performance was wholly unexpected, aud was in striking contrast to his other public shoots where he invariably lost his matches purely on account of his nervousness. Robinson on the contrary appeared a trifle anxious and seemed to be somewhat tronbled. The first birds were noticeably swift tailers, and several of his shots were loudly applanded. Left quartering birds were at a premium, a particularly fortunate circumstance for Lambert, as he is a left hand shooter, with a decided prefereuce for right quarterers. The latter's long range shots, especially when compelled to nse the second harrel, were beautifully done. His shooting was also rapid, and as a general rule his birds fell at short distances from the traps. His fonrteenth, a very difficult straight tailer, flew close to the ground, and was brought down in excellent style. Both men used ten-bore Parker guns, Robinson loading with 5 drachms of powder, 1¼ ounces of shot, Nos. 7 and 8. Lambert nsed 4½ drachms of powder and 1¼ ounces of shot. Of the style of shooting of the men, the Breeder and Sportsman has previously treated. The remainder of the stakes $250, was deposited in the hands of William Golcher, stakeholder, shortly after which the field was cleared and promptly at eleven o'clock Robinson stepped to the score, killing a slow incomer, Lambert following by killing his bird, also an incomer, on which he used the second barrel. Rohinson's second, a swift straight tailer, though hard hit got away, Lambert killing a slow right qnartering bird. Robinson's third was an exceedingly beautiful shot at a swift tailer, which he tumbled at long range. Lamhert was nnfortunate with his next three birds and missing his fifth bird left Robinson one ahead. A slow qnarterer to the right however brought the score to another tie, Robinson missing again on a tailer. Lambert killing his next two birds and again leading. From the twelfth bird Lambert appeared fortunate in the direction and speed of hia flyers, while Robinson invariably enconntered a swift flying tailer, losing his eighteenth which, though it left its feathers flying about managed to reach the outside boundary. Out of cnriosity, a number of bystanders went after the hird and after plucking it found that the shot had completely pierced it and that it came out on the opposite aide. Lambert's sixteenth bird resulted in the most beautiful shot of the match. Sprung from the fifth trap, it turned out to be an exceedingly difficult swift tailer, which was brought down with the second barrel, after it had gone almost half way to the boundary. From the eighteenth to the twenty-fifth bird hoth meu preserved clear scores, Robinson losing his twenty-sixth, a left quartering tailer which died out of bounds, and Lambert missing his twenty-fifth, a swift tailer. At this stage of the shoot a disposition was manifested to hedge, and bets were freely offered of $15 to $10 on Lambert, with few takers. His eight following dead birds inspired renewed confidence, Robinson having in the mean while missed four birda, hia thirty-fifth dying out of bonnds, his thirty-ninth doing likewise. Lambert agaiu missed on his thirty fourth bird, a swift tailer, following suit on the thirty-seventh, a left quartering bird, and thirty-ninth, a straight tailer, which, though peppered with shot, died out of hounda. Pools, by this time, sold Lambert $40, Robinson $20, with few takers. It was conceded that, barring Lambert'a expected nervousness, he had practically won the match. When, however, Lambert lost his forty-first and forty-second hird in succession the waning hopes of Robinson's friends began to revive, only to be again dispelled when he missed his forty-third birds, a swift tailer, with an exceedingly slow second harrel. From this time to the close of the match very little interest was manifesfed, and the contest was brought to an end in favor of Lambert by two birds. The result was certaiuly unexpected, as Robinson, whatever Lambert's reputation as a good shot may have been, was generally conceded to prove the victor. As to the match itself, it forms a pleasant episode in connection with the history of local trap shooting, as it was marked throughout by a fair spirit of rivalry, in which the amenities between sportsmen were fully regarded. At no time during the match was the referee appealed to or one of the decisions of the judges questioned. In fact, bnt for the interest which attached to the match, independently of the large amount at stake, it might easily have been looked upon and mistaken for an ordinary interchange of courtesies between friendly sportsmen. The various officers discharged their duties to the eminent satisfaction of everybody, whether directly or indirectly interested, and it reflects great credit upon the gentlemen who attended to the details. The officers were as follows: Referee, J. W. Wissinger; Judges, Frank Maskey for Robinson, M. Ault for Lambert; Stakeholder, William Golcher; Trapman, Robert Liddle; Scorer, H. H. Briggs. The conditions of the match were $500 a side, 50 birds each, Hurlingham rules. Following is the score:

Lambert—11000 11011 01111 11011 11110 11111 11101 10101 00101 11111. Killed 37. Missed 13.

Robinson—10110 11001 01110 11011 11111 01111 00110 11001 11011 10111. Killed 35. Missed 15.

The following tabulated statement of the match is self-explanatory:

No. of Bird.	No. of trap.	Barrel used.	Dead.	Lost.	LAMBERT.
1	4	2	1		Slow incomer, killed after wheeling to right.
2	4	1	1		Slow right quarterer.
3	1			1	Exceedingly difficult tailer. *
4	5			1	Fast tailer close to ground.
5	2			1	Quartering tailer to right, slow flyer, hard hit.
6	2	1	1		Slow right quarterer.
7	1	1	1		Right quarterer.
8	5			1	Slow tailer.
9	3	1	1		Right quarterer.
10	5	1	1		Swift tailer, well killed at long range.
11	3			1	Strsight tailer, close flyer.
12	1	1	1		Right quarterer, killed at fourth trap.
13	1	1	1		Slow incomer.
14	5	1	1		Very difficult straight, swift tailer.
15	2	1	1		Slow incomer.
16	5	2	1		Very difficult shot, long range, swift tailer.
17	1	1	1		Straightaway tailer.
18	3			1	Close flying tailer, hard hit, second barrel. *
19	5	1	1		Slow incomer.
20	5	1	1		Swift left quarterer.
21	5	1	1		Slow tailer.
22	2	1	1		Easy incomer.
23	4	1	1		Slow right quarterer.
24	4	2	1		Slow wheeler to right.
25	2			1	Swift tailer.
26	5	2	1		Slow wheeler to right.
27	2	1	1		Swift right quarterer.
28	2	1	1		Right quarterer.
29	1	1	1		Swift straight tailer.
30	1	1	1		Slow tailer to right.
31	5	1	1		Swift right quarterer, difficult shot.
32	1	1	1		Swift right quarterer.
33	6	1	1		Left quarterer,
34	4			1	Swift tailer.
35	3	1	1		Slow incomer.
36	2	2	1		Slow tailer.
37	5			1	Swift left quarterer.
38	3	1	1		Strong, straight tailer.
39	3			1	Straight tailer, hard hit, first barrel. *
40	1	1	1		Left quartering tailer.
41	3			1	Swift, strong, straight tailer.
42	3			1	Close, straight tailer, hard hit.
43	2	1	1		Slow incomer.
44	5			1	Slow left quarterer.
45	5	1	1		Swift tailer, well killed.
46	5	1	1		Slow incomer.
47	3	1	1		Swift, straight tailer.
48	3	1	1		Straight, slow tailer.
49	1	1	1		Right qnartering tailer.
50	4	1	1		Swift tailer.

* Died out of bounds.

No. of Bird.	No. of trap.	Barrel used.	Dead.	Lost.	ROBINSON.
1	1	1	1		Slow incomer.
2	5			1	Swift, straight tailer, very difficnlt shot.
3	1	1	1		Swift tailer at long range.
4	5	1	1		Quick shot at right quarterer, well killed.
5	4			1	Slow tailer to right, hard hit with second barrel.
6	6	2	1		Very swift and difficult tailer killed at long range.
7	5	1	1		Swift, straight tailer.
8	1			1	Slow qnarterer to right.
9	2			1	Slow tailer, lowering on first fire and obstructed by smoke.
10	5	1	1		Difficult, straight tailer, close flyer.
11	5			1	Swift tailer not touched.
12	5	1	1		Beautiful shot at swift, straight tailer.
13	4	1	1		Left quarterer, quick shot.
14	5	1	1		Right quarterer, killed over trap.
15	1			1	Left quarterer, very hard hit. *
16	3	1	1		Right quarterer, killed over second trap.
17	5	2	1		Tailer to right.
18	2			1	Straight tailer, hard hit.*
19	6	2	1		Swift tailer to right, hard hit, first barrel.
20	3	1	1		Right quarterer, killed at fourth trap.
21	5	1	1		Swift left quarterer.
22	5	2	1		Slow left quartering towerer.
23	4	1	1		Close flying tailer.
24	4	1	1		Right quartering tailer.
25	6	1	1		Quick shot at right quartering tailer.
26	2			1	Left quartering tailer.*
27	1	1	1		Slow tailer.
28	2	1	1		Slow right quarterer.
29	2	1	1		Right quarterer.
30	3	1	1		Right quarterer.
31	4			1	Swift right quartering tailer.
32	3			1	Left quarterer. *
33	2	1	1		Straight tailer.
34	3	2	1		Right quarterer.
35	4			1	Slow left quarterer. *
36	2	1			Slow incomer.
37	2	1	1		Right quarterer.
38	4			1	Swift left quarterer.
39	3			1	Straight close tailer. *
40	4	1	1		Swift right quarterer.
41	3	1	1		Straight tailer, quick shot.
42	2	1	1		Slow right quartering tailer.
43	6			1	Swift tailer, slow on second barrel.
44	5	1	1		Slow left quartering tailer.
45	5	1	1		Swift right quarterer.
46	4	1	1		Straight tailer.
47	5			1	Slow right quarterer. *
48	5	1	1		Right quarterer.
49	1	1	1		Difficult straight tailer.
60	4	1	1		Straight tailer.

* Died out of bounds.

ROBINSON.		LAMBERT.	
Killed with first	30	Killed with first	32
Killed with second	5	Killed with second	5
Dead out of bounds	7	Dead out of bounds	3
Trap No. 1	6	Trap No. 1	11
Trap No. 2	9	Trap No. 2	8
Trap No. 3	7	Trap No. 3	10
Trap No. 4	10	Trap No. 4	6
Trap No. 5	18	Trap No. 5	15
Tailers	15	Tailers	22
Right quarterlng tailers	7	Right quartering tailers	3
Left quartering tailers	2	Left quartering tailers	1
Right quarterers	13	Right quarterers	12
Left quarterers	6	Left quarterers	4
Incomers	2	Incomers	8
Towerers	2	Towerers	0

The Gun Club Shoot.

The Gnn Cluh held its regular cluh shoot at the Oakland Trotting Park on Satnrday. As usual in snch cases, where an opportunity is afforded the less brilliant shooters of the cluh to participate, qnite liheral handicaps were allowed, and this seems to have provoked the indignation of a local scribe, whose knowledge of the sport is confined to the shape of a pigeon and to the fact that he is actually shot hefore heing scored in favor of the shooter. Gross misstatements were given prominence in his report, and the affair was compared to a resort of French pool sellers. What the distinguishing attrihutes of Gaelic pool sellers may he ie left to the fertile imagination of the scrihe. In point of fact, the hetting wae confined to the spectators, though it is not qnite apparent that hetting is at all out of place at a pigeon shoot or any other sport. In addition to the clnh medals, a purse was put np for competition, the conditions governing the medals heing hest average scores for the season. The following score was made:

F. Butler, 30 yards	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
H. Babcock, 30 yards	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—9
C. P. Gordon, 30 yards	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0—6
A. W. Havens, 30 yards	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—8
H. May, 30 yards	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—8
H. Black, 30 yards	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—5
J. K. Orr, thirty yards	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0—7
M. Fuller, 28 yards	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0—7
H. L. Fox, 26 yards	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—8
M. Bacon, 26 yards	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—5
W. Golcher, 30 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0—8
P. McShane, 26 yards	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0—4
J. Grant, 25 yards	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—9
C. W. Randall, 30 yards	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
F. Smith, 24 yards	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

The $42 50 Sweepstakes.

After the Rohinson-Lamhert match wae shot at San Bruno last Snnday a sweepstakes was arranged. There were seventeen entres at $2 50 each. The purse was divided in 50, 30 and 20 per cent for the first, second and third hest shots. The match was six hirde, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules to govern. Ae the pigeone were those left over from the other match, they were a very poor lot. Mr. Swan would have, no doubt, got away with the first prize hut on his last shot the gun missed fire and it was ecored against him as a loet hird. Messrs. Funke, F. Hoefling, Pearson, Roche, Swan and Edward Fay tied on five hirds. They shot off the tie at three hirde, Mr. Swan winning the first prize after all, hy killing his three pigeons, Mr. Funke and Mr. Roche divided the second and third money after "freezing out" two other competitors who tied on two hirds. Following are the scores:

Funke	0	1	1	1	1	1—5	Swan	1	1	1	1	0—5
F. Hoefling	1	1	1	0	1	1—5	Silsby	0	1	1	0	1	1—5
Pearson	1	0	1	1	1	1—5	Fay	1	1	1	0	1	1—5
Roche	0	1	1	1	1	1—5	S. McDonald	1	1	1	1	0	0—4
Linville	1	0	1	1	1	1—4	Johnson	1	1	1	0	1	0—4
Walsh	0	1	1	0	1	w	Welch	1	0	1	0	1	1—4
Hopper	1	0	1	0	1	1—4	Precht	0	1	1	0	1	0—3
O. Brown	1	0	0	1	0	0—2	Ben Brown	1	1	1	0	0	0—3
Broden	0	0	w										

Ball Breaking at Watsonville.

Last Saturday at Watsonville a match was shot at glass balls, 18 yards rise, 20 balls, when the following scores were made:

J. Frizzel	20	J. Milliken	17
T. Fischer	19	O. P. Wilcox	17
J. Colehower	19	G. W. Nidever	17
H. S. Fletcher	19	O. Miller	14

A preliminary meeting of the Pacific Gnn Clnb was held Wednesday evening, March 28, and considerable husiness transacted. The resignation of Leandro Galindo of Oakland was accepted; eeveral new membere were enrolled and the club under the presidency of the genial Thos. Valleau promises to spring iuto prominence this year. The first shoot will he held the third Sunday in April. The first regular meeting will be held this evening.

THE RIFLE.

One Hundred Shots.

On the 31st of last month Col. S. E. Beaver and Howard Carr of the 6rm of Klein & Carr were again at their old game of trying to beat the 100-shot score made hy one of the crack shots of the coast. The Colonel has made a better score on a former occasion than he did at hie last effort, and for the improvement that he has made since he began shooting large etringe of shot we can epeak very favorably. With Mr. Carr he hae alwaye shot well ever since he took an interest in rifle matters. One reason that Mr. Carr did not on this occasion beat all other scores made on thie coast, in fact, in the United Statee, is that he attempted to shoot the entire score without cleaning the gun. On the eighth round the barrel hecame leaded, which entirely crippled the score. Mr. Carr is confident that had he cleaned ont the gun he could have made 460 points instead of 455. On the eighth ronnd of ten shots he averaged 91¾ per cent, hut the last two rounde only 88 per cent. We look for a decided improvement on the next trials of these two gentlemen, hut as the following ehowe, they can look with some pride on their scores of 100 shots when threes are conspicuons hy their abeence. Edward Hovey acted as ecorekeeper:

Howard Carr	4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5—45	
	5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4—46	
	5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4—45	
	4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4—45	
	4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5—45	
	4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4—45	
	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4—46	
	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—48	
	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—43	
	5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5—45	
Total		455
Col. S. E. Beaver	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5—48	
	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—43	
	4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4—45	
	4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4—44	
	4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5—44	
	5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5—44	
	5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—43	
	5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—44	
	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5—46	
	5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4—44	
Total		445

On Snnday, April 15, the California Schnetzen Club will give a grand prize shooting tonrnament at Schuetzen Park, Alameda. This affair promieee to he a success ae there will he $400 in caeh besides innnmerahle articlee of value competed for. The club extend a hearty invitation to all riflemen to come and participate.

Turner Sharpshooters.

Last Sunday the Turner Sharpshooters held their yearly shooting tournament. The shooting was held at the Alameda Schuetzen Range and was well attended. Two targets were used, the company target for members of the Turners only, and the pnhlic target for all who desired to try their luck with sight and trigger. Those of the company who wou prizes are: First prize, Charles Sagehorn; second, J. Thode; third, H. Plageman; fourth, D. Schoenfeld; 6th, P. Jacohy; sixth, R. Finking; eeventh, O. Burmeister; eighth, C. Traulsen; ninth, C. Tecklenhurg; tenth, O. J. Wagner; eleventh, Chas. Huhert; twelfth, J. Lorick; thirteenth, H. Krall; fourteenth, I. Segden; fifteen, J. Kastor; sixteenth, August Hoffman; seventeenth, S. Friedlander; eighteenth, L. Hintz; nineteenth, J. Sabla; twentieth, Wiesan; twenty-first, Biley.

The fortunate marksmen who shot on the public target are: First prize, A. Rahwyler, 73 rings; second, R. Kuhls, 72; third, William Ehrenpfort, 71; fourth, P. Jacoby, 71; fifth, A. Seicker, 71; sixth, J. Stanton, 70; seventh, Benjamin, 69; eight, Rapp, 68; ninth, Utchig, 67; tenth, Hatja, 66; eleventh, Zecher, 66; twelfth, Boeckmann, 65; thirteenth, Plageman; 63; fourteenth, Krahman, 62; 6fteenth, O. Burmeister, 61; sixteenth, J. Horstmann, 61; seventeenth, Bertelsen, 60; eighteenth, F. Back, 59.

As the ahove scores show the shooting on this occasion was far ahove the average and they are worthy of commendation.

A Sweeping Challenge (?)

Col. Beaver gives ns the information that Mr. Nick Williams has issued a sweeping challenge to shoot a match with any two other persons for a sweepstake of $150 each under these conditions: One hundred shots with any military rifle at 200 yards; 100 ehots with a 45 caliher pistol at 30 yards, and 100 shots at live pigeon, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules to govern.

Another condition made hy Mr. Williams is that the pigeon match must take place at the Oakland Trotting Park, and the rifle and pistol matches must he shot at Shell Mound range. And still another condition made is that the shooting must come off thirty daye after the money is put up. Mr. Williams does not bar ont any one hut he insists that there he two to enter heside himself.

Now, instead of this being a "sweeping challenge" it is only a sweepstake match, and there ie no custom now in vogue among sportsmen that allows one man to make a sweepstake match and lay down all the specifications and conditions of the same.

If Mr. W. wishes to shoot a match for hig money with any one man he might at least arrange with an acceptor on time and place, hut if he wishes to get up a sweepstake matchlike the ahove it wonld he well to let those with whom he shoots have some say in the matter.

One Hundred Shots.

The interest taken in rifle matters promises to make this season's shooting very interesting. For some time past the desire to make good scoree in strings of 100 shots has taken hold of several of our marksmen and many strings of more or less merit have been made. Following is a string of shots made last Saturday hy Lient. H. J. Mangels of Company C, Second Regiment. Mr. M. ie a good 200-yard shot and during the last year he has made considerable improvement at the target. This score was made with a U. S. Springfield rifle:

5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4.....44	4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 3.....44
4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4.....41	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4.....41
5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4.....43	4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4.....42
4 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 4.....41	4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4.....43
5 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4.....44	4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5.....46
Total	429

At the Alameda Rifle Range the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein held their monthly shoot. Very good shooting was done as the scoree of the following ten marksmen show. The men helow named are the winners of prizes as shown: First prize, Boeckmann, 25 points; second, Waller, 23; third, P. Jacoby, 23; fourth, C. Waller, 23; fifth, Zecher, 23; sixth, Krahman, 22; eeventh, Heber, 21; eight, L. Haake, 21; ninth, J. Horstman, 21; tenth, J. Thode, 21.

At the last monthly meeting of Companies C and G a resolution was made that Company C enter a rifle team to compete for the Andrewe Trophy at the spring meeting of the California Rifle Association. This company has already won this trophy, and should they win it again it becomes their property "for keeps."

To-morrow Companiee C and G, First Infantry Regiment, hold their regular monthly shoot at Shell Mound range. There ie no excuse for memhere not attending their practicee, as they can nee any range to suit their ability, from 100 to 500 yards.

FISH.

The Trout's April Fools.

The opening day of the trout eeason wae a disappointment to nearly all who went out last Saturday and Sunday. The late raine made the streame so mnddy that even the moet expert angler could hardly get a riee. It ie well that the rain came as it did, or the army of anglers would have cleaned out the waters in the first few daye and during the snmmer there wonld have been no fishing at all. Just before the rains the fishes were collected in the deep holes and pools, where they wonld have been at the tender mercy of the anglers, but the rains opened up the watercoursee, giving the shining heauties a chance to ecatter and increase in size. All the streams accesihle to this city were visited, and where all worked hard to make a good showing there were only a few who got good stringe; the largeet eo far reported are two etrings of eeventeen and eighteen trout, most of which run from three or four to twelve inchee in length. Of twelve expert anglere some few caught as high as a dozen and some ecored a 0. Mr. J. C. Sellere was prohahly the moet lucky man of the day; beeide quite a numher of ordinary-sized trout he landed a heautiful 4½-pound ealmon trout that meaeured twenty-two inches. J. E. & W. E. Shane fiehed aloug the upper Peecadero near Dawd'e, but conld not get any hut emall-eized fish. Parties living along this creek say that the large ealmon trout are juet beginning to run in eince the rains. The crowd that returned on the late Sancelito hoat had hut little to say regarding their day'e exploits. Only Mr. Nohles conld crow. His catch was a etring of ten, the largeet of which weighed one pound and an ounce, though the moet were fair-sized, as compared with those of other anglers.

Salt Water Fishing.

Rock-cod fiehing is very good and is hecoming hetter every week in the viciuity of Yellow Bluff, or as some call it Target Point. Pole fishing continnee to improve along the Sauceli- to shore. Mr. Frank Atwood recently canght a string of ten 6ne sea trout all of which weighed one pound and some one and a half pounds; also several hlack rock-cod weighing two pounds each, and a four-pound eel. Good for Mr. Atwood. Parties who have heen ou the ocean shore near Point Bonito report excelleut rock fishing. Every Snuday fishing partiee cau he found all the way from Point Bouito to Bolinas Bay. These fishing grounds are coming into favor with salt water anglere. Fishing around the bay still continues to he good. A great many porgies are taken up at the drawhridges near Saucelito. Smelts of quite large size were taken last Sunday off the old railroad whalf at Oakland. Red tail perch also hit quite lively. On the whole, the salt water fishing in the vicinity of thie city is more than average.

The Government Fish Commission has given ont that the McCloud hatching eetahlishment is to he ahandoned and no appropriation has heen made for its continuance. These works were started eome ten years ago and were once detroyed hy high waters. They were rehnilt two yeare ago on a more extensive scale, and the Government property consists of hatching houee, wheel, ponds, dwelling and hoarding house, harn etc. The principal reason given for the ahandonment of the place as a Government estahlishement is that the reports received at headquartere are nnfavorahle as to the propagation of the McCloud fish ehipped to other waters.

Spencer & Johnson, fish dealers in the California market, had on exhihition last week a heautiful striped hass taken hy a 6sherman in the hay. It was ten or eleven inches long and weighed over half a pound. It is eupposed to he one of the lot that the Fish Commissioners hrought out from New Jersey and put into the bay last August near Arseual Point near Benicia. There were 350 of this lot brought out here at an expense of over $1,000, or over $3 per fish. It is a pity that these fish cannot he let alone for a few years, for the destruction of one fish now is equivalent to the destruction of thousands a few years hence.

The Spring Valley Water Co. will not allow any fishiag this year in the Pilarcitos or San Andreas creeks, hut after the 1st of May they will permit fish to he taken from the Crystal Springs Lake reservoir. These waters ahout six years ago were stocked with hlack hass and the increase since that time has heen so great that every portion of the lake is now overrun. Beside these fish there are a great many native salmon trout. There will he excellent sportas soon as anglers can get their lines into these waters.

A joke is told of an angler who left the city on Snnday morning and returned on Monday with ten pounds of splendid trout. His friends praised him for his ahility as an angler and wanted to know where he canght the fish, hut he would not tell them. It finally leaked out that he had caught them ont of a private pond down the road where the owner charges twenty-five cents a pound for all fish taken. The owner of the pond does quite a business with anglers of this kind.

The American representatives to the London Fisheries Exhibition left Philadelphia March 21, on the steamer Lord Gough. Professor G. Brown Goode, of the United States Fish Commission, is in charge; Mr. R. E. Earl will superintend the fish culture exhibit; Captain J. W. Collins will have charge of nets, boats and marine fisheries; Mr. Joseph Palmer, of the taxidermy department, and Mr. Reuben Wood will care for the anging exhibit.

If our people all over the county would not purchase a fish from the Indians caught with a spear, it would make a vast difference with the fishing-ground in a few years. Let them take their chances with the hook and line and they would leave many a big fellow to furnish sport for white men who fish only in the proper season.—*Quincy National.*

Two Greek fishermen, named John Popper and Nicholas Wedder, were arrested last Sunday morning, at Vallejo, for violating that section of the law which prohihits fishing hetween midnight Saturday night and noon on Sunday. Marshal Ford and Deputy Constable Wilson made the arrest.

Mr. J. H. W. Riley, who fished in the mnch-visited Lagunitos creek, says that the stream was so muddy on Sunday and Monday that no fish could he caught. This must he the fault of the anglers as there were those who had pretty fair luck in this same stream.

Tront were introduced into the waters of New Zealand eome years ago, and the natives now enjoy capital sport with the rod, as the fish rise readily to the fly, and attaiu to 6ve and eix pounds in weight.

Fisherman still growl about the saw-duet in the Truckee. One of them had a trout thie morning with its gills packed with saw-dust, and the fish was as flahby as jelly.—*Reno Gazette.*

A large ehad that measured twenty-one inches was caught last week by some fisherman iu the straits of Carquincz near Benicia. This is one of the largest ever caught in these waters.

Capt. Hub Parker, Fish Commissioner of Nevada, placed 1,000 young Eastern trout in a pond on Col. Hardin's rauch in Humboldt county last week. The fieh were hatched at Carson.

Lnet Monday Meesrs. Frank Gassaway, Frank Page and Chas. Peters wet their lines in the Lagunitos creek to very good effect. They caught eixty-one fair-sized trout.

Mr. Benj. Burling fished along one of the tributariee of tho Lagunitoe, aud in two days, Sunday and Monday, caught 120 trout, all of fair eize.

The hiennial report of Capt. H. G. Parker, Fieh Conm'seioner of the State of Nevada, has been received.

Fieh Commissioner Dibhle has heeu on a tour of inspection along the Truckee, among the 6sh ladders.

Seth Green is reported to be dangeronsly ill.

Thirty-eix teame will participate in the Firemen'e Tourna-s ment to he held at Gilroy on the 12th of May, one or more coming all the way from Los Angeles.

The etatement that Myers would visit California this fall i vehemently deuied by the New York eportiug papers.

A meeting of the Lacrosee Clubs will he held next week for the purpoee of deciding upon tho season's play.

Parole will he traiued again this season. He is the horee on the turf.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, April 7, 1883.

THE SACRAMENTO PROGRAMME.

It must be a veritable stoic who does not admire Sacramento in the merry month of May. There is scarcely a point which is not attractive unless it he the slough a little way from the grand depot, and that has points which are not to be lightly rated. The Sacramento people, too, are worthy of admiration for the spirit displayed whenever anything is to he done to forward "getting up a race-meeting," or giving substantial aid to the fair. Forty thousand dollars subscribed in a few hours to aid in building the agricultural pavilion is a practical exemplification of a liberal spirit which cannot be gainsayed. It does not matter if the erection of such an imposing structure is to the benefit of the town, it would be a great pity if it were otherwise, though there are plenty of places in which the inhabitants hang with eager clutch to the dollars in abject fear that they will never see them again.

It is one of the grand things in this world that judicious liberality will pay, though it is lamentable that the niggardly spirit so oftentimes blinds the judgment. But this is a kind of a side issue. We "set out" to write about the races, and enjoyable as they are sure to be, with thoughts of the races come remembrances of other bright sports, and like the ancient mariner we are wrenched with a desire to "tell a tale" if it is not a penance.

The space is too short, however, to do justice to the subject, too brief even for an outline sketch. To make the most of the race week it is absolutely necessary that the visitor go there well fortified with "tired nature's great restorer, balmy sleep," or make up for deficiencies by a noonday nap. The mornings and evenings are so lovely that it is an absolute waste to spend either in somnolency, and to rise with the lark and go to bed with the whip-poor-will is the only method of a full realization. Not long ago we pictured a day at the fair, but with all the attractions offered at that season there are lacking some of the brightest features of the spring meeting.

Pomona and Ceres make the autumn a glorious fruition; in May Flora decorates with more artistic skill and she is lavish in adorning the capital city. There is such a wealth of flowers that nearly every place is blooming in a thousand bright colors, the air is redolent with perfume. The lawns and pastures surrounding the stately villa and the vine-embowered cottage are equally pleasing. There is not a chill in the air from the time Aurora streaks the East with the advance banners and streamers of the morning, and the evenings are so glorious that there is intense pleasure in mere existence. After the excitement of the races there is tranquility in the bland atmosphere which overcomes the perturbations of the losers, and restores the equilibrium upset by getting on the wrong horse. With the programme offered the afternoons can scarcely fail to furnish their full share of enjoyment.

The ten days that will intervene from the close of the meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will give plenty of time for the horses to recover, and make the trip from Oakland to Sacramento.

The racing previous to this meeting will put the finishing polish on the preparation, and there are likely to be some startling surprises consequent on a difference in condition. The programme being fully given in the advertisement the only necessity is to refer to it for a list of the purses and stakes, and we feel assured that it will be found satisfactory.

The Sacramento course is so easily cut up that racing and trotting on alternate days are admissible, and this arrangement adds to the attraction.

But the first thing on the part of owners of horses to do is to make entries, and with liberality on their part the success of the meeting is assured. This is due to the Turf Club in response to their effort to aid in furthering the horse interests and we feel quite sure that such will be the answer.

THE SPRING RACE MEETING.

Our correspondent, Mile and a Quarter, sent a very interesting account of the racehorses at the Agricultural Park Course. It is of more interest than merely the good reports about the horses as it brings the welcome intelligence that so many of the horses engaged in the coming meeting at Oakland will be on hand to play their part in the fray. There are so many at the popular training ground that the well-doing is a potent factor in calculating success, and with these all right, the question is settled, as from other places come the same flattering reports.

It is true Palo Alto has undergone one of the hardest sieges of old-fashioned distemper ever known in this country, but a majority of the horses in training have recovered in time to resume work and with the large number in exercise there, a few are not missed. Santa Anita is so far away that little reliable intelligence can be obtained, though as heretofore that stable has been in great force when it put in an appearance at the spring meetings there will be a wholesome dread of the drab and Maltese cross. So far we have not received any information about Mr. Boots' horses further than Lee Shaner is training them and Judge McKinstry, and J. B. Chase's have just commenced their gallops on the Oakland course.

Ever since Lady Viva returned from Sacramento until a few days ago, she was relegated to the ignoble duties of drawing a cart, but inasmuch as she drew it a mile in 3:47, and kept this clip for a dash of four miles, it is not a bad "seasoning" for the coming gallops. From a paragraph in another column it will be learned that Nettie Hill met with a serious accident, and there is little question that this daughter of Joe Daniels and Mary Wade was very fast.

There is sure to be something very fast from Santa Clara, where the Messrs. Judson are training on their private course.

The Wildidles have, with scarcely an exception, that first great quality of a racehorse, speed, and as a reserve there is a Monday colt from Lady Clare by Norfolk, that can scarcely fail to be a good one. But with nothing more than pedigrees to guide there is such a lot of good ones that the ciphering out is beyond our capacity, or rather the fancies we indulge might prove to be something of the will-o-wisp sort that would be dangerous to air. To return to the letter of Mile and a Quarter, there is a vagueness that is tantalizing, and to hear that a two-year-old was at Premium's neektie, and that Prince of Norfolk and Callie Smart ran a quarter in such presumably fast time that it was thought best to omit the essential, and to leave us all in the dark as to the identity of the youngster—well, it is, to say the least, the safest way to handle it. Not long ago there was a gentleman protesting that as last fall he had watched all the trials, listened to the opinions of all the trainers, concluded that he could pick out the winner in every race sure, and then got broke, he would pursue different tactics. He did not want to see a trial run, he would carry a watch that had not the encumbrance of a second hand, he would ignore the society of trainers and jockeys, and when the races came off, he would march to the pool stand and make his investments as his presentiments indicated. That was, he would depend more on impressions than fancied knowledge, and joined with Pope in the declaration that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," especially to those who speculated on races. This is sound philosophy as well as stable argument and we concurred fully in the expressed views. Our esteemed correspondent must have been governed by the same feelings, and purposely refrained from conveying intelligence that might mislead. This we also indorse. As it stands, each one of the nine nominations of Rancho del Paso may be selected as the "runner up" of Premium, and until the race is decided it cannot be said which was the right one. The speed of the two scions of the horse of Norfolk will also be in the dark until the time comes around and thus, like a skillful artist, the sketch is handled so that the imagination has a good deal to do with filling out the picture. At all events the readers of the *Breeder and Sportsman* will agree with us that Mile and a Quarter has given them a very entertaining epistle, and also concur in the view that the news from Sacramento is encouraging and betokens a brilliant success for the spring meeting.

EASTWARD BOUND.

O. A. Hickok and John A. Goldsmith will in a few days commence their journey to the East. While it is to be regretted that the people of California will lose the pleasure of seeing their horses trot at home this season, this loss brings a recompense in benefits which will more than repay. With the exception of St. Julien and Director, the others of the string are California-bred colts, and there is no recommendation which bears the same weight as actual performances made in the presence of those we desire to impress with the qualities of our stock. There is a grand future for the racehorses and trotters of California. In due time their merit will receive universal acknowledgment, and the pioneers who introduce them to the Eastern folk are well worthy of words of commendation. Last year may be termed the first season in which our horses gained Eastern distinction. There was a fatality in former ventures.

Occident went entirely to pieces, Colonel Lewis became so completely shattered that he was not a shadow of his former self. The first trip of Mollie McCarthy was a lamentable failure; the second, she displayed a portion of her former prowess. The Duchess of Norfolk waned from the time she reached Chicago, flashed for a moment with a little of her springtime brilliancy, and then the light was darkened forever. Gano did something for the place of his birth, though he, too, had his mishaps, and it remains for the future to show that this golden coast will lead the dance on the turf. Although the trotters had their full share of mishaps, there is a fair showing for 1882.

Overman proved himself a great horse and notwithstanding his stable companions, Eva and Sweetheart, "went away off" from their previous form, the former gave evidence that when she did "round to," she would be likely to play her part right well. Wildflower and Hinda Rose made a clean sweep, the only black mark being a single heat lost.

We have great expectations of "our" horses the coming year, but so much depends on good luck that ruby prognostications may be ill-timed. That everything will be done which rare skill, arising from long experience intelligently applied, can accomplish, is assured. Mr. Hickok has been full twenty years in the business, and though Goldsmith is younger, he has been educated to the profession from his early boyhood and shows a marked aptitude. There are few of the trainers and drivers of trotters, even in the front ranks, who give so much thought to the mastery of the art as the pilot of St. Julien, and he is not only quick to perceive, but is ready to apply whatever comes within his observation, and the younger captain in this tour is much of the same bent of mind.

Hickok has the benefit of more experience in making the long journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic than any other man, and is thoroughly posted in everything pertaining to the trip. The first section of the journey is from here to Chicago with stops at Ogden and Omaha. The journey and stoppage will require twelve days, and the intention is to make the shortest possible delay in the "City on the Lake," Cincinnati being the objective point.

The course at Chester Park labors under the disadvantage of being only a half mile, though it will be some time before the horses require to be sent along at a fast pace, and the benefit of the right kind of a climate will make amends for the drawback. Events will decide the next move, though it will not be long until the engagement at the Gentlemen's Driving Park will take them to New York.

Under Mr. Hickok's charge are St. Julien, Overman, Ruby, Eva and several other Sultan colts engaged in the Eastern stakes.

It is not exactly settled what Mr. Goldsmith will take beside Romero and Director, though the probabilities are strong that Gibraltar and Rowdy Boy will accompany them.

As has been stated, prophesies are hazardous, but with a fair share of the smiles of the blind damsel we have the utmost confidence that something good will roll out of the cornucopia.

Should St. Julien, Eva and Overman make a good display it will attract renewed attention to the advantages attending the wintering of horses in California, and in case there is an influx of the Eastern cracks, the winter sports of the track will revive.

In connection with this we will state that the *Breeder and Sportsman* has made arrangements to have the fullest reports of the doings of our horses in the East for the ensuing year, so that our readers can depend on being kept fully posted in all pertaining to them. This will be the next thing to seeing them in their races, and the great interest will not subside should they meet with the success we ardently desire may be the result.

THE COURSING MEETING.

We have a great liking for fine animals of every description, and in the whole range of those which are domesticated there are few which are not admired. Were we to select especial favorites, the forms most pleasing to the eye, and limited to a choice which should only embrace two varieties of quadrupeds, it would fall on the thoroughbred horse and the greyhound.

Among fowl the game cock would be awarded pride of place. Not by any means when trimmed and spurred for the pit, but with all the wealth of rich colors in plumage and with comb and spurs uncut. It does not depend on color in any of these to award the prize, for though the beauty is much heightened by the shades being of the right hues, there is still greater beauty in the perfect symmetry of the form.

The thoroughbred horse and the greyhound are models of grace and agility, and the the finer specimens are moulded into lines that are as harmonious as the "music of the spheres," which we suppose means the quintessence of harmony. The nearest approach we have ever made to attending a regular coursing meeting has been to cross the bay in company with those who were starting on the journey to Merced. Last Wednesday the 4 o'clock boat conveyed a good many dogs, though others had taken time by the forelock and gone half an hour before.

Together were two distinct types of the greyhound, one a blue, massive in proportion, something after the pattern of many horses that have been noted for speed and invincible determination. The other was black and white, fine almost to fragility and yet with a wiriness of look which augured that there might be a great flight of speed, and an alertness that would be of vast service in handiness of working. From a purely esthetic view the parti-colored was the most pleasing, though to the eye of an expert we suppose the big blue would have the most attraction. As in the case of horses, however, capacity is not always shown in symmetrical lines and there is a potency hidden beyond the ken of the most critically inclined scrutinizers.

It is fortunate it is so, else beauty would carry off all the cakes—bakery and all—and homely merit be thrown in the background.

The dogs on the boat always have a buoyant expression. The old hands at the business are well aware of what is in store for them and are cogitating over long-eared and long-legged hare. The youngsters are overpowered with curiosity, and have not the sedateness of the elder. Happiness beams from every canine countenance, though in the faces of some of the men who have them in charge there is an expression of vast responsibility. The one who has the blue dog appears as though he had the destiny of a country in his hands and his answers are as curt as he can make them. When a heavily laden hand-truck comes rattling down the gangway, and he is so crowded that there is danger of the dog being crushed with the wheels he throws himself with almost vicious energy against the human wall, and swings and hauls the dog where he will be in less danger than he is in himself.

There could not be finer weather for a coursing meeting. The "glorious rains" have wetted down the plains that were so arid, and there is verdure on the San Joaquin. An elastic carpet to run upon without risk of torn nails and worn pads, and as yet the gentlemen of the slips have not invented an artificial "protection" to use when the most speed is required. We write this before the action begins. When it is over T. T. W. will give our readers one of his most vivid descriptions and those who could not leave home will have the satisfaction of having the scene transferred from the San Joaquin to the pages of the *Breeder and Sportsman*.

THE POULTRY ARTICLES.

The articles that appeared in this paper on the breeding of poultry contributed by G. E. D. have been published in pamphlet form, and this will be a source of satisfaction to those who are engaged in the business, as it presents them in more compact form. The author is very competent and handled the subject intelligently, and the treatise on the preliminary stages, incubation, is invaluable, being a lucid explanation of this critical portion of the business. As in horse-breeding, the first thing is to get a foal of the desired type, so in the poultry line, hatching the chickens is the groundwork.

After the exhaustive articles, it is not necessary to say more regarding artificial incubation. Besides the articles published in the *Breeder and Sportsman* there is a description of the Golden Gate Incubator incorporated in the pamphlet and by sending a stamp to Davis & Look, East Oakland, Cal., it will be forwarded by mail to applicants.

THE STRIDE OF THE RACEHORSE.

Had there been the controversy regarding the action of the racehorse that the fast trotting step gave rise to, a portion, at least, of the great discoveries of the camera would have been anticipated. It was taken for granted that the chief, if not all, the propelling power was posterior to the girth, and that the back, loin, quarters and gaskins were the points where the motive power was stored. An old acquaintance, prominent on the Western turf twenty-five years ago, styled it "the driving end," and this view was shared by all who were considered to be good judges of the form of the runner. The immense quarters and gaskins of the fast "short horse" would elicit favorable comment, and though the arm and fork were not overlooked, muscular development in the anterior part of the body was only held to be serviceable in keeping that part out of the way.

The arguments which the fast trotting step brought out prepared the way for investigation, and, consequently, many had a tolerably correct idea of that method of progression long before the instantaneous photographs appeared. Not so ample an acquaintance as at present, though so much more thorough than that of running that it appears like knowledge vs. ignorance. Had one-quarter the study been given to the action of the racehorse that was the case with the fast trotter, the fact that the last great propelling effort before the body was hurled through the air was made by the foreleg would surely have been discovered.

In looking over some old papers one was found on which was represented several strides of a racehorse. The diagram was made from running a horse over a newly harrowed and scraped track and measuring the spaces between the footprints. This was done to prove a position taken in controversy the winter previous, that one foot struck the ground at a time, which was disputed by the person we had the argument with.

On the sheet are six strides, the shortest nineteen feet, the longest twenty-one feet ten inches. In all the strides the measurements commenced at the footprint before the hound, and ended where the same foot touched the ground again. In the longest stride the space representing the bound was eight feet one inch, the next space three feet ten inches, the next five feet, and the last four feet eleven inches. The photographs show exactly how these were made. The place of beginning was where the fore foot gave the last impulse, and the next print where the hind foot made the first contact. That this was while the body had no support was evident from it being so much the longest—eight feet one inch. The next space is where the relieving hind foot came to the assistance of its mate, and then the space of five feet marks where the fore foot was put down. The next space of four feet eleven inches is the distance between the fore feet, and marks the length of the stride. Now let us suppose that some one had made the discovery that the forelegs are more than props, have a more arduous task than to keep the horse from tumbling on his nose, and desired to prove it. The first step would be to place shoes on, which would be made so that each would have distinguishing features.

The scraped track would plainly show that the fore foot was the agent to hurl the body along, and that the hind foot received the first shock of landing. It would also be proved that the next to strike was the other hind foot, and then the fore foot, which before had not touched the ground, was marked. The final print shows the same foot that commenced the stride, and the old-time formula of "five tracks or four spaces," has been complied with to measure the stride. There was no end in these old times to stride-measuring. "What does he run on?" was sure to be a question when a short horse was the topic, and the reply would give the feet and inches with scrupulous exactness.

While this much is easily proven from the "tracks," there are other points which could only be elucidated by instantaneous photography. The air kept the secret of the positions assumed when body and limbs were off the ground, and had any one pictured the grotesque attitudes revealed by the camera, he would have been held too daft to converse with. Then the footprints would be liable to mislead in one respect. Aware that to give a stride of 21 feet 10 inches it was absolutely necessary that the body be hurled along without support, he would naturally take the longest space as being the representative of that interval. But he found two long gaps, and in the strides there is a singular variation. In the one of 19 feet the first space is 6 feet 5 inches, the next is 2 feet 11 inches, then there is 5 feet 10 inches, followed by 3 feet 10 inches. The query would arise, are there not two bounds, and if the first is long the next is short. He has another stride before him of 21 feet, the first space 7 feet 2 inches, the second 6 feet 3 inches, and the cause of which would baffle him however cute at figuring things out.

When the second space in the stride is printed on the ground the photograph shows a position beyond human eye to detect, and which would be altogether likely to escape the most acute mind. When the second hind foot has struck the earth it remains there, the body being carried over it, until the fore foot is brought down, being spread apart far enough to cover that much space between them. The feet on the ground are the right fore and the left hind, or vice versa, and the others are stretched in the air to a still greater distance apart. While then the order of placing the feet on the ground would be noticeable, and the correct impression received of the agency of the fore leg in giving the final impetus and also the "breaking of the jar" with the hind, there would arise so many puzzles as to lead to doubt in all other features of the stride, and, possibly, shake his belief in the correctness of the demonstration.

At all events it would have given room for endless arguments, requiring unlimited enthusiasm to sustain the sceptic who questioned the verdict of the world.

Therefore it is fortunate that the knowledge was hidden until there was absolute proof to sustain it, and even with that there are infidels. The old paper, however, and the photographs tell the same story, though it is vexatious to think of how small a portion of the teachings were applied. It only required to be studied to have thrown a good deal of light, and carried far enough would have resulted in something of an approximation to our present knowledge.

ARANZA BEATEN.

The first of the American horses to appear on the English turf this season was Aranza, by Bonnie Scotland.

The race was the Lincolnshire Handicap, which was run on the 27th of March.

The night before the race Aranza was the favorite at 6 to 1, though just before the start she receded to 10 to 1. Knight of Burghley, the favorite, at 8 to 1. After running 300 yards Greek Maid struck Aranza, destroying all her chances to win. Knight of Burghley was the winner, the weights being much in his favor.

From late advices it is probable that a better showing will be made by the Lorillard stable before the spring meetings come to a close.

THE JERSEY HERD BOOK.

Elsewhere will be found a communication advocating the issuing of a Jersey Herd Book for the Pacific coast. As we understand the matter, it is a move which will be heartily welcomed by the breeders of this section of the country. There are complaints about finical rulings and absurd conditions which must be altered on good grounds from the nearly universal agreement that they are too onerous to be borne. There is no desire to be so lax that inferior animals, or those which are lacking in the essential quality of pedigree, will be admitted. The whole purpose is to simplify the registration, and while stringent rules will be adopted, the farcical addendas and red-tapism of the East will be avoided.

There is an extended interest on this coast in relation to Jersey cattle. The breeders of this class embrace a large number of men, and in nearly every village and town are specimens of this deservedly popular race. Their adaptability to family wants insures that there will be a continued increase, and though in the last ten years they have multiplied beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, another decade will show still greater.

The publication of a Herd Book will be of immense advantage in systematizing the business. It is a settled maxim in breeding that the only dependence in securing grades that will come up to expectation is to have one parent pure. The half-bred Jersey may be only slightly inferior to the thoroughbred in milk and butter-producing qualities, though whenever the experiment is tried of coupling half-breds there is almost a certainty of failure, quite sure to be degeneration. It would be unwise to breed a pure Jersey cow to a mongrel bull, as the females are needed to perpetuate the breed, but the male can be coupled with cows of other breeds without loss.

Now that the project has been given a start it behooves everyone interested to take hold of it with energy and a determination to carry it through. We will be pleased to do all that lies in our power, but if the breeders hold back our efforts will be of no avail. There is not a dissenting voice, not a single individual that we have heard offer the least objections. With this universal acquiescence in the wisdom of the move, failure can only result from apathy. But there is little danger of lethargy when there is such a general realization of the benefits to follow.

THE AUCTION SALE.

The auction sale of trotting-bred stock, belonging to L. J. Rose and J. B. Haggin took place at the Bay District Course on Thursday a brief account will be found elsewhere.

The prices were very much in favor of the buyer and capital bargains in nearly every instance were secured.

ROWING.

How Cambridge was Beaten.

The defeat of the Cambridge crew by Oxford on the 15th inst. was even more overwhelming than the cable reports showed, while perhaps never before were the "tips" of the aquatic reporters of the London press so wrong. The *Sportsman, Sporting Life, Bell's Life, Sporting Chronicle, Land and Water* and the afternoon papers all declared for Cambridge, and on the strength of this the "Light Blues" were strong favorites at 3 to 1 on them. The start was made by Mr. Edward Searle at 5:50, the Oxford boat being the quickest away, and never reached, as will be seen by the following report telegraphed to the Cork *Constitution:*

"They rowed forty-one strokes in the first minute to Cambridge's thirty-nine, and even in the early part of the contest looked all over winners. Their stroke was clean, powerful and uniform, and certainly without the splash and hurry of Cambridge. The leader's time to the Bishop's Creek was 1:17, and to Craven Steps, 2:29. From this point to the Ragged Staff, or trec. which marks the mile, Oxford easily increased their lead, rowing really well and steering in admirable course. The Light Blues were, on the contrary, steered very badly. Mr. Hunt took them right into the Oxford wash and then out again, losing more valuable 'ground.' Oxford's time for the mile was 4:10. There was no change as we approached the soap works, except that the dark clonds and mist at the start had given place to snow and hail, and it was every minute more difficult to see from the press boat the actual condition of affairs. Indeed so far were the press boat and the other three steamers behind that a description of the race from this point cannot he exact. We could, however, tell with reasonable precision that a difference of nine seconds, or three lengths, separated the boats at Hammersmith. The leader's time was 8:9 and that of Cambridge 8:18. Above the bridge Cambridge undoubtedly spurted, and were for a little while timed to be rowing forty-three strokes to the minute. Whatever advantage was gained by this effort was, however, soon lost by had steering off Chiswick Eyot. The Cambridge coxswain seemed quite unequal to keeping out of Oxford's wash, and it must be said that between them—Mr. West and Mr. Lyon—the Oxford stroke and coxswain gave their antagonists the full benefit of the broken water. We believe Oxford's time to Chiswick Church was 12:47, but we were so far behind that the contending boats were only distant moving specks on the dark river seen through the dense mist and blinding snow. All through Corney Reach the fight went on, but it had long been apparent to any but the most blind worshippers of Cambridge that, bar accident, the race was over. Oxford went on content with their safe lead, and rowing not perhaps the thirty-seven they were doing at the end of the first mile, but still a thoroughly steady, well-timed stroke, quite without flurry or sign of exhaustion. Cambridge rowed a plucky stern, but gave no evidence of the power with which they were everywhere credited. One or two men in the boat were not pulling their own weight, and that weight was something by no means inconsiderable, while the splashing and irregularity of the feather were almost unmistakable signs of distress. It may be that the Cambridge were really holding Oxford, and preventing them going further away, but the strong probability is that Oxford, with an easy lead of forty yards or so clear, were content with this and did not try to increase it. The difference at Barnesbridge, reached by the leaders in 17:28, was ten seconds. The race home from the railway bridge was rowed in thick darkness, and all that can be said is that it was uneventful, Oxford winning by three and a half lengths, or about fifty yards clear, in 21:18 from the start. The race was remarkable for the completeness with which it falsified the opinions of the best judges of rowing. Many, no doubt, believed with justice that Oxford were a really good crew, and very many more were convinced that the odds on Cambridge were by no means justified; still, in the face of the time-test, and bowing to the fetich that says 'the favorite always wins,' they doubted their own judgment and would neither take the odds nor advise that they should be taken. The race has for so many years now been a moral certainty for the favorites that people had got to look upon the trials as the real pace and the real race, but now, however, a new and exciting element is introduced—the element of uncertainty—and we shall have for several years the refreshing evidence of 1883 to show us that the favorite does not always win and that the weight of money and weight of men do not necessarily command success. It is a great good thing for the race that Oxford won yesterday, for after this the non-favorites need never lack confidence."

Hanlan having been reported to have expressed a desire to row against Wallace Ross this year for $1,000 a side, Rose issues a challenge to Hanlan offering to row a four or five-mile race for the amount stated, the winner to receive all the money received from the railways and other sources. Ross will give $500 for expenses provided Hanlan will row at St. John or will take $500 and row at Toronto, the race to take place on or after July 1. Hanlan positively declines going to the maritime provinces to row Ross. If Ross will agree to row on any of the waters half-way between Toronto and St. John, N. B., he will be accommodated. Hanlan thinks the amount stated for expenses—$500 in a $1,000 race—is out of all proportion, and in the race he proposes expenses will not be given or taken. The latter has $500 on deposit with the *Turf, Field and Farm,* and calls on Ross to cover it.

A decision was rendered quite recently by Judge Nelson, of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, strongly affirming the constitutionality of the act of Congress which prohibits the confining of cattle, sheep and swine in railroad cars for more than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading for food, water and rest, unless ample provisions are made for furnishing the same within the cars by any railroad company whose line forms any part of a line for conveying animals from one State to another. The action was brought by the American Humane Society against the Boston & Albany Railroad Company and the Fitchburg Railroad Company.

The action of Milton Young in chloroforming the stallion Onondaga, and having his eyes punched out with a red-hot iron, has excited the greatest indignation in all parts of the country, and especially in his own State, Kentucky, is the brutal act condemned in strong terms. The leading turfmen and breeders of the Blue Grass region say that henceforth they will have nothing whatever to do with Young, and as they are likely to carry out their sentiments to the letter, his position is anything but pleasant. The destroying of Onondaga's sight was wholly unjustifiable, as by putting blinkers on him the result sought would have been attained.

Plumas, the sire of Ashley (2:21½), is in the stud this year at the Illinois Ranch, American Valley, Plumas county.

THE HERD.

A NEW YORK RANCH.

Paraphernalia of a Model Farm—Value of the Silo System—Gossip about the Cattle.

Mountainside Farm, the property of Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer of New York, is situated on the Ramapo river, about three miles from Mahwah, on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, thirty miles from the city. Its acres number about 600, of which more than half are arable and are cultivated in the most thorough manner, under the superintendence of Mr. John Mayer, a thoroughly practical, educated and scientific farmer, who, assisted by a foreman, directs the operations of a working force of some thirty men. The buildings are the most extensive and perfectly appointed, and probably the most costly, that are devoted to the Jersey interest. The herd numbers about 100 cows in milk besides young stock, and contains some of the most noted animals of the breed. They are kept upon the soiling system, or, in other words, are fed in the stables, summer and winter, being turned out daily, weather permitting, for exercise. Spring water is carried through the stables and barns, and the animals are watered by an arrangement of hydrants which place it before each without removal from the stall. A steam engine does the churning, cutting of fodder, grinding of grain, and pumping. The dairy rooms have tiled floors and sides, and are ceiled in hard woods. The engine room, forge, ice houses and refrigerating rooms are elaborate and perfect in appointments.

Next to the herd of Jersey cattle, the features which have rendered this farm a noted one throughout the country, are its immense and perfectly arranged silos, or pits for storing and preserving fodder in a green state for use in winter—a system that promises to revolutionize the method of cattle feeding in the northern portions of the country. These silos were constructed upon plans furnished by Mr. C. W. Mills, one of the earliest experimenters to whom the country is indebted for enlightenment upon this important subject, and after a thorough trial of two seasons are regarded as a complete success. While the adoption of the ensilage system has spread enormously, it may be doubted whether, taking the whole country over, so valuable and exhaustive a test of its merit has been made elsewhere as that which has drawn the attention of the country to Mountainside Farm. The opponents of ensilage have predicted that its success was only apparent; that it would gradually undermine the health of the animals and result in disaster, notwithstanding the favorable reports from all directions of its value for fattening beef cattle and increasing the yield of milk dairies, for the fat cattle went to the butcher and the dairymen turned off their dry cows to the grazier before final effects upon the animals and upon their progeny could be determined. Strong remonstrances and ominous warnings came from the more conservative to check the exultation with which the new departure was hailed by the enthusiastic. It was a bold measure, then without a precedent, to substitute ensilage exclusively for hay in the feeding of a herd of cattle that $100,000 could scarcely replace and from which the calves were the income of first importance. It was still holder for the fact that in so doing the grain ration of the cows was cut down to one-half that which had previously been fed with hay, causing greater physical dependence upon the new food. It was still bolder when, having passed through the winter, the cattle were not turned upon pasture in the spring, thus giving a respite from ensiloed food, as has been the custom elsewhere. From October, 1881, until now, the entire herd, old and young, were kept upon ensilage without intermission, save occasionally when, for a day or two, a change was made for the sake of experiment. The result has been that, with half the amount of grain formerly fed with hay, the same cows have averaged over 100 pounds (fifty quarts) more of milk per month than they did on the old diet. Their coats look glossy and sleek, and every indication is that of blooming health. The calves that have been dropped upon the place from silo-fed parents, themselves silo-reared, are pronounced without dissent by the hundreds who visit the place to be of the best quality and in excellent condition. It may be doubted whether another lot of animals equally large, vigorous and healthful at various ages can be found short of a climate that affords pasturage the year round. While much of this condition is due to the fact that the parent herd, both as regards the imported and the native-bred animals, was selected with an eye to constitution and superior physical capacity, their blooming condition is unquestionably due, in a great measure, to the method of feeding.

There are some facts connected with ensilage that are hard to account for. While it appears improbable that the feeding value of green forage could be improved upon its natural condition when fresh by stowage under pressure in a pit, the experiments at Mountainside Farm raise the question at least to the dignity of a debatable one. When, in August last, the working force of the farm was concentrated upon the great work of transporting the fifty acres of green corn fodder from the fields in which it grew, through the giant cutters and carriers, into the great pits where it was to be preserved for the coming year's use, a pit of ensilaged rye fodder which had been stored earlier in the season, and from which the herd were being fed, gave out. To open a new pit would be to divert the use of the machinery and the time of three or four men from the special work of harvesting, to which all energies were being devoted. Mr. Mayer therefore ordered that several loads of the corn fodder cut fresh in the field should be placed before the cows instead of their customary feeds of ensilage. Now, every country boy who has had to drive the cows out of the cornfield and noted the persistence with which some cunning old cow will find or make a hole in the fence to get back knows that cows like corn fodder. That they ate it with great relish was evident, and they ate a much larger quantity than they did of the rye ensilage; nevertheless, with the same grain ration, they fell off in milk. Thinking the result due to the fact that the ensilage had had the advantage of having passed through the cutter, the fresh corn fodder was then submitted to that treatment instead of being fed long, but the milk continued to diminish until at the end of three days the average daily shrinkage per cow was four pounds (two quarts), which, when tested in quality, showed two per cent less cream. A new pit of ensilage was opened, and in two days the cows were back to their full flow. This comparison between ensilaged rye and fresh corn fodder is the more surprising from the fact that as a fresh feed rye fodder is inferior to corn fodder. The discrepancy cannot be attributed to a difference in amount of food, for, as carefully ascertained, the cows ate sixty pounds of the corn against twenty-five pounds of the rye. Nor can it be accounted for on the principle that ensilage is a more concentrated food, in the sense that one ton of hay contains more sustenance than several tons of green grass, being a condensed product, for ensilage is said to retain all its juices and to lose less than one per cent of its weight in the metamorphosis. The chemical theory is that the method of storing ensilage causes it to develop lactic acid, which is in itself a stage of digestion, and so effective in its action that the food renders a maximum of its nutriment to the support of the animal.

The Jersey herd is a very notable one. Its first bull is the celebrated imported Farmer's Glory, a great prize winner in three countries, and whose progeny have probably won more prizes and sold for more money in Jersey, England and America than the get of any other living bull. Yet, great as his fame is, many connoisseurs prefer his companion in the next box, imported Carlo, whose mole-like skin and rich quality tell so clearly in his offspring, that with no special blood-fashion to herald them they have sold at a splendid average wherever they have appeared in the auction ring. When Mr. Edward Burnett went to the island of Jersey to purchase the imported portion of this herd, he sought among the more fashionable strains for a bull. He found that several of the most careful and successful breeders on the island were sending their best cows to Carlo. "Why do you prefer him to more fashionably bred bulls?" was the question. "Because American buyers are demanding butter tests before buying, and this bull comes of an unsurpassed line of butter cows," was the answer. "That is the fellow I'm after," said Mr. Burnett, and he brought him home. With him came Sultane IV, a daughter of the grand cow Sultane, whose name, coupled with those of Regina and Coomassie, completes the most famous trio of cows known to island history. The bull calf of Sultane IV, by Carlo, sold last spring for $1,775 at auction. A daughter of Coomassie also came over with Carlo, and her bull calf by him brought $1,500 at the same sale. None but males have yet been offered. Those gotten by Carlo have averaged $700 each. With them came the cows Cocotte, first over all Jerseys as a three-year-old, and her sister in blood Mignonne, likewise successful. For perfection of size, substance, wedge-shape, capacity of udder, and milk veins, united with the highest finish, Cocotte, when in the flush of milk, is as near the model ideal cow as one could hope to find. Brunette Hammond, Lille Bonne, Belle Dame, and Northern Queen are a few of the other imported celebrities. In some respects they are unlike most of the imported cattle that reach this country. Having been obtained before the island had been stripped of its best animals and selected to meet the standard of an owner who cannot tolerate an underling, there is not a runt among them, but all show great substance and constitution without deviation from the high blood-like finish that is so tempting to buyers and in which imported cattle excel in contrast to those reared in this country. Yet, in the butter tests which are just beginning to be made at Mountainside, the native-bred cows hold a decided lead. Whether this will continue after another year of acclimating, and this department is taken in hand more systematically, remains to be seen. Mountainside Farm, with its herd of Jerseys and its lands and buildings devoted to the interest, could probably not be duplicated at an outlay of less than $300,000.

Some General Principles.

The following points in breeding are laid down by James Howard of Brittania Farm, Bedford, England, well known as a breeder of Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle, Oxfordshire Down sheep, and White pigs:

"I am convinced that there are certain laws pertaining to the process, which, like all nature's operations, are fixed and unalterable, and which cannot be disregarded with impunity. I will therefore state very briefly what I deem to be the cardinal points in the art of breeding which have been fairly established.

"1. That from the male parent is mainly derived the external structure, configuration and outward characteristics, the locomotive peculiarities inclusive.

"2. From the female parent are derived the internal structure, the vital organs, and in a much greater proportion than from the male, the constitution, temper and habits, in which endurance and 'bottom' are included.

"3. That the purer the race of the parent the more certainty there is of its transmitting its qualities to the offspring. Say two animals are mated; if one is of purer descent than the other, he or she will exercise the most influence in stamping the character of the progeny, particularly if the greater purity is on the side of the male.

"4. That apart from certain disturbing influences or causes, the male, if of pure race and descended from a stock of uniform color, stamps the color of the offspring.

"5. That the influence of the first male is not infrequently protracted beyond the birth of the offspring of which he is the parent, and his mark left upon subsequent progeny.

"6. That the transmission of diseases of the vital organs is more certain if on the side of the female, and diseases of the joints on the side of the male parent."

Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

Mr. P. C. Kellogg reports that T. S. Cooper has obtained from Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., the famous Jersey bull Pedro, by Domino of Darlington out of Eurotas, and that he will be bred to about thirty of the cows of Mr. C.'s importation, which are to be sold in New York under the direction of Kellogg & Co., on the 17th and 18th of May next. Mr. K. writes:

Pedro is not positively sold, but will, in any event, remain at Lindeu Grove until Mr. Cooper's cattle are sold. There is no disagreement as to price, which is $10,000 cash; but Messrs. Miller & Sibley hold to the right to breed twelve cows, to which Mr. Cooper objects, unless at regular fees—$250 each. If this difference remains unadjusted the bull will go back to Franklin—Mr. Cooper paying a rental for his use upon thirty cows that is far in excess of the $2,500 at which he sold last fall. Recent events render it more probable, however, that the sale will be consummated, as Peter C. Kellogg & Co. have just sold to Messrs. Miller & Sibley, for account of Mr. A. B. Darling, the following bulls, which leaves them in somewhat better shape to part with Pedro.

Yellow Boy 6,381, dropped April 10, 1879, by Duke of Darlington 2,460, dam imported Daisy 692 (the Parau-Stevens cow).

Bull calf, dropped Jan. 18, 1883, by Duke of Darlington 2,460, dam Florinde 7,110; second dam Leda 790.

Bull calf, dropped Jan. 19, 1883, by Black Prince of Hanover 2,843, dam Eurotas 2,454.

The price of the Eurotas calf was $12,500, and the other two brought well up in the thousands. The same firm offered $10,000 for Bomba, but it was declined. The prices mentioned herein are authentic, and will interest breeders of Jerseys as being in excess of any that have thus far developed.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Sheep Washing.

The seeker after advice as to the proper course to pursue in preparing and marketing wool will find his patience taxed not so much with the search as with the amount of such advice that comes to him from every direction. A noticeable feature of the situation is the fact that a preponderance of this voluntary counsel comes from parties whose relation to the wool clip is such as to rob their good office of the charm of disinterestedness with which they seek to surround it. Men who would take the suggestion for proper weights as a reflection upon their own honesty, will urge upon the wool grower the propriety of honesty in preparing his clip for market with the same complacency as was manifested by that other gentleman who, from the street corner congratulated himself that he was "not as other men." Of course, the flock-master should be honest in his dealings with his fellow men. He recognizes the fact as forcibly as any one, and acts in accordance with it as generally as the average business man; and the volunteer diatribes that are shoved before him as each shearing season comes round are a reflection which is not always characterized in the language that its imprudence merits. He has the right to the same freedom in preparing his clip for market that the buyer enjoys in accepting or refusing it at a stated price, and both are entitled to the presumption of honesty until forfeited by practices beyond its pale.

The first point to be determined in connection with getting the clip into market is that of washing. With many flocks this is determined, negatively, by natural obstacles, such as remoteness from suitable streams, or the presence in the fleeces of dirt and sand, which would render cleansing of little avail. Brook-washing is not now so generally practiced as formerly. This results partly from the absence of suitable facilities, such as pollution of streams by sewerage and offal from manufactories of various kinds, but more especially from the growing conviction among flock-managers that washing is unprofitable; that is to say, the enhanced price obtained for washed wool does not counterbalance the cost of labor involved in the washing process, when added to the inevitable injury resulting to the flock. Sheep washing is hard work for both men and animals, and should have the certainty of good pay for its encouragement. None of the poetry of which it is the subject was inspired by men standing for hours waist deep in chilling water during the tedious process of turning and squeezing the fleece of each sheep until the entire flock reached the point of "snowy whiteness." Where wool can be sold absolutely on its merits as to condition, there is no room for doubting the impolicy of flock washing. If the value of the clip is based upon the amount of cleansed wool it will yield, it is difficult to find any offset to the labor and expense and injury to animals involved in the washing beyond the single item of reduced freight. The practice has found its greatest encouragement in the arbitrary prices enforced by wool buyers who entered the markets with offerings for "washed" and "unwashed" without due regard to the wide range in the percentage of wool represented in those terms. Some localities, with exceptional facilities for washing, in which the practice has a fixity that is the characteristic of all inherited customs, will doubtless be slow in making a change; there is, however, little room for doubting that a yearly increasing percentage of the future United States clips will be placed on the market in an unwashed condition. This will retieve the flock-manager of much hard work at a time when every day is important, and will enable consumers of wools to purchase a supply in the best condition for preserving its working qualities, without adding to the labor or expense of cleaning, sorting or other manipulation.

In localities remote from the final market for wools, and exposed to the extortionate transportation charges commonly inflicted by railroads when not held in check by wholesome competition, the item of freight has proven so considerable as to induce efforts at retief through establishments for assorting and cleansing the wools of certain sections; in fact, putting them in proper condition for manufacture. Theoretically this scheme has much to recommend it; giving to the seller the advantage of a saving in freight of thirty per cent to sixty per cent of the grose weight of his wool, added to such enhanced price as the buyer should be willing to pay in consideration of getting just the quantity of certain grades of wool he requires, while relieving him of all risk and uncertainty as to the amount of shrinkage from an unwashed condition. Whether or not the scheme will prove successful in practice remains for the future to demonstrate. Like all innovations upon long-established customs, this one, even if found profitable by those adopting it, will be tardily accepted by the majority of flock-managers. Some will hold off by reason of their conservatism—the disposition to "let well enough alone"—while others are barred by the necessity that compels them to realize a considerable proportion of the value of their wool harvest at the earliest possible date. This, of course, the scheme of sorting and scouring will interfere with, until assumed by parties having capital that will enable them to make such advances as the grower may require for immediate use. This phase of the washing question has more especial interest for wool-growers on the frontier, in view of the double disadvantage under which they are so commonly placed—remoteness from market, inability to properly wash their flocks because of the large number of animals, and, quite frequently, an absence of sufficient water. By these, doubtless, the experiments already inaugurated will be watched with more than ordinary interest.

Upon the question of washing, wool-growers will generally be found quite free from sentimentalism. They will be controlled by the answer that experience brings to the everyday question, "Will it pay?" If buyers will in the future pay as much per pound for "washed" wool that has been allowed to become nearly or quite as heavy as it was before put into the water—as they have so often paid in the past—the probability is that all the "washed fleece" wanted by each men will be forthcoming. But as the number of buyers who name prices according to intelligent estimates of cleansed wool they are to get rather than in accordance with arbitrary rules of a certain price for "unwashed" and an advance of one-third for "washed" is yearly increasing, there is room for believing that the present decade will bring the day when every wool-grower can realize the real value of his clip without regard to the condition of the clip of any other grower, whether in the same neighborhood or in another State.—Breeder's Gazette.

Breeder and Sportsman.

The frequent races that take place at the race track and the crowds that assemble to witness them and to bet, is an indication that more than ordinary interest is taken in sporting matters in this country. People naturally desire to read up and acquire information in the direction their taste leads, hence a good local journal, if such an one were known to exist, ought to have a golden circulation here, and would doubtless be subscribed for with eagerness. Such an one is the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a comparatively new publication issued at 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. It contains all the latest sporting intelligence, wood cuts and notices of the most celebrated horses, etc., and a variety of articles conveying useful and interesting information to the breeder and sporting man and all who deal in stock or are engaged in rearing fine animals. For example, the number before us, besides all the current sporting intelligence, contains long notices of celebrated horses, and valuable articles on the following subjects: "The Trotting Horse," "Oregon as a Horse Breeding Country," "The Pacers of 1883," "Cheese Making," "Fancy Prices for Stock," "Watering Stock," "The Management of Sheep," "History of the Early Importation of Dogs to this Coast," "Hunting Wild Horses," and an infinite number of shorter articles, on a vast range of subjects of interest to the class of patrons for whom the publication is designed. Among its contributors are the leading stockmen of the Pacific Coast and the territories.—Kern Co. Californian.

Foot-rot in Sheep.

Having seen in some of the stock publications of our country, "What is the foot-rot in sheep and its cure?" permit me to say that the foot-rot is a disease of the foot, located between the horny substance and the flesh of the feet, and will, if not arrested, cause the claw to grow in an unshapely form and become loose and detatched, forming a vacuum between the claw and inside construction of the foot, and in its progress forming a fluid or mattery substance which, coming to the practical shepherd's nostrils, will never be forgotten. From my own observation, I think that the disease is communicated by innoculation, and then fostered or retarded by local surroundings or sanitary measures, such as a dry climate and dry land for the sheep to graze and feed upon. Under such circumstances it may lie dormant for months, while if grazed on low, wet land and in warm weather, or kept in dirty, wet yards or pens, it will not be long before half of the flock are on their knees to feed, and will walk as though they were on drumsticks. Some call it a parasite. Let it be what it may, it needs a cure; and I think the remedies given below, if followed by "eternal vigilance" in the use of the knife to pare to the quick and to the bottom, so that the medicine may reach to the very root of the disease, will kill the disease and save the sheep. It may have to be repeated three or four times, but in two weeks after the first dressing, if by the same operator, he will plainly see the effect of the first dressing and be encouraged.

In the use of the knife, I would say be careful not to cut into the inner or beyond the horny substance of the foot; but I have sometimes had to cut off the horny substance of both claws of a sheep's foot to accomplish a cure. Cut as close as possible not to cause bleeding, but by the most careful operator this calls for great caution.

After the foot is cleaned and pared, have the following applied: Dissolve as much blue-stone in warm, soft water as the water will take up; dip each diseased foot in the liquid. This will penetrate between the sound and diseased portions of the foot, and above the horny substance of the hoof (for the disease will sometimes break out above the hoof, as though the foot had been pierced by a nail); and at this dressing and before you let the sheep go, apply the following: Have your druggist grind in his mill a pound of blue-stone (blue vitriol or copperas) as fine as flour; then mix, in some earthen vessel, with raw linseed oil, not boiled, so as to form a salve, and put as much of this as you can hold on the end of a small wooden paddle, half an inch wide and four inches long, between the claws of each foot. Work the claws together, so as to rub it in; it will stick better, and dry as hard as glass, if the sheep are left on a dry plank floor for twelve hours after being dressed. Then let them out in the field, and go over every three weeks as at first. I think four dressings will cure almost any flock of sheep, with proper sanitary measures.—Breeder's Gazette.

Stock in Modoc.

Within the past few years the McConaughty Bros., of Ft. Bidwell, have imported direct from Kentucky several cargoes of thoroughbred bulls, besides a number of jacks and jennets, rams and swine. J. D. Carr has within the past two years shipped fifty head of thoroughbred cattle to his ranch at Clear Lake. For the past six years Joshua Brown of Eagle Creek has been engaged in importing thoroughbred cattle, and this summer he will hold his fourth annual sale of thoroughbred bulls and heifers. These sales are attended by stockmen from far and near, and animals from his herd have become pretty well distributed through the country. S. S. Bayley has been breeding up his cattle for several years, and is now selling beef cattle that are three-quarters Durham. Geo. C. Fletcher, of Goose Lake, has a fine band of three-quarter and full-blood Durham cows. We might mention others who are raising fine cattle but this will suffice for the present. As for horses, we do not believe there is a county in the State where more attention is paid to the careful selection of animals for breeding purposes. Henry Hilton of Hot Spring Valley makes a specialty of draft horses and for several years kept a thoroughbred Clydesdale stallion and several mares of the same breed. A number of the horsemen are provided with colts from this horse, and half-blood Clydesdales are quite common in this country. Parman & Co. of Surprise valley are raising some of the finest draft horses to be found in this country. In almost every band of horses in this county can be found descendants of such horses as Gladiator, Newell, Pill-box and other noted horses, all of which make excellent roadsters, carriage and saddle horses, and not a few of them are gaining reputations on the turf. In regard to sheep there has been an equal endeavor on the part of the wool-growers to improve their flocks. Three years ago J. H. Dereven brought about a hundred head of bucks to his ranch, which he selected from the best flocks in the State. These bucks were sold and distributed among the sheep-raisers. By breeding common ewes to these bucks, sheep were produced that sheared from twenty to thirty pounde of wool each year. Among the other importers of fine sheep we might mention Messrs. Scrannon and Woodson of Surprise valley, E. Lauer of Alturas, all of whom have been engaged in so doing for a number of years.—Independent.

Barns for the Genus Homo.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I left the city a few days since for a trip to the capital. As the Oakland steamed swiftly across the bay with the air as balmy as a tropical daybreak and the harbor as smooth as beauty's cheek the surroundings were naturally somewhat exhilarating, and I indulged in pleasant thought. As we neared the landing on the Oakland side and my eye took in the depot on the pier my reflections were suddenly side-tracked. That magnificent structure on the mole would be a credit to older States than this but it is on the wrong side of the bay. Compare it with the crib by a pleasant fiction called a depot and waiting room on the San Francisco side. That dingy, horrid corral, not fit to keep fine stock in. I have stock that I would not allow quartered in such a dark, illy ventilated barn. If there is to be any difference in the stations the best building should be on the San Francisco side. Passengers are rarely detained on the Oakland pier, as trains and boats make close connections, but on the San Francisco side it is different, and I speak from experience, having traveled on the ferry since it was first established; in fact, I have crossed the bay for over thirty years. No one who has crossed on this ferry much could but have noticed the number of people who are always to be found in the waiting rooms. No one who lives on the east side has escaped the infliction of missing a boat occasionally and having to wait half an hour for the next one. Then the alternative is to take a seat in the corral, a dismal shed where the light of Heaven has never entered since the day the last shake was nailed on that uncouth and dreary structure. When I look up at the unplaned rafters which would be bare but for a fresco of whitewash and cobwebs, I cannot but mentally exclaim: What an opportunity is here for the new Board of Harbor Commissioners to inaugurate an architectural reform that shall be a monument to their good sense and well-directed liberality!

March 29, 1883. PAF.

The California Ostrich Farming Company has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $30,000, about all paid in, and the object is the raising of ostriches for profit. The company has purchased the tract known as the McGregor ranch, near the Coyote house, about five miles northwest of Anaheim, and corrals have already been put up for the birds. The company will start with twenty-two ostriches—the same ones which have been on exhibition in Woodward's Gardens for some time past.

A short time since M. Mulqueeny was out near Midway, Alameda county, with his wife. He saw a pair of wildcats and waiting till they came into line he fired, killing both with one shot. The largest one ha sbeen brought to this city to be stuffed.

Brown's Bronchial Troches will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consuptive and Throat Diseases. They are used always with good success.

Pools. Pools.

BIDS FOR POOL-SELLING ON RACES TO BE given under the auspices of the Sacramento Capital Turf Club will be received by the secretary at Sacramento. Bids close April 25, 1883, at 8 o'clock p. m. By order,

CHRIS GREEN, President.
W. P. EMERY, Secretary. 1413

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
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WE ARE DIRECTED TO ANNOUNCE THAT on or about May 1, 1883, we will offer at the
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About forty head of trotting stallions, road and draft horses; also twenty head pure bred Jersey cattle. Particulars in future advertisements.
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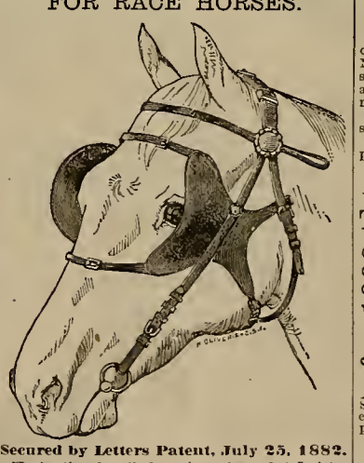


Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back, as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to said extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear hand I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
Nos. 230 and 232 Ellis street, San Francisco.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EASTOREGONIAN with pictures of Pendleton, Centerville, Weston Umatilla City, Echo City, Pilot Rock and Heppner, to any address three months, $1; six months, $1 75; twelve months, $3. Sample copy of paper and picture, 3 cents. The best and truest description of Umatilla—the great wheat and sheep country—ever written. Address EAST OREGONIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Pendleton, Umatilla county, Oregon.

RACES.

$3,000 $3,000

SPRING MEETING.
OF THE
Capital Turf Club
OF
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.
TO BE HELD AT AGRICULTURAL PARK ON
MAY 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th AND 19th.
RUNNING AND TROTTNG SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day.

No. 1. Running; one-half mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake.

No. 2. Running; three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit $150 added; second to save stake. The winner of Hearst Stake to carry seven pounds extra.

No. 3. Running; one and five-eighths mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; second to save stake.

Second Day.

No. 4. Pacing race; for 2:30 class; purse $200.

No. 5. Trotting race, for two-year-olds; one mile dash; purse $150.

No. 6. Trotting; purse $200; 2:40 class (Roanoke and Dutchman not barred).

Third Day.

No. 7. Running; one and one-fourth mile dash, for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake.

No. 8. Running; one and one-eighth mile and repeat; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added, second horse $100, third saves stake.

No. 9. Selling race; one and one-fourth mile dash; free for all; purse $250, second $50, entrance 10 per cent; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry entitled weight; one pound allowed for each one hundred dollars under fixed valuation.

Fourth Day.

No. 10. Trotting; purse $200; for three-minute class; Sacramento county horses.

No. 11. Trotting; purse $300; 2:30 class.

Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running; three-quarter mile dash, for two-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; winner of Gano Stake to carry five pounds extra; second colt $150, third to save stake.

No. 13. Running; one and one-eighth mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $50; third saves stake; non-winners at P. C. B. H. Association meeting if beaten once allowed five pounds; if twice, seven pounds; three times, ten pounde.

No. 14. Running; two and one-quarter mile dash, free for all; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake; winner of Pacific Cup to carry five pounds extra.

CONDITIONS.

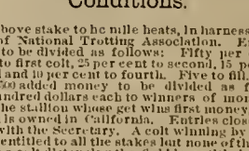
All trotting and pacing races, three in five unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start; National Association rules to govern; P. C. B. H. Association rules to govern running races; on trotting and pacin graces 10 per cent entrance to accompany nomination.

Entries to all close Monday, April 16, 1883, with the secretary.

Trotting purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

CHRISTOPHER GREEN, President.
W. P. EMERY, Secretary, P. O. Box 378, Sacramento.

Two-Year-Old Trotting Stake
for 1883 for 1883



A TROTTING STAKE FOR COLTS AND FILLIES (foals of 1881), to be trotted at the California State fair of 1883; $50 entrance, of which $25 must accompany nomination, and the remaining $25 to be paid August 1, 1883; $500 to be added by the society.

Conditions.

The above stake to be mile heats, in harness, and to rules of National Trotting Association. Entrance money to be divided as follows: Fifty per cent of stakes to first colt, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third and 10 per cent to fourth. Five to fill.

The $500 added money to be divided as follows: One hundred dollars each to winners of money and $100 to the stallion whose get wins first money, if the stallion is owned in California. Entries close April 7, 1883, with the Secretary. A colt winning by a walk-over is entitled to all the stakes but none of the added money; a colt distancing the field is entitled to first money and all the stakes.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.
Sacramento, March 12, 1883.

P. S.—This is the same stake that was advertised to close, March 15, 1883, but was withdrawn on account of an error. The time for closing has been extended to April 7, 1883.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF
Trotting-horse Breeders

Programme of Trotting Stakes for 1883.

CIRCULARS CONTAINING A DETAILED LIST of stakes, for three, four and five years, for 2:25, 2:30 and 2:30 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares,

To close Friday, May 1, 1883.

and to be trotted for at the coming annual fall meeting, can now be had upon application to the undersigned at his office, room 81, 11 Broadway, New York city, or at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTS-

Also stakes for foals of 1881 and for foals of 1882, now two-year-olds and yearlings, to trot when [illegible] odds, and Subscription Stakes for stallions [illegible] $200 each), only the get of stallions [illegible] eligible, foals of 1882 and foals of 1883, to [illegible] three and four years old,

L. D. PACKER, Sec'y.

MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

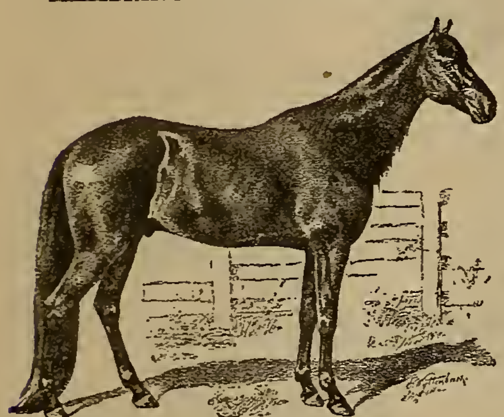
☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.

Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21¼; Convoy, 2:22¼; Magenta, 2:24¼; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¼; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

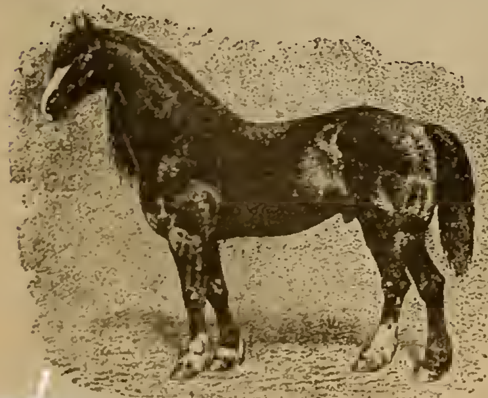
Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

STALLIONS.

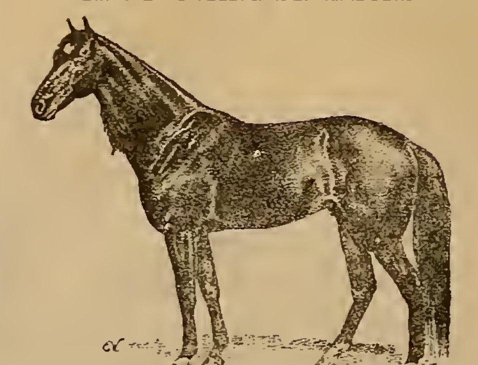


OWNERS OF STALLIONS DESIRING TO PLACE THE MERITS of their stock horses before the breeding public should advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The fee from one mare will pay the ... f a reasonable advertisement.

...allion bills printed in first-class style. Call at this office and see ...dles.

NO. 508 MONTGOMERY ST.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

STEINWAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at the stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payable before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay; 15¾ hands high; long, flowing mane and tail; two white hind ankles; remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head, set on a stout neck; his shoulders are of the Hambletonian form—do not mount very high at the withers; has great length and capacious middle piece; plenty of bone and substance, and his gait is big and square.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.

First dam Abbess by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.

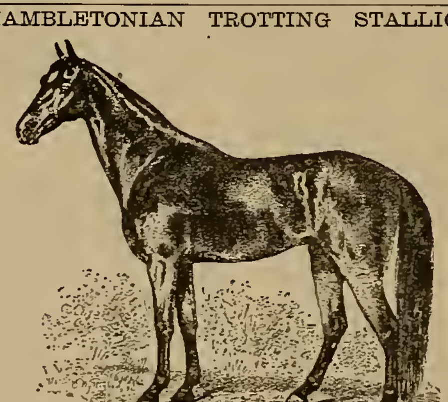
Second dam by Marshal Ney, by imported Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28¾, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Steinway, 2:25¾; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29; Solo, five years old, 2:28¾; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION



BOB MASON

By Echo. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY mares, commencing February 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTION.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Post office box 55, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON, Owners, Santa Clara

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.

First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

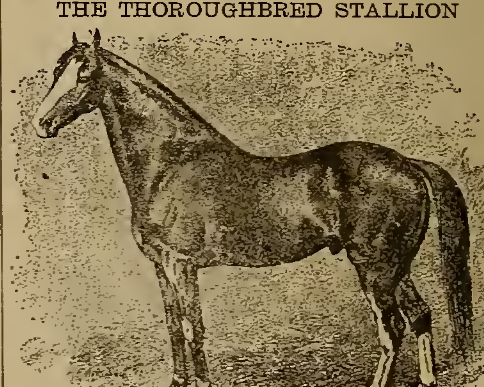
War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to

MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack,

Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 Front St., San Francisco.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

The Supply of programmes of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders promised us by Secretary Packer having failed to come to hand, we answer the applications for them by printing the programme in this week's paper. Breeders and others interested will find therein all the information contained in the original draft except the invitation to become members, which is summed up in the following paragraph: This association welcomes to membership all respectable breeders and admirers of trotting horses; the only pecuniary obligation being ten dollars for initiation fee, and ten dollars for annual dues. Its membership already includes nearly all of the prominent breeders, together with many of the most prominent owners of trotting stock.

San Francisco Bench Show.

SUBSCRIBERS OF THIS PAPER WISHing to make entries or obtain information can address or apply to

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.
508 Montgomery street.

TROTTING RULES.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION FOR sale at this office. Price 25 cents per copy, paper. Pocket edition 50 cents. Also

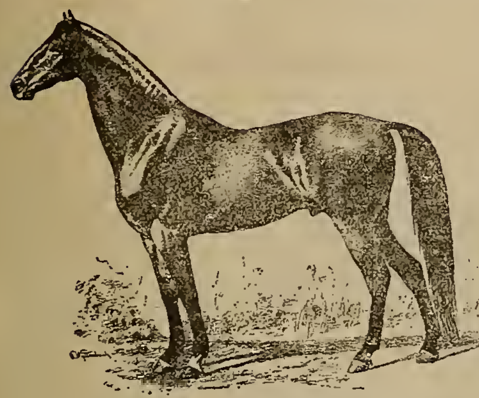
"THE TURFMAN'S DIRECTORY,"

Compiled by Thos. J. Vail, Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

PRICE $2.

STALLIONS.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion



ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stables, Petaluma.

Alexander is by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20½) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Creim, by a son of Brown's Bellfounder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander's get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22¾, Nellie Patchen 2:27¼, Eudora 2:34¼, Inauguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to be one of the best three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any country. He won the stake for three-year-olds at the State fair, heating Belle Echo, Annie Laurie, Len Rose and others, winning the first, third and fifth heats and making a dead heat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:34½, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, heating Belle Echo and Len Rose; time, 2:28¾, 2:30¼, 2:33¾, 2:31¾. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, heating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33½, 2:32½. In 1881, as a four-year-old, Button mdaea record of 2:26¾ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, by Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and Marin District fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mares left at the City Front stables, San Frencisco, will be forwarded. For further informatian apply to

T. T. UNKLESS, Petaluma.

STALLIONS.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

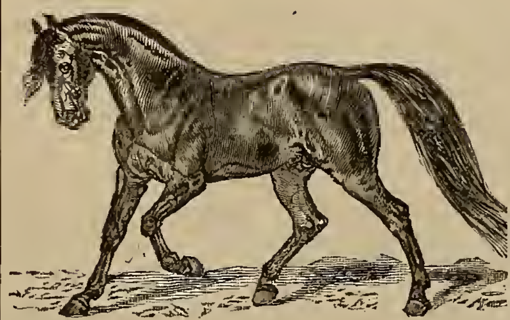
Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars for the season, payahle at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per mouth. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

UNDERMAN.



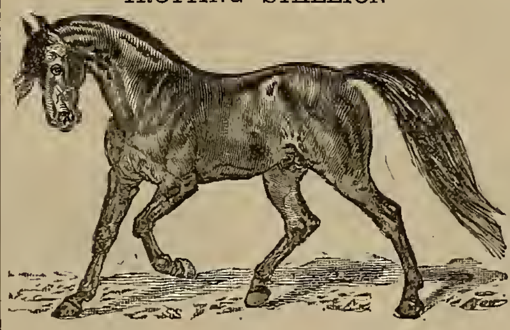
SIRED BY ELMO, DAM BY TOM HYAR, SON OF OLD Belmont, will make the season of 1883 from March 1st to July 1st at the Bay District Track, San Francisco.

Underman is a dark chestnut, with blaze face and left hind foot white. Coming six years old, 15¾ hands high and weighs about 1,100 pounds.

Terms, $20 for the season. Mares not proving w th foal can be returned next year free of charge. No respousibilities assumed for accidents. Apply to

FRED BENNETT.
Bay District Track, San Francisco.

TROTTING STALLION

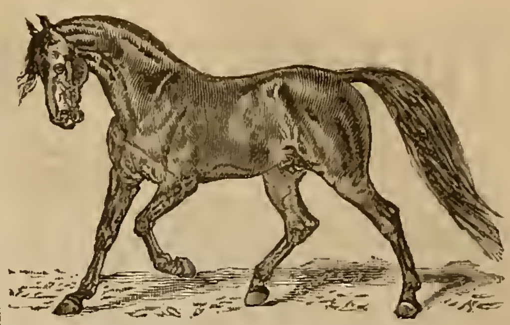


Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38½; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59¾. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

STALLIONS.



THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY. Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Yonng Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocklug, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON. Oakland,
or 508 Montgomery street.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By Imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue, Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Morshead, City Front Sta'les, will be received, good caro taken of them and forwarded to Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO BENCH SHOW.

COMMENCING APRIL 27 AND ENDING MAY 3, 1883.

At Union Hall, Howard Street, Between Third and Fourth.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Pacific Coast Kennel Club.

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB.

CLEM DIXON, President; Sheriff A. J. MEANY, Merced, Secretary; JOHN STACK, Superintendent; J. W SCHAEFFER, Vice Pes't; NEVADA BANK, Treasurer; D. L. LEVY, Business Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

DR. MEARS, CAPT. JOHN McMENOMY, R. CALLINGHAM, GENERAL W. H. L. BARNES, C. ROBINSON, T. T. WILLIAMS, HON. D. R. McNEIL, JUDGE J. C. PENNIE, DR J. C. SHORE, J. H. FRITCH, J. F. CARROLL. T. BRADY.

Entries may be sent by mail, accompanied by the entrance fee. **All communications must be addressed to the secretary of the**

Office, 317 Montomery St., Under Nevada Bank, S. F.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

FULL LIST OF ENTRIES TO STAKES AND PURSES

SPRING MEETING.

First Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 21.

No 1—California Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of half a mile, to be run on the first day of the spring meeting; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's h c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
17. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Jou Jou, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenuine.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.
32. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 2—Hearst Stake; free for all; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

1. Caleb Dorsey's b c Stanislaus, three years, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
2. James Davis' b c Result, three years, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
3. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
4. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
5. E. J. Baldwin's s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
6. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
7. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
8. John Mackey's s m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.

No. 3—Winters Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of a mile and a half; $100 each, $50 forfeit, $500 added, second to have $150, third to save stake.

1. Joseph Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Coutts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Contts' bl c Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcheson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' h c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters, ch c, by Norfol —Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Puss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lon Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tchama.
21. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
22. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Ada A.
25. J. B. Haggin's ch f, Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 4—Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; a dash of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar
2. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. J. B. Chase's b f Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
6. Hill & Grics' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
8. Palo Alto's ch f, by Monday—Abbie W.
9. Palo Alto's ch f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
10. John Mackey's b f Militia by Lever—Malta.
11. John Mackey's b f Lina, by King Alphonso—Titania.
12. John Mackey's b f Faustina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.

No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maiden three-year-olds; dash of a mile and an eighth.

1. Caleb Dorsey's b c Stanislaus, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
2. W. L. Pritchard's s c Ed Smith, by Leinster—Tibbie Dunbar.
3. W. L. Pritchard's Bazaar Colt, by Bazaar—Minerva.
4. James Davis' b c Result, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
6. P. Carroll's f Alice, by Wheatley—by Cheathem.
7. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
9. Joseph Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.

No. 7—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; free for all; dash of a mile.

1. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
4. J. B. Chase's b f Marion, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
5. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, three years, by Shannon—Folly.
6. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, three years, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
7. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
8. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, 4 years, by Wildidle—Miami.
9. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
10. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
11. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, three years, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
11. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.

No. 8—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; two lbs. allowed for each $100 under that valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three lbs. over entitled weight for each $100 above that valuation.

1. E. S. Paddock's b g Joe Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $200.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's b g Belshaw, five years, by Wildidle—by Hercules; $400.
3. W. L. Pritchard's ch g, five years, by Leinster—Vivian; $300.
4. G. W. Tnahern's s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk; $500.
5. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush; $600.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
2. Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
3. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
4. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
5. Palo Alto's b c, by Monday—Plaything.
6. John Mackey's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.

No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second horse, third to save stake; dash of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

1. W. L. Pritchard's ch c by Bazaar—Vivian.
2. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, by Monday—by Norfolk.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
4. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.

No. 11—Pacific Cup; handicap of $50 each, $20 declaration, $500 added, second to receive $150, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; weights announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
3. J. & H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
4. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
7. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
8. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
9. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
10. Palo Alto's b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
12. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
13. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. J. & H. C. Judson's bl c, by Monday—Lady Clare.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
3. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
4. J. B. Chase's b f, Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
6. Hill & Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Hill & Gries' b f Bachelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
9. Palo Alto's ch f, by Monday—Abbie W.
10. Palo Alto's ch f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Monday—Plaything.
14. John Mackey's b f Faustina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.
15. John Mackey's b f Mariposa, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.

No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of one and a quarter miles; weights to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. J. and H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
3. Theo Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
4. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
5. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by BonnieScotland—Eva Shephard.
6. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
7. G. W. Tnahern's s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk.
8. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
9. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.
10. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.

No. 15—Selling race; Purse $175, of which $25 to second horse, entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; conditions same as No. 8.

1. E. S. Paddock's b g Joe Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's b g Belshaw, five years, by Wildidle—by Hercules; $400.
3. John Mackey's ch f Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush; $600.

No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; weights announced and declaration made same as No. 14.

1. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
3. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it.

1. J. K. Grias' b f Nettie Hill by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
17. C. Van Buren's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's br c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Molloy—Glenuine.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope
27. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titania
32. J. A. Cardinell's bl c John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of one and three-quarters miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $150 to second, third to save stake

1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Coutts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Coutts' br f Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcheson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Puss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lon Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tchama.
21. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
22. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Addie A.
25. J. B. Haggin's ch f Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. M. Murry's s h Samuel Stevenson, five years, by Thad Stevens—by Rifleman.
3. W. L. Pritchard's h h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
4. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
7. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
8. J. B. Chase's ch f Lsura, three years, by Shannon—Folly.
9. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
10. W. Boots' s c Inanguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
11. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
12. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
13. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
14. Palo Alto's b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
16. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
17. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m. Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro-rata division.

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JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

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ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:23½; another with a record of 2:26, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:28½, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23½, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20½ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. No son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallsb; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:22½ to 2:29¾, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 had eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to drop into the 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T, 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¼, by Happy Medium Jr.; and Carrie B, 2:28¾, by Ethal G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to serve

A Limited Number of Mares IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege to return such mares in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON, AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

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THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

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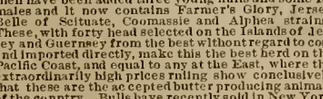

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600 HEAD OF FINE EWES—thoroughbred Spanish Merinos, cross-bred French and Spanish Merinos and high grades of both bloods.

For Sale Cheap or to Rent TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Also 150 Fine Rams for Sale.

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Thoroughbred Colt for Sale.

CHESTNUT COLT, FOALED APRIL 5, 1882. By Joe Hooker, his dam Too Soon by Norfolk, grandam Lady Davis (dam of Dashaway) by Red Bill, son of Medoc, etc. This is a highly-formed colt, of good size and a hearty feeder. Being nearly a brother in blood to Fred Collier (Lady Davis being the great Grandam of Fred, and his dam also being by Norfolk) and the Joe Hookers so far as tried all raceborses, this is a good chance to get a colt of great promise for a moderate sum. He has four white legs above knees and hocks, a white face and other white markings. Price $500 if applied for before the 20th of March. For further particulars address this office.

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A VERY FINE HAMBLETONIAN stallion, imported from Syracuse, N. Y.; nine years old; mahogany bay; sixteen hands high; perfectly sound; well broken; very stylish; cost over $1,500; property of a banker; full papers; got by Hambletonian Prince, he by Volunteer. Can be seen at Club Stables.

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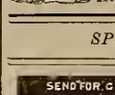

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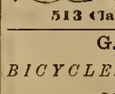

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	† 6:40 A M
8:30 A M		9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:04 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

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AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

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Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge), and the

SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞ AT PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets o any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggago Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt,

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street at 9:30 A. M.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
* 3:00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso and East via Livermore	2:40 P M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and Stockton via Martinez	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M		*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	" " ‡Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Merced	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express, East Emigrant	11:10 A M
6:30 P M		6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Colfax via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M		11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	8:40 A M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" ‡Sundays only	‡11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 5:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*8:00—*6:30—c7:00—7:30—c8:00—8:30—c9:00—9:30—c10:00—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—c1:00—4:30—c5:00—5:30—c6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—c*6:00—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—6:00—c7:00—c*8:00—c9:30—c11:00—c*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—c*7:00—c*8:00—c*9:00—c*10:00—c*1:00—c*5:00—c*6:00—*6:30.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*1:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:02.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—c7:21—7:51—c8:21—8:51—c9:21—9:51—c10:21—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—c4:21—4:51—c5:21—5:51—c6:21—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—c*5:15—c*5:45—c6:15—7:10—8:10—9:10—10:10—11:10—12:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—5:10—6:10—c7:15—c9:15—c10:45.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*7:17—*8:17—*9:00—*9:17—10:17—*1:17—*5:00—*5:17—*6:47—*7:17.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—10:15—10:45—11:15—11:45—12:15—1:15—2:15—3:45—1:15—4:15—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:15—8:15—9:15—10:45—1:15—2:15—3:15—4:15—*5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:15—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15

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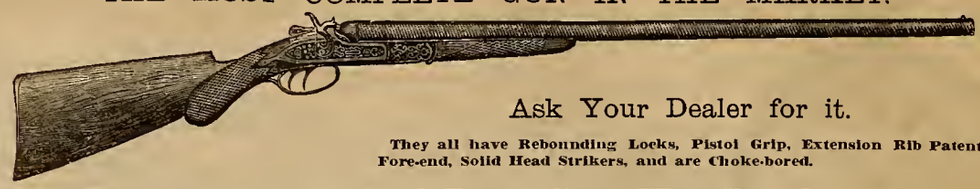
THE MOST COMPLETE GUN IN THE MARKET.



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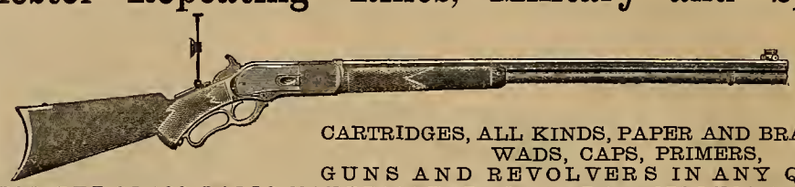

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AT
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WILL BE HELD

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For Cracked Heels and Angry Sores.

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LANGSHANS, BRAHmas, Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, White Faced Black Spanish, Guinea fowls, Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Bronze and White Holland turkeys, peacocks, etc. Also eggs for hatching. DISH-FACED BERKSHIRE PIGS,

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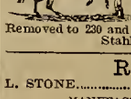

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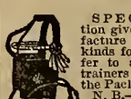

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 15.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

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THE STABLE.

Tips and Trotting Action.

When the first chapters of what has since been called "Tips and Toe-weights" were written I was completely in the dark regarding what would be the effect of tips on the action of the fast trotter. There were serious misgivings as to their being practicable, and with the ideas of that time uppermost in the mind, that weight on the feet was a necessity, I anticipated failure for the purposes of fast work on the road and track. That was seven years ago, and for a long time there were doubts. Every experiment was undertaken with misgivings, though from the outset I was firm in the belief that the foot would be much better if relieved of metallic incumbrance, as far as the requirements of daily work would permit. I would not have been greatly disappointed with the discovery that for fast trotters there had to be weight on the heel in the shape of a full shoe.

At that time I must acknowledge that I was governed by taking for granted what has since been found to be without solid foundation. There was something of the same ignorance that prevailed in regard to the true action of the racehorse, not so dense by any means, though still burdened with erroneous ideas, false notions and accepted theories which were without a logical base. The first chapters of the book were written at the commencement of the investigation while the mind was still travelling in the old, old ruts, reaching out a hand to grasp something, or it might be to find that the clutch was a frantic endeavor to sieze a vision in the air.

I have not lived for more than half a century without having my full share of disappointments, and apart from those troubles which time can only blunt, never eradicate, the most acute is to find that some pet scheme or expected grand improvement is worthless. The sanguine spirit of boyhood is prone to see success in every project; as years are added we learn that success is the exception, and if we score one to a dozen or more failures there is little cause for complaint. In this case there was such a complete innovation on established custom that every step was cautiously taken, and every result carefully noted. The experimental stages are not yet ended, though so far as carried there has been such a complete verification of the accuracy of the position that in lieu of doubts I have the most implicit faith that every succeeding step will add to the impregnability of the structure. Heretofore there has been little written in regard to the theory of the effects of tips on the action of the fast trotter, the showing being principally restricted to results. Three instances were given where colts trotted faster in tips than when shod with full shoes. One was cited where fair progress was made in trotting education in which the pupil never wore anything on the forefeet excepting tips, and another gave testimony that a barefooted yearling, without ever having had iron on his feet, made more than a good showing by trotting in 3:02 in a race.

These instances may be thought insufficient to establish the position by practical results, and therefore the consideration, from a theoretical standpoint, be appropriate. And yet, if there has been no break, no contradictions in the testimony of even a few witnesses, the case can be said to stand well in a practical light, and when these results also coincide with theory, supported by logic, a candid mind will acknowledge that there is "something in it." Action is rather a vague term to the general reader, although it conveys a definite meaning to those who make a study of the racehorse and trotter. In a general sense, it means the method of moving the feet and legs, and also embraces the movements of the scapula—shoulderblade—and the femur—the bone which runs from the stifle to the uppermost articulation. In fact, as the term is generally used, it may be applied to the movements of the loin, emphatically so when the fast, flying gallop is considered, and in the trot the motion of this part of the body can be governed by the manner in which the feet are moved. Though the terms "shoulder action" and "stifle action" are in common use, that of loin action has yet to be invented, though any one who has driven trotters will readily admit that there is motion enough in the loin to warrant the appellation. Those conversant with the different kinds of loin action will agree with me that smoothness of motion in this part of the frame is a quality of vast importance. There are slight variations in the loin action of racehorses in comparison with that of fast trotters, though there is far more actual motion. The fast gallop entails a bending of the vertebræ, in order to bring the hind feet so far forward as to sustain the center of gravity on one foot while the fore feet are much elevated. This movement is made when the body is in the air and the stride is more than twice as far as the real stride of the trotter. Accepting the stride of the racehorse as the proper measure for that of the trotter, the error has followed of calling two strides one, or following the formula that the stride of the trotter is from where one fore foot leaves the ground until the same foot touches again, twice in this interval the body is hurled through the air to once in the racer. This custom has been of such long standing that it would be impolitic to change it, and adhering to the plan of taking "five tracks or four spaces" for the stride of the trotter, there will be less chance for confusion. In the pure trotting gait the hind and fore feet on opposite sides of the body move partially in unison, and come to the ground so nearly together that the body has a double support, though the last impulse before the air flight is given with the hind leg. Those horses which are "mixed-gaited" have not the same rhythm in their footfalls. The cadence is broken and the ear detects the difference as accurately as the eye. In some horses there is a sort of a compromise between the trot and the gallop; in others there is an approach to the single-foot, and still others shuffle along in a slovenly manner of progression. The fastest are square in their gait, and although there have been instances of a great flight of speed when the action was anything but perfect these cases are comparatively rare.

The aim of the best trainers is to guard against their pupils falling into a "wrong way of going," and should there be an inclination to forsake the action recognized to be the best to insure improvement, every effort is made to correct the faulty bias. In the education of trotters, the absorbing question is how to control the gait. By this is meant, the power to regulate, to correct, to improve and to obtain the best progress in developing speed. If tips are inimical, defeating the best efforts of the trainer, nothing is more certain than that they will be ignored in the case of horses which are required to trot fast. It will not make amends for this deficiency if they are found to be conducive to the soundness of the feet and legs, as speed is the great desideratum, soundness a secondary consideration. The idea that weight in the shoe was a necessity for the fast trotter prevailed with a large majority of trainers fifteen years ago. There were many well-authenticated cases in which the only plausible explanation for an increase in speed was an increase in the weight of the shoe, and when toe-weights were first used, the whole benefit was supposed to arise from the opportunity it gave to add to the ponderosity of the appendages to the feet. This led to false reasoning and has also inclined people to denounce the use of tips, without trial and without investigation. The argument would take something like the following shape:

Objector—"I tell you tips will not do; your colt would trot ten seconds faster if he had shoes on his feet."

Advocate—"Give me your reasons for stating that they will not answer, and present arguments to prove that there is an addition of ten seconds to the mile by not wearing shoes?"

Objector—"Because I know it, and I'll bet a hundred dollars that I am right."

Advocate—"Proffering a wager is only evidence that such is your belief; explain why you have so much confidence and we may be able to settle it outside of the arbitrament of a bet."

Objector—"I tell you there is no use talking, I'll bet a hundred to fifty, and here's the coin, my money is no fool, if I am."

The second opponent is more logical and he takes the ground that tips are not so favorable to trotting speed for the reason that they change the action unfavorably, the stride is shortened, and the knee is not so much bent as when shoes are worn. He also claims that the feet will become sore at the heels, which will prevent the extension of the limbs, though he gives the most weight to the first objection. His views are purely theoretical, never having given tips a trial, and therefore it will be proper to answer them without reference to what practice has demonstrated, further than to bring analogous data to prove analogous positions.

"Two Leggs in the Ayre, and Two Leggs upon the Ground, at the same Time moved Cross" is the way the Duke of Newcastle described the "Trott" over two hundred years ago, and it is not very far different from the descriptions that have been given two centuries since that noted horseman and "thrice noble, high and puissant Prince William Cavendishe" published "A New Method, and Extraordinary Invention, to Dress Horses, and Work Them According to Nature; as Also to Perfect Nature by the Subtilty of Art." The trouble has been that many who have followed him in giving advice have lost sight of Nature, placing more dependence on the "subtilty" of artificial methods, ignoring the natural functions of the foot, and substituting their ideas of perfecting the mechanism of this important part of the animal economy.

But as the fast-trotting step has come in a great measure from the inventive faculty of mankind, and the art of the horse-shoer, carriage-builder and harness-maker called into aid in arriving at the desired result, divergences from Nature have been compulsory. If the same end, however, should follow an adherence to natural laws it is manifest that a course which will insure the benefits without injury is preferable to one that entails serious troubles. There are few intelligent men who do not admit that injury to the foot is the result of a horse wearing shoes for a long period. At the same time they regard shoeing as a necessary evil, entailed by the requirements of domestication, and those who are interested in fast trotters are nearly unanimous in the opinion that shoes are imperatively demanded by the exigences of the gait.

It is generally considered that the bending of the knee is essential to a proper length of stride. It is also thought to give a purer action and with less liability to wound the hind foot and leg as it passes the fore foot. The horses which have shown the longest stride in my experience have not had a great deal of knee action, and very many who "jerked their knees up their chin" had the shortest.

Heavy shoes on the latter had the effect to lengthen the stride, the weight carrying the foot further out before it struck the ground, and in the former, in some instances, had a contrary effect, quickening the motion.

The effects of weight on the feet vary with the animal, and what the result will be is problematical until after a series of trials. The injury which comes from the hind foot, pastern or shin being struck while passing under or by the side of the fore is more likely to throw a colt "off his gait" than any other. The scalping or toe-boot, the guard against speedy cut, and the shin-boot have been invented to obviate this difficulty. The scalping-boot has been of more service in the education of trotting colts than any other single guard, and the originator of it is well worthy of the thanks of every one who is engaged in driving trotters. It has slipped into general use so quietly that its claims to celebrity have been overlooked. Had the choice to be made between surrey

ing the scalping boot or toe-weights I would not hesitate an instant in giving the preference to the scalper.

Colts scalp bare-footed, with tips on, and with shoes of all weights. Toe-weights in some casee afford a remedy, in others they aggravate the evil. Practice sometimes overcomes the propensity, with others the habit becomes intensified with a continuation of the exercise. In every case the wounding of the coronet, or hard blows on the upper part of the hoof, lead to "hitching."

Hitching is a kind of bounding motion under one or both of the hind legs, elevating the loin, and is the natural method which the colt follows to avoid the injury.

It is aware that it is free from the pain when a gallop is the gait, and expecting punishment from breaking into a run it endeavors to act in accordance with the desires of the the driver so far as can be accomplished without suffering acute pain, keeps up the trotting motion with the forelege, and "runs behind." The fear of injury overcomes the fear of the whip. Every stride curtails pain in one case, there may be a cessation in the other. The scalping is done with the outside edge of the toe or the outer edge of the shoe, tip or horn back of the toe. By ronnding that portion of the horn, or leveling the shoe or tip, some relief is obtained, and it may be that it will prove a complete remedy. But in a great many cases there will still be a bruise sufficient to awaken fear that the next blow will be heavier.

The instantaneous photographs taken at Palo Alto will show exactly how this injury occurs. When the last effort is made to hurl the body through the air it is done with one hind foot, the other three being off the ground. The propelling hind foot is giving the last vigorous thrust at the instant of leaving its hold, and the other hind foot is under the fore foot on the same side, or in some horses outside of it. Hind and fore foot are close together in all casee; when scalping is done they collide. The next representation, though showing twelve inches farther forward in the stride, the fore foot has been raised until the toe is above the upper pastern joint, and the hind foot which gave the impetus has about the same elevation. While the fore foot has been carried a short distance forward, the hind one has made greater progress, so that the fore foot and the shin are still in proximity, and if they come together at this point, it is the inside of the metatarsal that is wounded. Only a foot farther and the distance is much wider. The fore foot has been carried upwards and forwards, the hind foot sweeping closer to the ground, and after two more feet of progress they are just in the act of touching the ground.

Not very many years ago an "open gait" was held to be an essential in a fast trotter, that openness consisting in carrying the hind legs so far apart that it was not possible to scalp, and if the fore feet were moved in a straight line there was little danger of wounding the shin. Immunity from these injuries was obtained through a waste of power, and, consequently, inability to sustain a very fast pace. The "closer-gaited" trotter, protected by better constructed boots, acquiring a habit of going close without injury, capable of moving in straight lines with smooth, easy action, was found to be an overmatch for the other. Exuberant action is prejudicial, no matter whether the exuberance be in carrying the hocks widely apart, jerking the hind legs up with a nervousness akin to stringhalt, "folding the knee" until the foot comes near the chest, or winding the fore feet about in curves in place of straight lines. Then, when the fore and hind feet can be separated far enough to do away with coming together at the point of commencing the stride, that will be action enough for that portion of the movement. Why should the separation be more complete with the weight distributed over the whole of the sole than when it is borne entirely in the anterior half? I must acknowledge that I cannot see any logical reason for the greater weight, or the more general distribution effecting the purpose better than under other conditions. To overcome the greater inertia of the larger mass of metal the animal might make a spasmodic effort to lift it from the ground, but before this is done the heel has been elevated, and the jerk would be more likely to throw it against the foot which was passing under or by the side of it. A more rapid elevation would result from a lightening of the weight, as it would be more under the control of the horse, the same as the feet of a dancer are easier handled in pumps than military boots. I find, however, that this phase of trotting action will require more space than can be given in one number, as it involves the most intricate problem there is, to me, in the trotting action. It is as important as puzzling, and a correct solution will be of vast benefit in overcoming the evil. Fortunately, in the illustrations of the trotting gait which were taken at Palo Alto, there are two of Edginton, in harness, and under saddle, and also of Elaine, Clay and Occident. From these valuable lessons can be obtained, and if we can discover the right application the mystery may be cleared.

Not Sold.

Last Saturday the colts advertised by Lieut. Kuhnle were offered at auction at Petaluma by Killips & Co., but as there were no bids that approached the value of the animals they were all withdrawn. The colts were a superior lot; but few horse fanciers from a distance attended because there were so few animals to be sold. The result is another argument in favor of the combination sale plan. Lieut. Kuhnle expresses himself as highly gratified with the liberal treatment he received at the hands of Messrs. Killips & Co., who kindly took the circumstances into consideration. He has from experience a high appreciation of their honorable and liberal manner of doing business.

The stallion Woodbury, by Woodburn—Mose Rose, by imported Knight of St. George, is doing stud service in Oregon.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Condition of Sporting Matters and Theatricals East of the Rockies.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The present week has fairly opened the hall for turf speculators in this city, whose enforced inaction during the long winter has caused some of them to become very rusty in more ways than one. But a good many of these impatient spirits wish now that Mr. Lorillard had deferred for a period his initial essay of 1883 on the British turf, Aranze's defeat and the attendant circumstances being a sore subject that will be long remembered by the *cognoscenti*. Of course no one insinuates for an instant that the mare was run into intentionally, for these accidents are not uncommon, especially in a large field of horses, but the fact of the offending animal being a jade that had no earthly show for the race makes the occurrence a very unfortunate one indeed. Aranza might not have won if she had not been interfered with, but speculators would then have known something of her present form, whether she had improved any since last fall, etc., while as it is now they are as much in the dark as before, although the fact that she was the over-right favorite in London for the race at the low price of 6 to 1 looks as if she had been highly tried. Pincus brought good reports of her when he returned from England last winter and she is no doubt a better stayer than last fall. If so, she ought to show to advantage in the City and Suburban at Epsom, where she will have to carry but 98 pounds, although Sachem appears to be the stable candidate for this race.

Then to-morrow at Liverpool the Grand National will be decided, and on the following day the Spring Cup, both events exciting considerable interest in this city. Saturday also inaugurates the legitimate racing season at the Crescent City, for the desultory turf contests that New Orleans has seen the last two months can hardly be considered quite regular, or as conducive to the best interests of the sport. The very last day's racing given there, about ten days ago, resulted in the ruling off the track of Hovey, a well-known light weight jockey, in the employ of Green Morris, and other scandals came to light at quite regular intervals. The coming meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club horses will be presided over by well-know turfites of that section, whose names insure the integrity of future doings at the City of the Mystic Krewe of Momus. The debut for 1883 of several much-fancied candidates for future events will also lend great interest to this meeting, and the doings of the "crack" three-year-olds, Drake Carter and Tilford, with the form as shown of the older horses Fair Count, Saunterer, Fellowplay, Apollo, Ballast, etc., will be closely scanned by those interested in Louisville and the Western circuit.

From Kentucky comes word of the satisfactory progress of most of the horses now in active training for the spring campaign. Leonatus, a "dark" colt by Longfellow, is just at present the most talked about animal in the race, for his sudden drop in the betting for the Derby from 10 to 4 to 1 shows the weight of metal that has gone on him. Then the colt's sale by Henry Miller, his breeder, to Chime & Morgan, his present owners, in the early winter, for the stiff price of $5,000 shows that all parties connected think well of him, an opinion still further strengthened by the engagement of Billy Douahue, the famous middle weight, to ride him on the eventful 20th of May. Good money has also gone on McCloskey, Lord Raglan, Ascender, Queen Ban, and others, and on all sides it is acknowledged that the Kentucky Derby of 1883 is a very open race. The last named filly, owned by Maj. B. G. Thomas, is, it has just lately been discovered, engaged with Violator, Booty and Fond-du-Lec in the Grand Prix de Paris of next June, but of course there is not one chance in a thousand of her fulfilling that engagement, although this half sister to Lelex has improved so much the last few months in size and looks that she is being highly thought of. A large price was lately tendered to and refused by her popular owner, and as that gentleman is always willing (generally) to make any kind of a trade in horseflesh, he must think well of Queen Ban to refuse to sell her so advantageously.

The blinding, by order of some one calling himself a veterinarian, of the well-known stallion Onondaga has excited universal execration wherever it has been mentioned, and it is said that Young, the owner of the poor brute, and the so-called "vet" who authorized the barbarity, are to be indicted for the horrible affair. They would not have much sympathy should this be the case, and it is high time that such men as these should be taught by the stern arm of the law that even dumb animals are not to be tortured with impunity.

The weather in Kentucky the last week has been anything but spring-like, and the work of the horses has been, consequently, interfered with. Still, most of the Derby horses are doing well. Ascender is in good condition, rather too finely drawn, it is said, considering that the race is seven weeks off. Lord Reglau has curly hocks, but looks well, and if he stand his preparation will be a dangerous horse. McCloskey, the best two-year-old in the West last fall, is also in fine order, but has not grown much. Small horses, however, sometimes can pack weight as well as larger ones. The thoroughbreds at Sheepshead Bay and Monmouth Park are progressing rapidly in their training.

The Dwyers' stable is in good fix now, except the black gelding Carley B, who has a "leg." Barnes and Miss Woodford seem to have fully recovered from their ailment, which a few weeks ago threatened their turf retirement.

Improvements are being made at Monmouth that will add much to the success of their summer meeting, and as increased transportation facilities are promised New Yorkers will probably be enabled to take the thirty-mile trip and be landed back in the city by supper time instead of near midnight as formerly.

Old Bancroft in the string of Lewis Stewart is feeling like a three-year-old, and the Louisville Cup winner of '81 may trouble the flyers yet.

A number of famous matrons of the paddock have died of late in Kentucky. Dixie, the dam of many fast ones, including Herzog the first horse that ever ran a mile as fast as 1:43, departed this life at the farm of Maj. Thomas, her owner. Eclipsa dam of Clipsetta, died at Mcgibblen's place, a few days ago. As she was due to foal almost daily, this was hard on her well-known owner. Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, departed this life at Col. West's farm on the 18th. As the dam of Thorndale, Onward, Director, etc., she was a valuable stud matron. The news of Mollie McCarthy's decease is regretted here. The writer saw her run one of her best races at Sacramento in 1876, two mile heats in 3:38½, 3:36½, and for her size she was as game as flint. Truly, Mr. Winters will realize, so soon after the death of Duchess of Norfolk, that misfortunes never come singly.

The wires tell us that your threatened drought has been averted, however, and this is cause for congratulation.

Mr. Frank Work of this city, whose Edward and Swiveller are the fastest pole horses we have, was thrown from his wagon one afternoon this week, but escaped with a few bruises, fortunately.

The Kellogg sale was quite a success here, and to-day Mr. D. D. Withers sold a batch of fourteen racehorses which brought all they were worth. The sales of Jerome Eddy, the trotting stallion, and Rosa Wilkes have also attracted much attention; as his record was 2:16½ and hers 2:18¼, they certainly were worth what was paid for them.

Your artist, Wyttenbach, has been highly complimented by the many who have seen his admirable delineations of horse portraiture. His efforts are certainly well executed and true to nature as the writer, who has a personal remembrance of some of the horses, can testify.

The Vanderbilt carnival ball last week here created of course a great sensation and lent being past the theaters are all doing a fine business. The Mapleson company with Patti, Schalchi, Mierswinske, Galassi, etc., at the Academy are having the best season their noted impressario has ever experienced. Mr. Grau's French opera company at that beautiful theater the Casino are drawing fine houses by the aid of Theo and Capoul. Haverly's Fourteenth street theater is in its fifth week with "Siberia," your late success at the California, and Miss Georgia Cayvan has done good work as Sara, the Jewess. Mr. Harry Menn, Col. Haverly's lieutenant here, is well and favorably known to our metropolitan amusement seekers. Neil Burgess is at the Bijou in a new piece of the Widow Bedott style entitled "Vim," and it is drawing well. Mr. Daly's 7-20-8 is one of the most amusing bits of comedy seen here lately, and the "Silver King" at Lester Wallack's still holds the boards. Old Wallack's has been refitted, and, as the star theater, is starring Mr. Boucicault in his well-known plays. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" at the Madison Square will soon go off for a "Russian Honeymoon," and "Inflation" is still the order of the day at the Comique. Catherine Lewis at the Fifth Avenue, and Willie Edouin's "Bunch of Keys" at the San Francisco Opera House are also having good business, and so the fun goes bravely on.

Yours, PACIFIC.

New York, March 29, 1883.

Hints for the Shearing Season.

As to the manner of shearing, there should be but one rule; perform the work well, and as expeditiously as due regard for its thoroughness will admit of. There is a vast amount of "botch" work done by the average sheep-shearer. Many who can do good work, when they make the effort, are encouraged to become careless by the quite common practice of paying an arbitrary price for each fleece taken off, without regard to the amount of wool or the character of animal from which it is taken. Even in the best wool-growing flocks, there will be found a wide difference in the shearing qualities of different animals, such as the peculiarity and number of wrinkles, the density of fleece, as well as the amount of trimming required for properly cleaning the head and legs. To expect the professional shearer will take care to turn off an equally good job with animals thus differing, when he gets the same pay for each, requires more faith in the average of humanity than seems warranted by experience in past years. The fact is recognized that it is one thing to theorize on the subject, but quite another thing to remedy the evils pointed out. It is true that, in many localities, the demand for shearers is so well up to or ahead of the supply, that very little option is left with the flock-owner, who is compelled to accept such help as comes to him, dicteting its own terms. But, even under these circumstances, he is not entirely helpless. A careful oversight of the shearing-floor, with substantial recognition of superior workmen, by compliments and rewards of extra pay, and, in extreme cases, the public reprimand and discharge of a man who manifests neither inclination nor ability for performing reasonably good work, will go a long way in the direction of securing reform.

Equally important with proper shearing, so far as the sale of wool is concerned, is honest and workmanlike manipulation of the fleeces. Honest, in so far as they shall carry with them nothing that the buyer, who understands his business, may not, with reason, expect to find there; workmanlike, in so far that every part of the fleece shall be in its proper place, rolled so as to make a good appearance, and wrapped and tied so as to stand such handling as it is likely to be subjected to before reaching its ultimate destination, the sorter's table in the woolen mill. Every man who raises wool for market owes it to himself to put his clip in the most presentable condition. To this end, each fleece should be pressed together as closely as when upon the sheep's body, and after being properly adjusted, so rolled as to show only the inner surface, and thus tied with enough stout twine to hold it under every possible treatment. A vast deal of moralizing has been devoted to bringing about so-called reforms in tying wool; most of it volunteered by men who never spent a day on the shearing-floor, and who sieze upon every pretext for temporarily depreciating the value of the wool clip. Experience has taught every man who has tied any considerable amount of wool that a twine of fair size must be used, as with any other the constant drawing and knotting will cripple the operator's hands. The quantity of string so used can vary to suit the owner of the clip, without reference to the suggestions or wishes of any other man. There is no deception about this. The buyer will, of course, take the amount and weight of any surplus string into his account, when naming the price he is willing to pay, but he has no right to charge fraud against any practice that does not conceal such real conditions as he might detect with ordinary care and sagacity. A pound of string on the outside of a fleece is no fraud, though the fraction of an ounce hidden away on the inside of the same fleece would be a fraud. Rolling into a fleece a handful of wool, plucked from the body of a dead sheep, is reprehensible, though tribs and skirtings, that become detached while on the shearing-floor, may properly be placed inside the fleece. If the flock is being sheared without washing, it is admissable to include with the fleeces sweat locks and trimmings from every part of the animal, while all particles of dung and mud that adhere should be removed. In short, all parts of the fleece, and all that belongs to it in a natural state, are properly included in the term unwashed, and the flock-owner should be careful that nothing else is there, while the size and quantity and quality of string may depend entirely upon such circumstances or taste as he may allow to influence him. The buyer who cannot properly estimate the effect of the presence of more or less string on the value of a lot of wool, to which he has free access, has no right to ask the wool-grower to alter his manner of doing business, to bring its results within range of so dull a comprehension. As in washing, so with the other processes in preparing wool for market—those who preach so zealously for certain practices must supplement their sermons with their money, show a willingness to pay for the extra labor and expense involved in following the precepts they so complacently scatter abroad, and reiterate with such regularity, at a time when most likely to unfavorably affect the price of wool that is still in the hands of the men who grew it.

CALIFORNIA CLUB'S COURSING.

The Thirty-two-dog Stake Run at Merced Last Week.

Such a coursing match as the California Coursing Club beld at Merced last Tbursday and Friday has rarely been equaled iu this State. In spite of many forebodings that owing to the postponement, which made the time unusually late in the season, the weather would be rather too bot for dogs and borses, the temperature was not a degree too high, aud thongb it was true tbat during the heat of noonday overcoats were a snperfluous garment no inconvenience was felt by the spectators, and as tbe dogs did not complain it must be taken for granted that they found the weather to their liking. The trip up to Merced in the special car cbartered by the club was mucb tbe same as such trips generally are. There was the usual talk about dogs, the inevitable discussion of past and gone coursing matcbes, the customary betting and offers to bet, a little singing and lots of jovia lity and good nature all around. The sportsmen were early risers, leaving their beds an hour or so before the time they do when they are in the city, bnt the sun gets up rather early too on the plains and was quite warm enough to be pleasaut ere the president's carriage started from the El Capitan last Thursday morning. Old "Mac," as nsual, was in the lead, but mine host Fahey did not propose that his guests should be last on the ground and after a gallant brush between the two four-hourse teams Mac gave way and ere O'Donnell's ranch was reached Fabey's friends were boss of the road. With ten long conntry miles between the city of Merced and the coursing ground and a hard day's pull over sand and plow and hillocks the wise driver did well to hold his horses, and many a one in the party being impressed with that idea it was long past nine o'clock wben all were on tbe ground, the judges monnted and tbe first pair of doge in the slips. The gronnd chosen for the sport was west and north of the sheep ranch on John Mitchell's big pasture. Poor land the people call it and no doubt it is poor from a farmer's standpoint, but better land for coursing never was seen. The land, well covered with a carpet of wild flowers and hardy grass, cropped short by the sheep that have beeu feeding over it, presents a splendid footing for the dogs though a bit dangerons to horses, but not so if as is the nsual custom in Merced, they are nnshod. An abnndance of hillocks from which points of vantage spectators can see every course from end to end, unless as is sometimes the case the hare leads tbe dogs a long chaee, over and beyond a couple of ridges which shut out the sight completely and leave the lookers-on in doubt of the result until back comes the judge, leading hie blown horse, to announce tho winner. Many of the hares were with yonng last week and did not give the dogs as hard a cbase as they do in the fall of the year when they have no domestic arrangements to look after and their entire energies are devoted to acqniring the stamina necessary to carry them twelve miles a day for water or green food, besides the extra energy needed to escape their enemies, the coyotes, who in the spring time find so many young squirrels to feed on that they do not care to bother about the fleet and elusive jack rabbit or hare.

Last Thursday the sport began with a "bye," Mercedite's American Girl getting a walk-over through the absence of Blue Jacket. J. C. Murphy's Cassie Maria and W. Lane'e Lady Costello had the firet real race of the day. Cassie Maria ran in splendid style and won by both speed and work.

J. J. Murphy's Presidio Boy ran a bye, his competitor being abeent.

M. Mercedite's Lady Smith beat a Merced dog owned by W. Quigley, called Hornitos Boy, but had all she conld do to win the deciding points.

J. Healey'e Black Cloud beat Joseph Tilden's blue dog Samuel J. Tilden and it was no eight to seven game either.

W. Lane's Connaught Ranger beat W. Fabey's Tuolumne Bill, a Merced dog from which the local visitors expected a great performance.

F. Cahalan's Sierra, the bitch that won first prize at the match of the Pacifio Coast Club, beat M. Mercidite's Parnell.

Pacific Life and Lady Mary failed to appear.

Carroll'e Monarch ran a bye.

J. Perigo's Longfellow beat P. Reilly's Tornado.

J. Hughee' Speculation Jr. beat J. F. Carroll's Stonewall Jackson.

W. Fallon's Mollie McCartby beat S. Brown'e Modoc.

J. Hughes' Belfast Maid beat J. F. Cunningham's Jem Cormack.

E. Packer'e Daisy, a Merced bitch, beat J. Ferry's Nellie.

J. F. Carroll'e Paul Jones beat J. Hughee' Lady Franklin.

After this came a hearty lunch, and then the second ties were run over. Hares had got a bit scarce, and the elipper was well tired out before game was etarted to try the epeed and ekill of Mnrphy's Caesie Maria and Mercedite's American Girl. Cassie Maria proved the staunchest of the pair, and won tbe honors after a hard struggle.

Lady Smith was withdrawn and Presidio Boy got a bye.

Lane'e Connanght Ranger beat Healey'e Black Cloud.

Calahan's Sierra beat Ferry's Skip.

Carroll's Monarch beat Perego's Longfellow.

Hughee' Specnlation beat Fallon'e Mollie McCarty.

Hughes' Belfast Maid beat Packer's Daisy.

Carroll's Paul Jonee ran a bye.

This concluded the day's sport, and tbe party drove back to Merced to take in the sights of the town and get refreshed for the next day's coureing.

On Friday the haree were more plentiful than on the day before.

The third ties over were run off with the following result:

J. J. Murphy's Presidio Boy beat J. C. Murphy'e Cassie Maria.

W. Lane'e Connaught Ranger beat F. Cahalan's Sierra with ease.

J. F. Carroll's Monarch beat J. Hughes' Specnlation Jr.

J. F. Carroll's Paul Jones beat J. Hughes' Belfast Maid.

Fonrth ties over:

J. F. Carroll's Monarch beat J. J. Murpby's Presidio Boy.

J. F. Carroll'e Paul Jones beat W. Lane'e Connaught Ranger.

The first and eecond prizes were divided hetween J. F. Carroll's Paul Jones and Monarch, as tbe owner did not wieh to run them off. The third and fourth prizes were divided between W. Lane's Connaught Ranger and J. J. Murpby's Presidio Boy. It is remarkable that tbis ie the eecond time Monarch and Paul Jonee have divided first and second prizes.

The Puppy Stake was then run off, with the following reeult:

J. Perigo'e Spring beat B. Brougban'e Main Street Lady.

F. Ferry'e Bute beat F. Hall'e Mary.

Secoud ties over:

F. Ferry'e Bute beat J. Perigo'e Spring.

A Consolation Stake of ten doge, $5 each was run off, as follows:

Speculation beat Tornado.
Belfast Maid beat Tuolumne Bill.
Longfellow beat Atwater.
Cassie Maria beat Black Cloud.
Lady Franklin beat Antrim Maid.
Second ties:
Speculation beat Belfast Maid.
Longfellow beat Cassie Maria.
Lady Franklin ran a bye.
Third ties:
Speculation beat Lady Frauklin.
Longfellow ran a bye.

In tbe final beat Longfellow was withdrawn, and tbe prizee were awarded as follows: Speculation first, Longfellow second and Lady Franklin tbird.

Judge, J. C. Murphy; Slipper, J. Perigo. In the courses wbere Murpby's dogs were engaged Dominick Shannon acted as judge, and also for tbe Consolation Stake.

It would not be fair to finish the report of this match without a special word of praise for the judge, wbose decieions were uniformly acceptable, and the elipper, wbo performed his arduous labor to the satisfaction of all. The stewards and other officers of the meeting were indefatigable in their efforts to promote the sport.

TURF AND TRACK.

Chicago Handicaps.

Tbe programme of the Chicago running meeting bas been received and the weighte for the handicaps are as follows:

BOARD OF TRADE HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for all ages at $50 each, half forfeit; only $15 if declared out by May 1, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; winners of any race after the publication of the weights to carry 6 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; mile and a half. Closed January 16 with 60 subscribers, viz.:

	lb.		lb.
John Davis, aged	121	Minstrel, 4	104
Meditator, 4	113	Nick Cheek, 6	103
Boatman, 4	113	Storm, 6	102
Blazes, 6	113	Anglia, 4	102
Geo. McCullough, aged	111	Bondholder, 3	102
Headlight, aged	110	Rufus L, 4	101
Boz Sedam, 4	110	Electrical, 4	101
Jim Douglas, 6	110	Highflyer, 4	101
Charlie Marks, 6	109	Revoke, 4	101
Flanders, 5	109	Gleaner, 4	100
Ada Glenn, aged	108	Wallan See, 4	100
Stanton, 4	108	Gath, 4	100
Pearl Jennings, 4	108	Fosteral, 4	100
Monogram, 4	108	Ruth, 4	100
Jocko, 4	107	Taxgatherer, 4	100
Josco, 6	107	Morgan Spy, 4	99
J. Sullivan, 4	107	Bassett, 4	98
Aleunde, 6	107	Viron, 4	97
Brigand Belle, 5	107	Kansas, 4	97
Bonnie Bird, aged	107	Vera, 3	94
Metropolis, 5	107	Scales, 3	92
Ballard, 4	106	Monticello, 3	91
Dave Yandell, 4	106	Baccarat, 3	91
Katie Creel, 4	106	Ten Eyck, 3	91
Black Prince, 6	106	Hattie Harris, 3	91
Ascender, 3	105	Augusta E, 3	90
Gus Matthews, 4	105	Aristocrat, 3	90
Harry Gilmore, 4	105	Bossio, geld., 3	90
Kittie Wells, 6	106	Lady Washington, g., 3	89
Annette, 6	104	Birdie H. 3	88

THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

A cash sweepstakes for all ages; $10 at the time of entry and $16 additional for starters, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second; mile and a furlong; closed January 15, with 67 subscribers, viz.:

	lb.		lb.
Checkmate, aged	123	Wapakoneta, 4	104
John Davis, aged	121	Rufus L, 4	103
Good Night, aged	116	Electrical, 4	103
Saunterer, 6	114	Bondholder, 3	103
Brad, 6	114	Intrinsic, 6	103
Boatman, 4	114	Fosteral, 4	102
Boz Sedam, 4	112	Ruth, 4	102
Charlie Marks, 6	112	Gleaner, 4	102
Ada Glenn, aged	112	Fisherman, 4	101
Jim Douglas, 6	112	Kittie Wells, 6	101
Monogram, 4	111	Arians, 4	100
Lizzie S, 6	110	Viron, 4	98
George Hakes, aged	110	Bernice, 4	98
Pearl Jennings, 4	110	Kilmeny, 4	98
Springfield, 5	109	Timbuctoo, 4	97
Stanton, 4	109	Robert Bruce, 4	95
Senator, 6	108	Rushaway, 3	94
Bonnie Bird, aged	107	Inca, 3	93
Metropolis, 6	107	Hattie Harris, 3	93
Harry Gilmore, 4	106	Pearl Thorne, 3	91
Malasine, 6	106	Blue Grass Belle, 3	91
Rosalie, 6	106	All Hands Around, 3	91
Gus Matthews, 4	106	Referee, 3	91
Ascender, 3	106	Ocelot, 3	91
Dave Yandell, 4	105	Fleurilla, 3	91
Anglia, 4	105	Minnie K, 3	90
Storm, 6	104	Rosaline, 3	89
Gath, 4	104	Jersey Maid, 3	89

Racing in England.

The principal race at the Nortbampton and Pytchley Hunt meeting on the 4th at Northampton was the Great Northamptonshire Handicap at about two milee. Tbere were only eix startere. It was won by the five-year-old Glenluce, with last year'e winner, Sun of York, second and The Glider third. The conditions of the race were as follows:

Fortieth renewal of the Great Northamptonshire Handicap for three-year-olds and upwards, at £20 each, £10 forfeit, with £400 added; winners after the declaration of the weights (January 26) extra; entrance, £3 10s—the only forfeit if declared by January 30; about two miles. Closed with forty-one subscribers, of which nineteen declared out.

Note—The highest weight accepting was 114 pounds; it was raised to 124 pounds and the others in proportion.

J. Hanbury's hr h Glenluce, five years, by Glenlyon—Escape, 105 lbs. 1
P. H. Cooper's b h Sun of York, aged, by Favonius—Eleanor, 109 lbs. 2
M. Lefevre's blk h The Glider, five years, by Dutch Skater—Bagpipe, 101 lbs. 3

Glenluce is a fair specimen of the average winner of the medium clase of handicape. Ae a two-year-old he ran eleven times and won three, viz.: A Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate, worth £100, at Alexandria Park in May, 1880, and the Great Northern Nursery Handicap, worth £132, and the Oseultetone Nursery Handicap, worth £102, over the eame couree in September. Ae a three-year-old Glenluce ran nine times, but only won the Great Northern Handicap, worth £150, at Alexandria Park in November. He ran during the first part of tbe season ae the property of Mr. H. Coventry, who in turn eold him to Mr. J. Hanbury. Last year he ran only twice. He won the Free Welter Handicap, worth £146, at the Newmarket Houghton meeting, when he wae ridden by Mr. Artbur Coventry (the reputed best gentlemau rider in England), at 143 pounds.—*New York Herald.*

A match race for $200 a eide, distance 440 yarde, wae to have been decided on the Cardwell track, Jacksonville, Oregon, last Saturday, between the Payne Mare and Capt. Jinks. The result is uot yet known in this far-off neighborhood.

Bear in mind that the entries to purses, and nominations in stakes, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, close Monday, the 16th inst. See advertisement for particulars.

State Fair Two-Year-Old Stake.

The two-year-old trotting stake of the State Agricultural Society, to be trotted thie fall, closed last Saturday, the 7th inst., witb the following nominations:

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel. Almet, by Sultan—Minnehaha.

Same—Red Hoody, by Del Sur—by The Moor.

Wm. Beach, Petaluma, ch c Dawn, by Nutwood—Countess.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b g Gypsum, by Electioneer—Gipsy.

Same, br f Carrie C, by Electioneer—Maid of Clay.

Same b f Chiquita, by Electioneer—Pearl.

Same b c Ione, by General Benton—Irene.

D. E. Knight, Marysville, ch f Nighthawk, by Brigadier—Nelly.

J. M. Nason, Concord, g c Frank McGuire, by Belle Alta—Taylor mare.

J. E. Dunham, Concord, ch c Oscar Steinway, by Steinway—Franky Eaton.

F. L. Smith, Sacramento, b f Cora by Buccaneer—Pearl.

E. Giddings, Lemoore, b c Bay Rose, by Sultan—by The Moor.

J. C. Simpson, Oakland, br c Antevolo, by Electioneer—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

G. W. Trahern, Stockton, b g Voucher, by Nephew—by Vernon Patchen.

At Boise City.

The programme of Cy Mulkey's July meeting at the Idaho Park track, Boise City, is as follows:

First day, Tuesday, July 3, first race, Novelty Race, dash of one mile, free for all. Purse, $175. First borse at ¼ pole, $25; first horse at ½ pole, $50; first horea at ¾ pole, $50; first horse at 1 mile, $50.

Second race, Boys' Saddle Race, free for all nntrained horsee. Purse, $25. Entrance free; all to first horse.

Third race, one and one-fourth mila dash, free for all. Purse, $250.

Second day, first race, match between Eastman Broe.' Warwick and Jo Kinney's Policy. Three-fourth mile heate, best 3 in 5, for $3,000.

Second race, Mule Race, dash of one mile, free for all mules. Pnrse, $25; entrance free; all to first mule.

Third race, 600 yards and repeat; best 2 in 3; free for all. Pnrse, $150.

Third day, first race, three-year-old race; free for all three-year-olds bred and raised in Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho; three-fourth mile heats; best 2 in 3. Purse, $200.

Second race, Gentlemen'e Saddle Race; dash of one mile. Purse, $25; entrance $5, to be added to purse; all to first horse; weight 150 pounds on each.

Third race, one mile and repeat; free for all. Purse, $300.

Fourth day, first race, one-half mile heats, best 2 in 3. Purse, $150.

Second race, Sack Foot Race, 50 yards. Pnrse, $25; all to first man; entrance free.

Third race, Named Race, free for Tim Brainerd, Major Anderson, Dunleary, Dundrum, Bank Roll, Daisy, Baby Brown, Quartzburg Johnny, and all other horses of like merit; three-fourth mile heats; best 2 in 3. Purse, $250.

Fifth day, first race, Novelty Consolation Race, dash of one mile. Purse, $150; free for all beaten horses. First horse at ¼ pole, $25; first horse at ½ pole, $25; first horse at ¾ pole, $50; first horse at 1 mile pole, $50.

Second race, Slow Race, change riders; dash one mile. Pnrse, $25; entrance free; all to last horse.

Third race, Citizens' Purse, $1,000, two and one-fourth mile dash; free for all horses, mares and geldinge.

The French Jockey Club has opened an increased credit of $65,000 for the purpose of adding to tbe eums of money given away in different stakes, which now become more valuable. Tbe Poule d'Essai, or Trial Stakes, hae been augmented by $1,000, and will now in added money alone be worth $4,000, while the Oaks, instead of $5,000, will bring in beyond the entries and forfeits over $6,000; and the added money in the Prix Daru, Prix de Longchamps, Prix du Neroli and Prix Greffulhe has been doubled. Thus the races of the Societe d'Encouragement will have an excess in valuo of nearly $50,000, and the total amount voted by the committee of the Jockey Club amounts to nearly $400,000. Tbese sums of money are derived from snrplus claims, forfeits and the admission paid by the geueral public at the gates of the paddock and racecourse.

The leading trotting tracke of the country are rapidly following the plan inaugurated by Chicago of having the entrance to racee made payable by installments, and in another year or so the stake system will be in almost universal operation. Utica is the last to leave the beaten track that has been followed for so many years. That association offers four purses of $2,500 each for the 2:36, 2:30, 2:24 and 2:20 classes, to be trotted at the regular summer meeting, the balance of tbe programme to be decided upon at the coming meoting of the Central Circuit Stewarde. The payments—2½ per cent each—are due April 16, May 16, July 23 and Auguet 6, and tbe purses will doubtless fill well.

Mr. Valensin'e brown mare Flight, by Buccaneer, that won a third heat in 2:29 at Oakland, March 17, was tbe first newcomer in tbe 2:30 list for this year, as also the first of Buccaneer'e get to enter the charmed circle. We indulge in a metaphorical ehake with our cotem. of the New York *Spirit* wbo is candid enough to eay "Ae usual California leads the van."

S. F. Gilmore of Lemoore writes: We are handling eome good colts by A. T. Stewart, eon of Mambrino Patchen, and one by Algona, dam by A. T. Stewart, eccond dam by Shylock, son of Bostou, (the Boston that ran in this State in au early day) all yearlings, and you may hear from some of them in the futurc.

Dr. Hicks' bay filly Pride, by Buccaneer—Lightfoot, by Flaxtail, died at the doctor'e ranch in Sacramento county last week. She trotted in 2:44½ ae a yearling, and won the Embryo Stake for two-year-olde at Oakland last fall, making a record of 2:33¼.

At Molalla, Oregon, March 15 last, there was a race between Henry Grimee' bay mare, by King's Shermau, and J. Noblitt'e bay gelding Bunch Grase, distance one-half mile. Tbe mare won handily. Time 0:51.

Tbe horsee of the late W. Stirling Crawfurd were post[illegible] be sold at the Newmarket Craven meeting, which bega[illegible] Tuesday aud endad yesterday.

Bear in mind that the entries to purses, and nominations in stakes, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, close Monday, the 16th inst. See advertisement for particulars.

The Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase, a handicap at about four miles and a half, was run March 30 and won by Count Kinsky's six-year-old mare Zoedone, with Mr. P. George's Black Prince second and Major Bunbury's Mohican third. Six others ran, the smallest number since the establishment of the race, in 1839. The defeat of the Irish-trained horses, Mobican, Black Prince and others caused much excitement. The conditions of the race were as follows:

The forty-fifth renewal of the Grand National Steeplechase Handicap, at £25 each for starters, £15 for non-starters and £5 only if declared out by Tuesday, January 30, with 1,000 guines added, of which £100 to the second; winners after the publication of the weights on January 4, extra; closed with 41 subscribers; of which 10 declared out; about four miles and a half.

Count C. Kinsky's ch m Zoedone, 6 years, by New Oswestry—Miss Honiton, 154 lbs. 1
P. George's bik g Black Prince, aged, by Warden of Galway—Empress, 144 lbs. 2
Major Bunbury's br b Mohican, 6 years, by Uncas—Castenette, 169 lbs. 3

Joe Bunker, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Seely's American Star, is the first to trot in the thirties this season in a public race. He won in straight heats at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 16, beating Bessie M in 2:24, 2:23½, 2:30. The same day St. Remo, by Volunteer, dam Flora (St. Julien's dam), by Harry Clay, beat Tony Newell, Brown Wilkes, and Rachel B. Best time, 2:29¼, 2:30.

The get of Longfellow and Ten Broeck will not compete in the Champion Stallion Stakes at Louisville this fall, because the owner of these two fine stallions did not enter them in 1880, when the stake closed for etallions.

It ie understood that the Rockaway Jockey Club has for the present abandoned the idea of building a race track near the big hotel at Rockaway.

The Ukiah Park Association have decided to push the work of building their track, so as to hold the inaugural meeting in June.

Rosa Wilkes will be handled by Dan Mace this season.

FISH.

Not a Flattering Outlook.

The opening of the tront season can hardly be said to have been productive of much sport. The enthusiastic anglers who have patiently waited for the advent of their cherished season have, on the other hand, returned from visits to former choice fishing grounds with a disgusted look which speaks volumes of the ill luck which they experienced, and it is not surprising that in many cases serious doubts are entertained whether the sport is not a thing of the past. As a general rule, the reports that reach this office are not such as to make glad the heart of those whose sporting proclivities are entirely concentrated upon trout fishing. The greater number of streams visited were either found to contain very few fish, or, in consequence of the muddy water, fly fishing was entirely out of the question. The reservoir in the vicinity of San Rafael is a notable exception, but even there fish were extremely shy. Some good catches were made in Monterey and in the creek below Gilroy. A party of anglers from this city, who put in a few hours at Pnrissima, also experienced average luck, though the creek was well whipped for upwards of three miles and no tront were taken until late in the afternoon. Salmon trout were taken in the lagoon below Pescadero, some of them measuring as high as seven inches. They are said to take the fly readily and afford good sport. All the streams north of this city reports of which have come to hand show a great falling off for the corresponding period of the past year. Complaints are also made that dama have been constructed in this direction in which young fish are impounded and in other ways depleting the streams of every vestige of choice fish. It is an open secret that the fish laws have been frequently violated during the close season, and that little trouble is taken either to enforce respect for them or to bring the guilty parties to justice. At Niles tolerable success was encountered, some of the trout caught reaching five and even six inches in length. An amusing story is told at the expense of an angler hailing from Oakland who, becoming disgusted with the prospect of securing a number of shining beauties, placed the pole across his breast and reclining at full length on a log, fell into a deep sleep. His companions were considerably amused at the oscillations of the dreamy disciple of Walton, and were shortly afterwards surprised by a splash, together with his sudden disappearance. Coming to the surface, the now thoroughly awakened angler struck out vigorously for land, forswearing the sport and cursing the luck that brought him to a sudden bath. The name of the gentleman is withheld at the request of friends in hopes that he may be induced to reconsider his determination.

Owing to the unfavorable condition of the tides during the last week or ten days there has been but little done by those who enjoy holding a line over the edge of a boat or standing on the kelp-covered rocks along the shore in hopes of tempting the denizens of the deep. For a short time, last Sunday, on the slack high water the fishere from hoate off the Sausalito shore pulled in a good many rock-cod, but their sport was rather short-lived. Pole fishing along the shore was exceptionally poor. Next week excellent fishing is expected by the fishermen, who form this conclusion from the favorable condition at which the tide will be from to-morrow, and these tides will last during the week. The cold waters from the rivers keep the ocean fish from coming into the bay much farther than Yellow Bluff, so the best grounds are to be found from that point to the Heads. The tomcod fishing near Goat Island is always good. A person going there may rely on good hiting with the same certainty that a traveler can rely on bites—flea bites—at a country hotel. Shore fishing still continues to attract many to the vicinities of Point Diablo and Horse Shoe bay, and the success of those who go to those places is generally good.

A. R. Brown visited Monterey on Saturday last, and succeeded in landing fifteen trout varying in size from four to six inches.

Frank Gassaway, in a few hours' fishing at the reservoir at San Rafael on Saturday, caught twelve trout.

George Kammerer and a party of friends were at Sausalito on Monday but returned to town without any fish.

BASE BALL.

Second Game of the Chamionship Series.

The second game of the championship season between the California and Rediugton Clubs, which was played on the Recreation Gronnds on Sunday, resulted in a victory for the former. The game throughout served to show the superiority of the winning club and contrasted rather forcibly against the losers, whose fielding was at times exceedingly poor. The truth of the matter is that the Redingtons were wholly overmatched and unless they improve wonderfully they will figure nowhere in the championship fight. They are weak at the bat and still weaker in the field. The Californias on the contrary are experienced ball players who have long since served their apprenticeship on the diamond and whose errors are mainly due to negligence. They are invariably in good form and their batting is such as to puzzle their contestants, and in consequence a number of base hits were scored to their credit which under other circumstances might have figured in another column. Ingalls, pitcher of the Redingtons, has a tolerably fast delivery, but it is seldom within the rule. No advantage, however, is taken of this fact by the Californias, who have little difficulty in punishing him. His support behind the bat is good but under his erratic pitching the catcher has all he can do to prevent bases being repeatedly stolen. The first baseman has a reputation for being a careful player, but Sunday's game showed little on which to base the claim. His throwing as also that of the third baseman was poor, while the latter is severly handicapped by a habit of stepping off the bag in his endeavors to make a quick play. This plan might be well enough for a sure base-man, but is hardly to be recommended or pursued by a neophyte. On the California side, Angus sins in the same particular, though his long experience enables him to take advantage of a number of plays which offset his errore. He also clings to his old habit of putting up one hand. Angus is known to be one of the very best left fielders the State ever produced, and why he should be taken from the outfield to cover the first bag is not quite apparent. Harlow Boyle, on second, was scarcely in his accustomed good trim, while Piercy, at short, usually an accurate thrower and rapid fielder, was badly out of form. It can hardly be expected, however, that the games at the commencement of the season will be marked by that careful playing which practice only insures. The material, with the notable exception of the Redington Club, is there and can easily be brought out so that the championship games will be characterized by close and exciting contests. The attendance showa plainly that renewed interest is taken in base ball contests, and it is within the power of the management to make the games doubly popular. The diamond was in admirable condition. The lines were plainly marked, and the infield smooth as a billiard table. The outfield is covered with grass, which has been closely cut, so that the fielders have no excuse for passed balls. Following is the score:

CALIFORNIANS.	T B.	R.	B H.	P.O.	A.	E.
A. Piercy, 3b	4	1	2	4	5	1
Angus, 1b	4	1	0	13	1	2
McDonald, cf	4	2	1	3	3	1
McKenna, lf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Hack, p	4	0	0	0	7	0
Boyle, 2b	3	1	0	4	0	2
Smith, ss	4	0	0	0	5	0
Murdock, rf	4	1	0	1	1	0
Carroll, cf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	7	6	27	22	6

REDINGTONS.	TB.	R.	BH.	P.O.	A.	E.
Arnold, 1f	4	0	0	0	1	0
Bennett, 3b	4	1	0	1	5	0
Incell, p	4	1	1	0	6	0
Leman, 1b	4	1	1	7	0	3
Evatt, c f	4	0	0	2	1	2
Pope, 2b	4	0	1	3	2	0
Moran, s s	4	0	0	1	4	2
Ambruster, r f	3	0	0	0	0	1
Creegan, c	3	0	1	10	1	1
Totals	34	3	4	24	20	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	
Californias	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—7
Redingtons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Left on bases—Redingtons, 3; Californias, 1. Struck out—Redington; Californias 6. Passed balls—McKenna, 1; Creegan, 1. Bases on errors—Redingtons, 3; Californias, 3. Two-base hits—McKenna 1. Home run—Leman 1. Double plays—Moran, Evatt and Leman, and Arnold, Pope and Leman. Time of game—two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—H. Videau. Scorers—M. Fisher and J. R. Eagan.

Ornithological Nines.

The Owl and Buzzard Base Ball Clubs are now in the field and next Sunday at 10 a. m. will play their first match this season at the Recreation Grounds. The Owls and Buzzards are not birds but like their namessakes are very fond of a lark. So many of the prominent members are Bohemians, actors and sich that it was found necessary to make a rule forbidding players making speeches to the umpire during the game. Once when Unger was given "out" it is said to have taken the combined strength of the nine to stop him from reciting "Lucretia's Lament" to the assembled players. One of the customs of the club is to play for a keg and it is not unusual for the winners to find the keg an empty one and their victory in consequence a hollow one. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral next Sunday morning. The chief mourners are as follows.

OWLS.	BUZZARDS.
McCann, 2 b.	Clain, 2 b.
Flynn, p.	O'Brien, 3 b.
Sullivan, 1 b.	Coats, c f.
Unger, c.	Hubner, l f.
Dolan, 3 b,	Casey, 1 b.
Gerlach, r f.	O'Connor, c.
Thompson, l f.	Duffy, p.
Rigbtmeyer, c f.	Marks, r f.
Mullen, s s.	O'Kane, s s.

Nationals vs. Orientals.

The game between the above two clubs Sunday extended far enough to make the following score:

NATIONALS.	T B.	R.	B H.	P.O.	A.	E.
T. Powers, l f	4	2	1	0	1	0
J. Kelly, 3b	4	1	1	1	3	2
F. Dolan, 1b	4	2	0	11	0	0
D. Egan, s s	4	1	1	0	3	0
W. Beckwith, p	4	1	1	0	2	0
G. Riddell, c	4	0	3	6	3	1
W. Dowling, c f	3	0	0	1	0	0
G. Becker, 2b	3	0	1	2	0	1
D. Levy, r f	3	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	8	8	21	13	4

ORIENTALS.	T B.	R.	B H.	P.O.	A.	E.
G. Widber, s s	4	0	0	0	0	0
D. Gorman, 1b	4	0	0	6	1	2
E. Grimes, 2b	4	0	0	4	2	0
J. McCarthy, 3b	4	0	0	1	6	2
W. Brooks, r f	4	0	0	0	1	1
F. Ames, l f	4	1	1	0	0	0
J. McCarthy, c f	3	0	0	0	0	1
P. McCarthy, c	3	0	0	9	1	1
R. Murden, p	3	2	1	1	2	0
Totals	33	3	2	21	7	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Nationals	3	0	0	0	3	0	2	—8
Orientals	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—3

The California Club has recently manifested a desire to make the sport popular, by numerous good features which have been included in the management of the team. It has built a stand for the exclusive use of members of the club, so that each receives a ticket entitling him to a seat in the grand stand, good for the entire season. The gate money is divided among the players, and all expenses are defrayed out of a club fund made up by monthly dues.

The Imperial Base Ball Club is the latest addition.

Live Taylor, who figured prominently with with the old San Franciscos, Centennials, and more recently with several Eastern clubs, as left fielder, has been secured by the Californias.

The third game of the season will be played to-morrow by the Niantics and Redingtone.

Amateur clubs are springing up with alarming rapidity.

The Chinese base ball team is attracting some attention East. Familiarity, etc.

It might be well for the umpire who officiated on Sunday to remember that a doubt is given to the runner.

Foul flags were wanting at the last championship game.

Charlie Stuart contemplates going back to the diamond. Here is a chance for the Niantics.

The revenge songht by the Renos for not being admitted to the League is childish.

ATHLETICS.

In other directions a renewed interest is manifested in connection with athletics generally. The various clubs are already arranging programmes for meetings in the near future, that of the Olympic Club being previously announced. At a recent meeting of the directors some changes were made, notably in the mile handicap race, limited to amateurs, which has been changed to a professional event, and an amateur hilf mile race added. For the professional race prizes have been offered, $15 for the first and $10 for the second. This of course is purely an experimental affair and done merely for the purpose of indnciug patrons of athletics to declare themselves. A special race has been arranged between Masterson and Haley, for which, as in the other events, prizes have been offered. The track is in excellent condition and forms a pleasing exception to the grounds on which meetings were formerly held. The grass has been clipped on the diamond and the track itself has been scraped and rolled and is as smooth as a billiard table. It will be kept in good trim throughout the season, and from present appearances it will be frequently called into requisition. The cricket clubs have entered into negotiations for its lease on Saturday. Base ball playing will also be resumed on Sunday next.

Arraugements have been recently made by a number of gentlemen in this city tending to the organization of an athletic club which is to be conducted on an entirely new principle. Considerable difference of opinion has existed as to the manner at present pursued in the conduct of athletic clubs, objection being principally made to the social feature, or more properly speaking to the giving of balls and parties. In conversation with one of the promoters of the new departure, he stated to a representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN that it was proposed to eliminate this feature from the club, and with this object in view the assistance had been solicited of a number of prominent athletes, with every prospect of being secured. No definite arrangements had yet been perfected and within a few days matters would be brought to a conclusion and the club roll would be opened. Signatures are promised so that no apprehension is entertained for the ultimate success of the venture.

The National Amateur Athletes have decided to hold the championship games in New York on Saturday, June 2. The entries to the games will close May 26. The games will consist of runs at 100 and 220 yards, a quarter, a half, one mile and five miles. The walks will be of one, three and seven miles, and the contests of strength will be putting the shot, sixteen pounds; throwing the fifty-six-pound weight, individual tug-of-war, and the sixteen-pound hammer. A hurdle race of 120 yards, pole-leaping, and bicycle racing at one mile, open only to members of the League of American Wheelmen, and two and five miles, open. The team tug-of-war will not be on the programme. The entrance fee to each game will be $2. There will be three medals for each event. There will be no standard of colors, as in previous years.

W. F. Bouton, a prominent member of the Olympic Club, left for Victoria, British Columbia, on Tuesday last. Quite a large delegation of athletes and other sportsmen accompanied him to the wharf and bade him bon voyage. Billy was exceedingly popular with his fellow sportsmen, and was visibly affected when the steamer cast off. He was the champion middle-weight boxer of the club, and took the precaution to provide himself with a set of gloves which he will probably use in giving the northerners a lesson in the manly art. Fulda narrowly escaped tumbling over into the water in his endeavors to assure Billy of his lasting friendship.

The announcement is made that Donald Dinnie, the distinguished Scotch athlete, has been engaged to appear in connection with the games of the Thistle Club. His performances abroad have placed him in the front rank of professionals, and numerous medals and other trophies testify to his proficiency in all the games of honnie Scotland. He will wrestle with William F. Farrell, who also possesses claims to be recognized as a powerful athlete.

At the second annual Firemen's Tournament of California, to be held at Gilroy in May, the coin prizes will amount to $900; the first hose team to receive $300; second, $175; third, $100; and fourth, $25. The first hook and ladder team will receive $150; second, $100; third, a Climax fire extinguisher, valued at $60. The hose and the hook and ladder team making the slowest time will each receive a live bog. The first prize to juvenile teams is $35 and the second $15.

Charles Harriman, the pedestrian, performed a feat at Truckee last Saturday, which, as a simple test of endurance, was quite remarkable. The exhibition took place at Truckee, and Harriman walked from 7 o'clock Friday evening till 12:40 Sunday morning without stopping for anything. In that time he covered 121 miles and 7 laps. The fastest mile was the forty-second, walked in nine minutes. The last half mile was done in 5:36.

We are in a position to state advisedly that Myers, the Manhattan Club flyer, does not propose to visit California, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. The subject has been fully canvassed before, and the reasons then given for doubting the reported visit have been fully borne out by subsequent developments. The truth of the matter is, there are no inducements which might impel Myers to take a transcontinental trip.

The handicaps for the Olympic Club meeting on May 31 will be announced two weeks before the events come off. The entries close on May 19. This will do away with the objection of the University athletes that they usually have no time in which to prepare for the races.

The long distance pedestrians have formed a protective organization. This is another case of the stable-door.

The Golden Gate Athletic Club will give an exhibition in a few days.

THE KENNEL.

The Kennel Club.

Last Tuesday night the members of the kennel club, the advisory committee and the managers of the bench show met in the Occidental Hotel in accordance with the arrangement of the previous meeting to select judges for the various classes. Before the routine business commenced T. T. Williams asked for a separate class for bull terrier pups, stating that at least seven entries would be made. This was agreed to and entries for this class will be received.

Judges for the sporting dogs was the next matter under consideration. After some discussion this division was made to include bloodhounds, foxhounds, Dachshunds, setters, pointers, spaniels and retrievers. A number of letters of declaration and provisional acceptance were read and after much deliberation the three gentlemen finally chosen were J. K. Orr of San Francisco, C. N. Post of Sacramento and E. Leavesley of Gilroy. The skill and probity of all these gentlemen was personally vouched for by members of the club and is well known to most sportsmen in the State. J. K. Orr is an enthusiastic sportsman, probably the best field shot in the State, an old importer and breeder of setters and at present the owner of some fine stock. Judge Leavesley was the judge of sporting dogs in the last show and no matter who differed with his theoretical knowledge of modern fancy breeds all were forced to admit that he awarded the prizes to the best dogs in his classes. In England and America he has broken and handled probably more dogs than any half dozen of our local sportsmen put together, and what he does not know about dogs in the field and on the bench cannot be obtained from fifty years' of intelligent, practical study. He handled setters before the Laverack was heard of outside of Laverack's own shrine and before Stonehenge gave to the world the experience of others as his views on the dogs of the British Isles. He knows the weak places in a dog and the strong ones, and we venture to say that he will pass no dog on the bench as first-class that would not, if it had good tuition, make a mark in the field. C. N. Post of Sacramento is a younger fancier than either of the other judges, but he has taken great interest in setters, and cannot fail to be competent to judge between them. We have one regret at his selection, and that is that it will bar his own fine dogs from competition, but perhaps he will put them on the bench for exhibition only. We are thus particular in speaking of these three judges, for on their labors the success or failure of the bench show hinges. We have no doubt but that their appointment will give general satisfaction, and that their decisions will be accepted without the murmuring that has so often disgraced bench shows given in the East. Neither of them will be interested in any dog up for competition, and while all humans are liable to err, mistakes on their part are well nigh impossible.

Judges for greyhounds and Scotch deerhounds were chosen next. The three gentlemen selected were H. Burnscongh of San Francisco, Dominick Shannon of Bodie and Clem Dixon of San Francisco. Than these three better judges of the greyhound on the bench and in the coursing field do not live in America. Every coursing man in the State knows them one and all, and for twenty-five years past one or more of them has attended all the coursing matches held here. Burscongh trained and bred greyhounds forty years ago in his native country, and Dixon's experience is not less extensive. Dominick Shannon has owned, bred and reared as many greyhounds as any man in this State, and his name is coextetent with the history of coursing here. Their selection is a happy event for the greyhound exhibition, and we look forward eagerly to the declaration of the awards to determine the best representatives of greyhounds in this State.

T. T. Williams was chosen to judge yard and watch dogs, including Newfoundland, St. Bernard, Great Dane, Siberian bloodhound, English mastiff, Leonberg, Russian terrier, pug and the miscellaneous class. Williams has a thorough knowledge of all these breeds and acted in the same capacity at the last bench show.

Wm. Aiken, of New York, was chosen to judge the terriers, including bulldog, bull terrier, skye, fox terrier, Scotch terrier, Yorkshire, dandie dinmont and black and tan. Aiken has had over thirty years' experience in breeding and handling these classes of dogs. In the East his judgment is considered infallible and his experience has been rewarded by more prizes than any one man has taken except, perhaps, the veteran "Cockney Charley," who owned Pilot and many other equally celebrated dogs. Aiken is an honorable, trustworthy man and his decisions will go with the merits of the dog.

Abe Warner, of North Beach, was selected to judge the toy and lap dogs, including Italian greyhounds, poodles, Spitz, King Charles spaniels, and will also award the prizes to the trick and performing dogs. Every dog fancier knows Abe Warner and comment on his skill and experience is unnecessary.

At the suggestion of Clem Dixon it was decided to withhold the prize for the best dog in any class, it being considered impossible to make the award in a satisfactory manner.

The club decided to leave the selection of judges for chickens to the exhibitors, as the members have no experience in such matters, and the course adopted was necessary as there is no recognized association of fowl fanciers.

The Kennel Register.

The *Forest and Stream* has undertaken the compilation of a kennel register, a task which should have results valuable to all dog fanciers. Their prospectus reads thusly and is in accord with our views in every respect: "There is a decided need of a register of the pedigrees of sporting dogs easily accessible to breeders and purchasers. This will be provided in the "American Kennel Register." The breeding and sale of many of the different breeds of non-sporting dogs also, more particularly of those classed as pets, has become of considerable importance, and, as is well known, the ladies and gentlemen who by their purchases support this industry, with few exceptions, are ignorant of the qualifications which their favorites should possess. They consequently are entirely at the mercy of the too often unscrupulous dealer, who foists upon them a promising youngster with the assurance that it is by "King out of Queen," and sure to develop into one of the most wonderful dogs in the country. This prediction is often fulfilled, but, alas for the disconsolate owner, the wonderful characteristics developed are only wonderful when seen in so purely bred an animal as this was represented to be. The "American Kennel Register" proposes, with the good help of the honest breeder and dealer, as well as the owner, to render it impossible for the manufacturer of false or crooked pedigrees to thrive at the nefarious trade."

A Canine Conundrum.

Delant Bros., tanners on the San Bruno road, have a canine conundrum, which they will exhibit in the bench show. By some experts this animal has been classed as a cross between a bear and a bloodhound; others claim that one at least of his parents was a wolf, while others again contend that he is the get of a California lion. He has the general appearance of a huge bulldog, but when in motion shows the gait and action of a bear. The sideways shuffle and queer swing of the head certainly look as if they belonged to a bear. When pushed to a fast pace his gait is that of a mixing trotter, a square run behind and a trot in front. The animal is extremely savage, and his record on goats, cats, geese and other small game is excellent. He owners have a good deal of fun with him sometimes. When business is dull all they have to do for excitement is to turn him loose and await results. Results are usually in the shape of an indignant posse of neighbors asking pay for slaughtered animals. A cage is to be built for his use in the bench show.

Sacramento Coursing.

The postponed coursing match of the Capital Club was held at Whitcomb ranch last week. Thomas Waite won first money ($40) with his dog Ruler, Mr. Howard's Amy Howard took second ($25), Denie Morouly's Nelly third ($15) and Alexander Hall's Snow fourth ($10). There were sixteen dogs in the match, which passed off in a highly satisfactory manner. The winner, Ruler, is by old Ruler, owned by Sheriff Adams and the only dog that ever beat Tunstead's Minnehaha in a match. Ruler first met defeat from Meare's Monarch. Old Ruler was by King Cob—Queen Emma and is about the last living representative of the old Factor stock.

John Martin's well-know white English setter Charlie K, who sired Fritz, Snow and John Devoll's pups, died last week in this city, of old age. Fritz and Snow were both prize winners at dog shows in this city. There are many fine dogs of Charlie K's get in the interior and it is to be hoped that the famous old dog will be well represented at the coming bench show.

Holstein Cattle.

In Holland the care taken of these cattle is worthy of notice. The farmhouses, we are told, are in common with or a part of the barns, constructed to afford the greatest possible comfort and convenience under the same roof; the cattle stand on brick floors, and back of them is a deep gutter, to catch all the excrement, and this gutter is thoroughly cleansed morning and evening, with a stream of water. At the rear of the cows is a cord, to which the tail of each cow is attached, so that when she lies down it is suspended beyond the reach of dirt. The feeding and watering is done with perfect regularity, and the whole treatment is characterized by the greatest kindness and tender care, which has its effect in the amount of milk produced and the producing of a docile and intelligent race of cattle. The stables are well built and warm. In the pasture they are often clothed with a light blanket which keeps off the flies and protects them from fogs at night. The droppings are gone over every few days and scattered evenly about, and this, with the peculiar humid atmosphere, has no doubt a great deal to do with their wonderfully luxuriant pastures. In reading of the great care bestowed on them in their native country, some doubt as to their ability to endure the climate might arise. But it is found that the range of temperature in Holland is as great as here; and further, from the many herds which have been established in all parts of this country with uniform success, is found the best answer as to their adaptability and hardiness.

The experience of intelligent farmers in America has resulted in the following statement of the merits of the Holsteins: For beef they will class with the noted beef breeds; in the cheese and milk dairy they outrank all other breeds, and for butter the most careful and extended trials show that they produce a much larger amount, by reason of the continued enormous flow of milk of good quality, than any other breed. In short, they combine more effectually beef, butter, milk and cheese than any of the other improved races of cattle.

The Holstein cow is a large, sleek, fine-haired animal, well built in symmetrical proportion, weighing at maturity from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, black and white in color. Her head is small and finely shaped, short horns extending forward with a slight downward curve; a moderately dishing forehead, with large, mild eyes, and face tapering to a moderately wide muzzle. Her neck, fine at the throat, is well set on low, thick shoulders, and the line of the body to the hips, which is a prominent, distinctive feature of this breed, and is called the "milk form," is that of a rapidly widening wedge. A fairly round barrel, well ribbed up to the hips, which are full, broad and deep, and full flanks are characteristics. The udder is very large, well shaped and of a yellowish color, with large teats and the milk veins of great size, extending well forward. Unite with this description of form, an exceedingly gentle and intelligent disposition and a vigorous constitution, coupled with an almost unlimited capacity for the digestion and assimilation of food, and you have the typical Holstein cow. Yields of eight to eighteen pounds of milk per year, and that of a good quality, are well within her abilities. It follows that when allowed to run dry, and what would otherwise produce these yields of milk is allowed to go to beef, that the results must be as extraordinary as seem the records of milk.

The milk records of these animals are now so well known that but little need be said regarding them. It is conceded by all that no race of cattle can begin to compare with them. Indeed, the requisite for admission to the two-years-old class in the Herd-book is 8,000 pounds in a year, and the average of almost every herd in the country is much larger than that. The average of a few of the best was given in a recent number of *Harper's* as follows: "Eighteen thousand four pounds is the record of Smithe & Powell's Aaggie; 17,746 pounds reported by Yeomans & Sons, for a heifer with first calf; 16,629 pounds for C. R. Smith's Muk; 16,546 pounds for Aaggie 2d, with first calf; 15,960 pounds for the best cow of the Unadilla herd; 15,661 pounds for Netherland Queen, of Smithe & Powell; 15,000 pounds for Queen of Wayne, Yeomans & Sons; 14,609 pounds for Sadi Vale; 14,164 pounds for the average of Smiths and Powell's herd. This makes an aggregate of 144,317 pounds of milk for nine cows, or on an average of 16,118 pounds a year for each." These figures as compared with a similar lot of records of Shorthorns, Devons, Ayrshires and Jerseys, are 4,718 pounds the largest. That is, the average yield of the best Holstein record, compared with the same of other breeds, is 4,718 the largest, nearly one-half greater than the average of the best yield of other breeds, which is 11,400 pounds.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

BICYCLING.

Bicycles on Highways.

After various lengthy delays, the question of allowing bicyclists in Central Park, New York, has been decided adversely. Upon the other side we give two important test cases in the courts, to show their rights upon the streets and highways; one in this country, and the other in Berlin, Germany. This question has already been settled in England in the bicyclists' favor:

In May, 1882, Mr. J. Fred Adams, L. A. W., Consul at Haverhill, Mass., was riding to his business on his wheel, when he frightened a milk-man's horse, which ran, tipped over the cart, spilled the milk and did some damage. The milkman, a Mr. Stewart, brought suit in the Superior Court, for $200. Mr. Adams wrote at once to the Committee on Rights and Privileges, L. A. W., was furnished with the "opinions as to the rights of bicyclers," published by the League, and was advised not to settle, but to employ the very best legal talent to be obtained and fight to the last resort. He proved a "good fighter," and has done every wheelman in America a great service by his pluck and energy. The following report from a Haverhill paper tells the story of his success:

"Superior Court, Civil Session, March Term (1883), Lincoln F. Brigham, Circuit Judge. The case of Stewart vs. Adams was given to the jury yesterday morning, with the instructions that owners of bicycles had equal rights in the streets with the owners of other vehicles; that they were bound to exercise reasonable care and prudence in the propelling of their bicycles as were the owners of horses and carriages; and that Stewart was entitled to recover, if, while in the exercise of due care on his part, he was damaged by reason of Adams' negligence in using or riding his bicycle. The jury returned a verdict for defendant. Brickett & Poor for plaintiff. J. P. & B. B. Jones for defendant."

This is believed to be the first straight decision as to the rights of bicyclers, given by a higher court, in America. The League should certainly help to pay Mr. Adams' lawyer's bill. The matter will be brought up at the officers' meeting.

BERLIN, 22d February, 1883.

Now that we have, after a long and hard fight, gained the day against the police authorities in Berlin, and proved that street riding cannot be prevented nor punished, I fancy a short account of this interesting struggle will please your readers.

Our club started in February, 1881, but before then single riders had often been compelled by policemen to dismount, and in May, 1881, the police issued a notice that street riding would be prevented and punished under parsgraph 81 of the street regulations of 1867. This paragraph says: "The rolling of casks and wheels, flying of kites, transporting uncovered looking-glasses, or similar objects in the streets is forbidden, as likely to frighten horses, and punishable with a fine."

From this time riders were compelled to dismount and push to the city boundaries, but they never attempted to impose fines for riding, until the 8th of April, 1882, one of our members had his name taken while riding in a street on the outskirts of the city, and received notice to pay a fine of three marks. We had submitted to this infliction for a long time, but at last determined to take this case in hand, and see if they had the right to prevent us riding. We engaged the best counsel, and the case was heard in the lowest court (Schoffengericht) on the 10th of July, 1882, the magistrate deciding that a bicycle was a carriage, and could not be brought under the paragraph in question, the rider being acquitted. The police appealed to the next court, and it was now clear that our chances depended on a fine point of law, and the meaning of the word "similar." The case was heard in the second court (Landgericht) on the 20th of October, 1882, and the judge, in a written decision, prove most clearly: Firstly, that riding a bicycle could not be the same thing as pushing a wheel or cask; secondly, that there was no similarity; thirdly, that there was no reason therefore to consider if it frightened horses or not, and acquitted the rider. Not content, the police appealed to the third and highest Prussian court (Kammergericht), and on the 19th of February, after long arguments on both sides, the judges finally acquitted the rider, the State to pay the whole of the expenses. They stated in their decision that the second judge had cleared up any doubt about the similarity in riding a bicycle and the meaning of Sec. 81, which must be strictly interpreted, and not taken too generally, or the police would have power to prevent too many things in the streets.

We have proved that riding cannot be prohibited under existing regulations, and it remains to be seen what the police will do. We hear that they mean to permit riding in general, with the exception of some most frequented streets. Meanwhile, we ride without hindrance, and hope that both authorities and public will soon come to the conclusion that we do no harm, and have as much right on the streets as others.—*Correspondence in Cyclist.*

Pro Pedal Pusher, in the *Bicycling Times*, says: "Professional bicycling in England is not worth its 'salt' in its present circumstances; it's certainly not worth keeping in form for; in fact, it is nearly an impossibility to keep in any sort of form; races are very few and far between. A man is virtually never safe on his machine in the present state of affairs, for there is a certain racing firm who 'farm' professionals, and monopolize the principal races by fair means or foul (frequently the latter). Still there is no governing body, no rules, in fact, nothing to stop this sort of business, so what's to be done?

The San Francisco Club have called a run to San Jose on Sunday.

A bicycle club is mooted at Gridley, Butte county.

Chas. Hegele of Portland has sold to J. B. Lafollette of Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, br h Western Chief, by Old Pathfinder—the Irwin mare, by a Morgan horse, his dam a fast Whip and Printer. He came from Iowa in 1867, and was brought to Oregon in the fall of the same year and made one season on the Slough. His owner was Mr. Gupton, son-in-law of Mr. Sunderland. This stallion, everything considered, may be claimed to be the best son of the old horse—the founder of the Pathfinders in Oregon. Western Chief is large and handsome, and, for the training he has received, is quite speedy. Has won the stallion race at Salem two years ago. In her prime it was no trick for his dam to take two men in a buggy five miles in twenty minutes—a thing she did many times while owned in this city.—*Rural Spirit.*

ROWING.

McInnerney and Peterson.

These scullers are hard at work, preparing for their race over the Long Bridge course, May 6. McInnerney's boat, a wooden shell made by Blarkie, was shipped from Lowell on the 18th ult., but as yet has not arrived, though several anxious inquiries for it have been made at the railroad office, and the authorities have promised to hasten the pace of the slow moving car which contains it. McInnerney is a giant in frame, standing over 6 ft. 2 inches in his stockings, and of prodigious breadth of shoulders. His legs are strong but his arms are very light for a man of his proportions. After four weeks of hard training he scales 215 pounds, and at that weight looks hollow-cheeked. He expects to reach 190 pounds before the day of the race and judging by his present condition will be gaunt at his rowing weight. He seems now to carry very little flesh. Having no boat fit to carry him, and disliking to practice in a craft that might affect his style, he confines his work to land exercise. He does about thirty miles a day at a fair pace and the work is evidently all he needs though the reduction in his weight is so slow. Rowing men as a rule stand work on the water far better than on land and when the Eastern sculler begins to train on the water he will have a difficult task to get down to what he considers his proper rowing weight. As he has a good deal of experience, he probably knows what condition best suits him. At 215 pounds, however, he shows much more plainly than Peterson the effects of his training.

Peterson looks very big and strong and is either taking moderate exercise or is capable of doing a tremendous lot of work without feeling it. He rows twice a day in the new paper shell which he lately purchased in the East. The representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN watched him row over the course this week. The boat carries him well, and he is at home in her. In some respects he has slightly altered his style of rowing. Whether the change is for the better remains to be seen. His pace has much improved and if he maintain his form and finishes his training as well as he has begun it he should make a good race. He is unquestionably rowing faster than any sculler has rowed on this bay for some years. He is a very promising oarsmen, but his good qualities hardly justify the unbounded confidence of his friends and their uncomplimentary opinion of his eastern opponent.

The statement has been freely made that Peterson will beat McInnerney half a mile in three, but it does not discourage the Eastern man. The latter takes the banter philosophically and modestly, and says that before deciding the race it would be well for the prophets to see him row. He has been only once on the bay, and then in a shell so unsuited to him that no idea of his capabilities could be formed. If he have the pace which Jack Largan declares he showed on the Thames no one can beat him a quarter of a mile in three and any second-class man can feel satisfied with having done a good performance in beating him at all.

At present Peterson lays no claims to a foremost position among the scullers of the country, and McInnerney is content to be classed as a third-rate man in the East. He expects to begin his training on the water next Monday whether his boat shall have arrived or not. His backers are naturally desirous of seeing him at the serious work of his preparation.

According to the *Turf, Field and Farm*, Edward Hanlan has taken up his residence at Washington. He is a guest at Willard's Hotel, and rows from the boat-house of the Analostan Club on the Potomac. On Thursday of last week he took a pull on the river. It was his first row in a shell since last October. The champion speaks very highly of the Potomac course, and expects to get in condition by the 15th of May, when he will leave Washington for the Point of Pines, near Boston, where the race with Kennedy will be rowed on May 30. At present he is attended by Wm. Ramsey, of Toronto, but after May 1 he will have the advice of John Davis, of Windsor, Ont., who will act as Hanlan's judge on the occasion of the race.

The Stockton oarsmen, who have been inactive during the winter, are preparing for the summer campaign. At a recent meeting of the Amity Club a committee was appointed to come to San Francisco and purchase boats and uniforms for the club. The committee could not come at a better time, as several of the clubs have been providing themselves with new boats, and the market is glutted with second-hand shells. The Amity Club expects to have a big time on the Fourth of July.

R. Crowley of the Pioneer Club is the latest accession to the ranks of scullers. Mr. Crowley did not give much promise of speed last year but he has made several changes in the rig of his boat and now looms up as a candidate for the championship of his club. His improvement in style and pace is quite marked.

McKinney, of the Potomac Boat Club of Washington, is spoken of as the best amateur single sculler at the capital. He is a pupil of John A. Kennedy, and will be pitted against Dempsey, O'Brien, Rose and others at the Passaic River, (Newark) N. J.) regatta on May 30.

The cares of political life have knocked all the aquatic ambition out of John Sullivan and the ex-amateur champion never goes out now without getting a brush from some Chinese junk or aquatic tyro just able to keep the smelts from nibbling at him.

The French amateur crews practice daily at eve on the Seine. They are said to be good oarsmen. The crew of the Societe Nautique de la Marine are reported as the heaviest and fastest of the lot.

Hanlan and Ross are still rowing on paper, Hanlan having telegraphed to Ross that Ogdensburg, N. Y., would give $2,500 towards their race there. Ross has instructed the champion to accept.

The Chicago amateur, J. S. Muchmore, has arranged to row two miles (with turn) in fifteen minutes, over the Calumet course, six days after he begins rowing.

The diet of the Yale College Boat Club crew is a bountiful supply of beef and vegetables, washed down with old English ale.

M. Price having almost recovered the use of his broken leg has ordered a new wherry and expects to be on the water as soon as the boat is ready.

Robert Tobin Jr. has taken to rowing again and is often seen on the bay with a crew.

The Essex Boat Club, of Newark, N. J., rowed 2,735 miles last season, 527½ of which are credited to T. Walker.

The Championship Cup.

The four members of the Ariel Rowing Club who won the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Cup last November are laudibly anxious to have a deciding race for the trophy and if possible become the possessors of it. There has been some controversy with regard to the guardianship of the trophy, the Ariel Club claiming that the cup having been won by a representative crew came into the custody of the club and if won a second time should become the property of the club. This view of the case is not just to the four members who won the trophy. The original intention of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN was to make the contest for the championship cup strictly a club competition. Much difficulty was however experienced in stimulating the rival clubs to that degree of enthusiasm essential for a race. First one hung back and then another became dubious about entering. The Golden Gate Club owned no racing shell, neither did the South End crew. The Ariel Club had only an old wooden tub which was altogether unfit for a championship race. The Pioneers were the only crew who were equipped properly when the cup was offered. The Pioneers owned a fine paper shell and were looked upon as sure winners owing to the superiority of their rig. None of the other clubs saw fit to provide itself with a fine boat. Under these discouraging circumstances four members of the Ariel Club, Jas. Corcoran, Alf and Oscar Branch and Leander Stevenson, agreed to form a crew and under the Ariel colors row for the championship cup. These four were not regarded in the club as the best representatives of its aquatic ability and were discouraged rather than encouraged to proceed with their training. They went on, however, in a plucky way, trained hard, and out of their own money purchased the best boat that could be obtained in time for the race. The result of their manly conduct was a victory so easy that their own clubmates were among the most astonished of the spectators. It would be unfair to award a prize won under such conditions to the club to which the victors belonged. The winning four rowed in their own boat in which the club had no interest, they were not entered by the club and the only sanction which the club gave to their venture was to permit them to wear its colors. Even this small favor was most reluctantly granted. The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN is strongly in favor of club races, as being conducive to a revival of interest in rowing. We do not advocate the organization of crews that do not represent the clubs from which they come, and who will claim the trophies of their races as their own property. There should be harmony in the clubs. Some believe that there is harmony in the Ariel Club. The difference of opinion with regard to the ownership of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Cup has caused no schism, for the club is stronger and more ambitious than ever. The conditions, however, under which the Ariel four won the Championship Cup were such that they are entitled to call the trophy their own private property if they win it once more. The season for rowing has commenced and there should be another race for the cup at no distant date. The cup has been left with the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and will remain in the care of this journal until again rowed for. The first race for the cup was won in 20:17, the so-called full course of three miles having been rowed. This may or may not be fair time. There is no certainty that the course was correct. The water was perfectly smooth, but the row home was against a stiff tide, which would have made considerable difference in the time. There are several crews that think they can easily defeat the present holders of the cup, and in the abundance of so much confidence a race might be easily made.

Blinding Onondaga.

The fact that Milton Young, the Kentucky turfman, had caused the eyes of the stallion Onondaga to be put out, because the horse was vicious, has already been alluded to but, although the deed occurred over a month ago, it was not until the past week that any explanation of the matter could be had from Young. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has investigated the affair thoroughly, visiting Young's farm for the purpose, and reports as follows:

"When did Onondaga begin to show his vicious tendencies?"

"Early in February. We took him up the first of that month, as our mares were coming in season and it was not considered safe to leave him out. At such periods stallions are always very savage, but I did not expect any such actions from him. When he for the first time went to the teasing-pole, he sprang at the mare most ferociously, and it was all we could do to prevent him from injuring her. This being his introduction in the stud, I thought the exhibition of temper would pass away, but he grew worse and worse. No one could manage him. If he saw a horse, a mare, or anything he wanted, he must go, if everybody went down before him, and he bit and floundered until he succeeded in gratifying his will. It was not only very dangerous for the mare, but for the grooms. I looked for a change for the better, but the devil in him increased. He bit everybody that entered his stable, no matter how kindly you spoke to him or acted toward him. He knocked men down in the stall, at the risk of their bodies, and it was actually holding your life in your hands to go in his stall."

"Could you not find a method to vanquish him?"

"No, I have tied his head down between his legs, and otherwise tried to conquer him, but all in vain. One day two of my men had him in such a condition, when his wrath became aroused, and before more help came one was thrown down and walked over, having a miraculous escape, and the other managed to hold him until aid came to him. We tried him again and again, but with no better results. I then saw that I had either to let him stand in his stall all the time, which meant death, destroy him at once, or blind him. He was young and promising, and I concluded to adopt the last named policy."

"But could you not have sold him?"

"He was fit for nothing except the stud, as his feet would never stand training. I could see no other way out of it. My groom is an old trainer, and tried his best to curb him. I knew that if I retained him somebody would have been killed, and, as a human life is worth more than a horse's eyes, the last had to go."

"How was the operation performed?"

"About the 18th of February we chloroformed the stallion in the daytime, and the surgeon inserted a fine needle in the eye, just over the pupil and through it. It took him four days to recover from the effects of the chloroform. I fully believe that the latter did him more harm than the operation. He was off in his feed for several days, but is all right now, and is regaining his flesh. He has never suffered from the eyes, and no inflammation has been perceptible in them."

"Don't you think it will interfere with his breeding qualities?"

"Not a particle. The best runners of this country were sired by blind horses. Virgil and Lever are both blind, as was Lexington toward the last. He is as strong as ever, and covers mares better than before."

Value of Grade or Part-Bred Stock.

The great mass of American farmers do not and will not for many years, if ever, have pure-bred stock "eligible to record" in any large numbers. The increased cost of such animals will be a sufficient reason for this state of things. The average farmer can not afford the money necessary to purchase a stock of pure-bred horses or cattle. Sheep, swine and poultry cost comparatively small sums and multiply so rapidly that in their case there is less difficulty in having a good number of pure-bred animals, if it be desired.

Over and over again we have repeated the truth that farmers may have animals nearly or quite equal, for all practical purposes, to the technically pure-bred ones, by the continued use of well-selected, well-bred males, and a rigorous selection of the best females produced by the successive crosses. But a great many farmers do not believe this; at least they fail to so appreciate it as to let it influence their action.

We are not sure that breeders are entirely free from fault in this matter. They will do well to have object lessons at hand illustrative of the improvement on the common stock, made by one, two or three crosses of improved stock. A noted importer and breeder of draft horses has recently issued a beautifully illustrated catalogue. We can imagine a farmer of the unprogressive order looking at the portraits of fine stallions and mares and feeling or saying: "Oh, that is all very nice for rich folks; but what interest have I in these horses?" But he would be a very dull man if the picture of a pony-mare and her half-bred draft colt did not suggest to him that, if one cross on such a mare may give such a horse, he and his neighbors may greatly improve the size and selling value of the colts they rear by the use of a good draft stallion.

Recently we were on an agricultural college farm and were interested in the conversation of a farmer to whom the professor of agriculture was showing the cattle. He looked at, admired and praised some good Shorthorns and Jerseys; but this with something of the air with which he might have examined a collection of fine paintings in an art gallery. They were fine; but he had no direct concern with them. They and their fellows were not for him or his neighbors. But when good-looking cows, heifers and calves were pointed out as "grades—half-bred, three-quarter bred," etc., there was not only a quickened interest, but the hearty exclamation—"That's the kind of stock we might have!" That man went to his home much nearer a convert to the belief that "improved stock" is not necessarily merely "fancy stock," than he would had he seen nothing but pedigreed animals. It was an argument in favor of the Shorthorn breed, not against it, that he could not see that the high grades were the inferiors of the pure-bred animals. It is quite in the possibilities that the presence of a few specimens of common, unimproved cattle may have had a stimulating effect. The herd was not so fine-looking as if they had been away. It may have been a more useful herd as an object lesson.

More encouragement to the exhibition of good grade animals at our fairs might be advisable. This would seem especially advisable in case of cattle. Good grades would serve as a connecting link between the fine herds of pure-bred stock and the poor cattle on the farms from which some of the visitors to the fairs come. The fat stock show at Chicago has been vastly more useful than if the competition had been limited to pure-bred animals.

Northern Notes.

Live stock throughout the Northwest is doing well. Grass is quite good in most localities. The foals, calves and lambs that have come appear strong and but few losses are reported.

Wm. Ross of Pilot Rock, recently sold a band of about 2,000 sheep at $2 50 per head, to be delivered after shearing. Also 100 wethers, the pick of the flock, at $5 each.

A large number of horses and cattle were killed by falling down bluffs or steep hillsides during the winter, in the Grand Ronde county.

Citizens of Walla Walla have subscribed $3,900 for fitting up a fair ground and racetrack and the preliminaries are being arranged.

The two and three-year-old breeder's stakes of the Oregon State Agricultural Society are filling well; better than was expected.

A Linn county farmer sold several mutton sheep in the Portland market for $6 per head.

McManus has leased the Seattle track and will give a summer meeting there.

Billy Ayers was offered $4,000 for his horse Joe Howell, but refused it.

None know and appreciate better than army officers the good points in a saddle, and for this reason—aside from the fact that it was adopted by the equipment board of 1879—it is no wonder that the Whitman saddle has become so popular not only among our own army officers, but those of France and England also. Of course, every new invention, no matter how perfect the theory after which it is constructed, will be lacking in point of technical construction, and so it was with the Whitman saddle when first turned out, but owing to the energies of the manufacturers, even this point has been overcome, and to-day the Whitman is not only the best tree as far as comfort of horse is concerned, but also as regards lightness and durability of the tree. First making the army or No. 1 tree only, eight different styles, and each of different size, are being manufactured now to suit the various tastes and purposes of riders, and while eight years ago the Whitman was considered "first rate" for cavalry purposes only, to-day it is being used by the most fashionable riding-schools in New York city and elsewhere by ladies and gentlemen. Whitman saddles can be had at all prices and of all sizes. The company have of late established an agency in San Francisco, Cal., (J. A. McKerron, 230-232 Ellis street,) from where U. S. army officers and others too remote from New York city can be supplied at the same prices and on the same privileged conditions as through their main office in New York city. Illustrated catalogues will be sent free on application.

THE GUN.

Shooting in the Trotting Park.

The shooting range at the Oakland Trotting Park last Sunday presented quite a lively appearance. The report in shooting circles that a match had been arranged between Mr. Edwards and Mr. Muller brought together a number of sporting men at an early hour. The conditions of this match were 15 birds, 21 yards rise, plunge trap and governed by California Sportsman's rules. The purse was $60. Of this sum Edwards put $40, against Muller's $20. The full number of birds were not shot, as Mr. Muller was so far behind in his score that on his twelfth pigeon he withdrew. The following shows the scores made:

Edwards	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—7
Muller	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 w—3

After the above match was finished, another was shot between Mr. J. Gould and H. R. Brown at 20 birds, 30 yards rise for $50 a side. Both men stepped to the score with the greatest confidence hut, after missing a few birds apiece, they also lost their coolness; the size of the purse, too, would naturally have a tendency to unnerve the arm. In justice it can he said that the birds were a very hard lot of "blue rocks," most of which on being thrown from the trap showed themselves as straight-away tailers and they proved their ability as being able to get out of bounds without losing much valuable time. Neither of the men shot quick enough, allowing their birds to get too far away before firing. The principal feature of this, as of the match preceding, is the number of birds missed. The match being decided in J. Gould's favor before the twenty birds were shot, both withdrew to save pigeons. These are the scores:

J. Gould	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 —7
H. R. Brown	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—5

The next was a sweepstake match, $2 50 entrance, 6 birds, 21 yards rise, one harrel. This was the principal affair of the day. Each man as he stepped to the score realized that his shot decided the ownership of considerable money. The bets on an average ran about $2 against $1 on the gun, though some of the favorites brought as high as $3 to $1. All ties were shot off at three pairs of double birds. There were seventeen entries and the scores stand:

Roche	1 0 0 1 0 1—3	Swan	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Allen	0 1 1 1 1 0—4	James	0 1 1 1 0 1—4
Slade	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Putzman	1 1 0 1 1 1—6
Jellette	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Hoefling	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Golcher	0 1 1 1 0 0—3	Williams	1 0 0 1 0 1—3
Liddle	1 1 0 1 1 w—4	Brown	1 1 1 1 0 w—4
Spencer	0 1 1 1 1 1—5	Smith	1 0 1 1 0 0—3
Overman	1 1 0 0 1 1—4	Edwards	1 0 1 1 1 1—6
Burbank	0 1 1 1 0 w—3		

At this stage of the game the fun began in earnest. The spectators became excited, each backing his favorite as judgment dictated. Slade, Jellette, Swan and Hoefling having tied on a clean score of the six birds it was hard for an outsider to decide in his mind which of the four would win the first money as the shooters were very cool. Slade was the first to step in front of the trap and saying "ready," the string was pulled. Two easy incomers were thrown out. He got the first one but the second one alighted on the ground before he could use the second barrel. This gave Mr. Slade the privelege of two more birds, with a blank cartridge. He was fortunate enough to get one bird which scored him as both killed. On Mr. Slade's third pair this performance was again repeated but he lost both birds when shooting with the blank cartridge. Mr. Jellette and Mr. Frank Hoefling shot steady enough to tie again with Slade, while Mr. Swan dropped out killing only one bird out of the three pairs. On Swan's last pair he failed to notice that his gun was not loaded and his birds getting away from him it was scored against him:

Slade	1 0 1 1 1 0—4	Swan	0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Jellette	1 0 0 1 1 1—4	Hoefling	1 0 1 1 1 0—4

In this Slade, Jellette and Hoefling tying, they again shot at three pairs. Slade and Jellette tied and Hoefling, falling back, quit shooting to save birds. The third tie stands:

Slade	1 1 1 1 0 1—5
Jellette	1 1 1 0 1 1—5
Hoefling	1 0 1 0 w—2

Everyone by this time was much interested, as the shooting between Slade and Jellette was so even. After shooting the fourth tie, each killing his three pairs of double birds, the two crack shots divided the first and second money, fifty and thirty-five per cent of the purse, and Hoefling took third money, fifteen per cent. From the begining to the end of the match an extraordinary interest was manifested by the spectators and everything passed off pleasantly. After this came a match between Mr. Burbank and Mr. Swan. This was for $20 a side, 15 birds, 21 yards rise. When men shoot for glory they make their best scores, but shooting for money is another thing and the pigeons are far safer if the contestants are shooting for hard cash. Mr. Burbank being far in the lead on his thirteenth pigeon the purse was handed over. The result stands thus:

Burbank	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—10
Swan	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 —7

By this time the birds were getting rather scarce in the coops, but there were just enough for a $10 match between Mr. Roche and Mr. James. Twelve pigeons were shot at with these results:

James	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1— 7
Roche	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10

By the time this was finished the empty coops, the sun sinking in the west, and the whistle of the last trains to the city told the sportsmen that their day's pleasure was at an end, and though some paid for the fun they had still all were satisfied, and they started for the train and talked over the incidents of the day till the boat reached the city.

Last Saturday evening the Pacific Club held their first regular meeting, all but four of the eighteen members being present. President, Thos. Valleau; Vice President, A. F. Adams; Chas. Precht, Secretary, and R. Moore, Treasurer, were all re-elected. The resignation of L. Galindo that was accepted at the preliminary meeting was reconsidered and not accepted, so Mr. Galindo remains a member. The club have made a contract with Geo. Bird this season, Mr. B. to furnish all the pigeons necessary at reduced rates. The first shoot will take place on Sunday, April 29, for a handsome medal, and will be governed by Hurlingham rules.

Last Sunday, at the pigeon shoot at the Oakland Trotting Park, Mr. Roche lost a handsome medal won two years ago at the shooting of the Cosmopolitan Shooting Club. This is a sad loss to Mr. Roche, and as it is a memento of the hard shooting it took to win it, we hope he will be fortunate enough to find it.

An Instance.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: On Sunday, April 1, a numerous party attended with hounds entered without consent upon the farm of E. Foster, at Mowry station, on the line of the narrow gauge railroad, and allowing their dogs full liberty (no attempt being made whatever upon strange territory to secure the hounds in the leash) the latter mounted the deer enclosure and literally tore to pieces and butchered two young fawns. The mother of the latter escaped only by heating off the cowardly hounds.

Mr. Foster is known as the friend of the sportsman, and is the most liberally disposed towards the hunting fraternity of any farmer in the township. The owners of the dogs immediately left the premises and attempted to return via Newark station, where Mr. Foster and the constable from Centerville detained the party till they compensated him for the value of the slain deer. True sportsmen, recognizing damage, would have remained and offered to settle for any mischief committed by the hounds. Often the farmer is loudly denounced for notifying visitors that no trespassing is allowed upon his grounds, and the hunter careful of the property of others is compelled to be a sufferer simply on account of the criminal recklessness of just such encroachers as have committed the depredations described. A portion of the party, instead of considering themselves as liberally dealt with, expressed much dissatisfaction with payment. Under the State law several charges could have been brought against all engaged in the unlawful transaction. NIMROD.

Suggestions for the Trap Shooting Season.

A few hints could he given to those who attend pigeon shooting matches that would, perhaps, he of some benefit to them. If you attend as a spectator, be sure and carry a gun, a parlor rifle or even a pistol; with these you can have plenty of practice at stray pigeons, squirrels and pieces of wood thrown into the air. Always handle the guns as much as you wish—the shooters do not care. If you have a loaded gun in the crowd, be sure and handle it as carelessly as possible, as it never disturbs anyone. If you are a shooter or only an outsider with a little money, bet; never miss an opportunity to dispute the decision of the judges and referee; you may be right instead of they. When convenient, call the judges and referee a pack of fools; they may come to that conclusion themselves after a while. When a man is retrieving a bird the crowd should always he on the stir, especially if the man has only one minute to go on. The crowd should always stand so as to obstruct the sight of the judges. There is no real necessity of the judges seeing what is going on in the field. And last, but not least, those who attend pigeon matches should always take their dog or dogs, if they have more than one. If you do not possess such an animal as a dog borrow one from some of your friends, or even hire one from the pound for the occasion. There is nothing that adds so much interest to a pigeon match as a pack of dogs running around the grounds. When a man is retrieving a pigeon a dog is often of great benefit to the person who is betting on the bird. If there are too many loose canines on the ground tie yours up in the sheds, so that when a person is passing by he will get tripped up with the chain. There are several other minor points, but if the above are strictly followed more harmony at pigeon shoots will he the result.

Gilroy Gun Club.

The first shoot of the season by the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club was held last week at twelve clay pigeons, eighteen yards rise. The following is the score as given in the *Record:*

J. R. Payne	9	D. Dunham	10
H. Frutig	10	E. Leavesley	6
A. Herold	5	Chas. Burgess	12
Geo. Holloway	11	P. Robinson	9
Wm. Phegley	11	D. M. Pyle	12

The tie between Burgess and Pyle was shot off at four birds, the score standing Burgess 4, Pyle 2. The club medal was accordingly awarded to Mr. Burgess. After this there was a sweepstakes match, in which Harry Frutig got away with first money, making a clean score of eight pigeons. D. M. Pyle was second and Robinson third.

Glass Balls at Gridley.

Last week some of the jack rabbit slayers of Gridley had a little match at glass balls with the following result:

FIRST TEAM.		SECOND TEAM.	
A. Sligar	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—5	H. J. Robinson	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
H. Biggs	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—8	L. McDonald	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—6
J. Taylor	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—5	F. Harnish	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—4
J. Sligar	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1—4	J. D. Wagner	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—7
Wm. Harnish	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	F. H. Mack	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—8
Total	24	Total	32

At a meeting of the California Wing Shooting Club, held on the 5th of April, 1883, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. H. Jellett, President; Robert Ellon, Vice-President; Dr. S. E. Knowles, Secretary and Treasurer. Crittenden Robinson and Thos. Pearson were appointed as delegates to represent the club at the meeting of the State Sportsmen's Association, to be held at Gilroy next month. The club has a full membership, and is in a very flourishing condition.

Pigeon matches are all the go at present. Hardly had the smoke cleared away from the guns at the Trotting Park last Sunday before another match was arranged among Mr. James, Mr. Edwards and Mr. J. Muller. The conditions are twenty birds, twenty-one yards rise and $25 each, the match to take place within thirty days.

To-day the Alameda County Sportsman's Club will hold their first monthly shoot at the Oakland Trotting Park. The shooting will be for club medals, and will begin at 2 o'clock sharp. On the last of this month this club will have a clay-pigeon tournament.

The next club shoot of the Cosmopolitan Club comes off at San Bruno to-morrow. A number of minor matches will be shot during the afternoon.

The California Wing Shooting Club holds forth at San Bruno on Sunday, April 21.

The old stallion, Chieftain, died at L. U. Shippee's ranch, San Joaquin county, on March 31, after a sickness of twelve hours. He was foaled in 1856, and brought to California in 1860. He has two representatives in the list, Defiance and Cairo. He was a son of Hiatoga, (Old Togue) and his blood is a valuable addition to the stock of the State, as Chieftain mares do very well when crossed with stouter strains.

THE RIFLE.

C and G's Shoot.

Last Sunday the above named companies of the First Regiment held their monthly shoot at Shell Mound Park. Though no very brilliant scores were made still the shooting was above the average and the marksmen were satisfied with the result. The day was very good for practice, the sky being lightly overcast with clouds, which has an effect to mellow the light and take away the glare that is often so objectionable on sunny days. In the afternoon the usual wind sprung up which made those shooters on the 500-yard target shove their wing guages over several points. Nothing of particular note took place during the shooting except in the case of Mr. Cummings, of the first-class shots, on the 500-yard target. This gentleman was so unfortunate as to make a break in a very handsome score; through no fault of his, but owing to his gun hanging fire, he was scored an 0 on the seventh round. The cap was, probably, not set down tight on the tube of the cartridge—hence the miss. The first-class shots shooting on the 200 and 500 yard targets made the following score.

TWO HUNDRED YARDS.

Kelly	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—44
Capt. Templeton	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
Lieut. Sime	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—43
Lieut. J. E. Klein	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—43
Cummings	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—43
Perkins	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—44

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.

											Grand Total.
Kelly	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—45	89
Capt. Templeton	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—46	88
Lieut. Sime	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—42	85
Lieut. J. E. Klein	5	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4—41	84
Cummings	4	4	5	5	5	4	0	5	5	4—41	84
Perkins	5	4	3	4	5	4	3	2	5	5—40	84

The second-class shooting on the same range made these scores:

TWO HUNDRED YARDS.

Major Klose	0	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4—38
Sherman	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	2	3—37
Thompson	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3—38
Elder	4	5	4	4	2	4	3	4	2	0—32
Hampton	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	5—39

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.

											Grand Total.
Major Klose	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	4—40	78
Sherman	3	0	3	2	4	4	4	4	5	3—32	69
Thompson	4	0	0	4	3	2	3	3	3	5—27	65
Elder	3	4	0	0	3	3	5	2	4	0—24	50

The third-class shoot on the 100-yard range. The establishment of this range has been of great benefit to embryo sharpshooters, as new members and those who have never used a rifle before can practice by themselves and begin at the a, b, c of markmanship, so to speak. When this range was first used there were only three or four in this class, but now at every shoot the number increases and the better shots are being promoted to the higher classes. Following are the members of the third class and scores made:

Lane	40	Ganzert	33
S. H. Palmer	31	Wharff	39
Bedbury	27	Munson	25
E. Palmer	23	English	18
Jehu	8		

After the regular shoot was finished two members of the third class tried their hands, or rather their rifles, on the 500-yard target. As we have not ciphers enough to give their scores in full, we will let one score answer for both. Following are the scores of both:

Score, 0.

National Rifle Association.

The National Rifle Association held its regular monthly meeting on the 3d inst. Upon General Wingate's statement that General Grant would accept the presidency of the association a vote was taken and he was unanimously chosen. He was also elected a life member and an honorary director. A committee was appointed to notify General Grant of his election.

The coming international match then came up for discussion. It was resolved that the competition for the selection of a team of American National Guardsmen to compete with the British at Wimbledon in July next shall be held at Creedmoor on May 14, and the following Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 10 o'clock in the morning daily.

The team selected to shoot against the British marksmen will report at Creedmoor, June 15, for practice and continue to practice (as a team) till the 20th. Competitors will be required to confine themselves to either the Remington or Brown rifle.

It was also resolved that, in view of the practical benefits that have already resulted and will hereafter be obtained by the National Guard of the country in improving the character of American arms and raising the standard of military marksmanship, the military authorities of the several States are earnestly requested to use their influence to induce the members of the National Guard to compete for places on these teams and to see that they are represented upon the first representative body of American soldiers that has ever visited Great Britain.

General Robbins, Colonel Litchfield, Colonel Bodine, Colonel Story and Colonel G. E. P. Howard were appointed as the association's representatives to select the team, to report to the board and make all other arrangements relative to competitions.—*World.*

Well Done.

At Treadwsy'a Park, Carson City, on Thursday of last week, the Carson team made the following scores:

NAME.	200 YARDS.	500 YARDS.
Crawford	45	47—92
King	41	50—91
Slocomb	43	44—87
Thaxter	45	42—87
Parker	41	42—83
J. Saffell	42	44—86

It is understood that the Police Rifle Team will not enter a team at this meeting of the California Rifle Association, as they have not had practice enough yet with their new rifles. This body of riflemen have made a great deal of improvement of late, and the time is not far distant when they will make older and more experienced teams look to their laurels lest they be taken away. The Police Team can congratulate themselves that they are under the instruction of Sergeant C. Nash, one of the old National Guardsmen, as there is no better instructor on rifle practice on the coast.

Fashions move in cycles. Gridley has an "old [illegible]" club.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 Warren street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

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Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

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San Francisco, Saturday, April 14, 1883.

Bear in mind that the entries to purses, and nominations in stakes, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, close Monday, the 16th inst. See advertisement for particulars.

THE CHICAGO TROTTING MEETING.

We are always are on the *qui vive* when Chicago is mentioned, especially when the intelligence is in relation to the sports of the turf and track in that famous city.

There is not a resident who feels a whit more interested, or who rejoices more heartily over the success of its meetings.

It is a grand place; it is filled with people who are more than grand. Enterprising, whole-souled, hospitable, spirited, in fact the eulogistic adjectives in Webster and Worcester can be applied without varying from the truth. It has always heen so since our acquaintance commenced, and though people are prone to underrate former periods, when partially blinded hy the brilliancy of the present day, due praise must be given those who contributed so liberally in the olden time to huild up the cause. Chicago was the first place to hang up "big money." This claim has been entered for Buffalo, and the enterprising people who inaugurated the Park Club are worthy of all honor if in this respect Chicago set the example. In 1867 Chicago "hung up" $20,000, and in 1868 gave a race meeting on the most liheral scale.

In 1873 there was "big money" offered to racehorses and trotters, and the instances could he multiplied from the inception of the Driving Park on State street, in 1863, to the present time.

The present association has eclipsed all previous efforts. Beautiful grounds, a splendid course, club-house, stands, stables, everything perfect. The large amounts given to race and trotting meetings is not the only laudahle move in this direction.

The burden has been removed from the owners of horses, and the correct principle established of relieving those, as much as possible, who furnish the actors for this magnificent stage.

California is greatly interested in Chicago. It is the first point to look for; the ground where the California colts can make their dcbut in the East. There they play their part before an assemblage who come from all parts of the Union, and nave the opportunity to display their mettle to the best advantage. The liberal response which our breeders made to the invitation to join in the Colt Stakes proves that they realize the importance of taking part and appreciate the advantages offered. Succeeding years will show still longer lists from the Sunset Slope, and it is not a rash prediction to make that before very many years nominations in the Colt Stakes will be as numerous as from any other State. There will he the battle ground to decide the question of superiority, and to settle the equine dispute hetween Orient and Occident. There will bc fierce struggles for supremacy, dctermined contests if they are waged in good fellowship and with knightly feeling. The chivalry of the whole country will congregate, and the guerdon of victory will bc a trophy worthy of the occasion. As the years come the entries will not be restricted to youngsters. At this Summer Meeting, Overman, Romero, Gihraltar, Rowdy Boy, Corette, will be the older representatives; of the California-bred division, St. Julien and Director will strive just as valiantly for the land of their adoption. Eva, Wildflower, Bonita, Hinda Rose, Ruby, etc., keep up the glory of the colts. This is a delegation which any State can be proud of, and with a fair share of good fortune is sure to make a display which will add to the credit of our stock.

The breeding of trotting horses is an immense interest on the Pacific coast at the present time. In a few years it will assume far larger proportions and it is patent that the surplus, above the home demands, will be so uumerous that other markets must be found. The Chicago meetings are the marts where the goods can be displayed to the best advantage. It is the most convenient of any point east of the Mississippi, and there will congregate the largest assemblage of purchasers. Visitors from this coast who cannot leave their business long enough to make the grand circuit can attend without the loss of a great deal of time. The day is not far off when the run will be made in ninety-six hours, and when the transportation of horses assumes the proportions it is sure to reach there is no question that the railways will afford superior facilities and reduce the cost from the present tariff. To convey the number of horses which will annually go eastward, a special train will be required. This can run on passenger time, making the necessary stop-overs and with every convenience for horses and those who accompany them. It is supererogatory to write that the Chicago people will do all in their power to forward the enterprise and give assistance in every way. Not entirely from their interests being so intimately blended with ours, the ruling motive being a a hearty good fellowship which obliges for the satisfaction there is in doing a good action. A number of years' residence in the "city of the lake" is the data on which we base this estimate and though nine elliptical revolutions of the earth mark the interval since we last saw it, most of the "old folks" are still there with additions of the same sterling stamp—pure gold and of standard weight.

There is little necessity for further exemplification of the spirit that prevails in Chicago than to call attention to the advertisement of the Summer Trotting Meeting, which appears in this number of the *Breeder and Sportsman*.

The large sums given in purses, and as premiums for a high rate of excellence, are not the only praiseworthy features.

The relief from the onerous ten per cent in entrance by breaking it with several payments, and without further liability than the amount actually paid in, is heartily appreciated by the owners of horses. There is no hampering with conditions outside the rules, no drawbacks, no penalties. There is a candid statement of this manner of doing business. Two and a half per cent of the amount of purse at the time of making the entry, May 1, the same amount the first of June, and the remaining five per cent at 8 p. m. of the day preceding the race. We look for Chicago to inaugurate a still more liberal arrangement and cut down the entrance to five per cent of the purse. In 1864 the Chicago Association gave a meeting when the money was added to stakes all through the programme, and more than half of those who made nominations inclosed ten per cent on the added money in addition to the forfeit, and were surprised when it was returned. Five per cent will insure against being overcrowded, as might he the case were the entrance free, and the success which attended the colt stakes that closed March 1 demonstrates that relief to owners means the welfare of the track. Bestowing a premium for lowering the records is another good move, and one which cannot fail to give satisfaction all around. Quite a large proportion of the owners of trotters value them more highly when they take a prominent place in the record, and the additional inducement of a valuable consideration will lead to more strenuous efforts, and the prospect of seeing the "best on record" beaten, has a fascination which will entice many who otherwise would have stayed away.

There is one feature of the programme we do not understand. Without taking the trouble to "hunt the matter up," we are under the impression that the time to be heaten in the various classes to obtain the extra premium is the fastest on record. Thus the five-year-old has to excel 2:18, which was made in California by Santa Claus, else we might imagine that it was the hest time made on the Chicago track which was the standard. But in the three-minute class 2:27 is the stent, whereas the Chicago mare Clara G, as long ago as 1871, won in Buffalo, in 2:30, 2:26½, 2:26, the race being for horses that never beat three minutes.

Before closing we must again present our sincere wishes for the prosperity of the Chicago turf and track, and this prosperity will he doubly grateful inasmuch as it will also add to the well-doing of the same interests here. Twenty years ago we predicted that eventually it would be the great "turf center" of this continent, and already the prophecy is fulfilled.

THE RACE MEETING.

Everthing is working favorably for the success of the race meeting on the Oakland Course. There are very few accidents or mishaps reported among the racehorses, and ahout the only one that has come to our knowledge is a slight strain to the hind pastern of Lady Viva, though had enough to compel her being thrown out of training.

There are astonishing trial runs reported, two-year-olds flying through the stretch under a hard pull in twenty-four seconds and the elder horses showing a rate of speed that is wonderful for the season. While the horses are doing so well, the track is sure to he in the hest possihle order, and Mr. Wiard has commenced work on widening the whole of tbe backstretch and further turn in order to give plenty of room at the starting point.

The racing at Los Angeles showed that the Santa Anita stable is in customary good order, and a half mile in forty-nine and one-half seconds by one of their two-year-olds, 1:44 by Gano and 3:41 by Lucky B, proves that the grey and Maltese cross will be prominent as of yore. Those which are working on the Sacramento course will be troublesome, however, and from Palo Alto there is sure to be a red-hot contingent so that matters will he very lively.

Then the weather, at least for the opening day, a week from now, is assured to be all that could be asked. The violent hailstorm that swept over the Oakland Course last Thursday has cleared the air to perfection, and though this was followed by a slight frost Friday morning, we feel justified in predicting the finest weather imaginable all through the meeting. There is more interest taken by the public than we have ever known in previous years, and this is an augury that there will he an immense concourse of people to witness the sport. Heretofore the spring meetings have not elicited much enthusiasm; owners were slow to enter into engagements, preferring to wait until fall, but a glance at the nominations will show that this lethargy has been entirely overcome, and the nominations are more numerous than ever before. We must not omit to mention the hurdle race on the opening day. Though with only two in it, these are so handy over the timber and so nearly matched in speed that the issue will be extremely doubtful. No one with the least tact for the turf sports can afford to miss seeing the Spring Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE.

The nominations for the stake for two-year-olds to be trotted at the State Fair in the fall—which will be found in another place—are not so numerous as we anticipated. The cause for the lack of appreciation is not apparent, as the conditions were favorahle, and with a liberal sum added, and it probably arose from an apathy which was due to some peculiar state of the atmosphere about the date of closing. The encouragement which the directors of the State Agricultural Society give to colt-trotting should he met with a liheral response from the hreeders, and failure to respond will have a discouraging effect on future occasions. It is oftentimes the case that purses and stakes do not receive anything like the number of entries anticipated, and without there being a shadow of reason for the neglect. There seems to he a concatenation of circumstances which operate prejudicially and which cannot be explained.

The fourteen that are named, however, are enough to make a great race, if a fair proportion of them have no mishap between now and the time of trotting.

Some of them have been highly tried, and one of them, Dawn, has the distinction of the fastest record ever made by a yearling in a race. There is quite a remarkahle feature connected with the nominations, that being the number of sires represented, viz., Sultan with two, Electioneer with four, Del Sur, Nutwood, Brigadier, Belle Alta, Buccaneer, Nephew, General Benton and Steinway, each having a single representative.

This is a fine array of sires, and the dams are worthy of being coupled with the high blood on the paternal side.

MOLLIE McCARTHY AND HER DAM.

In an obituary of Mollie McCarthy, published in the New York *Spirit of the Times*, April 7, there are two errors. Mollie McCarthy was not bred by J. B. Chase, as A. Mailliard owned Hennie Farrow when she was stinted, and Theo. Winters purchasing her at Mr. Mailliard's sale. Mollie was foaled at El Arroyo. Again, there never was any doubt about her paternity, as Hennie was only bred to Monday in 1872. The story that she had also been to Eclipse Jr. was started on purpose to injure Monday after his celebrated daughter displayed her powers, and like nearly all of that kind of romancing about the blood of horses, finds believers, however far from the truth it may he.

SMALL FARMS.

Texas has ahown many aigna of an intention to lead the Southern States in enterprise; but the last report from there is by far the most promising—it is that a number of owners of large estates bave determined to cut up plantations into small farms and sell them on easy terms to actual settlers. Small farms mean high farming and populous, intelligent, atable, well-to-do communities. Many small farms in New York and New Jersey yield greater profits than an equal nnmber of over-large plantations at the South, for the simple reason that on each one the labor is done mostly by the owner, and done thoroughly. There are parts of the South where for climatic and sanitary reasons it wonld be nseless to ask white farmers to settle; bnt mnch of the agricultural portion of Texas, like the high ground of the other Southern States, is as healthy as any part of the North and offers to farmers the superior mdncements of short winters, greater variety of crops aud frequently better soil than they can find at the North. The Texas experiment, if managed with ordinary ability and honesty, will benefit every one concerned, and the remainder of the South will do well to keep an eye on it.

The ahove, which we copy from the New York *Herald*, is beyond question correct in a measure. It depends greatly on the locality to determine what small farms are, and a truck patch in one part of the country is dignified with the name of an estate in another. Beyond question are the advantages resulting from a limited ownership of land when a country is in a position to be divided into comparatively small farms, though there is a condition of affairs when this status does not exist, and in some of the stages of settlement there is an absolute necessity for large areas heing under one management. The business followed is another thing to determine the size of the farm, and while from ten to forty acres can he profitah y employed in vegetahle or fruit farming, giving a chance to make the lahor of several remunerative, there are other pursuits that demaud hundreds, it may be thousands of acres. California presents the best field in the whole of the United States for the profitable working of small farms, and it also gives the opportunity for carrying on the phases of rural pursuits that require large holdings without detriment, in fact, with decided advantage to public interests.

The valleys, plains and foothills are susceptible of heing cut into small farms, and those of moderate size, to the greatest advantage, and not very distant ia the time when the population will he multiplied into a dense collection of thrifty, well-to-do people. There are mountain ranges which afford the best of pasturage, and the rolling lands in all parts of the State cannot be excelled for breeding horses and cattle. There are advantages to the smaller stock breeder, to the smaller fruit-grower, to the man who cultivates a few acres of vines, in the operations of the larger, and Palo Alto, Rancho del Paso, Sunny Slope, Vina and other places of like character, present valuable lessons to those who cannot afford to experiment. Experiments in breeding, vine culture, wine making, etc., that have cost thousands of dollars to those who institute them, benefit the whole community engaged in the same pursuits. Failures are avoided, success accepted without the outlay of a dollar. Amateur farmers are the most enterprising. The man who is forced hy his circumstances to he conservative is chary of forsaking the old and tried routes. The day has passed when "hook-farming" elicited the sneers of a class which the "march of events," the progress of thia part of the world at least, has taught hetter, and the farmer who does not avail himself of printed instructions, as well as his own ohservation, is far hehind in the race of life. Large grain farms have stimulated the faculty of inventors to supply machinery that would take the place of human muscle, and the grain grower on limited acres uses the improvements to his great advantage.

While agreeing in the main with the sentiments expressed in the quoted editorial let us not forget the praise that is due to those who have prepared the way for sucessfully handling small hodies of land, or indulge in a crusade against those whose means enahle them to farm on a large scale.

CONFIDENCE.

We came very nearly discovering a man the other day who knew exactly the manner in which racehorses ran hefore instantaneous photography revealed the secret.

At least he claimed that he "knew all ahout it," and the attitudes represented hy the camera were familiar. With all that knowledge it was not many minutes until he was arguing that the disclosures were all wrong, and that it was an impossihility for the last spring to he made from the foreleg, and that he knew that the anterior aupports were the first to atrike the ground after the airflight.

It is rather humiliating for us folks who thought we knew all ahout the manner of progression of a horse in a fast gallop to acknowledge such complete ignorance if we are in the same hoat and the comfort of applying comparison hetween pot and kettle is only a trifling solace for our lack of penetration. As we have intimated before, the photographs have saved controversies that would have inundated the press of hoth hemispheres, for if with that indiaputable evidence before us thsre are sceptics, what sort of a chance would have been given the lunatic who attempted to sustain his position by ahstract reasoning?

COMBINATION SALES.

Very popular the auction sales under the above title have become in the East. They offer superior advantages to huyers and sellers, giving the opportunity to the first to make his selections from a large number of animals, and the seller secures the benefits of the attraction of numbers with the least cost for advertising.

The method introduced by Peter C. Kellogg, "Hark Comstock," is to fix up a date for a sale, notifying the public some months in advance of the date sclected. Up to a certain time animals are registered, and at the conclusion of registry a catalogue is published. This embraces all that are to he offered, and in addition there are advertisements in the papers that are the most likely to hring it hefore readers who are interested in the class of stock. Thus the man who has only one animal to offer secures all the advantages which follow a large lot, and with only a fractional and proportional part of the expenses.

The system will be found still more beneficial on this coast. It is a long distance from San Diego to the north line of Oregon, and the space is not cramped which is hounded hy the Rockies on the east and the Pacific ocean on the west.

The stock and purchasers are scattered over this great domain and to hring them to the same focus will he the result. Purchasers attracted by the magnitude of the offerings will come from places still further away. From the East, from Australia, the South American States and the horders of the Gulf of Mexico there will he huyers when the sales assume the magnitute they are sure to do before many years.

Feeling assured that the inauguration of these sales is of the greatest importance to the hreeders of California we are well pleased that Killip & Co. intend embarking in the business. That firm is sure to give the project all the attention that is required to insure success. The business is thoroughly understood, and every move will be in the right direction. It is palpable that the great necessity is knowing how to handle the details. That accomplished and the rest is easy. Months of preliminary work, untiring industry, activity to sieze advantages that may he lost from not striking while the iron is aglow, a knowledge of stock so as to present the merits in a proper light, are essentials, and all these are embodied in the members of this firm. The sales which they have already conducted are the hest recommendation. Those of S. B. Whipple, of Newland & Hammond, of A. C. Dietz and the recent one of the stock helonging to the estate of the late Daniel Cook afford ample testimony of capacity, and leave little to add.

THE JERSEY HERD BOOK.

Since our last issue we have conversed with a number of owners and hreeders of Jersey cattle in relation to the contemplated herd hook for the Pacific coast, and without an exception the design meets favor. There is little douht that the present system of registry is not only unsatisfactory, as it works rank injustice. There are ahsurd regulations, too ridiculous to he reconciled on any other hypothesis than the endeavor to favor a clique who control the affair. For instance, a gentleman gave ua the information a few days ago that Mr. Harmon imported some animals which were admitted to hc up to the full standard of hlood. The evidence was complete, not a point lacking, and yet they were denied admission on the ground that they sailed around Cape Horn. Furthermore, the secretary informed Mr. Harmon that it would he ohligatory on him, in future shipmcnts, to send them to New York, and from there hy the overland route to California. If Colonel Bruce were to refuse admission to Hereules, Lawyer, Haddington, etc., in the Amerlean Stud Book, on parallel reasoning, every hreeder of thoroughhreds in the United States would consider that he had gone crazy. The case of Mr. Harmon is stated to he only one of the many instances of equally as ahsurd ruling, and the only explanation is that the ohject is to subserve particular intercsts, in place of all thoso who are engaged in the business of hreeding pure Jersyes. With the unanimous desiro to see the work commenced and completed as aoou as possihle, immediate steps should be taken. We would much rather that auggestions and plans should originate with those who are directly interested than to offer advice, though there is an evident necessity for activity, and therefore recommend that a meeting he called not later than the 1st of May to take the preliminary steps towards forming an organization. As Mr. Mailliard was one of the first to import and hreed pure cattle of the race here, it seems eminently proper that he should summon his confreres and others to a conference.

STATE FAIR SPEED PROGRAMME.

There is such a press on the columns this week that many articles have been laid over, and it was also compulsory that the comments on the apeed programme of the California State Agricultural Society be deferred to another week. This was necessary in order to give it proper attention, as the advertisement will show that it is very comprehensive and with the offer of liberal sums for the horses and colts to run and trot for. The classification has been carefully studied to meet the horses that are likely to compete, and that in the whole it is one of the hest ever offered we feel confident of showing when the analysis is made next week.

Bear in mind that the entries to purses, and nominations in stakes, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, close Monday, the 16th inst. See advertisement for particulars.

Names Claimed.

By Jno. G. Dnnn, Stockton, Cal.

SIERRA BELLE for hay filly, foaled May 4, 1880, hy Nephew, her dam by General Dana; second dam by Lorenzo Dow (the sire of Little John).

Pork as Food.

The question is again raised as to whether pork is wholesome or otherwise, some people declaring againat it warmly, as an article of food, etc., though they offer no solid reasons for their opinion or belief. Now, so far as our information and experience go, we can regard snch views as without the shade of a fonndation. Pork-eaters, who comprise about nine-tentha of the population of the civilized world, will scont at such nonsense. For all persons of active habits, pork is just as wholesome as anything else and far more sustaining. It is true that if too much of it ia eaten at a time—in other words, if people will make hogs of themselves—they will have to anffer for it as an over-mess of almost any other food. To discard pork wonld be to discard one of the main items going into our vital statistics. What would become of the army and navy, of the merchant marine, of, in a word, the great mass of our population, if pork were to be thrown overboard? The idea is supremely abanrd—the abolition of this flesh as a prime article of food would be just cause for a snmptuary revolution. No! go on, ye pork-eaters, among whom we nnmber ourselves, with a craving stomach; boil or broil your hams, pickle your sides, cabbage and krout your chines, sonse your pigs' feet, and enjoy yourselves upon swine's meat to your hearts' and pockets' content. Fling not dirt at the grave, patient, thankful grunter, who anticipates hia fate with a pleasure which he cannot express in words, bnt which he squeals to meet with the best possible grace. He may not laugh, it ia true, but he grows fat without laughing, so much more to his own credit and the profit of his friend who liberally bestows upon him the wherewithal to fare snmptuously every day.

We shall stand hy the pig. He is the patron of man. If he is generously treated it is because he is expected to return the compliment four-fold. If he is lazy it is because we give him nothing to do bnt eat, grunt and sleep, having in view not the good of the animal a tithe as much as the hope of an affluent reciprocation for all our kindness. Pork unwholesome! Nobody except a lean, cadaverous sedentary, biped, who is obliged to live, probably on account of early dissipation, on Graham bread and weak tea, wonld he guilty of snch a slander!—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Red Bluff *Cause* gives the following account of transactions in sheep at that place recently: Lesler & Spicer, Colorado sheep buyers, have beeu several daya buying sheep, which they intend driving over the mountains as soon as the weather will permit. They have already purchased 9,400 head and want to get 600 more. E. H. Ward sold 3,000 ewea and 1,200 lambs to them, getting $2 35 for the former and $1 per head for the latter. They purchased 1,200 ewes and 1,000 lambs from Frank Houghton, paying him $2 per head for ewes and $1 for lambs. Collins & Swain 1,200 dry sheep at $2 25 each. Ed. Wright's band of dry sheep brought him $2 25 per head, and G. G. Kimball sold 2,000 stock sheep at the same price. The sheep to be delivered after shearing without the wool.

There is an effort making to introduce the game of cricket in Stockton. Jos. Fyfe of the Caledonian Club and others are interesting themselves in the matter. They have sent for the wickets, bats and paraphernalia to protect the shins of the wicket-keeper, and they are expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow. Membership in the proposed cricket club will not be confined to Caledonians.

The *Mirror and Farmer* gives the following recipe for the cure of caked bag in milch cows: Tincture of arnica, four ounces; tincture of aconite, one ounce; oil glycerine, one ounce. Mix and bathe the bag two or three times daily, rub it in well with your hand; give internally a teaspoonful of the mixture three times a day. Do not feed any grain to the cow.

Trained horses have shown in England that they are capable of jumping great distances. Chandler cleared thirty-nine feet over a break at Warwick; Calverthorpe, thirty-three feet over hurdles at New Port Pagnell; King of the Valley, thirty-five feet over the Wissedine Brook, Leicestershire; Peter Simple, thirty-seven feet at Boston.

A bill has passed both houses of the Tennessee Legislature allowing pools to be sold on all races controlled by blood horse associations and fairs. It prohibits the selling of pools to minors or intoxicated persons. The law has heretofore forbidden the selling of pools on any races run outside of the State.

The late storm was very severe on sheep in some parts of Tulare county. Of one band of 2,000 head over 900 died from the effects of exposure. Other bands in the foothills suffered. The sheep had been sheared and were not in condition to weather the rain and hail.

A bill is now pending in the Illinois Legislature giving owners of stallions a lien for season fee on mares bred to stallions. Such a law would be a very proper addition to the statutes of every State in the Union.

A correspondent asks for information regarding the pedigree of General Dana's dam. We are in the dark on that point, and if any of our readers can furnish the desired information we should he pleased to hear from them.

Annual Meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

The approaching annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club renders fit a few words as to some of the inconsistencies and abuses which have been so marked under the present management, and urges upon all members a determined effort for a change of administration, a radical revision of the rules of entry, a rigid adherence to the letter of the Constitution, particularly in the matter of solicitation of proxies by officers, a modification of the rules for admission of members, or doing away entirely with the provision for blackballing, which, in the hands of certain members, has so disgraced the club and created such general dissatisfaction. We believe in a registration fee of one dollar to all, members and non-members alike. The club was not designed to accumulate money; and as one of its supposed aims is to encourage the breeding of the Jersey cow, it could not, in our opinion, adopt a more acceptable or effective method to accomplish this than by making such change.

We believe no director, who has served his term of two years, should be eligible for a succeeding term. By this plan a continued change in the make-up of the board would be insured, and thus the continuance of any objectionable methods or cliques he prevented.

The rules of entry should be so amended as to admit any Jersey from the Island, be it prize winner, numbered and registered, or not. The committee of judges in Jersey should certainly not be asked or expected to select the importations, which is the effect of the present rules. The classes admissible to the Herd Register should be simply animals imported from Jersey, only, and animals bred in the United States and Canada. The purity of the blood would thus be absolutely insured, and the rules so simplified, that any novice could tell whether his animals could he entered. If the system at present in use in the secretary's office is a good one, let it be applied with more exactitude and considerable more courtesy. The secretary should be prohibited from canvassing for sales of cattle for any person; he should have no connection with the preparations of any catalogue, either for a breeder or an importer; he should be removed in toto from any temptation, or suspicion of temptation to help in the sole of any one person's animals. If the present salary will not attract a suitable person, we would donble it if necessary to insure an entirely unprejudiced person to occupy this, almost the most important position in the clnb.

We believe that the secretary should be appointed by the Board of Directors, that] any non-conformance with the desires of these, the controllers of the club, between the dates of its annual meetings, could be promptly punished. We think these changes worthy the attention of every member. This club ehould strive to become the true exponent of the really marvelous cow which has contributed so much to the dairy interests of the country, and whose future is beyond the vision of her most sanguine admirers.—*Brs. Gaz.*

Pigeon Shooting in England.

An effort, which promises to be snccessfnl, is being made to pass a bill through the English Parliament to suppress pigeon shooting. On the first vote taken upon it in the House of Commons it was supported by a very large majority. The *Observer* says that Mr. Anderson's proposal for amending the Cruelty to Animals act, bnt which might, with more propriety, be termed a bill for the Abolition of Hurlingham and the Gun Club, smacks too much of the grandmaternal legislation to be accepted without inqniry. That acts of brutal and wanton cruelty, whether practiced on wild or tame animals, ought to be put down by the strong arm of the law is not disputed by anybody, whether he be a supporter or an opponent of the measnre. The bill would have had a far better chance of passing had it heen solely aimed at the veritable anomaly which allows the torture of wild animals with impnnity, and not at what is, after all, a genuine, though artificial form of sport. The cruelties on which Mr. Anderson dilated, auch as the maiming and maltreating the trapped birds, ought, of course, to be severely punished, but snrely there is some less clumsy way of bringing the wrongdoers within the grasp of the law than by abolishing the sport of which the ahnses complained of are so very separable an accident. The arguments nsed on both sides of the House did not, it must be owned, throw any fresh light on the subject, hut the discussion will probably have served a useful purpose if it calls attention to the enormities perpetrated by the underlings who are employed at these matchee, and warns pigeon shooters—and, indeed, sportsmen generally—that even in the most legitimate forms of sport unneccessy cruelty will not be tolerated.

At a sale of greyhounds in London a splendid litter of eight saplings by Misterton, ont of Promotion, realized the handsome total of 476 guineas, an average of 59½ guineas per head. The white and blue hitch Match Girl, who went amias a ehort time before the Waterloo Cup, was bought by Mr. Shaw for 300 guineas, and her sister (Rosewater) was sold for 140 guineas. Another litter of saplings of the same pedigree as Match Girl realized 475 guineas, averaging 59½ guineas each. At this sale several matches were mooted, but only one was made, between Wild Mint, the Waterloo Cup winner, and Destrnction, to run a beat of three courses for £500 a side at the Haydock Park coursing meeting.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use Brown's Bronchial Troches. "Have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except I think yet better of that which I began by thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

DR. W. H. WHEATLEY,
Veterinary Surgeon.
Office Telephone Stable, 1324 and 1326 Market St., San Francisco.

O. C. BALDY,
Veterinary Surgeon,

OAKLAND, CAL.
All chronic diseases a specialty. Office and residence 1167 Washington street.
References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattnck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

THE ABBEY.
Devaney & Carr, 711 Howard Street. Sparring and wrestling every evening. Admission free.

RACES.

$15,000 $15,000
IN PURSES AND STAKES.
California State Fair.
SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1883.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

No. 1. Running; Introdnction Stake, for all ages; three-qnarters of a mile dasb; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake.

No. 2. Rnnning; California Derby; stake for foals of 1880; 1½-mile dash; $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added, second horse $100, third $50; closed August 1, 1882, with 11 nominations.

No. 3. Running; California Annnal Stake, for two-year-olds, foals of 1881; dash of one mile; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second colt $100; third $50; closed August 1, 1882, with 22 nominations.

No. 4. Running; hurdle race; purse $150, of whicb $25 to second horse; entrance free; dasb of 1¼ miles over five hurdles; tbree to start.

No. 5. Trotting; 2:25 class; purse $1,200.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

No. 6. Trotting stake, mile beats, for two-year-old colts; closed April 7 with 14 nominations.

No. 7. Trotting; purse $1,000, for four-year-olds and nnder.

No. 8. Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $1,000.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

No. 8. Running; Maturity Stake, for four-year-olds; dasb of three miles; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $500 added, second $150, third $100; closed Aug. 1, 1882, with 7 nominations.

No. 10. Running; Nighthawk Stake; dash of one mile for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $200 added, second horse $75, third $25; stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten.

No. 11. Selling race; purse $200, of whicb $50 to second; entrance free; one mile and repeat; $1,000 fixed valuation; 2 pounds off for each $100 under and 2 pounds added for each $100 over fixed valne.

No. 12. Running; hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second; entrance free; over six hurdles; three to start.

No. 13. Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $12.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

No. 14. Trotting; 2:30 class; pnrse $1,200.

No. 15. Trotting; purse $1,000, for tbree-year-olds and under.

No. 16. Pacing; 2:25 class; purse $400.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

No. 17. Free handicap stake; 2½ miles; $50 entrance, $20 declaration, $300 added, $100 to second, third to save stake; weights announced Sept. 8; declaration Sept 10, 8 p. m.

No. 18. Rnnning; colt and filly stake for two-year-olds; one-mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake; winner of two-year-old stake first day to carry 5 pounds extra.

No. 19. Running; purse $250, of whicb $50 to second; for three-year-olds; mile dash; entrance free.

No. 20. Running; consolation pnrse, $250, of whicb $50 to second; one mile and repeat over four burdles; entrance free; three to start.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

No. 21. Trotting: free for all; purse $1,200.

No. 22. Occidental stake; closed Jan. 1, 1882, with fifteen nominations.

No. 23. Trotting; purse $300; for yearlings; mile dash.

No. 24. Trotting; three-minnte class; pnrse $1,000; entries close May 1, 1883, at whicb time 2½ per cent of entrance must be paid, 2½ per cent payable July 1 and 5 per cent August 1, 1883; to fill ten horses must pay first installment; parties not making payments when due forfeit their previous payments, and are debarred from starting.

Entries for tbe following events for 1884-5 were ordered to be closed with tbe above races:

No. 1. Rnnning; California Derby Stake for foals of 1881, to be run at the State Fair of 1884; 1¼-mile dash, $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added, second horse $100, third $50.

No. 2. Same stake, for foals of 1882, to be rnn at State Fair of 1885; same conditions.

No. 3. Running; Maturity Stake; three-mile dash, for four-year-olds in 1884; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $500 added; second horse $100, third $50; to be run at the State Fair of 1884.

No. 4. Running; California Annual stake for two-year-olds, foals of 1882; dash of one mile; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second horse $100, third $50; to be run at the fair of 1883.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are tbe best three in five except tbe two-year-old trot, nnless otberwise specified; five to enter and tbree to start; entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination; purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but tbe board reserves the right to trot beats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

To fill running races, three or more subscribers are necessary.

All two-year-olds, when running in their classes, shall carry 110 pounds, with tbe nsual allowance for mares and geldings.

All three-year-olds, when trotting in their classes, to carry 115 pounds, with the usual allowance as above.

Starters in all races must be named to the secretary or clerk of course at 5 p. m. the day preceding race, any rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern races, except when conditions named are otherwise. Non-starters in running purses will be held for entrance under rule 3.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner. In running races full colors to be worn by rider, and drivers of trotting races are respectfully requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated on programmes by colors worn by drivers. This is necessary to enable spectators to distinguish the horses in the race.

Entries to all the above races except No 21 to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

RACES.

$60,000.00.
PROGRAMME FOR THE
SUMMER TROTTING
Meeting of the

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK,
July 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1883.

First Day, Saturday, July 14.

No. 1. Purse $2,500, 2:19 class, with $500 to the winner of tbe fastest heat, if better than 2:16.

No. 2. Purse $2,500, 2:40 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest beat, if better than 2:25.

No. 3. Stake $1,000, four-year-old class, closed on March 1, 1883, with twenty-four nominations, with $500 to tbe winner of tbe fastest beat, if better than 2:19.

Second Day, Monday, July 16.

No. 4. Pnrse $2,500, 2:23 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:19.

No. 5. Purse $2,500, 2:27 class, with $500 to the wiuner of tbe fastest beat if better than 2:21.

No. 6. Purse $2,500, 2:30 pacing class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest beat if better than 2:20.

Third Day, Tuesday, July 17.

No. 7. Purse $2,500, 2:17 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest beat if better than 2:14.

No. 8. Pnrse $2,500, open to all pacers, with $1,000 to tbe winner of the fastest beat if better than 2:11¼.

Fourth Day, Wednesday, July 18.

No. 9. Purse $2,500, 2:30 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest beat if better than 2:22.

No. 10. Pnrse $2,500, 2:21 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest beat, if better than 2:17½.

No. 11. Purse $2,500, 2:25 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:20.

Fifth Day, Thursday, July 19.

No. 12. Pnrse $2,500, three-minnte class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:27.

Special—Five thousand dollars is set aside for a special purse on this day. Terms and conditions to be announced hereafter.

No. 13. Purse $2,500, 2:20 pacing class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:14.

Sixth Day, Friday, July 20.

No. 14. Pnrse $2,500, 2:35 class, with $500 to the winner of tbe fastest beat, if better than 2:23.

No. 15. Purse $2,000, open to all five-year-olds and nnder, with $500 to tbe winner of the fastest beat if better than 2:18.

No. 16. Stake $1,000, three-year-old class (closed on March 1, 1883, with 25 nominations), with $500 to the winner of the fastest beat if better than 2:21.

Seventh Day, Saturday, July 21.

No. 17. Pnrse $3,000, open to all horses whicb have not trotted better than 2:14 previous to January 1, 1883; subscribers to enter their name and post office address; the horse to be named at 8 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, July 14, the first day of the meeting, when tbe last 5 per cent will be due and payable; with $1,000 to tbe winner of the fastest beat, if better than 2:10½; five subscribers to fill.

Special—Five thonsand dollars is set aside for a special purse on this day. Terms and conditions to be annonnced hereafter.

CONDITIONS.

All tbe above pnrses (except Nos. 6, 8 and 13 pacing) are for trotting, and are divided, 50 per cent to the first horse, 25 per cent to the second horse, 15 per cent to tbe third horse and 10 per cent to the fourth horse.

Mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and to the rules of tbe National Trotting Association, except as bereafter specified.

Entries in all purses close on Tuesday, May 1, 1883.

Entrance fee 10 per cent of purse, as follows: Two and one-half per cent cash, whicb must positively accompany the entry; 2½ per cent on Friday, June 1, and the remaining 5 per cent, from those who start, at 8 o'clock p. m. of the evening previous to the race, at the secretary's office, 116 Monroe street, Chicago. No entry will be accepted or considered nnless the 2½ per cent cash accompanies the same, nor will any entry be allowed to compete unless the second payment of 2½ per cent is made or mailed on or before 11 o'clock p. m. of Friday, June 1, 1883, and any entry on which the final payment of 5 per cent is not paid at 8 o'clock p. m. of the evening previous to the day set for the race shall be considered drawn, and will not be permitted to start, bnt no entry shall be held or liable for any amount beyond tbe first payment of 2½ per cent, bnt failure to pay either of the payments when due shall be considered as a withdrawal, and shall disqualify the entry for competing in the race. It is the intention to place the whole matter of entrance on an absolntely cash basis, and no deviation from these rules will be allowed in any case or in any particular. No entrance is charged on the extra money offered for fast time in the several races.

N. B.—The special purses will be announced from time to time, as they are decided on. In arranging them consideration will be given to Maud S and St. Julien, who are barred by their records from entering in the class races; to a stallion race, should one be deemed advisable; to double teams, and to trotting with running mate.

For further particulars and blanks, and in making entries, address D. L. HALL, Secretary, 116 Monroe St., Chicago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF
Trotting-horse Breeders

Programme of Trotting Stakes for 1883.

CIRCULARS CONTAINING A DETAILED LIST of stakes, for three, four and five years, for 2:25, 2:30 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares,

To close Friday, May 1, 1883,

and to be trotted for at the coming annual fall meeting, can now be had upon application to the undersigned at his office, room 61, 111 Broadway, New York city, or at the office of the Breeder and Sportsman.

Also stakes for foals of 1881 and for foals of 1882 (now two-year-olds and yearlings), to trot when three-year-olds, and Subscription Stakes for stallions (at $50 and $200 each), only the get of stallions subscribed for eligible, foals of 1882 and foals of 1883, to trot when three and four years old.

L. D. PACKER, Secretary.

SUBSCRIBE FOR & ADVERTISE IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

RACES.

$3,000 $3,000

SPRING MEETING.
OF THE
Capital Turf Club
OF
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.
TO BE HELD AT AGRICULTURAL PARK ON
MAY 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th AND 19th.

RUNNING AND TROTTING SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day.

No. 1. Rnnning; one-balf mile dasb, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake.

No. 2. Running; three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit $150 added; second to save stake. The wiuner of Hearst Stake to carry seven pounds extra.

No. 3. Running; one and five-eigbths mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; second to save stake.

Second Day.

No. 4. Pacing race; for 2:30 class; purse $200.

No. 5. Trotting race, for two-year-olds; one mile dash; purse $150.

No. 6. Trotting; purse $200; 2:40 class (Roanoke and Dutchman not barred).

Third Day.

No. 7. Running; one and one-fourth mile dash, for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added; second to save stake.

No. 8. Running; one and one-eighth mile and repeat; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added, second horse $100, third saves stake.

No. 9. Selling race; one and one-fourth mile dash; free for all; purse $250, second $50, entrance 10 per cent; borses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry entitled weight; one pound allowed for each one hundred dollars under fixed valuation.

Fourth Day.

No. 10. Trotting; purse $200; for three-minnte class; Sacramento county horses.

No. 11. Trotting; purse $300; 2:30 class.

Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running; three-quarter mile dash, for two-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; winner of Gano Stake to carry five pounds extra; second colt $150, third to save stake.

No. 13. Running; one and one-eighth mile dasb, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $50; third saves stake; non-winners at P. C. B. H. Association meeting if heaten once allowed five pounds; if twice, seven pounds; three times, ten pounds.

No. 14. Running; two and one-quarter mile dash, free for all; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit. $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake; wiuner of Pacific Cup to carry five pounds extra.

CONDITIONS.

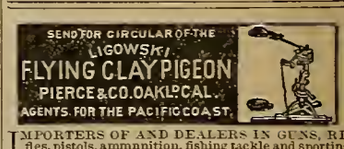
All trotting and pacing races, three in five unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start; National Association rules to govern; P. C. B. H. Association rules to govern running races; on trotting and pacin graces 10 per cent entrance to accompany nomination.

Entries to all close Monday, April 16, 1883, with the secretary.

Trotting purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

CHRISTOPHER GREEN, President.
W. P. Emery, Secretary, P. O. Box 378, Sacramento.

SPORTING GOODS.



IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN GUNS, Rifles, pistols, ammnnition, fishing tackle and sporting goods of all kinds.

Sporting Goods.

Boxing Gloves, Foils, Combat Swords, Indian Clubs, Hunting Knives, our own manufacture.
DOG COLLARS AND CHAINS. Finest assortment in the city,
WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.

H. H. WILSON & SON
Importers of and dealers in
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, FISHING TACKLE, AMMUNITION, ETC.
DOG COLLARS A SPECIALTY.
513 Clay Street, San Francisco.

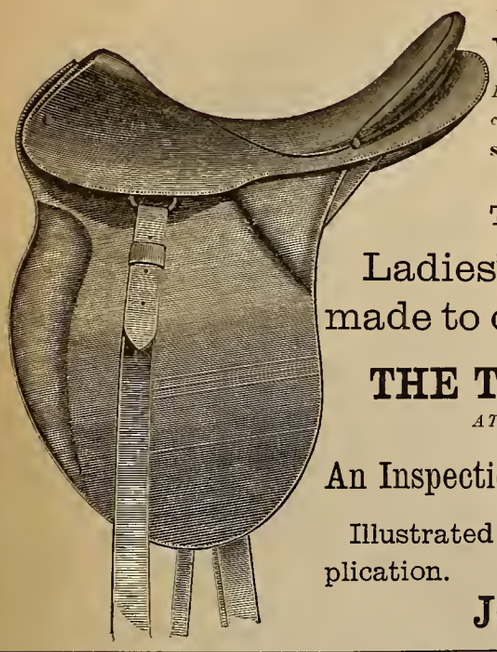
G. H. STRONG,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
252 Market Street.
Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. Sent C. O. D. for examination.
Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
2yl Pittsburg, Pa.

THE TURF & SPORT AUTHORITY OF THE COAST IS THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

THE WHITMAN SADDLE.



Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the

Whitman Saddle Company

For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods.

SADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE.
With or without the California horn.

TRAINING SADDLES.

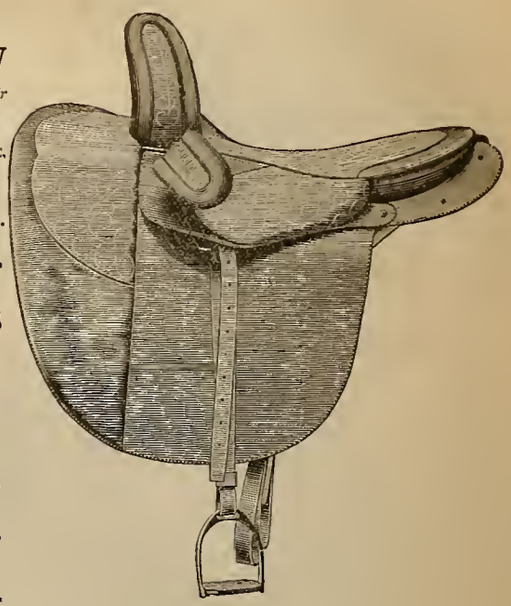
Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order in special styles

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

An Inspection of these Goods is Invited.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.



JOHN A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

WHITMAN TREES.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis street,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

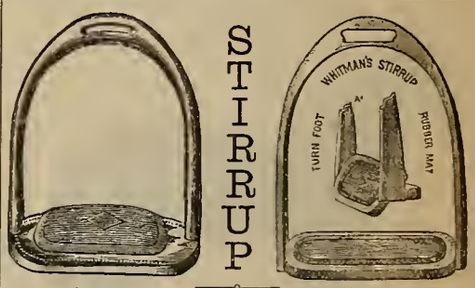
WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.

EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in uee. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis St., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No pereon ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis Street, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO BENCH SHOW

COMMENCING APRIL 27 AND ENDING MAY 3, 1883.

At Union Hall, Howard Street, Between Third and Fourth.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Pacific Coast Kennel Club.

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB.

CLEM DIXON, President; Sheriff A. J. MEANY, Merced, Secretary; JOHN STACK, Superintendent; J. W SCHAEFFER, Vice Pres't; NEVADA BANK, Treasurer; D. L. LEVY, Bueiness Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

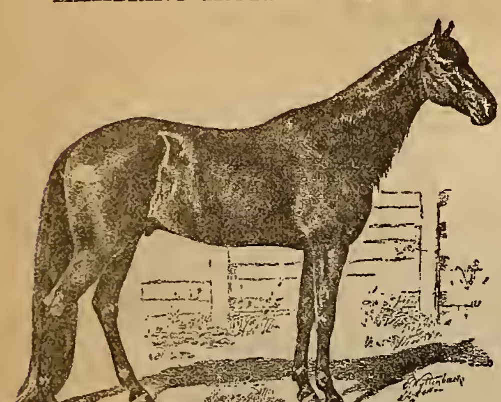
DR. MEARS, CAPT. JOHN McMENOMY, R. CALLINGHAM, GENERAL W. H. L. BARNES, C. ROBINSON, T. T. WILLIAMS, HON. D. R. McNEIL, JUDGE J. C. PENNIE, DR J. C. SHORB, J. H. FRITCH, J. F. CARROLL, T. BRADY.

Entries may be sent by mail, accompanied by the entrance fee. All communications must be addressed to the secretary of the

Office, 317 Montomery St., Under Nevada Bank, S. F.

STALLIONS.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottstord, 2:21¼; Convoy, 2:22¼; Magenta, 2:24¼; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¼; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.

Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

UNDERMAN.

SIRED BY ELMO, DAM BY TOM HYAR, SON OF OLD Belmont, will make the season of 1883 from March 1st to July 1st at the Bay District Track, San Francisco.

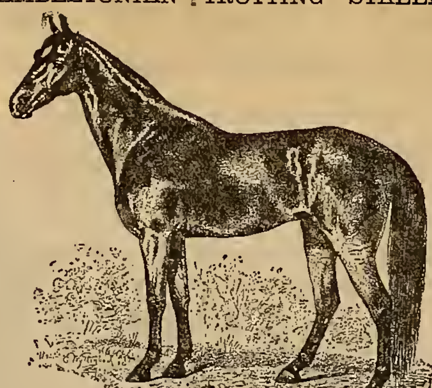
Underman is a dark chestnut, with blaze face and left hind foot white. Coming six years old, 15¾ hands high and weighs about 1,100 ...

... $20 for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be re... next year free of charge. No responsibilities assumed for ac... Apply to

FRED BENNETT,
Bay District Track, San Francisco.

STALLIONS.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION



BOB MASON

By Echo. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY mares, commencing February 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTION.

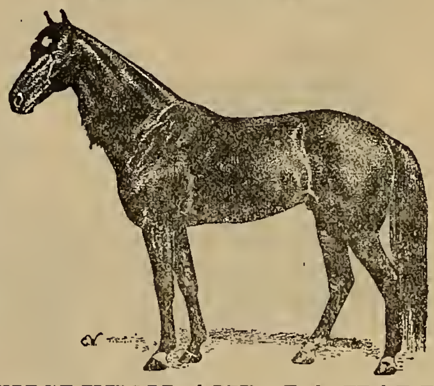
Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
Post office box 55, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM March 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

STEINWAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at the stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payable before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay; 15¾ hands high; long, flowing mane and tail; two white hind ankles; remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head, set on a stout neck; his shoulders are of the Hambletonian form—do not mount very high at the withers; has great length and capacious middle piece; plenty of bone and substance, and his gait is big and square.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.

First dam Abbess by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.

Second dam by Marshal Ney, by imported Emancipation.

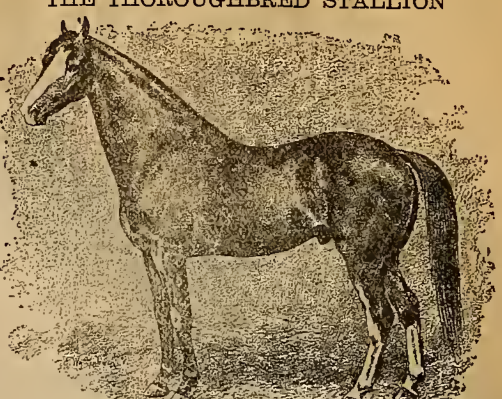
Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Arcby.

Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28¾, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Steinway, 2:25¾; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29; Solo, five years old, 2:28¾; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

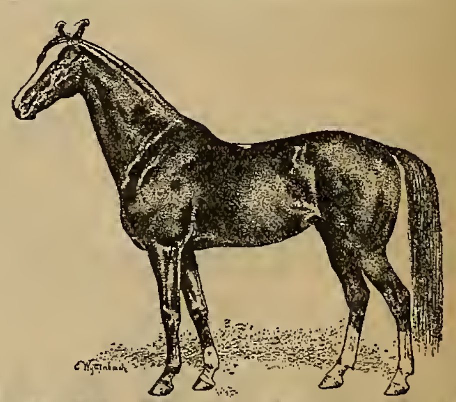
DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON,
Owners, Santa Clara

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner,
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to
MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack,
Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 *Front St., San Francisco.*

Mollie McCarthy's Death—a Statement from the Veterinary.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: I see by your paper that it would he only a conjecture on your part why Mollie McCarthy died. I cau tell you, and her case was diagnosed. I had an order from Mr. Cooper to call at the ranch, wheu I got time, to attend to some minor duties on the horses that he had in training. I happened there the morning Mollie was taken sick; they were glad to see me. I immediately saw the mare and pronounced the ailmeut impaction of the stomach, warned them of the dauger, asked if they knew of any cause.

"Oh, yes! We feed harley by the sackful, she is hoss and we expect she ate too much."

Next question—"Are you going to do anything for her?"

Was iuformed that when she was in training she was subject to attacks of colic and a little run generally relieved her, accordingly she got a little run. I told Alhert it would do no good. "Oh, she will he better when she helches." She soon commeuced to helch, hut got no better. I then commenced to plead for the old mare. Alhert aud I went on a tour of discovery to try aud find some sort of an anodyue. Got to the store (there is a store on the place), it was locked up; (so was the man that ought to have kept it open; he tried to shoot one of the hands a day or two previous). Fiually we found the key and secured a little turpentine; on another part of the ranch, a little laudnumn, at least it was marked so. Well, we were hastening off with our prize aud were recalled by Mr. Baldwiu aud iustructed to try soda and vinegar, it never failed. More time lost; had to wait to see what virtue there was in vinegar and soda, soon found out it was no good. Gave turpentine and laudnumn, got relief; afterward gave large dose of oil and salt but had nothing left to ease the pain or stop the fermeutation now going on. I told them under the circumstances the case was hopeless. At 3 o'clock p. m. Mr. Baldwin arrived on the scene, gave iustructions to have done what could he done. Dispatched a hoy to Los Angeles for remedies. I think a man ought to have been sent. It took the hoy five and a half hours to make twenty-six miles on an old gray mare. I blamed him to have been gone so long—"conld not do the distance faster." Gave a dose of the medicine, no relief; Mollie will have to die nnless the oil moves the impaction. I have given np nearly all hopea. Now commence on the part of the stable hands, active and death dealing nostrums, ginger, mustard, three tahlespoonfuls of this and that, stuff and molasses and I don't know what. At 2 o'clock a. m. I wrapped a hlanket round me and lay down in a straw stack close to Mollie. At 3 o'clock Albert took her to the track, gave her three miles, hrought her back; she was breathing easy; woke me up to inform me of the fact. I got up and took in the sitnation at a glance, the stomach was ruptnred, Mollie had run her courae. I waited till daylight, hastened me from the scenes of the last eighteen honrs. I could not hear to see her. die. Some demon mutilated her fair form, of course for curiosity. If it were in the interest of science, some scientific society ere this would have conferred a leather medal on him from his wonderful discovery that Mollie McCarthy died from hots.

Los Angeles, April 4, 1883. J. Cooper, V. S.

The Nevada State Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at Reno last Saturday. W. R. Chamberlin, Jno. B. Williams, Jacoh Stiner, A. A. Longley and Al White were elected trustees for the ensuing year. The annual report recounts the many misfortnnes that overtook the society last year, and recommends that in case it is decided to hold an exhibition thia season the date he fixed earlier than has heen the practice heretofore. The financial exhibit shows an even balance of receipts and expenditures effected hy the Secretary, Nate Roff, who, as the statement shows, advanced $1 55 to make the husiness come ont even. No action was taken as to the fnture intentiona of the society.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We qnote: Best City Extra, $5 75@$6 10; medium grades, $4 75@$5 50; Shipping Superfine, $4@$4 50.

WHEAT—A generally hetter feeling in the market and signs of activity among shippers. No. 1 Shipping, $1 75@$1 76½ for Extra.

BARLEY—Market qniet, with a slight downward tendency in prices. No. 1 Feed is selling at $1 20@$1 22½, and Brewing at $1 22½@$1 25 ₱ ctl.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 75@$1 80; Good, $1 85@$1 90; Choice, $1 95@$2 05 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Quotable at $1 90@$2 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $28 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $36 ₱ ton; Shorts, $19@$20 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ₱ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $23@$24 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $15@$17; Wheat, $17@$19; Wild Oat, $17@$19; Mixed, $17@$18 ₱ ton.

STRAW—$1 per bale.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16¼@16¾c; California Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15¾@16¼c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 15@15½c for heavy and medium, and 16@16½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 15¼@15½c; Pork, $18@$18 50 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $23@24 for Mess, $25@$25 50 for clear and $26@25 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13@13½c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 40c@50c for common and 75c@$1 50 ₱ box for good to choice; Lemons, $5@$7 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, 75c@$1 50 per box; Limes, $8@$10 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ₱ bnnch; California Oranges, $1 25@$1 50 for common and $2@3 25 for good to choice ₱ box; Pineapples, $6@$8 ₱ doz. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ₱ bbl; Strawberries, 18c@20c ₱ bskt.

VEGETABLES—We qnote: Marrowfat Squash, $35 ₱ ton, Carrots, 50c@75c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 25 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 2@2½c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Dried; Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 2@3c; for common and 5@7 for sweet; Rhubarb, 6@8c per lb; Mushrooms, 75c @$1 ₱ box; Green Peppers, 10c@12½c per lb; Tomatoes, 2 25@$2 75 ₱ box, Cucumbers, 50c@$1 75 per doz.; Asparagus, $1 00@$1 50 ₱ lb.; Sprouts; 3c ₱ lb.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ₱ doz.; String Beans, 16@25c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 60@70c; Early Rose, 50@60c; Tomales and Petaluma, 95c@1 55 ₱ ctl; New, 2½c@3½c per lb.

ONIONS—$5 50@$7 for good to choice.

BEANS—Bayos $5@$5 25; Butter, $3 25@$3 50 for small and $3 50 @$4 for large; Lima, $3 75@$4; Pea, $3 25@3 50; Pink, $5@$5 10; Red, $5@$5 10; small White, $3 25@3 50; large White, $3 50 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We qnote jobbing lots: Fancy, 26c; choice, 24@25c; fair to good, 18@23c; inferior lots from conntry stores, 15@17c; firkin, old, 19@22c for choice; new, 22@25c; pickled roll, 20@22½; Eastern 17@20c.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14@15c for choice; 11@13c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 24@25c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 21@23c; do, Hens, 22@21c; Roosters, $7@$7 50 for old and $9 50@$11 for young; Hens $7@$8; Broilers, $4@$7 50, according to size; Ducks, $10@$12 50 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2 50@$3 ₱ pair; Goslings, $2 25@$2 75 per pair.

GAME—Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 75c@$1 for common; Hare, $1 50@$2; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 75.

WOOL—Quotations nominal.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, nsual selection, 18c ₱ lb; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ₱ lb less; Dry Kip, 17c; Dry Calf, 20c@22½; Salted Steer, over 55 lbs, 11c ₱ lb; Steer over 55 lbs, 11c; Steer and Cow, medium, 9½c@10c; light do, 8½c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 10c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ₱ lb; Salted Veal, 12½@16c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings, 30@60c for short, 50c@$1 for medium, and $1@$1 40 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 8@8½c ₱ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8@9c; medium grade, 7@7½c; inferior, 5½@6c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 7@8c; small ones, 8@10c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5½@6c and Ewes at 5@5½c ₱ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 9@10c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 7⅞@8c for hard and 6¼@6½c for soft; dressed do 10¼@10¾c ₱ lb for hard grain hogs.

TROTTING RULES.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION FOR sale at this office. Price 25 cents per copy, paper. Pocket edition 50 cents. Also

"THE TURFMAN'S DIRECTORY,"

Compiled by Thos. J. Vail, Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

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DIETZ' AXLE OIL.

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STALLIONS.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars for the season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

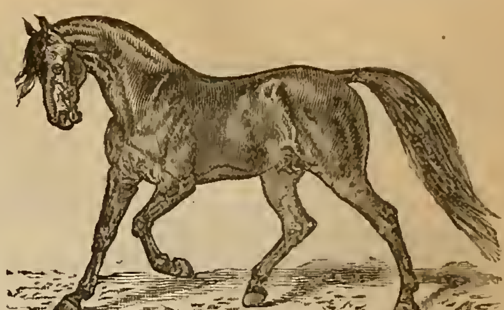
TROTTING STALLION

Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38¾; ROCKWELL, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59¼. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

STALLIONS.



THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland,
or 508 Montgomery street.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE: FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charle
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

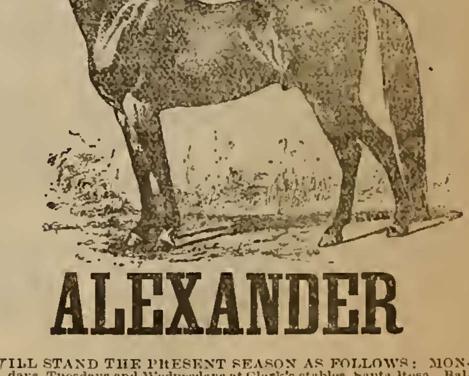
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue, Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Morshead, City Front Stables, will be received, good care taken of hem and forwarded to Oakland.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion



ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stables, Petaluma.

Alexander is by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20½) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Crelin, by a son of Brown's Bellfounder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description, see Breeder and Sportsman of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander's get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22¼, Nellie Patchen 2:27¼, Eudora 2:31½, Inauguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to be one of the best three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any country. He won the stake for three-year-olds at the State fair, beating Belle Echo, Annie Laurie, Len Rose and others, winning the first, third and fifth heats and making a dead heat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:31¼, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¼, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, beating Belle Echo and Len Rose; time, 2:28¼, 2:30¼, 2:33¼, 2:31½. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, beating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33¼, 2:32¼. In 1881, as a four-year-old, Button made a record of 2:28¼ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, by Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and [illegible] District fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mares left at the City Front stables, San Francisco, will [illegible]

For further information apply to

T. T. UNKLE[illegible]

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

FULL LIST OF ENTRIES TO STAKES AND PURSES

SPRING MEETING.

First Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 21.

No 1—California Stake; for two-year-olds; dasb of half a mile, to be run on the first day of the spring meeting; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to savs stake.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rntherfoid—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutberford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
17. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenniue.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
29. J. B. Haggin's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.
32. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 2—Hearst Stake; free for all; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

1. Caleb Dorsey's b c Stanislans, three years, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
2. James Davis' b c Result, three years, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
3. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
4. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
5. E. J. Baldwin's s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
6. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
7. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
8. John Mackey's s m Premium, aged, hy Castor—by St. Lonis.

No. 3—Winters Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of a mile and a half; $100 each, $30 forfeit, $500 added, second to have $150, third to save stake.

1. Joseph Cairn Simpson's h f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Coutts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Contts' bl c Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcbeson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters, ch c, by Norfol'—Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Puss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' h f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's h c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tehama.
21. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
22. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nnbia, by Leinster—Ada A.
25. J. B. Haggin's ch f, Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 4—Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; a dasb of a mils and a quarter over five hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dasb of five-eighths of a mile.

1. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar
2. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. J. B. Chase's b f Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' ch f Callis Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
6. Hill & Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Jos Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
8. Palo Alto's ch f, by Monday—Abbie W.
9. Palo Alto's ch f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
10. To bu Mackey's b f Militia by Lever—Malta.
11. John Mackey's b f Lina, by King Alphonso—Titania.
12. John Mackey's b f Faustina, by importsd Glenelg—Marmot.

No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second borse; entrance free; for maiden three-year-olds; dash of a mile and an eigbth.

1. Caleb Dorsey's b c Stanislaus, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
2. W. L. Pritchard's s c Ed Smitb, by Leinster—Tibbie Dunbar.
3. W. L. Pritchard's Bazaar Colt, by Bazaar—Minerva.
4. James Davis' bc Result, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, by Shaunon—Folly.
6. P. Carioli's f Alice, by Wheatley—by Cbeatbem.
7. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
9. Josepb Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.

No. 7—Purse $200, of whicb $50 to second borse; entrance free; free for all; dash of a mile.

1. Densdale & Howson's b b Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
4. J. B. Chase's b f Marion, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
5. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, three years, by Shaunon—Folly.
6. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, three years, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
7. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
8. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, 4 years, by Wildidle—Miami.
9. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
10. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Sbephard.
11. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, tbres years, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
12. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.

No. 8—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eigbth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; two lbs. allowed for each $100 under that valuation; borses entered for over $1,000 to carry three lbs. over entitled weight for each $100 above that valnatiou.

1. E. S. Paddock's h g Joe Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's h g Belshaw, five years, by Wildidle—by Hercules; $400.
3. W. L. Pritchard's ch g, five years, by Leinster—Vivian; $300.
4. G. W. Tiahern's s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk; $500.
5. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, hy Leinster—Flush; $600.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dasb of five-eighths of a mile.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
2. Hill & Gries' b c Bacbelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
3. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
4. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
5. Palo Alto's h c, by Monday—Plaything.
6. John Mackey's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.

No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second horse, third to save stake; dash of one and tbree-eigbtbs miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

1. W. L. Pritchard's ch c by Bazaar—Vivian.
2. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, by Monday—by Norfolk.
3. E. J. Baldwin's h c Lucky B, by Rntherford—Maggie Emerson.
4. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.

No. 11—Pacific Cup; handicap of $50 each, $20 declaration, $500 added, second to receivs $150, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; weigbts announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

1. Lee Shaner's h c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
3. J. & H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettie Browu.
4. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
7. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
8. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
9. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
10. Palo Alto's b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
12. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
13. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second borse; entrance free; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dasb of five-eighths of a mile.

1. J. & H. C. Judson's bl c, by Monday—Lady Clare.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
3. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
4. J. B. Chase's b f, Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
6. Hill & Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Hill & Gries' b f Bachelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
9. Palo Alto's ch f, by Monday—Abbie W.
10. Palo Alto's ch f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Monday—Plaything.
14. John Mackey's b f Fanstina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.
15. John Mackey's b f Mariposa, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.

No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance. $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second, third to savs stake; dash of ons and a quarter miles; weigbts to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.

1. Lee Shaner's h c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. J. and H. C. Judson's s m May D, fivs years, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
3. Theo Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
4. Hill & Gries' h h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs
5. Stemler & Ayres' h g Joe Howell, aged, by BonnieScotland—Eva Shephard.
6. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, hy Joe Hooker—Puss.
7. G. W. Traiern's s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk.
8. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
9. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.
10. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rboads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.

No. 15—Selling race; Purse $175, of wbich $25 to second horse, entrance free; dasb of ons and a quarter miles; conditions sams as No. 8.

1. E. S. Paddock's h g Joe Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's h g Belshaw, five years, hy Wildidle—by Hercules; $400.
3. John Mackey's ch f Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush; $600.

No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; weigbts announced and declaration mads same as No. 14.

1. Howson & Co.'s h f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
3. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Tbree Cheers—Lady Amanda.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dasb of three-quarters of a mils; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats tbe time of Gano, 1:15 for tbree-quarters of a mile, tbe stake to be named ter tbe colt which beats it.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettle Hill y Jos Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by R berford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rntbsrford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
17. C. Van Buren's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's br c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Molloy—Glenniue.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrops
27. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susis Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titau a
32. J. A. Cardi ell's bl John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dasb of one and three-qnarters miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $150 to second, third to savs stake

1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Thres Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Contts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Contts' br f Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcbeson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Puss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lon Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lncky B, by Rutberford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Fron Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tehama.
21. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
22. Palo Alto's b g, by Sbannon—Emma Robsou.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Addie A.
25. J. B. Haggin's ch f Irene, by Leinster—Irens Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, hy Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shaunon—Maggis O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 19—Pnrse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dasb of two miles.

1. Lee Shaner's h c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. M. Murry's s h Samuel Stevenson, five years, by Thad Stevens—by Rifleman.
3. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
4. Howson & Co.'s h f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
7. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
8. J. B. Chase's cb f Laura, three years, by Shannon—Folly.
9. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
10. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
11. Hill & Gries' h h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
12. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
13. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
14. Palo Alto's b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
16. John Mackey's h g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
17. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, hy Leinster—Flush.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four burdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m. Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to ths contrary notwithstanding.

Non-members will be placed on tbs same footing as members of the association in regard to the paymsnt of purses and stakes advertised, and sbould there be a deficiency the winners will receivs a pro-rata division.

THEO. WINTERS, President,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

C. M. CHASE Assistant Secretary.

Exact size.

THE **Centennial Chronograph**

A POSITIVELY RELIABLE "FLY-BACK"

HORSE-TIMER

And Accurate Time-piece Combined.

STEM WINDER AND STEM SETTER.

In heavy Gold Open-face Cases, price $55
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[From the Jewelers' Circular.]

"The Centennial chronograph (fly-back) or horse-timer, recently introduced by Messrs. Cross & Beguelin, is, regardless of price, one of the most substantial and accurate pieces of timing mechanism we have seen. This timer is constructed on scientific mechanical principles that must excite the admiration of every intelligent watchmaker, and it will doubtless become universally popular."

CROSS & BEGUELIN,

MANUFACTURERS,

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When you send an order mention the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

WHITMAN'S COMBINATION

HALTER-BRIDLE.

THIS HALTER TAKES UP TO FIT ANY HORSE, AND IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT WITH AN ordinary pair of reins you have a complete bridle.

ELEGANT BRIDLES FOR FANCY PARK RIDING ARE MADE ON THIS PLAN.

For sale by **J. A. McKERRON,** 230 and 232 Ellis street, Sole agent for the Pacific Coast.

☞ THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

J. O'KANE,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
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WHIPS, BOOTS, ETC.

767 Market Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the manufacture of "boots" of all kinds for horses. Can refer to all the principal trainers and horsemen on the Pacific Coast.

N. B.—My acknowledged superiority in this branch of business is largely due to careful observation and the valuable suggestions of the most skillful turfmen of the United States, the benefits of which revert to the public in the shape of a GENUINE WELL-FITTING ARTICLE. Sole agent for Dr. A. H. Dixon's Condition Powders and for Makinney's patent "Eureka" and "Eclipse" Toe Weights. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Has always on hand the finest assortment of English ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, whips, spurs, hits and 2½-lb race saddles.

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WHIPS, SPURS, ETC. NEW work made to order and repairing done. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All goods sold for cash at bottom prices. 202 K St., bet. 2d and 3d, 20y1 **Sacramento.**

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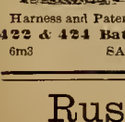

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THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes

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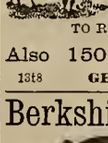

600 HEAD OF FINE EWES—thoroughbred Spanish Merinos, cross-bred French and Spanish Merinos and high grades of both bloods.

For Sale Cheap or to Rent

TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Also 150 Fine Rams for Sale.

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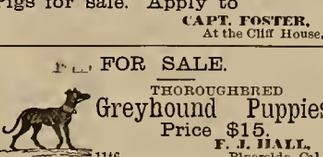
Berkshire Pigs for Sale.



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At the Cliff House,

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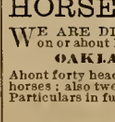

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Greyhound Puppies.

Price $15.

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

HORSES AND CATTLE.

WE ARE DIRECTED TO ANNOUNCE THAT on or about May 1, 1883, we will offer at the

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK

About forty head of trotting stallions, road and draft horses; also twenty head pure bred Jersey cattle. Particulars in future advertisements.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

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☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER*

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PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1882.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
† 6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:10 A M
8:20 A M		9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		† 5:04 P M
6:30 P M		6:02 P M
8:20 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:05 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:37 P M
4:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	6:02 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz.	6:02 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.	6:02 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made daily with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold on Saturdays and Sunday mornings—good to return Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles, Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:30 A. M.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

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"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

IS UNSURPASSED.

A SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANK

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ELEGANT ROOMS

For Individual Baths with DOUCHE and SHOWER facilities,

MAGNIFICENT BEACH

Of pure white sand for SURF BATHING, Etc., Etc.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge), and the

SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞ At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets o any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt,

☞ S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street at 9:30 A. M.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
* 3:00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso Express and East Emigrant	2:40 P M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
† 8:00 A M	" " " †Sundays only	
9:20 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express, East Emigrant	11:10 A M
5:30 P M		6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Livermore and Colfax via Benicia	5:40 P M
8:00 A M		7:40 P M
3:30 P M		11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" †Sundays only	†11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—c7:00—7:30—c8:00—8:30—c9:00—9:30—c10:00—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—c4:00—4:30—c5:00—5:30—c6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—c*6:00—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—6:00—c7:00—c*8:00—c9:30—c11:00—c*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—c*7:00—c*8:00—c*9:00—c*10:00—c*1:00—c*5:00—c*6:00—*6:30.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:02.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—c7:21—7:51—c8:21—8:51—c9:21—9:51—c10:21—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—c4:21—4:51—c5:21—5:51—c6:21—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—c*5:15—c*5:45—c6:15—7:10—8:10—9:10—10:10—11:10—12:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—5:10—6:10—c7:15—c9:15—c10:45.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*7:47—*8:47—*9:00—*9:47—10:47—*1:17—*5:00—*5:47—*6:47—*7:47.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:45.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted. c Change cars at Broadway, Oakland. ‡ Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOOD[illegible],** Gen. Pass [illegible]

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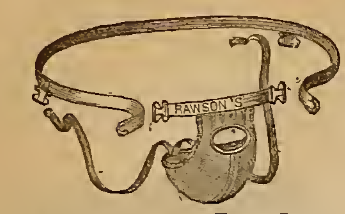

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Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM. 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newl and & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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M. J. McCUE, Propristor.

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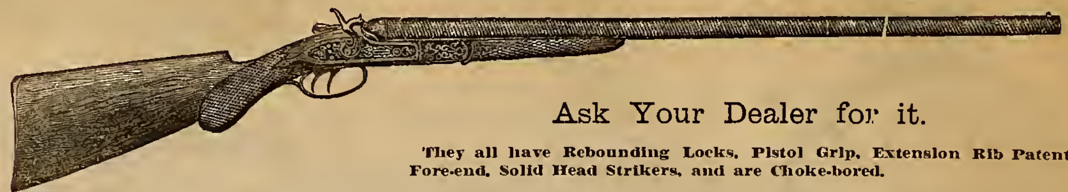

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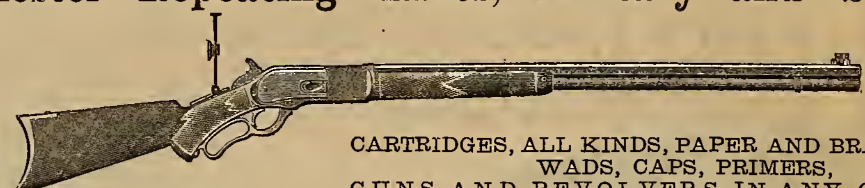

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CHRIS GREEN, President.

W. P. EMERY, Secretary. 14t3

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OF 180 PAGES, CONTAINING VALUABLE TAbles, with trotting statistics up to close of 1882, with descriptions and pedigrees of 276 high-bred trotting stock, now at Fairlawn stock farm, adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., will be sent free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing, and to all others who send four cents in stamps to prepay postage.

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ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:23½; another with a record of 2:26, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:28¼, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23½, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20¼ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:15¼ to 2:27½. No son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23½ to 2:28¼, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 had eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to drop into the 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T, 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¼, by Happy Medium Jr.; and Carrie B, 2:28¼, by Elial G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

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ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege to return such mares in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON, AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

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JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS

THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 16.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE KENNEL.

The Dog Show.

No mattsr what enterprise is set on foot there can always bs found some folks to throw cold water on it. "The management is not what it should bs, ths programme is not exactly the thing, soms one is going to make soms money out of it, this man or that man should have been consulted and was not, the affair is run by a little clique," or perhaps it is allegsd in advance that the schems is found to be a failure, and all good psople had bstter lst it alone. Thsse ars ths stock phrases of the chronic objectors. Thsy are heard about the church fairs, agricultural fairs, horss races, athletic games, rowing matches and every spscies of enterprise, and it was not to bs expected that the dog show could pass off without having ons or mors of thess objections urged against it. The promotsrs of the show expected this and would have been disappointsd, though agreeably so, if it had not come. Tbsy had former experiencs to guide them and they made up their minds before thsy started the show that no small share of adverse criticism would fall their way. Expecting this they do not object to it, but right there the line has to be drawn. Thsy don't mind being called a little prejudiced cliqne who have gotten up a show to make money, but tbsy do object to having any one say in advance that the promisss thsy have made to the public will not be kept and that they will not live up to the spirit as well as the lstter of their published programme. What they promise is to award prizes for the best dogs in each class according to the judgment of the gentlemen who have been selected as judgss. They further promise that noue of the judgee shall bs in any way interested in the ownership of any dog exhibited for competition. Thess promises will be kept to the letter and the one or two persons who have said that it was of no use to enter their dogs because the judges themselvss would have doge in the show under assumed names ars, to say ths least, etating what is not a fact and what is worss, they are saying it in a cowardly and unmanly way. They cannot surely appreciats ths gravity of the charge or they would not dare to make it about gentlemen who, though not rich, stand as high in thie community as the best; whose characters have never been touched by the breath of reproach or scandal, and to whose faces no man dare impnte improper motivss. The fact is, the persons who started the story finding no word of truth to urge against the show, went to work and out of the whole cloth fashioned a good, big lie. They gave the lis a pair of wings that it might fly abroad and with their own breaths started it out on its travels, trusting that it would find lodgment in the minds of men. Of those persons who built this lie it is safs to predict that whsn the judges thsy have maligned are engaged in deciding the merits of the celestial harpers at the annual competition, under the management of a celestial advisory committee, they will be engaged in trying to cool their awollen tonguee by licking the furuace bars in the infernal regiona. To aettle thie matter once and for all time it ia enough to eay that one of the jndges has no doga except an old bitcb he will not exhibit, and the other judgea will put their dogs on exhibition for exhibition only, and not to compete for prizea. They will be simply shown for the benefit of such visitors as might like to aee what kind of dogs the jndgee chose for themaelvea.

The Pittsburg dog ahow just now closed waa, generally speaking, a success, though in moet of the non-sporting classee the entry list would bave been conaidered qnite small in San Francieco. Our old friend Colonel Stuart M. Taylor took first prize for champion field epaniel Benedict. No awarda were made for champion English setters, extra champion Irish setter bitchee, champion Gordons, Gordon puppies, cbampion cockers, foxhound bitchea, emooth St. Bernarda and King Charles. In addition to tbe sixty-eeven regular prizes, fifty-two apecial prizes were given by the townepeople. The miscellaneous prizee were taken by a couple of great Danea and a Leonberg. Major J. M. Taylor judged the sporting doge and James Mortimer the non-eporting. Ae uaual, their awarda did not satisfy all, but the managers were eo pleased with their work that they presented each of them with a handsome gold-headed cane and Major Taylor witb a cup for hia daughter.

Several subscribere are informed that the standard of judging laid down by Stonebenge in hie work on tbe dogs of the Britieh Ielea will govern the competitions at the bench show.

The Napa Coursing Club proposes giving a coursing match abont May 1, if enitable grounds for running can be eecured.

The Bench Show.

The nnmbsr of entries daily coming in to ths secretary shows that the people of this coast are as mnch intersated in ths various brseds of ths canine race as our brethrsn in tbe East. The sportsmen ars coming forward liberally, and a fine display of hunting dogs will be shown. They have learnsd a good deal since the last show, but as Mr. Mason, the judge of sporting dogs in the Washington show, recsntly observsd, botb exhibitors and spectators and the press have much to lsarn yst. If that be the cass in ths East where bench shows are so frequent and ths finest specimsns of the kind exhibited, it cannot bs but that the dog owners and fanciers of this coast have much to learn, and should not be disappointed if every dog exhibited should not obtain a prizs. Ths managers havs endsavorsd to select gentlemsn for judgss who ars as capable as any they could select, and thsy have no othsr snd in view than to obtain correct decisions as to the bsst dog—that is, dogs, with thoss characteristics which most deserve perpetnation. Consequently, the dogs which come most nearly to the rules laid down by Stonehenge will bs awarded the prizes. Not that we have expert jndges to go by the rule of ths thumb—and use ths taps line only—for who would think of measuring the Venus of Medicis, or ths Apollo Belvedere, but when two dogs are so nearly equal in apparent symmetry, color and general features, then a measurement will determine the sxact proportion and dsvelopement of the important elements going to make the perfect dog. Of courss, conditione will also be considered—a good dog shown in bad condition will lose points thereby, and an inferior dog in fine bench show condition will havs much in his favor. One of the objects of a bench show is to show in what fine condition cars, washing and grooming will get a dog. Ws hops to ses some purs Laveracks exbitsd and ses how they will compare with ths Llewellins and field trial dogs. Ws sxpect a fine display of the fine greyhouuds for which this coast is so famous, and hope to see as fins a show of St. Bernards and ths larger kinds as we had at the last show. Tbe managers of the ehow intend to spars no pains nor expense to make all ths necessary arrangemente for the comfort of ths dogs, and they hope that ths public will duly appreciate thsir efforts by supporting exhibition.

J. K. L.

A Stickler for Pedigree.

EDITOE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I tbink tbe men in charge of the bench show make a great mistaks when thsy do not count on psdigree more than they do. I understand a dog, or a mongrsl, or a cur, stands as much show to win a prize as a thoroughbred does, if he is sntered in the same class with a thoroughbrsd, if he can show up and look as well as the thoroughbrsd. Now I think this is all wrong. Ws not only want to sncourags the looks of our California dogs but ws should encourags the breeding of dogs and keep improving them.

Now, for instance, I know of a half pointer and half setter; it is only a half breed, remember, but ia as fine a looking pointer as I ever saw. Now it would look fine, wouldn't it, for some one to enter tbis dog in the bench show as a pointer and receive first prize in the pointer class? I tbink it would encourage men very little to pay big prices and import the best thoroughbred pointer that can be got at great expense. It would be very discouraging to meu owning thoroughbreds to see a half breed win, and after tbe balf breed poiuter has won, what ia he good for in the field? Or what use is it to breed from such dogs? I eay a pedigreed dog should figure a little ahead of a mongrel. Such doinge as this keep out a number of fine bred dogs and let in more acrubs.

EXCELSIOR.

Pedigree ia only valuable to show that a dog ie deecended from a strain that bas shown valuable qualities. Unless the pedigree can be traced back to some celebrated stock it is valueless, and of course euch pedigreee must be accompauied by proof of authenticity. In tbe case mentioned any man who knowe the leaat about pointers could eee tbe evidence of crosa breediug in a dozen ways, easy to see but bard to deacribe.

At the requeat of a number of gentlemen who will exhibit dogs at the coming show thsre will be held, on aome day to be named by the management, an auction of any dogs whose ownere deaire to aell them. Many people will doubtless attend the show in the hopes of beiug able to buy a good dog, and it will afford buyers and sellers an excellent opportunity to come together. Tbe presence of so many experts ae will be at the ahow will give buyers a chance to compare opinions, acrutinize pedigrees and secure information tbat is of value in choosing a dog.

BASE BALL.

Championship Playing.

The third game of the championship season at the Recreation Grounds on Sunday was attended by a largs number of interested spectators. Since the commencemsnt of the seasou, the attendance has materially increased and bids fair to rival the olden time games when base ball was the popular sport on this coast. As was naturally to be expected, the players presented a much bettsr front, and in conseqnencs the gams at times was exciting and hotly contested. Tbe managere of the grounds have exhausted every means of snsuring a good in and out field, until the whole area presents an unusually smooth and unbroksn surface. It is to be regretted that the teams composing the league ars not mors svsnly matched, as, judging from the games thus far played, the Redingtons are wosfully handicapped in the rscs for championship honors. With this notable exception the other clubs have sufficient material to make the games at lsast interesting both to the players and to the spsctators. The Redingtons are generally weak at the bat and still weaker in the field. In fact the individual members of the club are too light-waisted in every respect for good ball-tossers, and ars still further untit by lack of experience for a positiön in the California League. Their throwing is bad, tbeir fielding uncertain, and their general knowledge of the gams sxtremely limited. This was plainly apparent during the second inning on Sunday, when several egregious errors wsre committed by the fislders, aspecially in the cass of the second baseman and the short stop of the Redingtons. The third bag was hugged by a runner, one man out, when the batter struck sharply to short, and the runner from tbird started home on an easy jog. Ths short stop instead of fielding homs whsn he could easily havs prevented a run if not actually putting out ths runner, threw low to first and after all allowed the striker to reach secoud, and a run which should not have been scored as tbe next batters went out in rsgular order. In the third inning the error was reversed by both the short stop and second baseman of the same team. Two men had been put out on the Niantic sids, a runner holding third and ths other bases being clsar. Ths batter struck to sscond, and the baseman instead of fielding in his own good time to first and thereby concluding the inning, fislded home, to intercspt tbe runner from third who immediately returned to his bag, the batter in tbs msan time making his second. Tbs nsxt striksr fortunately for the Redingtons went out and thus savsd them from ons or possibly two runs. Tbess ars errors of judgment of which any neophyts sbould with rsason be ashamed of and it is not at all surprising tbat tbe Redingtons are the laughing-stock of those who know the rudiments of ths national game. In otber rsspects it is sxceedingly ludicrous to witness the mannsr in which they chase fly or foul balls. As was prsviously statsd in tho BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, base hits are freely chalked by the scorers which any other team would record as puts-out. Their pitcher actually throws the ball from over his head, and in so doing pitches (?) in and out of positiou with no regard for the rules governing hia play. The very opposite cau ho said of Sweeny, pitcher for the Niautics, whose delivery and fielding are in pleasing contrast to that of his rival. His delivery ia rapid, accurate and effective. His efforts are ably secouded behind the bat by Lawtou, who, by the way, is coming to the front as a crack catchor. The fielding of the Niautics all round is satisfactory and tbeir batting heavy. Their base running is uniformly good. It ie worthy of note that the aunexed score would, under other circumstancce, indicate a good game, but as the playing was done principally by one eide, and the errors of the other improperly scored, tho totals are in somo respecte faulty:

NIANTICS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
J. Carroll, 2b	5	0	1	1	0	2
Donahue, s s	5	0	2	2	2	1
Sweency, p	5	0	1	0	19	0
Finn, 3b	4	1	2	0	0	0
Lawton, c	4	0	0	15	6	0
Sullivan, r f	4	3	1	0	0	0
Fogarty, l f	4	1	0	1	0	0
Egan, 1b	4	0	2	8	0	0
Lake, c f	4	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	30	5	9	27	27	4

REDINGTON.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Arnold, l f	4	0	0	2	0	1
Fitzgerald, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	0
Incell, c f	4	0	0	3	0	0
Bennett, p	3	0	0	1	3	0
Ambuster, r f	3	0	0	0	0	0
Pope, 2b	2	1	0	4	3	0
Evatt, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	4
Moran, s s	3	0	0	1	4	2
Creegan, c	3	0	0	5	3	1
Totals	29	1	1	27	15	8

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Niantics	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1—5
Redingtons	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—Niantic 7, Redington, 2. Base on balls—Redington, 1. Struck out—Niantic 1, Redington 16. Passed balls—Creegan 1, Lawton 2. Bases on errors—Niantic 5, Redington 1. Two-base hit—Sullivan. Time of game—1 hour 40 minutes. Umptre—Eugene Van Court. Scorers—Egan and Fisher.

Tbe Haverly and California Clube play to-morrow.

Mambrino on Shoeing.

The following article, copied from the *Breeder's Gazette*, is a candid statement of the belief of the writer, and if others would follow in the path he marks out, it would not be very long ere the question would be better understood. Mambrino is willing to give all the pedal appendages that appear to have merit a fair trial, and this is all we ask in relation to the use of tips. Elsewhere we have signified the estimate of the value we place on the management of the feet and legs of horses, and the importance of a thorough ventilation of the whole subject. Benefit cannot follow denial, when the denial consists in words without logic to sustain, or in vague expressions and attempts at wit. Should others find the same good result to follow the use of tips as has been the case in our practice, it will have more weight in the general opinion than chapters of conjecture and volumes of quotations from the writings of those who never instituted one experiment to test it. We shall await with interest the further trials of Mambrino, as there is no one of our acquaintance who will more carefully scrutinize the effects on the action.

In one respect he is in error regarding the paternity of the trio which could trot faster in tips than shoes.

Two of these were by A. W. Richmond—San Diego and Columbine—the other, Avola, by Alhambra. The Electioneers are Anteeo and Antevolo, the former never having worn a shoe on his fore feet, and the other is now wearing his second set of tips, and as yet has never had iron or steel on his hind feet.

Now as we have so frequently stated the claim is not made that, as our few colts have done well, necessarily all horses can trot fast in them, and though our present belief is that a very large majority of horses will show that their action is not prejudicially effected, and with (in some cases) the assistance of toe-weights, it will be found after a thorough test that this view will be sustained.

But there is little necessity for adding to the article of Mambrino, and we are sure that our readers will welcome it for the information contained :

It is not my intention at this time to inflict upon your readers a long dissertation upon the science of shoeing the trotting horse. I will leave that for those more skillful in this really mystic art. I propose simply to make a few practical suggestions which experience has taught me the value of and which may prove beneficial to others.

There are as many theories of shoeing almost as there are horseshoers and owners. We have those who fancy tips; we find also many opposing their use. We have the advocates of the English concave shoe, while we find many admirers of the convex shoe. Then we have the bar shoe, the heavy shoe, the light shoe, and shoes to prevent faulty action of all kinds—interfering, forging, knee knocking, speedy cutting, to make the horse extend, to shorten his stride, shoes for spreading, and not a few styles or forms whose office virtually is to create contraction.

Then we have the advocates of paring out the sole of the foot, leaving the bars prominent, giving the so-called "handsomely dressed foot." We have also those who oppose all cutting away of the sole. One advocates leaving a long toe to both the forward and hind feet, another a short toe and high heel.

There may be conditions when all the above theories may be adopted advantageously. We will refer to them hereafter.

Tips seem to have disturbed the troubled waters of discussion recently, and we find that we unwittingly have been drawn into the discussion, so we will allude to tips first. The California Breeder and Sportsman has been publishing some very interesting articles on the uses of tips, written by the editor, giving his readers the benefit of his practical experimenting with their use upon his own horses, extending over a period of several years. The result of his experimenting has made him a warm advocate of their use, even for track purposes. We wrote Mr. Simpson, expressing the pleasure the perusal of his able and valuable articles had given us, stating at the same time that we had received great benefit from the use of tips on different occasions, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, and also remarked: "I do not wish to be understood that all feet are suited to their use, as there are many low-heeled horses that need the protection from concussion that a good substantial shoe furnishes." Also, that I did not look for them to go into general use for road or track work; for not one horse in fifty but requires more weight to balance his action than can he put into a tip.

Mr. Simpson, commenting upon the above statements, thinks they must have been simply the expression of an opinion and not based upon practical experience; he then assures us that his tests upon low-heeled and flat-footed horses have proven most satisfactory, introducing one or more subjects experimented upon that seem to demonstrate the practical worth of tips, even upon the low-heeled and flat-footed horses. The first statement was carelessly and thoughtlessly made, for upon reflection we remember that upon one occasion, at least, we did derive material benefit from the use of tips on a low-heeled horse. He had been slightly lame at intervals for several months, had been rested, had been blistered, but was still occasionally lame. Resorting to the use of tips the horse rapidly improved and was apparently entirely sound when sold. Hearing nothing to the contrary the average horseman would conclude he continued a sound horse.

The second statement was likewise an opinion only, without the basis of practical test and rather broadly stated, too. We have, however, upon several occasions worked young things (we call two and three-year-olds young things in this section of the country) in tips, as we, after short trials, uniformly found full shoes upon the subjects, we would naturally infer that improvement had hardly been satisfactory in the use of tips and shoes substituted. We do not remember of working any aged horse for speed with tips, but as we wrote Mr. Simpson, we have used them on road horses with satisfactory results, and always have resorted to them for contraction, and the various forms of foot lameness, and so far as we are concerned consider them indispensable in restoring a contracted foot to a healthy condition, i. e., where structural change has not taken place and the foot is susceptible of improvement. Mr. Simpson is quite right when he states that he thinks we were not justified in the statement that not one horse in fifty but required more weight than could reasonably be put into a tip. As we have before remarked, it was simply an expression without much reflection. Mr. Simpson states: "Our experience has shown three that could trot faster with tips than with full shoes, and as the trials were restricted to that number, we have yet to find an instance which was not in favor of the tips." The statement based upon practical tests of Mr. Simpson is certainly entitled to more consideration than the theories or opinions of anyone. Mr. Simpson has certainly been most fortunate in his selections of subjects upon which to experiment; one of them, in fact, a yearling only, trotting a mile without even tips in 3:02. Had this performance occurred but a few years ago the sporting and breeding press of the country would have made it the text for many an interesting article. His three subjects make a strong argument for tips, but don't they also reflect great credit on their sire, Electioneer? That he transmits to his colts pure trotting action, that enables them to attain to such a remarkable degree of speed without the assistance of artificial weight, making them natural trotters, in fact, is one of the grandest qualities of this noble young sire. We have handled many colts but do not call to mind one that was much of a bare-footed, or so-called natural trotter; none but would trot much faster after being shod.

We are, upon reflection, inclined to think that there are many fast trotting horses that might trot as fast with tips and toe weights as when wearing the regular shoes. We sold a mare two years ago that seemed to increase her speed as weight was reduced, and weight certainly was reduced as speed increased. She formerly had worn twenty-four-ounce shoes, both forward and behind, which gave a perfect harmony of action or poise. We are quite positive that this mare could have trotted faster in a four-ounce tip than with a seven-ounce shoe. We have a second Almont now that wears a very light shoe—possibly the best four-year-old we ever owned. If our faith gets strong in May we will try him in tips. He will be jogged in tips in April, as is my usual custom with my horses that are to be worked for speed development later in the season.

We must say, however, that we consider the proportion that would trot faster with tips than with shoes—well—problematical.

The objection raised to tips by many, that they cause undue strain upon the tendons and pasterns, we consider purely conjecturel and imaginary. Making the tip of uniform thickness, leaving the heel unrasped, cutting and rasping away the sole and wall of the foot equal to the thickness of your shoe, you preserve the same angle of the foot as when shod with a full shoe, and as we have less weight to carry we have less strain upon the tendons of the horse. With all due deference to all the distinguished professors of the veterinary colleges in England and France, quoted by the *Turf, Field and Farm*, in opposition to tips, we would say that in this discussion we consider the practical experience of Mr. Simpson or any other intelligent horseman entitled to far greater consideration than the mere opinions or theories of anyone, be he a V. S. or M. D. and V. S. If we have a very sick horse we call in the veterinary, but who thinks of consulting his "vet" to learn how the horses should be shod to secure the highest attainable rate of speed at the trotting gait? In fact, what do the distinguished English and French professors of veterinary science know of the demands of the American trotting horse, comparatively unknown in those countries? Shoeing and manipulating the weight upon the feet, both forward and behind, is the most potent factor in the development of the great majority of fast trotters. Ordinarily the head controls the feet, but in the development of speed in not a few instances we find the skillful trainer causing the feet to control the too highly organized head.

In conclusion we will say that while we for many purposes indorse the use of tips, we cannot give our unqualified adherence to the principle for turf purposes. We may be entirely wrong and possibly we may be wholly converted when our faith is strengthened by practical tests.

Blue Bull as a Sire.

A correspondent of the Breeder and Sportsman complains that none of the Eastern sporting papers acknowledge any merit in the Blue Bull family; and accounts for the fact by reason of Wilson's never paying the aforesaid papers. It is evident the correspondent is not an assiduous reader of Eastern sporting journals, or he never would have made such a statement. The *Sportsman* has from time to time expatiated upon the merits of Blue Bull as a trotting sire, without Mr. Wilson or his successor being obliged to make a draft upon his check book. This assertion of the Breeder and Sportsman's correspondent is ridiculous. It cost the late Wm. Rysdyk nothing—save for advertising bills—to let the world know the greatness of his horse; nor did George Wilkes nor Almont need such assistance. Blue Bull now stands second as a sire in the great 2:30 list, with twenty-six of his get, twelve of them with records below 2:25. When the early history of this horse is called to mind, his success in the stud seems more wonderful. Blind, undersized, crippled, serving mares of all strains of blood, this former teaser to a Jack gives to the world a numerous family of trotters. With the exception of Elsie Good out of a mare by Alexander's Abdallah, Blue Bull has none of his get in the 2:30 list out of a trotting-bred mare. Why his prepotency? From what source did he derive his power to get trotters? In his youthful days he paced fast until he broke his leg. Many of his get were pacers converted to the trotting gait, and others trotted naturally. In breeding he was a plebeian. His sire was Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, a coarse work horse with the pacing action. None of the dams of these horses were known to be of other than cold blood. Blue Bull, therefore, unlike Volunteer, Daniel Lambert, George Wilkes, Almont and other great sires, had no trotting blood to help him win his way, although, in spite of numbers, we would not class Blue Bull with those just mentioned. To his pacing blood he is undoubtedly indebted for his fame. That habit of action he transmitted as a rule to his get, and it is by reason of the necessity of converting that gait we do not class him with the sires that get natural trotters as a rule. Will Cody, Silverton and Elsie Good as campaigners stand well, and would do credit to any sire, nor is the list of Blue Bulls exhausted yet. No other horse in the list stands as he does. He is unique, a great exception to the rule. Like Bogus Hunter and Conklin's Abdallah, Blue Bull may be regarded as an "accidental" sire, with a representation in the list. The probabilities are that his powers died with him. None of his sons have as yet distinguished themselves in the stud, nor has any of his daughters given a 2:30 trotter to the list.—*New York Sportsman*.

There is to be a half-mile and repeat running race for a purse of $50 at Soledad on May 1, open for all horses owned in Monterey county.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Paris Mutuels—Gen. Abe Buford Discourses Thereon.

Now that the campaign of 1883 is upon us, and on which so many millions of money will be staked, it will not be out of place to discuss the different modes of betting now in vogue on the various grounds of the jockey clubs in the country, by inquiring into the practices, as well as the rules and regulations governing this betting. As men and women, too, will bet on a horse race, as well as on the future price of grain, it becomes the duty of the press to protect the public, as far as it is in their power, by exposing the fraudulent manipulations and practices, if any, in the bucket shops or on the jockey club grounds. By reference to the sermon delivered in Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rt. Rev. DeWitt Talmage, which was styled by the *Courier-Journal* a Buford sermon, the different styles of betting on a horse were elaborately and minutely explained. On reading this sermon we were struck with the great familiarity the reverend gentleman evidently possessed on the subject, and concluded, with strong reasons to prove the conviction, that he had gained this complete knowledge of the subject by actual experience. Be that as it may, he most assuredly understood the subject, and if ministers and Christians will occasionally "lay a wager," it becomes the duty of all turf editors to see they are not taken advantage of. In the same sermon referred to it was gratifying indeed to find that so grand a man as Talmage fully indorsed the liberal position taken by General Buford on the question of church and turf. On a horse race there are several styles of betting—the auction pools, book-betting and French mutuals, the most elegant and fashionable of which is the French mutuals, as at many of the most popular racing points you can see the first ladies of the land sending their maids of honor or escorts to purchase a few French mutual tickets. It is this style of betting that we wish to investigate just now. There are used in this betting a number of machines or boxes, that are built for the express purpose, with some little machinery about them—a crank, an indicator and a face, on which is placed all the names of the horses that are to run in the race. There are usually from two to a half dozen machines in operation at the same time, all of which are under the command and management of a gentleman who is styled the French Professor. His command of this brigade of machines is as arbitrary as that of a general in the army over a brigade of troops. The sale of tickets usually begins an hour or so before the race. At each machine stands a man to receive the money paid for tickets, and to turn the crank when a ticket is sold. As fast as the tickets are sold the crank is turned, and the indicator shows the number of tickets sold. When the sale of tickets is stopped all the numbers in all the machines are added together. This gives the total number of tickets sold. Multiply this number by five, which is the usual price of a single ticket, and you have the amount of money in the machines, which amount is to be divided by the persons buying the winning horse, minus the percentage allowed to the Professor. Should there have been one ticket on the winning horse, then the purchaser gets all the money in the machines minus the percentage. Should there have been ten tickets sold, then the holder of each ticket will get one-tenth of the amount in the machines minus the percentage. When the numbers indicating the number of tickets sold on each horse are not interfered with, and left in sight of the public until the official decision of the race is made by the judges, there is no trouble, and all is fair and just, and the turning of the crank sounds as nice to him who has purchased the winning tickets as the tingling of a wedding bell. But it is said to be the case that sometimes, a few moments before the race is run, the Professors, or an expert for them, may close one or two of the machines, when no one is noticing the indicator, which tells the number of tickets sold, and continue to sell on the others. The public not knowing the number of tickets sold in the closed machines, gives them a chance to do their manipulating. For instance, should a horse win a race on which were sold five tickets, and the manager report ten sold, he will get just one half the money in the machines, thus placing it in his power to manipulate the machines greatly to his advantage. When the race is being run you may sometimes see an expert—as was the practice in France, and caused the abolishment of this system of betting in that country—figuring very industriously with all the numbers out of sight, and the public waiting until the result of the race is announced and his figuring finished, before they can learn the number of tickets sold. When the sale of any of the machines is stopped, the report of the indicator should immediately be placed on a blackboard. The officers of the Coney Island, Baltimore and Long Branch clubs, and perhaps others, require the numbers indicating the tickets sold to remain in the machines all the while, exposed to the public, to whom they belong, until after the race is decided and announced from the stand. Any interference with the machines after the sale of tickets begins is indicative of interested manipulation. It was the abuse of this most elegant and gentlemanly way of betting or laying a wager that induced the turf officials of France to drive these machines from their club grounds and abandon this system of betting, and, as an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, we are induced to make these suggestions in due time. The liberal gentlemen of America, both Christian and sinner, are fond of this great national sport, and when they attend the races they must get up a little excitement, so they bet a little, and when they are satisfied that all is fair, and the race and betting are on the square, they come again, and go home happy, win or lose, and there is no trouble with the church, especially if they win.

A Lexington correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* reports that there are eighty-eight horses in training at Lexington belonging to the following stables: N. Armstrong's, John Loud's, Owens & Co.'s, J. A. Grinstead's, R. F. Johnson's, T. H. Stevens & Co.'s, Wallace McClellan's, John G. McFadden's, C. Speagle's, J. Murphy's and George Cadwallader's. Of the eighty-eight, thirty-five are two-year-olds. The same writer says that Cardinal McCloskey has grown very little during the winter, that he stands a trifle over fifteen hands and that "a majority of the horsemen here (Lexington) pronounce him too small to be able to defeat such horses as Drake Carter or Ascender over a Derby Course."

On the Copperopolis track on the 5th and 6th of May next there will be several races run. The first will be a dash of 600 yards, free for all, for a purse of $25, entrance, $5, to follow the purse. The second race on the succeeding day will be a dash of a quarter of a mile for a purse of $50, entrance $7 50, free for all.

There are seventeen horses in training at the Petaluma track.

CHICAGO STAKES FOR 1884.

List of Entries for all the Closed Events—A Grand Showing of Nominations.

We are indebted to D. L. Hall, Secretary, for the following list of nominations to the stakes of the Chicago Association for 1884–5 :

The Illinois Derby (1884).

A sweepstakee for three-year-old colte and filliee (foale of 1881); $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $1,000 added, $200 of which to second; one mile and a half.

1. Wiley Bucklee' b c Hannibal, by Harkaway—Lizzie Vic.
2. Wiley Buckles' b c Harpoon, by Harkaway—Sonligbt.
3. Jno. A. Winkle'e b c Tenstrike, by Ten Broeck—Mamie Grey.
4. W. L. Scott'e b f Ninana, by King Alfoneo—Maggie Hunter.
5. W. L. Scott'e br g Tunie, by Algerine—Oleaster.
6. W. L. Scott'e br g Simoon, by Algerine—Nannie H.
7. W. L. Scott'e b f Voila, by imported Billet—Belle Palmer.
8. B. McClellan'e ch c Blaet, by Aristides—Collen Bawn.
9. D. T. Pulsifer's ch c King Robin, by imported King Ban—Booty.
10. D. T. Pulsifer's ch f Hanap, by imported King Ban—Haz'em.
11. Whitten Bros. b g Wild Roee, by West Roxbnry or Lochiel—Melrose.
12. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
13. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
14. Ed Corrigan's b f, by Longfellow—Catina.
15. Ed Corrigan's b c Ten Full, by Ten Broeck—Full Cry.
16. N. W. Kittson's b c Ruchiel, by Alarm or Reform—Sabina.
17. N. W. Kittson's ch c Theodorue, by Alarm—Theodocia.
18. N. W. Kittson's ch c imported Donald A, by Scottish Chief—Algebra.
19. R. C. Pate'e b c King Kyrle—by imported Kyrle Daly—Gilliflower.
20. R. C. Pate'e gr c Last Dance—by War Dance—Fanny Moore.
21. R. C. Pate's ch g—Envoy—by Enquirer—Satinet.
22. R. C. Pate'e ch g Embargo, by Enquirer—Funny Mattingly.
23. R. C. Pate'e b g Endymion, by Enquirer—Bergamot.
24. R. C. Pate'e gr g Empire, by Enquirer—Alice Murphy.
25. R. C. Pate'e b f Carrie C, by Enquirer—Glentina.
26. J. M. Simpson'e blk c Shasta, by Red Bluff—Mollie Moorehead.
27. J. M. Simpeon's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Cordelia.
28. Ben Howard's ch c Venture, by Commerce—Sally Roberson.
29. Henry Johneon'e br c Brazil, by imported Billet—Maria.
30. T. J. Megibben'e ch c Springdale, by Springbok—Lavena.
31. T. J. Megibben's ch o Audrain, by Springbok—Alme.
32. T. J. Megibben's ch c Ascalon, by Springbok—Astoria.
33. Memphie Stable's br f Jennie M, by imported Glengarry—Alice Buford.
34. Morris & Patton's b g Volate, by Voltigeur—Ate.
35. Wm. Cottrill's ch c Buchanan, by imported Buckden—Mre. Grigsby.
36. Wm. Cottrill's ch c Ensign, by imported Buckden—Bannerette.
37. Stockland Farm's ch g Voyager, by Wanderer—Glenella.
38. R. Rowett'e b c Conkling, by Hyder Ali—Lilac.
39. R. Rowett'e br c Hyder Abad, by Hyder Ali—Kitty.
40. R. Rowett'e br f Lady Morton, by Hyder Ali—Jennie Rowett.
41. R. Rowett'e ch f Gold Dollar, by Hyder Ali—Greenbacks.
42. J. B. Rodes' ch g Royal Arch, by Fellowcraft—Bonnie May.
43. Turner Neil'e b f Evangeline, by imported Billet—by Fellowcraft.
44. Malone & Franklin'e b c Exploit, by Enqnirer—Fanny Malone.
45. Chas. L. Hnnt'e ch f Queen T, by imported Great Tom—Byronia.
46. Chas. L. Hunt'e b or br c Appanooee, by Charlie Howard—Alatoona.
47. Wm. Mulkey'e br c Joquita, by Lucifer—Chiquita.
48. Jae. A. Grinstead'e ch c by imported Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.
49. Jno. W. Loud'e ch f by Monarchiet—Lady Hardaway.
50. Jno. W. Loud'e b g Richard L, by Lever—Optima.
51. Clifton Bell'e b f Lady Trump, by Trump—Twinkle.
52. Clifton Bell'e b o The Ute, by Trump—Southern Belle.
53. J. T. Williame' ch c Bob Miles, by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan.
54. E. J. Baldwin'e b g by Rutherford—Maggie Emereon.
55. E. J. Baldwin'e br f by Grinetead—Mollie McCarthy.

The Illinois Oaks (1884).

A sweepstakee for three-year-old fillies (foals of 1881); $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $800 added, $100 of which to eecond; one mile and a quarter.

1. W. B. Jenninge' b f Mattie K, by imported Buckden—Meta H.
2. B. C. Randall'e ch f Levelletta, by Leveller—Sallie Anderson.
3. W. L. Scott's ch f Oasie, by Algerine—Springlet.
4. W. L. Scott'e b f Nirvana, by King Alfonso—Maggie Hunter.
5. W. L. Scott'e b f Voila, by imported Billet—Belle Palmer.
6. D. T. Puleifer'e ch f Hanap, by imported King Ban—Haz'em.
7. Theo. Winter'e ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
8. Ed Corrigan'e b f by Longfellow—Catina.
9. N. W. Kitteon'e b f Ranee, by Reform—Sne Ryder.
10. N. W. Kittson'e ch f Ieeaquena, by Alarm—Eeayez II.
11. R. C. Pate'e b f Carrie C, by Enquiror—Glentina.
12. R. C. Pate'e b f Trinket, by imported Great Tom—Bobinet.
13. R. C. Pate'e ch f Tattoo, by imported Great Tom—Sparrowgrass.
14. R. C. Paet'e b f Maria B, by Liebon—Crucifix.
15. J. M. Simpeon'e ch f by imported Glenelg—Cordelia.
16. J. M. Simpson'e ch f by Red Bluff—Peggy Morgan.
17. Memphie etable'e b f Jennie M, by imported Glengary—Alice Buford.
18. Morrie and Patton'e b f Nellie Martin, by Concord—Fanny Moore.
19. S. H. Jones' b f Miss Yates, by Barney Williams—Sangamona.
20. B. G. Thomes' ch f Highflight, by imported King Ban—Hira.
21. B. G. Thomas' h f Rosary, by imported Kiug Ban—Rosaline.
22. Wm. Cottrill's b f by imported Buckden—On Time.
23. Wm. Cottrill'e b f Mattinee, by imported Buckden—Kate Mattingly.
24. Wm. Cottrill'e ch f Mona, by imported Buckden—Monomania.
25. Fleetwood etable'e br f Fac Similie, by Enquirer—Farfalletta.
26. Fleetwood stable'e ch f Whisperine, by Whisper—Mettella.
27. R. Rowett's br f Lady Morton, by Hyder Ali—Jennie Rowett.
28. R. Rowett's ch f Gold Dollar, by Hyder Ali—Greenbacks.
29. J. B. Stanhope's b f Paddy of Cork, by imported Kyrle Daly—by imported Glenelg.
30. D. J. Crouse's b f Westfall, by Revolver—Regards.
31. Turner & Neil's b f Evangeline, by imported Billett—by Fellowcraft.
32. Chae. L. Hunt'e ch f Queen T, by imported Great Tom—Byronia.
33. J. W. Loud's ch f by Monarchist—Lady Mardaway.
34. Clifton Bell's b f Lady Trump, by Trump—Twinkle.
35. J. T. Williams' ch f Laura Gould, by Pat Malloy—Fanchon.
36. E. J. Baldwin's br f by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
37. E. J. Baldwin's ch f by Grinstead—Josie C.
38. E. J. Baldwin'e b f by Ruthefrord—Glenita.

The Chicago Stakes (1884).

A sweepstakes for three-year-old colte (foals of 1881); $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $800 added, $100 of which to second; one mile and a quarter.

1. Wiley Buckles' b c Hannibal, by Harkaway—Lizzie Vic.
2. Wiley Buckles' b c Harpoou, by Harkaway—Sonlight.
3. Wiley Buckles' b c Halloway, by Harkaway—Mollie Lee.
4. W. B. Jennings' ch g Ligan, by Bob Wooley—Ida May.
5. W. L. Scott's br g Tunie, by Algerine—Oleaster.
6. W. L. Scott'e br g Simoon, by Algerine—Nannie H.
7. B. McClellan's ch c Blast, by Aristides—Colleen Bawn.
8. D. T. Pulsifer's ch c King Robin, by imported King Ban—Booty.
9. Whitten Bros.' ch g Butter Bird, by West Roxbury or Lochiel—Buttercup.
10. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
11. Ed Corrigan's b c Ten Full, hy Teu Broeck—Full Cry.
12. N. W. Kittson'e b c Ruchiel, by Alarm or Reform—Sabina.
13. N. W. Kittson's ch c Theodorus, by Alarm—Tbeodocia.
14. N. W. Kittton's ch c imported Donald A, by Scottish Cbief—Algebra.
15. N. W. Kittson'e ch c Perilous, by Alarm—Delight.
16. T. J. Nichols' ch c Waldo, by Wanderer—Glycerine.
17. R. C. Pate's b c King Kyrle, by imported Kyrle Daly—Gillflower.
18. R. C. Pate's gr c Last Dance, by War Dance—Fauny Moore.
19. R. C. Pate's ch g Envoy, by Enquirer—Satinet.
20. R. C. Pate's ch g Embargo, by Enquirer—Fanny Mattingly.
21. R. C. Pate's b g Endymion, by Enquirer—Bergamot.
22. R. C. Pate's gr g Empire, by Enquirer—Alice Murphy.
23. R. C. Pate'e b g Longwey, hy Longfellow—Sally Morgan.
24. Ben Howard's ch c Venture, by Commerce—Sallie Roberson.
25. Ben Howard's ch c Dan Voorheee, by Harry Hill—Maggie Bruce.
26. Ben Howard'e br c Masac, by imported Rapture—Belle.
27. Henry Johnson'e br c Brazil, by imported Billet—Maria.
28. T. J. Megibben'e ch o Ascalon, by Springbok—Astora.
29. T. J. Megibben's ch c Audrian, by Springbok—Alme.
30. T. J. Megibben's b o Strickland, by Springbok—Lorena.
31. Morris & Patton's b g Volate, by Voltigeur—Ate.
32. Wm. Cottrill'e ch c Buchanan, by imported Buckden—Mre. Grigsby.
33. Wm. Cottrill'e ch c Ensign, by imported Buokdeu—Bannerette.
34. R. C. Rowett's b c Conkling, by Hyder Ali—Lilac.
35. R. C. Rowett's br c Hyder Abad, by Hyder Ali—Kitty.
36. J. B. Rodes' ch g Royal Arch, by Fellowcraft—Bonnie May.
37. Malone & Franklin's b c Exploit, by Enquirer—Fanny Malone.
38. Chae. L. Hunt'e br or b c Appanoose, by Charlie Howard—Alatoona.
39. Wm. Mulkey's b c Jim Carlile, by Lucifer—Susie Mariner.
40. J. A. Grinetead'e ch c by imported Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.
41. J. W. Loud'e b g Richard L, by Lever—Optima.
42. Clifton Bell'e b cThe Ute, by Trump—Southern Belle.
43. Jae. T. Williams' ch c Bob Miles, by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan.
44. E. J. Baldwin'e b g by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.

The Northwestern Stallion Stakes (1884).

For colts and filliee then three yeare old (foals of 1881); $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; $20 if declared out January 1, 1784; $35 if declared out May 1, 1884, with $1,500 added, of which $200 to second, $100 to third; one mile and a half.

Conditione—In order to make colte and fillies eligible to thie etake, the eire muet firet be eutered by the ownere or othere, at the price of hie laet seaeon (eiree now dead or retired, at the price of their last seaeon), ae the nomination of no colt or filly will be accepted, unlees the sire ie repreeented in euch eubecription. Of the amount thue subscribed, $300 to tbe nominator of the eire of the winning horee, aud $200 to the uominator of the sire of the second horse, balance to go with tbe amount added by tbo cluh. Nominatione for eiree to close ae above, April 2, 1883. Nominatione for colts and filliee to close August 15, 1883.

1. Wiley Bucklee' Harkaway, by Enquirer—Rurica.
2. W. L. Scott'e Algerine, by Ahd-el-Kader—Nina.
3. Whitten Broe.' Lochiel, by imported Bonnie Scotland—Bonnet.
4. Whitten Broe.' Weet Roxbury, by imported Balrowuie—Columbia.
5. Bell & Lefevre'e Trump, by Weet Roxbnry—Nora Worth.
6. W. G. Harding's Enquirer, by imported Leamington—Lida.
7. W. G. Harding'e imported Great Tom, by King Tom—Woodcraft.
8. Theo. Winters' Norfolk, by Lexington—Novice.
9. A. Hankin's Aristidee, by imported Leamington—Sarong.
10. N. W. Kittson'e Alarm, by imported Eclipee—imported Maud.
11. T. J. Nichol'e Wanderer, by Lexington—Coral.
12. T. S. Megibhens' Springbok, by imported Auetralian—Hestor.
13. B. G. Thomae' imported King Ban, by King Tom—Atlantis.
14. Jonee & Hakes' Barney Williame, by Lexington—Volga.
15. Wm. Cottrill'e imported Buckden, by Lord Clifden—Consequence.
16. R. Rowett'e Hyder Ali, by imported Leamington—Lady Duke.
17. I. G. Wynne's imported Brigadier, by Monarque—Sweet Lucy.
18. Wm. Mulkey'e Lucifer, by imported Leamington—Lady Motley.
19. Wm. Arnett's Ramadan, by War Dance—Hegira.
20. E. J. Baldwin'e Grinstead, by Gilroy—sieter to Ruric.
21. Palo Alto Stock Farm's Flood, by Norfolk—Hennie Farrow.
22. Palo Alto Stock Farm'e Shannon, by Monday—Hennie Farrow.

The Northwestern Stallion Stakes (1885).

For colts and filliee theu three yeare old (foale of 1882); $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; $20 if declared out May 1, 1884; $35 if declared out May 1 1885, with $1,500 added, of which $200 to second, $100 to third; one mile and a half.

Conditione—Same as the "Northwestern Stallion Stakes" of 1884 (see above). Nominatione for sires to close April 2, 1883. Nominatione for (yearling) colts and filliee to close August 15, 1883.

1. Wiley Buckle's Harkaway, by Enquirer—Rurica.
2. W. L. Scott's Algerine, by Abd-el-Kader—Nina.
3. Whitten Brothers' Lochiel, by imported Bonnie Scotland—Bonnet.
4. Whitten Brothere' Renown, hy West Boxbury—Nora Worth.
5. Whitten Brothers' West Boxbury, by imported Barowuie—Columbia.
6. Bell & Le Fevre's Trump, by West Boxbury—Nora Worth.
7. W. G. Harding'e Enqnirer, by imported Leamington—Lida.
8. W. G. Harding's imported Great Tom, by King Tom—Woodcraft.
9. Theo. Winters' Norfolk, by Lexiugton—Novice.
10. Theo. Winters' Joe Hooker, by Monday—Mayflower.
11. A. Hankins' Aristides, by imported Leamington—Sarong.
12. Jas. Brien's Foeter, by Lexington—Varonica.
13. N. W. Kitteon'e Alarm, by imported Eclipse—imported Maud.
14. T. J. Nichols' Wanderer, by Lexington—Coral.
15. F. B. Harper's Longfellow, by imported Leamington—Nantura.
16. F. B. Harper's Ten Broeck, by imported Phaeton—Fanny Holton.
17. T. J. Megibben's Springbok, by imported Anstralian—Hester.
18. B. G. Thomas' imported King Ban, by King Tom—Atlantis.
19. B. G. Tbomas' Fellowcraft, by imported Australian—Aerolite.
20. B. G. Thomas' Lelape, by imported Leamington—Pussey.
21. Wm. Cottrill'e imported Buckden, by Lord Clifden—Conesquence.
22. R. Rowett's Hyder Ali, by imported Leamington—Lady Duke.
23. S. Ecker'e Chariton, by Pat Malloy—imported Sunny South.
24. J. G. Winne's imported Brigadier, by Monarque—Sweet Lucy.
25. I. A. Grinstead's imported Thunderstorm, by Thunderbolt—Kilam.
26. J. B. Prather's Faustus, by Enquirer—Lizzie G.
27. Wm. Arnett'e Ramadan, by War Dance—Hegira.
28. E. J. Baldwin's Grinstead, by Gilroy—sister to Ruric.
29. Palo Alto Stock Farm'e Flood, by Norfolk—Hennie Farrow.
30. Palo Alto Stock Farm's Shannon, by Monday—Hennie Farrow.

Blood in the Trotter.

In a Chicago publication of December 23 I find the following: "Judge Walter I. Hayes of Clinton, Iowa, has bought the highly bred four-year-old mare Casella, by Mambrino Bashaw, dam by Simpson'e Blackbird, second dam hy young Eclipse, son of American Eclipse, for a brood mare." And again, January 27: "The mare Belinda, by California Blackbird (record 2.22), dam by Bouquet."

It now becomes tbe painful duty of the pastor and elders to try Brother Hayes on two distinct charges, the most serioue of which ie hie denial of his conversion, and secondly for withholding the truth; but, inasmuch as his works fully justify hie faith, he can doubtlese be reiustated iuto full communion by expressing due penitence for his siue. He eays that no late-day thoroughbred has bad auy great effect on our trottere outside of Grey Eagle, American Eclipse, Simpeon'e Blackbird, and, mildly, imported Trustee. I wish your readers to bear in mind that thie is the etatement of a very astute lewyer, who stande no less than three stallions for public patronage. The Judge eaye that Simpeon's Blackbird was followed by eone of the great race mare Fashion, Bonnie Scotland, imported Australian, Van Waggouer, imported Leamington, Lexington, imported Monarch, imported Scythian, etc., still not one of them has made the ehgbtest good impression on the trotting or roadster horse interests of Iowa, and, further, that every one of them had vaetly better opportuniitee than Blackbird. The following lines by the immortal Burne are applicable to the whole human race, from tbe judge on the bench to the night scavenger:

> But och mankind are unco weak,
> And little to be trusted;
> If "self" the wavering balance shake,
> It's rarely right adjusted.

If the Judgee' etatement that all of the horses he has named (and they are certainly of tbo choicest etraine) were largely patronized upon the ordinary maree of the State without any good effect whatever, not even as roadsters, it leavee tbe whole country powerlees to improve their horse etock. Hae the judge undertaken the herculean taek of conviucing all the world and the rest of mankind that of all the thoroughbrede of modern timee all ability to transmit [illegible] the trot wae centered in tbe get of Simpeon'e Black [illegible] bacauee he happene to own about all there ie left o[illegible] Has he yet to learn that we are indehted to Boston and [illegible]

less son, Lexington, for the greatest marvels of speed and bottom the world has ever seen in Maud S, Jay Eye See, Nutwood, Noontide, Nutbourne, Clingstone, etc., etc.; to imported Margrave and Potomac for Edwin Thorne; to imported Yorkshire and imported Whip, for Bleck Cloud; to Woodford and imported Consternation for Trinket, to Gano for Lady Thorne and Mambrino Patchen; to Woodford for Woodford Mambrino and Wedgewood, to Bonnie Scotland for Scotland and Dan Donaldson, and so I could continue and fill a column of your valuable space. To tell your readers that so many of the grandest horses in the world were largely crossed with the common mares without improving the stock in any perticular, is simply monstrous, and would not be corroborated by any respectable testimony in his own State. Simpson's Blackbird was one of the grandest horses that ever stood in any State of the Union, had immense substance, which, with his one Messenger cross, indnced a very few to petronize him, and only one of his sons, I believe, was kept entire. Blackbird was almost wholly of Diomed blood; he had no less than seven direct Diomed crosses in strictly thoroughbred lines. Omitting the one out-cross he was in round numbers seven-eigbths Diomed, and one-eigbth Messenger, throngh his great grandsire, American Eclipse. Had he been seven-eighths Messenger, he would have been as good a horse no doubt, but no better. Does the Judge know that his fine horse, Almont Rattler, has six to eight direct Diomdd crosses? He has several not remote crosses of the great raceborse, Grey Eagle, to say notbing of the thoroughbred crosses through Brignoli, Stockbridge Chief, Pilot Jr., etc., etc., which accounts for his beanty and finish—the breading of Almont Rattler suits me well; a colt from him and a mare nearly or qnite thoroughbred I should prize highly. It is not against horses like Almont Rattler, Volunteer, Edward Everett, Jay Gould, Mambrino Patchen, Alcantara, Mambrino Russell, American Clay, Almont, and a few others that the war is being waged, but the thousands of scrub stallions scattered over the country, chiefly of Hambletonian descent out of scrub mares, which have become a greater pest than the plagues of Egypt. The importation of horses and mares from France alone has cost the country scores of millions of dollars, but was a good investment. France is now reaping the fruits of a law which has been in full force in that country for several centuries, I believe, making it a penal crime to use any stallion for stock purposes that had not been inspected and licensed by the general government; and to my mind it is clearly the duty of Congress to enact a similar law at once, and make it national, then to appoint a board of thoroughly competent inspectors, who like the Father of our Country could turn a deaf ear to all attempts at bribery, all pleadings and entreaties to spera the worthless scrubs, said committee to be composed of the following: Editor *Turf, Field and Farm*, Joseph Cairn Simpson, Farmer William Jackson, and "myself" as chairman, then to be empowered to employ the necessary number of smart young "horse doctors" with the most approved instruments. I think we would incapacitata the thousands of worthless scrubs for further mischief at a pretty lively rate. Then, as fast as practicable, replace them with sixteen hand, rangy, thoroughbred sires, and thereby breed marketable horses. Farmer Jackson, in a recent letter, says: "If I wanted to breed a trotter, I would select a good open-gaited mare and put her to a good open-gaited thoroughbred horse." That simplifies matters so that the greatest dunce in the land can understand it. Amateur breeders have been befooled by this "trotting family" humbuggery quite long enough. It may not be known to all of your readers that notwithstanding that no thoroughbred horse has had any trial in the trotting stud, that the best average time by three seconds is to the credit of the immediate get of thoroughbred sires. If breeders could only grasp the fact that the chances of getting a trotter under the most favorable conditions are only two and a half per cent, they would breed with reference to getting carriage and saddle horses in the event of failure to get a trotter; but heretofore every desirable quality in the noblest of animals is subordinate to the one idiotic idea of getting a trotter.

Hark Comstock is one of the fairest of writers. His communication in the February number of *Wallace's Monthly* is a most admirable prodnction—not a single sentence nor line denoting the partisan or "ax to grind," but treats his enbject with admirable fairness; but, as was to be expected, it didn't suit the old philosopher. Hence his chapter of slush and lies in the number following.

Another writer has a deep feeling of mingled pity and shame for "poor Hark" not to have discovered that the "top" crosses of "top" trotting right on "top" hasn't crushed Maud S and others. That is precisely what "poor Hark" has discovered, that it not only crushed the "thoroughbred nonsense," but crushes the horse also to the exact extent that it is infused, as was abundantly shown during last season's campaign. The wriggling and wriggling of the writers in that journal to get round the truth really provokes a smile.

I have seen many of the old time trots, including the seven-beat race between the peerless Lady Suffolk and Lady Sutton, at Centerville course, in 1849; and many a time has my blood boiled at witnessing the abuse heaped upon the gray beauty by that monster in human shape, Dave Bryant; as beautiful as a gazelle and brimful of the blood of grand old Messenger; died full of years and honors without a pimple—no Hambletonian "gum" in those legs.

In regard to Dexter, I have not met a person in five years who believes he was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, but Dictator doubtless was.—*Lexington in Turf, Field and Farm.*

At New Orleans, on the 11th, the Cottrill Stakes were won by Drake Carter. It was a dash of a mile and a half, and as the winner of the Cottrill last year subsequently won the Kentucky Derby, the result was looked upon as giving a line for that event. Last year Green Morris won the Cottrill with Apollo after he had been beaten by Anglia for the Pickwick. This year Green Morris won the Pickwick with Drake Carter, and notwithstanding the penalty of seven pounds, which brought Drake Carter's weight up to 109 pounds, Carter was not only the favorite over the field, but he won the race in a canter by ten lengths in 2:52, with Cassidy's Campanini second, Carter & Co.'s Beechenbrook third, and Telford and Centennial following. After the race there was quite a demand to back Drake Carter (who is by Ten Broeck) for the Kentucky Derby, but so quick were the odds cut down that but little money was got on. Of course, to win the Derby, Carter will have to run faster than a mile and a quarter in 2:12 and a mile and a half in 2:52, but those who have seen him take his work say that by the 22d of May he will not only be much faster than he has shown himself to be, but that, if pushed, he will run the Louisville mile and a half well down in the "thirties."

Arnold Dobie's great trotter Monroe Chief will be sold at auction at the Woodard & Brassfield sale at Lexington, Ky., next Tuesday.

Capital Turf Club.

The entries to the spring meeting of the Capital Turf Club closed last Monday with the following nominations:

No. 1. Half mile dash for two-year-olds:
J. & H. C. Judsons' b f by Wildidle—Susie W.
E. J. Baldwin's ch f by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
P. Sebentbaler's b c Philip S, by Leinster.
Jno. Mackey's b f Mileta, by Lever—Malta.
Jno. Mackey's b f Mariposa, by Monarchist—Helitrope.
W. L. Pritchard's cb f by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunber.

No. 2. Three-quarter mile dash, free for all:
Jno. Mackey's b m Premium, by Castor—by St. Lonis.
W. L. Pritchard's ch c by Bazaar—Minerva.
Stemler & Ayers' b g Joe Howell, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.
Geo. Howson's b h Jim Dougles, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
Geo. Howson's b f Auguste E, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.

No. 3 failed to fill and the club have substituted a purse $150, free for all, heats of a mile.

No. 4. Pacing, 2:30 class.
J. T. McIntosh's red Ackerman.
C. Schluter's Prince.
N. McDonald's Buzzy.
J. Greely's Grey Frank.

No. 5 for two-year-olds failed to fill. That, with No. 6, referred to a committee.

No. 7. One and a quarter mile dash for three-year-olds.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano.
W. L. Pritchard's cb c by Bazaar—Minerva.
Geo. Howson b f Augusta E.

No. 8. Heats of 1½ miles.
J. H. & C. Judson's May D.
E. J. Baldwin's Lncky B.
H. L. Samuel's Jennie G.
Jno. Mackey's Duke of Monday.
Stemler & Ayers' Joe Howell.
Stemler & Ayers' Fred Collier.

No. 9. Selling race failed to fill; club snbstituted three-quarter mile dash and repeat. Purse $200, $25 to second; entrance free.

No. 10. Trotting, three minute class, Sacramento county horses.
Jno. Mackey's Zulu.
Jas. Tonbey's r g By Berlin.
W. M. Murry's b h Danger.
J. W. Cox' b h Mack.
G. Valensin's ch m Fawn.

No. 11. Trotting, 2:30 class.
Henry McConn's b m Sadie S.
P. J. Williams' h g Colonel.
C. D. Cowan's ch g Long John.
Jas. Linden's d g Buck.

No. 12. Three-quarters mile dash for two-year-olds.
J. & H. C. Judson's blk colt, John A, by Monday—Lady Clere.
J. & H. C. Judson's b f Nelson, by Wildidle—Susie W.
E. J. Baldwin's ch f by Grinstead—Josie C.
Jno. Mackey's Maleta.
Jno. Mackey's Hirondelle.
W. L. Pritchard's ch f by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.

No. 13. One and one-eighth miles, free for all.
J. & H. C. Judson's May D.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano.
H. L. Samnels' Jennie G, by Wheatley—Black Maria.
Stemler & Ayers' Fred Collier.
Stemler & Ayers' Joe Howell.
Geo. Howson's Augusta E.

No. 14, two and a quarter miles dash, failed to fill. Referred to committee which will probably make a post stake or two-mile and repeat trot.

Entries to substituted races close May 7.

Oregon Colt Stakes.

The following are the nominations for the Two-year-old Breeder's Stake Race, to take place at the Oregon State fair this fall.

1. Jey Beach's b f Almonette, by Altamont—Favorite, by Post's Hambletonian.
2. Same b c Onecs, by Altamont—Belle Price, by Doble.
3. Same b f Hattie M., by Altamont—Ribbon, by Vermont.
4. C. A. Hogoboom's b f by Navigator—nnknown.
5. Wm. Frazer's br c Hickorywood, by Rockwood—Old Kate, mother of Broker.
6. T. G. Richmond's s f Hattia B, by Napper—Pathfinder.
7. Charles Russall's b c Metropolitan, by Echo—a black mare by Ten Broeck.
8. R. E. Bybee's b f Lena S, by Rockwood—Kate, by Blue Mountain Boy.
9. J. T. Apperson's bl f Black Bess, by Rockwood—Old Kate, by Paul Jones.
10. C. H. Mack's b c Albicore, by Alwood—by Milliman's Bellfounder.
11. Same b f Souvenir, by Alwood—by Milliman's Bellfounder.
12. L. B. Lindley's ch c Fred Hambleton, by Hambletonian Mambrino—Springfield Maid.

The following are the entriee in the three-year-old Breeders' Stake at Oregon State Fair for 1883:

1. Jay Beach's b f Venita, by Almont—Theora, by Cassius M. Clay Jr.
2. Capt. Flavell's gr c Chance, by Romero—unknown; nominated by C. Smiley.
3. C. A. Hogoboom's bl c Harry, by Dead Shot—by Goodyke.
4. L. Godard's b c Ben, by Kisber—Minnie.
5. Jos. Bucbtel's b f Cesnola, by Altamont—by Varmont.
6. T. G. Richmond's br f Sadie R, by Hambletonian Mambrino—by Bure horse.
7. Chas. Russel's b c Metropolitan, by Echo—a black mare by Ten Broeck.
8. J. A. Porter's Orange Blossom, by Orange County—by John Siloy.
9. H. S. Hogoboom's bl c Tyro, by Altamont—by Post's Hambletonian.
10. H. S. Hogoboom's b c Standard Bred, by Alwood—by Milliman's Bellfounder.
11. C. H. Mack's br f Au Revoir, by Alwood—by Millimen's Bellfounder.
12. C. H. Mack's b f Adelaide, by Alwood—by Milliman's Bellfounder.
13. L. B. Lindsey's br g Woodson, by Hembletonian Mambrino—Mollie Welch.
14. L. B. Lindsey'e rn f Cora H, by Kisber—by Pathfinder.

The associated press dispatches of the 18th says that the City and Suburben bandicape was won by Royster, Lowland Chief second, Sweethread third. P. Lorillard's Sachem finished fourth.

The Victoria Trotting Club.

Since writing the editorial in relation to the great trot et Melbonrne, the *Sportsman* of the 21st of March has been received, containing the following account:

On Saturday afternoon the Victorian Trotting Club held their "Cup Day" meeting, as on this occasion the 500 sovs. purse, the greatest trotting event ever attempted in the colonies, was decided. The attendance was very large, the stand being crowded to excess, and a very large proportion of those present were ladies, who seemed to enjoy the sport immensely. As usual now et Elsternwick, the programme included racing and jumping events, and this plan assisted meterially in drawing together the biggest essemblage ever seen at eny of the meetings of this clnb. In the Hnrdle Race, Malone, the rider of Blue Bell, received some serious injuries throngb the mare falling.

The following are the particulars of the racing:

PURSE OF 500 SOVE.

Mile heat. Best three in five.
Mr. J. H. Whiting's ch h Honesty, 6 yrs., by Priam, dam by Chieftain (W. Parker)..... 1 1 1
Mr. E. R. Dean's b h Ajax, aged, by Whipple's Hambletonian—Ashcat (Sheppard)..... 2 3 3
Mr. J. A. Roberts' g h Len Rose, 6 yrs., by A. W. Richmond—Barbara (Mulholland)..... 3 2 2
Mr. J. J. Miller's b h Contracter, aged, by Ajax—Lady Godeley (M. Griffin)..... dist

Betting. First heat—5 to 4 on Honesty, 6 to 4 against Len Rose, 3 to 1 against Ajax. Third heat—3 to 1 on Honesty.

First Heat.—They were got away to a fair start, of which Ajax and Len Rose got whatever advantage there was. They led round the turn where Honesty commenced to move forward, and by the time they had reached the quarter post was close up with the leaders, Contractor being evidantly outpaced from the start. Along the backstretch Ajax was more than a couple of lengths ahead of Len Rose, next to whom came the favorite, going well within himself, and by the time they had just passed the half post, had passed the grey, and lay second; and here Ajax broke, but quickly recovered. There was little between them coming up the side, but at the the three-qnarter post Ajax was still in front, and led into the straight, with Honesty pressing him hard. A furlong from home, Ajax spoilt his chance by breaking, and Honesty came home under the wire a winner by about seven yards, Ajax being second, Len Rose third, and Contractor, who was never dangerous, distanced. Time, 2:30¾.

Second Heat.—After several attempts, Honesty and Len Rose got off together, Ajax getting the worst of the start. Honesty, trotting in grand style, led round the turn and to the quarter post, where Len Rose spurted, but broke instead. The favorite continued in the lead to the half-mile post, whara Len Rose and Ajax went up to his wheels. He continued in the lead to the three-quarter post, where they were all together, but Honesty again forged ahead, and led into the straight, but at the turn he broke, thus allowing Len Rose to pass him. At the distance Parkar called on the favorita, and, coming away in grand style, he gradually caught Len Rose, and passed under the wire a splendid winner by a neck only. Ajax was third, twenty yards off. Time, 2:33½.

Third Heat.—Honesty got about a yard the best of the start, and as the other two continually broke, he came in an easy winner, a dozen yards ahead of Len Rose, who was second, Ajax being again third. Time, 2:33½.

The following races took place over the Elsternwick Course on February 26:

Maiden trot, of 25 sovs., and sweepstakes of 1 sov. each for starters; second horse to receive the sweepstakes. Open to all colonial-bred horses that have no record or have never won an advertised trotting race. Two miles.
Mr. G. Milsom's ch g Dick Goldsbrongh, by Yellow Jack..... 1
Mr. W. Bland's rn m Wasp..... 2
Mr. W. Rose's br m Bess..... dis

Dick Goldsbrough, who trotted splendidly, went to the front at once, and stayed there, winning easily by ten lengths.
Time—6:03.

Purse of 50 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each for starters. For 2:45 class; second horse to receive 10 sovs; mile heats; best three in five.
Mr. J. J. Miller's b h Contractor, by Ajax—Lady Godley (M. Griffin)..... 3 1 2 1 1
Mr. J. C. Hall's br h Granger, (H. L. Sheppard)..... 1 4 3 2 2
Mr. J. A. Robert's b m Sylph, (A. Mulholland)..... 4 3 1 3 3
Mr. C. Colbath's b h Von Moltke Jnn., (T. M'Lellan)..... 2 2 4 4 4
Time—2:46½, 2:43¾, 2:46, 2:48½, 2:48¾.

Fred Archer was in bad luck at Lincoln. He had four mounts without a win. Bnt he rode a winner at Kempton Park on Monday, so that his first mount in 1883 was a win. At Liverpool on Thursday and Friday of the same week he rode three winners. The honors of the week were, however, carried off by C. Woods, who rode two winners at Kempton Park on Monday, four at Lincoln on Tuesday and Wednesday, including the winner of the Lincoln Handicap, and one at Alexandra Park on Friday.

Barrett, who rode Greek Maid, had his collar bone fractured when she fell after her collision with Aranza in the race for the Lincoln Handicap. Loates, the rider of Aranza, is said to have reported that Aranza trembled like an aspen leaf during the twenty minutes' delay at the post in consequence of several false starts.

The race for the Stamford Stakes at the York spring meeting was won by Seward, Moonstone second, Leotina third. J. R. Keene's Crown Point came in last.

The Sacramento Coursers.

We have received the record of the late meet of the Sacramento Coursers at Whitcomb's ranch. The running resulted as follows: First ties, Amy Howard beat Kitty Wells; Fly beat Nelly; Snow Ball beat Bradley; Phil Sheridan beat Paddy Ryan; Nelly beat Jnno; Maud beat Modoc; Ruler beat Sally Black; Maggie beat Prince.

Second ties, Amy Howard beet Fly; Snow Ball beat Phil Sheridan; Nelly beat Maud; Ruler heat Maggie.

Third ties, Amy Howard beat Snow Ball; Ruler beat Nelly.

Fourth ties, Ruler beat Amy Howard.

Ruler, owned by Thos. Waite, was awarded first money, $40; Amy Howard, owned by Mike Howard, second money, $25; Nelly, owned by Dennis Moroney, third money $15, and Snow Ball, owned by Alexander Hall, fourth money, $10. Joseph Powers was chosen judge, Tom Durworth and H. Green stewards and Andy Larkin slipper. The decisions gave general satisfaction and the meet was characterized by sport and good feeling.

An auction sale of wool will be held at Willows, Colusa county, about May 1, at which time the spring clip will all be in store, and the auction plan will give buyers an even chance.

The copious rains have brought on the feed so well that Lux & Miller have given over the idea of sending their cattle to eastern Oregon for pasturage.

ROWING.

Jack Largan's Luck.

San Francisco oarsmen take much interest in the reports of Jack Largan's doings in Australia. Jack, after heating the Australians, Laycock and Pierce, on the Thames, came to America in search of a long-lost brother, and dropped down softly among the San Francisco scullers. The Long Bridge men not knowing the celebrity of the visitor were disposed to think lightly of his aquatic ability. The general opinion of the unrecognized champion was that he was some vaunting Australian of the Jim Roche stripe, who generally sculled with his jawbone whenever he wished to show to the best advantage. Largan did not say much of his own powers, but talked a good deal about men he had seen, and his appearance in a racing shell was looked for with curiosity. One day the English champion having borrowed a shell from the Pioneer house and took a spin down to the ferry. There was an immense commotion among the Long Bridge men as soon as the suspected Australian-Anglo-Hibernian oarsman's athletic form was seen hounding over the waves. Bob Goble unhooked his marine binocular which has been focussed on every aquatic celebrity from the venerable Rip VanWinkle of Long Bridge oarsmanship to the new star of hope that is dawning on the horizon of the world of dry goods. After a careful survey of the masquerading champion the cheery landlord shut up his binocular with comment "won't do," and the reassurred scullers on the bridge went off to their clubs to write challenges to the lightly esteemed stranger. When Largan landed and was hauling his shell up the bridge, Mr. Goble volunteered him several words of advice. "You will row pretty well if you practice for a few years," said the genial landlord. "Well, I ain't been much in a boat you know," replied the modest champion of England. "I could see that at once," responded Mr. Goble. "You don't reach enough, and you dip too deep, but that's from being nervous, when you get used to a shell you may get over that." "Do you think I'll be able to row a bit if I practice?" anxiously inquired the victor of Laycock and Pierce. "Oh, I don't know. I've seen even worse scullers than you pick up and get so they could set a shell. There's Pat Brannan and Tom Murphy and President Growney. If you keep on you may do well and be able to give one of them a run." The champion of England thanked Mr. Goble warmly for his kind words of encouragement and lugged away his shell to the boat house. When the identity of the English champion became established Mr. Goble like a man of nerve stuck to his opinion that Largan was anything but a good sculler, though the critical landlord showed no anxiety to back either Mr. Murphy or Mr. Growney against the stranger. Largan's luck in Australia rather goes to show that Mr. Goble's opinion was not altogether erroneous. The English sculler has been worsted in every race except one—the "all-comers' pair-oared race" at Sydney in February last. The race was rowed in skiffs of 100 pounds, and was won by Largan and Laycock, Lynch and Trickett being second and Messenger and Ward third. In the "all-comers single-scull race" Messenger won; Largan and Beach were the other competetors, and the water was so rough that Largan, who was rowing in a borrowed shell, withdrew, Beach's boat swamped and Messenger only succeeded in rowing the full distance by atretching his legs over the side of his boat and paddling along. In the champion's race which followed, Trickett beat Laycock by several lengths.

Pacific Rowing Association.

On Tuesday last the Pacific Rowing Association met and organized permanently. Delegates were present from the Alert Boat Club of Vallejo, the Dolphin, Golden Gate, Pioneer, Ariel and Sonth End Cluba of this city. H. W. Fraser of the Dolphin Club acted as chairman. The committee which was appointed to find out whether the Masonic Committee on Sports would give a regatta during the Triennial Conclave reported that the matter had not been settled. The association, in adopting a constitution, was nnable to decide whether it would be advisable to adopt the accepted definition of an amateur as "one who has not entered into an open competition for a public stake of public moneys, or for gate money, or under a fictitious name, or with a professional for a prize, or where gate money was charged, nor has at any period of his life tanght or pursued athletic exercise as a means of livelihood." This would shut out about nine-tenths of the rowing men. The only important business transacted by the association was the adoption of an article making it unlawful for any club to admit a person who had been suspended or expelled by another clnh. The racing rulea of the old Pacific Amateur Association were adopted with a few slight alterations. It is a rather funny piece of business for a lot of old played-ont professionals who can win no more races in the professional ranks to try and organize an amateur association. If the association mean bnsiness, it must adopt the accepted definition of an amateur. Any other course will be ridiculous. We are in favor of an amateur association of bona fide amateurs, bnt are opposed to the formation of a hybrid organization of real amateurs and anide professionals who have been several timea reinstated in the amateur ranks, and are always willing to row for a atake if it ia dollars to centa on their winning. It is needless to particularize such persons. Every oarsman knows them.

No one can accuse San Francisco oarsmen of being lukewarm in their support of a local champion. Since Peterson began to show auch speed in his training the hopea of hia many admirers have risen until he is now looked on by the Long Bridge men as another Hanlan. Every day that he geta into hia boat their imaginationa conjure upan exciting picture of a three-mile race with Peterson paddling easily homewarda and McInerney, the Eastern acnller, puffing along a mile in the rear with his tongue and his eyes bulging out of hia diminiahed head.

During the week the committee from the Amity Boat Club of Stockton has been viaiting this city in quest of boats. From what we hear it ia not unlikely that the committee will get all the old and worthless boats it wants. It ia rather a risky husiness for country visitors to drop into one one of the Long Bridge clnhs and buy the boats offered at low prices. A good boat ia always worth a good price, and the boat that one can get for a mere nothing is generally worth that mnch.

M. Price received an affectionate letter yesterday from Jack Largan, the' English champion sculler. Largan states that his had luck in Anstralia was dne to aicknesa. He had a rough time of it, and waa to have etarted for England on March 31. He will row on the Thames in the Chinnery regatta. He eent H. Price of the Pioneer Club a very handsome pair of eculle.

A Decaying Organization.

Pioneer Rowing Clnh, which for many years kept the lead in aquatic affairs in California, has hecome almost comatose. The dust is gathering on its racing craft and except a change takes place very soon it will, like the St. George Club and other once prosperous organizations, be numhered as one of the things that were. Success in racing is essential to the prosperity of any club, and the Pioneers have, in their recent contests, heen very unfortunate. Much of their had luck was due to their indiscreet helief that the reputation of their club would carry them through. While the other clubs were working hard to insure victory, the Pioneers took their training as a sort of necessary superfluity that would have no effect on the race. Their bitter ill-fortune has taught them hetter, hut the difficulty now is to get a crew together to train. The club is entirely lacking in the harmony of feeling that conduces to such success as the Ariel Club is likely to attain. An unfortunate affair, which led to the expulsion of several membera a year ago, demoralized the clnh, and it has never recovered from the effects of that ocrurrence. Some months ago the trouhle was renewed hy the attempt of one of the expelled members to obtain admission to the clnh. He was hlackhalled, hut persisted in his candidacy, and at a elimly attended meeting of the clnh recently held, accomplished his purpose. There is some feeling over the event and the clnb is not likely to profit hy it. It is questionable taste for a clnh to expel a member, twice reject his application for readmission, hlackhall him once, and then elect him. It is also very questionahle taste for anyone to accept membership under such conditions.

The Ariel Boat Clnb is now the most flourishing of all the clubs at the South End. The membership has greatly increased and the new accessories have stimulated the activity of the organization. The club is now capahle of putting forward at least two first-class four-oar crews and ready, if opportunity offer, to do so. The latest enterprise of the clnh was the addition of a commodious and comfortable meeting room. As soon as the club had determined to enlarge its accommodations it went to work with a will and in a few days the rcom was ready for occupation. The Ariela have worked their way to their present condition of prosperity by sheer pluck and perseverance and they deserve all the success that can attend their efforts.

Hanlan says that he will be able to get to 152 pounds very easily and will row at about that with Kennedy. The latter takes but one pull a day and then rows over eight miles. He walks seven more. Hanlan walks about fourteen miles a day and rows twice, covering five miles at each pull. Professional oarsmen in the East look on the race as already aettled in favor of Hanlan. They think that Kennedy has no show and knows it, hut that he hopes to make some repntation by giving the champion a good race for two miles. This is not exactly a cheerful prospect hut it is about as good as that which Trickett and all the others had.

By some mischance McInerney's boat has been delayed and on Thursday she was still on the railroad instead of being on the water with the Eastern sculler in her. Peterson's friends are much enconraged by the delay of the Lowell man's craft and if it stays on the cars another week will lay odds of 3 to 1 on "Mac'a" defeat. Both men are looking well.

The English professional ex-champion, Harry Kelly, has been especially engaged, says a London correspondent of a Boston exchange, to train an amateur crew at Berlin, Germany. The Germans will, when ready, proceed to London, afterward journeying to this country.

ATHLETICS.

A Creditable Exhibition.

On Wednesday evening, at Golden Gate Hall, the Golden Gate Athletic Club gave its second exhibition. The club is new bnt vigorous and judging hy the excellence of the exhibition is the nucleus of an organization that may become a formidable rival of older and more pretentious clubs.

The exercises began with a performance on the parallel bars by Thos. Strohm of Los Angeles, W. J. O'Connor, Jos. Petersen, W. T. Welch, Jos. Connolly, J. Lynch, A. Loeher, W. Stone and T. J. Pettit. Mr. Strohm was visiting San Francisco on business and kindly gave his services at the request of Mr. Pettit. Although out of practice, he did some remarkable feats. The performances by the other members were creditable.

A aong by John Hartnett and club-awinging by Hiram Patterson followed and furnished agreeable variety.

W. J. O'Connor gave a fine exhibition of dumb-bell lifting and raised the 116-pound bell in a manner that aroused the astonishment of the critics.

Josh Davis sang several comic songs and brought down the house by a burlesque on "For Goodness Sake Don't Say I Told You."

The sparring between the feather weights, L. P. Ward of the Olympic Club and D. I. Mahoney, of the Golden Gate Club, was next on the programme and was watched with interest as Ward is a veteran while Mahoney is a novice. The youthful hoxer proved to be remarkably quick and well able to hold hia own with the Olympic Club champion. The novice ia very quick on his feet and uses his left hand well but has a bad habit of rushing within striking distance on a rally, withont doing anything. He haa a good idea of avoiding husineas and with aome practice and coaching should become a very clever feather weight sparrer.

W. T. Welch gave an exhibition of club-awinging.

Walter Goldsmith, a youthful comedian, showed decided talent for comio singing and recitation.

The sparring between the middle weights, D. Dillon, Olympic Club, and W. T. Welch, Golden Gate Cluh, ahowed that the Olympic Club man has not improved his form. He was hardly as quick as he was a year ago. Welch overmatched his opponent in size and weight and hitting power. With practice he will become a good hoxer. Though classed as a middle weight he evidently belonged to the heavies. He is rather slow on countering.

The remainder of the interesting programme conaisted of club-swinging by W. J. O'Connor, a very creditable exhibition, Dutch recitation by Mr. Johnson, wrestling, collar and elhow, by P. Tormey and W. J. O'Connor, hitch and kick, D. I. Mahoney, Jas. Connolly and W. J. O'Connor. Tormey waa much smaller than O'Connor and it was expected that he would he easily vanquished. He proved, however, to be a veritable Tartar and threw his muscular antagonist twice in clever style. He alipped down in a most palpable manneron the third bout. He won the third fall easily. The exhihitiou was thoronghly enjoyed by the large and highly reepectable audience.

O'Leary Overwhelmed.

The following account of the six-day walk between O'Leary and Edwards is from the Sydney *Mail* of March 19:

The six days' pedestrian contest in the Exhibition Building for £200 a side, hetween O'Leary, the champion walker of America, and Edwarde, the champion long distance walker of Australia, was hrought to a termination on Saturday, in the presence of several thousand persons, Edwards winning easily by 23 miles. When O'Leary allowed Edwards to make over 100 miles in the first 24 hours, and then increase the lead to 20 miles at the end of the second day, it was thought that he merely allowed Edwards to go ahead, and that he would overtake him as the end of the week approached. From a statement made by O'Leary's trainer, it appears that he was siezed with illness on the first day which he could not succeed in throwing off during the match. He struggled gamely, hut had to retire from the track so often that Edwards had ample time to take things easy and reserve all his strength in case O'Leary would attempt to force the pace on the two last days. When the end of the fifth day was approaching, Edwards (who knew nothing of O'Leary's indisposition) expected the American champion to make an effort; as no effort was made hy O'Leary to decrease the distance on Saturday morning, Edwards felt that he was the winner, and that O'Leary was not himself. By mutual consent the match was brought to a close at a 10:45. Shortly hefore that time the rival pedestrians indulged in some fast spurts, to the delight of the crowd, some of whom gave vent to their enthusiasm hy yelling in the most fiendish fashion. Edwards made several unsuccessful efforts to pass O'Leary, and at last he succeeded in doing so, and in nearly overlapping him in a very short space of time. The distance done in the 142¾ hours by Edwards and O'Leary respectively were 373 miles and 350 miles. The distance traversed hy the contestants falls a long way helow expectations, and the hackers of either man would have wagered at the start that at least 450 miles would have been recorded by the winning man in six days. In nearly all of his six days' matches, O'Leary has strided over 500 miles. At the conclusion of the walk, Mr. F. D. Hamilton of Melhourne, the stakeholder in the match, addressed those present, and stated that O'Leary had been unwell during the whole of the contest, and though he had been defeated, there were some friends of the American champion in Sydney who would back him to walk Edwards again over the same distance. Edwards, who then appeared, thanked the pnblic for the liberal manner in which they had patronised the match, and regretted that it had not been a closer affair. As a refutation of the injury which it is alleged the system sustains through these long distance walking matches, Edwards offered to submit himself at once for examination at the hands of any medical man who might he present, and to illustrate that he had not suffered loss of physical power through his exertions he was prepared to walk any man in Sydney for twenty-four hours within seven days' time. Before retiring Edwards expressed his regret at O'Leary's indisposition. O'Leary then briefly retnrned thanks for the sympathy which had been expressed for him. Though there was a plentiful display of green ribbons among the spectators, three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, and notwithstanding the manifestations of the loyalty and the fact that the Headquarters hand played the national anthem twice in about a quarter of an hour, no disorder occurred. The stakes will be paid over at Hunt'a Oxford Hotel on Wednesday night, when prohahly another match will be arranged.

Preparations for the Olympic Club Spring Meeting.

The spring meeting of the Olympic Athletic Club, which occurs on Decoration Day at the Oakland grounds, promises to be an unusually interesting affair. A long list of events has been carefully selected, most of which are open to amateur clubs. A departure has been made from the stereotyped programmes of former meetings, in which the spectators were obliged to sit patiently through a number of events better calculated for the gymnasium than the field, and in consequence the various meetings were stripped of that general interest which should prevail in order to make them thoroughly acceptable and successful. It is proposed to make the handicaps liberal enough to insure close and exciting races, and the selection of judges will be made by the clnbs represented according to the numher of their members entered. With the co-operation of the bicycle clubs in this city and across the bay, the wheel will be fully championed by prominent riders in both long and short races, so as to give everybody an opportunity of participating. Without disparaging the importance of running races at an athletic meeting it is well known that the spectators take a great interest in bicycle runs, and if they are properly arranged so as to relieve the monotony of a long programme by alternating with running events the day'e aport will be assured. Another feature of the meeting is that the events have been announced early enough to give intending contestants ample time to prepare for such races aa they propose to enter for, by this means allowing no ground for the usual complaint that it was impossible to get in trim. A list of the events has been sent to the various athletic and cricket clubs, so that there is every reason to believe that the field will he large. The Merion Cricket Club is desirous of having a walking match included, but as the programme is already of considerable length, it is hardly prohable that the reqnest will be grauted. The grounds are in excellent condition and quite favorable for a good time. Ae has been previously stated the track is as amooth as a billiard table and the field is covered with thick grass. At last accounts the clube were proposing to make arrangements for permission to practice there. Thus far the following clubs have signified their intention of participating in the meeting: Olympica, Golden Gate, California Univer-aity, California Athletic and Lacrosse and the MeriouCricket Clubs.

We have received from Chas. D. Irons, the manager of the late walk at Truckee, a copy of an affidavit made hy the jndges certifying that Harriman began at 7 p. m., on Friday, April 6, 1883, and euded on Saturday, April 7, 1883, at precisely 11:58:30 p. m.; that they kept a tally sheet score on which each lap was marked in figures; that, in addition, a dial score was kept registering each and every lap; that the track as measnred shows that thirty-two laps were reqnired to conatitnte one mile, aud that Chas. A. Harriman did actually walk 121 miles and 7 laps; that the time occupied in performing said distance was 23:58:30; that he did not leavo the track for any purpose whatever during the said hours; that the walking was a square heel and toe walk, and that Mr. Chas. A. Harriman performed the distance in a manner perfectly just and fair. Accompanying is a copy of an affida[illegible] by the parties who measured the track, who certify t[illegible] 165 feet and 1 inch in circumference. Conequen[illegible] man walked 121 miles aud 385 yarda.

HERD AND SWINE.

Shorthorns as Dairy Cattle.

A friend of the writer's overheard a discussion among his children npon the meaning of tha word "amateur." One little fellow nndertook to explain. "You see," said he, there's the professional, who knows all about it, and there's the amateur, who knows nothing about it." "No," interposed his hrother, "you're wrong, he's called a connoisseur." It is the misfortune of "the Shorthorn interest," in England, at least, that the choice of the public has been led by too many gentlemen of the latter class. During the reign of fashion, such terms as "exquisite sweetness," applied to the cow or heifer; "consummate grandeur," to the bull; and "indescribably charming quality," "tubular form" (as if you could see through, looking from either end), and a great many other mawkisb and nnmanly terms used in descriptions of either cow or bull, were tha stock-in-trade of the Shorthorn connoisseur, travelling, note hook-in hand, among such of the herds as had owners ambitious of his critiques. This itinerant dealer in literary sugar-candy held his head quite too high to look nnderneath a cow for such a thing as a bag, and was quite ahove mean questions as to the ability of the bull's dam to yield any return for her keep heyond her noble son himself, in whose imposing presenca it was impossible to think of such trifling incidents of his calfhood as the cost of his fostermother and her keep.

The fashion fever culminated with us between seven and eight years ago; snd after a few ineffectual efforts to fan tha dying flame, the writers of the same class became suddenly and severely practical. They began to inform ns that the Shorthorn had been utterly ruined by the gigantic folly of recent times—folly to which they or their class (they forgot to tell ns) had eagerly ministered. The last error of these superficial critics was worse than the first. As they had formerly failed to take cognizance of useful properties, they readily failed to take cognizanca of useful work, done against the stream of fashion, and although apart from its influence. While their dainty descriptions had found fit audience, the steady-going workers, some with fashionabla materials, were breeding herds of great beef-making Shorthorns, and of deep-milking Shorthorns that could grow plenty of beef too.

A herd of the kind last mentioned is to be fonnd at tha historical abbey town of St. Albans, tha site of ancient Verulam (theme of a stanza in Spencer's "Ruins of Time,") and resting place of our great Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, improperly called by the world Lord Bacon. Anything like a notice of the herd wonld be, of course, out of place here, and is by no means necessary to my object, which is to show, by one of many examples befora ma, what the highly-hred Shorthorn can do, and is doing, for tha dairy. Of the breeding of tha cattle, I need only say that they are of various pedigree families, including Bates, Knightley, and other blood which used to be termed fashionable; and that one of the stock bulls is a son of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane's (Canada) second Duke of Hillhurst, from a cow of ona of Mr. Bates' families. These remarks will sufficiently inform the reader that the Shorthorns whose dairy produce we are about to consider ara bona fide representatives of the improved hreed, and not the common Shorthorns of our markets and fairs. The herd is kept for the purpose of supplying St. Albans with milk. The proprietor, Mr. Edwards, who received the diploma of the British Dairy Farmer's Association for dairy farm records, has kept and circulated statistics of the yield of his cattle, not as anything extraordinary, but as showing the form in which such records may be conveniently kept, and the doings of a pure-bred Shorthorn herd, selected with good average judgment, and managed in the ordinary way as dairy cattle. As the pith of these statistics may be interesting to American readers for purposes of comparison, I have gone carefnlly over the tables prepared by Mr. Edwards, worked ont from them a few averages, etc., and extracated any particulars which struck me as worth repeating.

The milk is regularly submitted to a professional analyst, whose reports npon the dairy produce of the entire herd are givan monthly. The help of the analyst is no essential part of a system of recording dairy produce, but it has been usefully added in this case. Each cow's produce is given in tabnlar statements, which supply references to the pages of pedigrees annexed to the tables in the form of a catalogue, the nama and exact date of birth of each cow being given also in the tables, with her date of calving and the numher of days she continued in milk from that date, but not farther than the close of 1882, when most of the cows and heifers which had calved at various times in the year were still milking. The aggregate quantity of the milk of each cow in imperial quarts, tha average daily quantity, in the same measure, the percentage of cream and the percentage of fat have columns in the table. There is not, however, as in the tables prepared by Mr. Hosley, npon which I sent you some notes last month, any column for the weight of milk. This, in Mr. Hosley's tables, is a valuable point, as it enables ns to ascertain the average weight of the milk of Jersey cows; and it would be interesting, and more than interesting, vary useful, to know, from as many different sources as possible, tha proportionate weight and measure of tba milk of all dairy breeds. Some of our dairy authorities lay down rules applicable to milk in general, but these rules are subject to considerable variation, according to the proportions of fat, mineral substances, and other constituents of milk. From the reports of Mr. Elkins, tha analyst, it appears the average quality of tha milk of the whola of the St. Albans dairy herd varies little throughout tbe year. Tha ranga of tbe proportions of water and all aolids is from 86.46 water and 13.54 solids, to 87 water and 13 aolids, or an axtreme variation of acarcely more than one-half per cent. Butter, ranging from 3.98 to 4.20, averagas 4.05 per cent, and mineral matter .675. The averaga percentage of cream of tha entire herd ia 12, varying from 6.50 to 19.

The heifers have tables distinct from those of tha cows. One of tha beifers, curiously enough, is exactly the same aga as one of the cows, and older than threa of the cows, having doubtless failed to breed as early as most of her companions; whila tha cows in question must have hred their first calves at unusually early ages to have becoma mothers again, and taken their placea among the cowa of ages equaled or exceeded by the aga of a heifer not far beyond tha average. Two of these cowaabow a low average yield of milk—a fact not aurprising when wa considar tha drain upon their systems befora maturity, and the want of aufficient rest before that drain is renewed; but, upon the other hand, it must be added that tbo other two young cows are both considerably above tho average in quantity and quality of milk. The two which are greatly below the average in quantity (each scarcely more than one-half the average), are a little helow tbo averaga in quality.

The tables, unfortunately, from the fact already mentioned, that they close while many of tho cows and heifars were in milk—some indeed not having long calved—are incomplete aa regards the trial of each cow and heifor hy her full yield. The herd is a self-perpetuating one, the heifer calves being kept and reared to supply the places of tha cows, and a draft sold when the farm becomes over-stocked; a few bulls also kept for several months and sold for stock purposes. It comprises, at the present time, 68 females of all ages, of which 40 cows and heifers, or, to be more exact, cows 29 and 11 heifers, were in milk in some part of 1882, and consequently appear in tha tables. Tha records ending with that year cut short the doings of 20 cows and 10 heifers, or three-fourths of the milking portion of tha herd. The future records of the same dairy, if published, will ba interesting as showing how long each cow and heifer remained in milk, and what her yield was, in quantity and quality, to the last. As it is, only ten animals (nine cows and one heifer) finished within the year's records their conrse of milking. Those nine cows averaged 249 days in milk, and yielded in that time 21,000 quarts, averaging 2,333$\frac{1}{3}$ over the entire period, or ahont 9 2-5 quarts each daily. The one heifer whose full time of milking comes within the record was in milk 280 days, and gava 1,722 quarts, or a daily average of about 6$\frac{1}{8}$. It is remarkable that the nine cows whose full time is included, and whose averages, therefore, cover the fag-end of their milking, when the yield, for some time, was probably not more than a quart or two daily, the average of the entire herd, including themselves and those cows which were still in milk at the end of the year, one of which had calved only 22 days, another 59 days, another 86 days, and others longer periods.

One cow had been in milk 320 days, and continued so at tha close of the year. Sha was evidantly not one of tha deepest milkers, although a good "holderout," as our English farmers term it, for she had averaged only eight quarts daily (a fair average over so long a time), making a total of 2,560 quarts, while the two cows placed immediately above and below her in the tables had, respectively, milked for 280 and 308 days, yielding 3,676 quarts, or 13$\frac{1}{3}$ daily, and 3,627, or 11$\frac{3}{4}$ daily. The average length of time that each cow milked, covered by the records of tha whole herd, was 208 days, and the average daily yield of each cow in that time, 8 2-5 quarts, making a total of 50,746 quarts from the 29 cows. The 11 heifers average 135 milking days within the records, ane 6$\frac{3}{5}$ quarts each, daily; and the total yield of the 40 cows and heifers, each milking on an average 188 days, and giving 8 quarts daily, is 60,386 quarts. These figures, of course, do not mean that 188 days in the year is the average length of time tbat Shorthorns can milk, or that these particular Shorthorns do milk. Three of the cows, as we have seen by the numbers of days, calved within the last three months of the year; altogether, four cows and seven heifers, or more than one-fourth of the milking portion of the herd, calved within the last four months; so that, as before remarked, the tables are incomplete as regards the doings of most of the animals individually. The ages of the cows at the close of 1882 varied from 3 years and 9 months to 12 years, and of the heifers, from 2 years and 7 months to nearly 4 years. The average age of the heifers at calving was 2 years and 9$\frac{1}{2}$ months.

The increase of dairy records in England is quite a feature of the day. The wonder is, that they have not been adopted much sooner. In most other businesses, the books are supposed to show how matters stand, while that business, which is the means of supplying a large and highly important part of tha people's food, and which needs, for successful results, the closest attention to innumerable minutiæ has taken its chances under the rule of guessing. The change does not come a day before it was due.—*Wm. Housman, in Live Stock Journal.*

Opportunities for Further Importations.

A wide range of sorts to select from affords one of the very best guarantees of continued interest in the introduction of improved breeds of cattle. No taste need go unsatisfied, and by testing the several kinds, side by side, the points in which each excel will be made apparent, and they will stand or fall as these tests result favorably or otherwise. Many will never be entirely satisfied nntil these tests are applied, and, by all means, let them take a wide range and make tham thorough. The United States Consul at Florence, Mr. Schnyler Crosby, reports officially regarding the large, white Italian cattle, a breed said to have been bred for centuries with great care in Tuscany. The cattle ara described as white, no mention being made of any variation from this, or of their having any marks, except those mentioned below.

In size, they are large, the weights at various ages baing given as follows: Calves at six months, 330 to 450 lbs. At one year, 880 to 1,000 lbs.; value $100. Heifer at one year, 880 to 1,000 lbs. Bull at two years, 1,550 to 1,750 lbs.; valne $200. Bull at three years, 1,800 to 2,200 lbs.; value $250. Ox at three years, 1,850 to 2,250 lbs. Cow at three years, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs.; value $150. Thesa prices represent the values of fair animals, prices being higher or lower according to merit. They are represented as excellent in the yoke, ready fatteners, making excellent beef, but of very moderate merit for dairy purposes. The bnlls commence serving at two years old, and are retained as sires till four, and sometimes five years old, and ara nsed as breeders till aight or ten years old.

Heifers as well as steers are broken to the yoka at about two years, and kept at work till seven or eight years old, when they ara fed for the butcher. The bulls, when separated from the herd at four years old and fed, gain as much as 140 pounds in a month, according to the report. These cattle are described as having very long and straight backs, and well rounded bodies; neck very thick; head light and clear cut, with short and thin horns; ears long, the inside being flash colored; legs rather large and placed well under the body; tail short, and black at the tip; dark upon tha muzzle, and a dark strip extending from muzzle along the back to the rump, where it ceases, and appears again at tip of tail. The hair over the body is silver white, and very abundant. We ara told that they can ba brought to New York for $50 per head, the shipper putting up tha stalls, and giving all care and feed, water alone being suppliad hy the owners of the steamer. It would appear that these Italian cattle are similar to the white wild cattle of the parks, with certain variations, caused naturally by selection and domestication. Possibly some readers will put tha query, whether or not these centurias-old Italians, with small, short horns, are not, in part, the progenitors of tha Shorthorn.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, has done a good thing in inviting Dr. D. E. Salmon to Washington, to conduct a series of experiments upon inoculation as a means of preventing tba spread of contagious diseases of farm stock. Dr. Salmon has peculiar qualifications for work of this natura. A man of fine aducation, being a graduate of Cornell University, he has for years made a specialty of investigations of this character, and, from his amiuent fitness for this work and his earnest devotion to it, we confidently look for valuable results.

The Demand for Well-Bred Stock.

The demand for improved or well-bred stock has been exceptionally good for tha past few years. Breeders have little reason to complain. If they have selected a breed, tha merit of which has been proved, and against which there has been no special prejudice, and have bred fairly good animals, they have been able to sell them at prices which left a fair profit. Will this demand continue? In the immediate future, yes, certainly. Probably some changes of public opinion may he found this year as compared with last year, but all the indications point to a year of good demand for almost every class of good stock. Horses, cattla, sheep and hogs; tha heavy draft and the roadster horse; the heef and the dairy cow; tha sheep for mutton and the sheep bred chiefly for wool, and the hog of good size and form, whether he he called by this or that name. Looking forward for a series of years we may safely predict marked changes. There will be times of comparative depression, and times of unusually buoyant markets. There is little danger of over-supply for many years to come, and on an average there will be a profitable trade in good stock.

We have an enormously large country, and wa are to have more and more attention given to the rearing of animals. Large as is tha number of pure-bred animals of various breeds, they form but a small percentage of the total number of our animals. It is not to be expected that the majority of farmers will become breeders of pure-bred stock. Many of them have little taste for the work and many of them hold—oftentimes correctly—that they can make more money by using well-bred males on common or "grade" females, than by keeping all their stock pure-bred. We do not know of a region in which there is not still some demand for well-bred stock by general farmers, however long such stock may have been kept in the neighborhood. Oftentimes the demand has increased with the number of breeders in a given area.

American breeders are fortunate in having a great field now being rapidly developed in the farther West. Vast numbars of well-bred animals, especially of cattle and sheep, hava been taken from the older States to be used in improving the poorer stock on the plains. And this demand is not soon to cease. Clear-headed men are wisely preparing themselves to take the best possible advantaga of this market, by establishing breeding farms near these great plains. Their enterprisa is almost sure to be well rewarded; but they will not, for many years at least, be able to fully supply thie line of demand. Breeders in the central Western States, especially, will find those at work in the farther West looking to them to supply them, in good part, with needed new or hetter blood.

Especially do we think we see clear indications of a reasonably uniform good demand for practically useful animals of the various classes, although their pedigrees may not be of tha most fashionable. There will, in all probability, be less fluctuation in the demand for these "plainly bred" animals than for the fashionably bred ones. With less prospect for making large sums in breeding them, there is also less danger of loss. The intelligent farmer who carefully selects a stock of animals of any good breed, well adapted to his region; who avoids exceptionally high prices in his purchases and extravagance in his management, may as certainly expect to make a fair profit from rearing animals for sale to he used for breeding purposes, as if he rears animals for the general markets. —*Breeder's Gazette.*

How to Restore the Vigor of Aged Bulls.

An aged bull that has become slow and an uncertain breeder can be restored to his activity and be made sure again by the following treatment: When the weather is fit for stock to run, stake him out, changing location often, and as soon as there is a tolerable bite of grass, withdraw all grain ration; he will take lots of exercise if cattle are in sight; he will get very thin, but he will be active and sure. An aged bull that had been over-fat and had got vexatiously slow and very uncertain, was so treated by the writer last season. The picket rope was long, with a swivel or two in it, and was snapped into the ring in his nose. He got very thin, but waa strong and as active as a cat. He served 101 cows, 22 of which came back for second service, and only three failures to get with calf were reported. "A single swallow does not make a summer," and similar treatment might not alwaya work so well, but the treatment has more than a singla success to commend it. Exercise, fresh soil from day to day, with fresh grass, loss of fat, pure air—all potent remediea for sterility—recommend it. The bull gets much of the benefit of a free range, without exerting himself by serving cows more than once in one heat. This practice of staking out bulls by their rings prevails in some European countries, and it is a cheap and easy way to manage them. A fence stout enough to inclose a bull is very expensive, especially if space enough is desired to do tha animal any good.—*M. T. G., in Breeder's Gazette.*

Sales of Ayrshires.

Mr. Geo. Bement of Redwood City has recently effected the following salea:

To J. B. Lewis, Lakeville, Sonoma county, red bull Lindo, by General Sherman, 2,091 A. R., dam Linda Pearce, 4,511 A. R.

To Carter & Gilmore, Los Angeles, bull Macbeth, by Melancton Callaghan, dam Lady Merryton, 2683 A. R. Bull Malcomb, by Archie, dam Maggie. Heifer Highland Maid, by Melancton Callaghan, dam Highland Lassie. Heifar Stellinita, by Adonis, 2,089 A. R., dam Stellina, 4,519 A. R. Calf Gerald, by Newton, dam Stellinita.

Do not waste the blood during hog-killing time. It is a valuabla and excellent fertilizer, containing nearly 30 per cent of organic matter, as well as being exceedingly rich in nitrogen. Even the hair is of some value. When we consider that the quantity of blood that comes from a pen of eight or ten hogs is very large, some estimate may he made of its value by weighing that taken from a single one, which will be surprising, especially when we state that farmers buy it in their fertilizers at the rata of two cents per pound.

Doctors Disagree.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, *Dear Sir:* I see a notice of the death of Mollia McCarthy in your valuabla paper and the man Cooper, or Cowper, as his right name is, who said she died of impaction of the stomach, is as much mistaken as the man that said sha diad of bots. There is no such disease as impaction of the stomach; the word impaction don't apply to the stomach; he can't find it in any dictionary, aither veterinary or medical. O C. BALDY, V. S.

Oakland, April 18.

THE GUN.

Gun Notes from Vacaville.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The Vacaville Sportsman Club only has been organized one year. It has a membership of thirty-two good, solid members, and they are trying their utmost to protect the game of Solano county. Hearing last week of parties killing deer, they at once procnred an officer, and will send him in the mountains for one week to try and catch the rascals that would shoot a deer at this season of the year. Deer are being killed in Napa county every Sunday, but the V. S. C. don't go or don't pretend to go outside of their own county. But we think Napa county should have a few white men that would see that the game laws are enforced; bnt they only grunt, growl and complain that game is getting scarcer every season. Their district attorney, I am told, takes no notice whatever of violations of the law. Only a short time ago, I think in March, he was informed that there was a fish trap on Milligan creek. He took out his knife, and after whittling a while, said: "Well, I guess I can't do anythiug with it." Nice state of affairs, ain't it?

Now, our clnb don't ask for any pie yet; but, at the same time, who was the first one to suggest the protection of quail eggs? It came from this little clnb. And who sent the petition that passed what few game laws we have left? It was got up by the V. S. C., signed hy Solano's best citizens, and sent to the Senate, and we are told on good authority if this petition had not arrived, our chances wonld have heen very slim for what game laws we have. Three to one if it had not been sent, we would now have no game laws at all. We worked hard for it, and we got a little protection for the game.

A few members of the clnb met on the 15th inst. for practice at five clay pigeons, twenty-one yards rise, $1 entrance. The shoots came out thus:

FIRST MATCH.

F. Bassford	0 1 1 1 1—4	A. R. Long	0 0 0 1 1—2
J. Dobbins	1 1 1 0 1—4	J. M. Bassford Jr.	1 1 0 0 1—3
S. Dobbins	1 0 1 1 1—4	H. Bassford	0 1 0 1 1—3
E. Whithy	0 1 1 0 0—2		

Ties decided on second match.

SECOND MATCH.

F. Bassford	1 1 0 1 1—4	S. Dobbins	1 1 1 0 0—3
J. Dobbins	1 0 1 1 1—4	J. M. Bassford Jr.	0 0 1 1 1—3

First and eecond money divided by F. Bassford and J. Dobbins.

The third match was a freeze-ou, $1 entrance; won by F. Bassford 3; S. Dobbins, 2, H. Bassford 1, J. Bassford 1, J. Dobbins 0.

FOURTH MATCH.

H. Bassford	1 1 0 1 1—4	S. Dobbins	0 0 0 0 w
F. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1—5	J. Dobbins	0 1 0 w
J. M. Bassford Jr.	0 0 1 1 1—3	Dr. Barbour	1 1 1 1 1—5

Divided by Dr. Barbour and F. Bassford.

FIFTH MATCH.

H. Bassford	0 1 1 1 1—4	S. Dobbins	0 1 0 0 0—1
F. Bassford	0 0 1 1 1—3	J. Dobbins	0 1 1 1 0—3
J. M. Bassford Jr.	1 1 1 1 1—5		

Won by J. M. Bassford Jr.

SIXTH MATCH.

H. Bassford	1 1 0 1 1—4	S. Dobbins	1 1 0 0 0—2
F. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1—5	J. Dobbins	1 1 1 1 1—5
J. M. Bassford Jr.	0 1 1 1 1—4		

Divided by F. Bassford and J. Dobbins.

The clnb has its regular shoot for the medal on the 28th.

Vacaville, April 16. X. X. X.

Ventura Gun Club.

The Ventura Rod and Gun Club commenced a series of clay pigeon practice shoots last Sunday when the following scoree were achieved:

FIRST MATCH.

Vickers	0 0 1 0 0—1	Shaw	1 0 1 1 0—3
Foulks	0 1 1 0 1—3	Goodwin	1 1 1 1 0—4
Sheldon	0 1 0 0 1—2	F. Sheldon	1 1 0 1 0—3
Reily	0 0 0 0 0—0	Bonestel	0 1 0 0 1—2
Chrisman	0 1 0 0 0—1	Kaisier	0 1 1 0 0—2
Charlebois	0 0 0 1 1—2	T. Chrisman	0 0 1 0 0—1
Total	9	Total	15

SECOND MATCH.

Chrisman	0 0 0 1 1—2	Charlebois	1 0 1 1 1—4
Kaiser	1 1 1 1 1—5	Goodwin	1 1 1 0 1—4
Foulks	1 1 1 1 1—5	Shaw	1 0 1 1 0—3
F. Sheldon	0 0 1 1 1—3	Sheldon	0 0 1 0 0—1
T. Chrisman	1 0 1 1 1—4	Vickers	0 0 1 1 0—2
Bonestel	0 0 1 1 0—2	Reilly	0 0 0 0 1—1
Abbott	0 0 0 0 0—0	Abbott	0 0 0 0 0—0
Total	21	Total	15

THIRD MATCH.

Kaiser	1 1 1 1 1—5	Foulks	1 1 1 0 1—4
Goodwin	1 1 1 1 1—5	Charlebois	0 0 0 1 1—2
Chrisman	0 1 0 0 0—1	F. Sheridon	0 1 0 1 0—2
Shaw	0 1 0 1 1—3	Vickers	0 1 1 1 0—3
Sheldon	0 0 1 0 1—2	T. Chrisman	1 1 1 0 1—4
Reily	0 0 0 0 0—0	Abbott	0 1 0 0 1—2
Total	16	Total	17

Gilroy Rod and Gun Club.

At the regular monthly meeting of the club, the Committee on Arrangements for the meeting of the State Sportsmen's Association made a partial report, but requested further time to complete the preliminaries. The committee contemplates entertaining the members of the S. S. A. with pigeon and blackbird shooting on May 4, and a picnic and clay pigeon ahooting on Saturday, at Sargent's Station, five miles from Gilroy. Mr. Pyle of the Committee on Field Trials requested fnrther time to report, as the secretary had been in communication with the Eastern Field Trial and National American Field Trial Clnbs, respecting rules for governing field trials and had not received their replies.

It is the intention of the Gilroy Club and people of Gilroy to extend all the courtesies and hospitalities in their power to entertain their sporting friends and visitora from San Francisco and all parts of the State. They hope also to show them that the members of the Gilroy Club are not parlor sportsmen, and while they do not succumb to any clnb in their desire to carry out the true objects of a sportsmen's association—the legitimate protection of game and fish—they can, when necessary, handle a gun with any of the best shots in the State.

The Lincoln Gun Club held its first shoot at Colma Station on the line of the Southern Pacific on Sunday. Three clnb medals were provided which will be awarded to those making the best average scores. The shooting waa hardly up to the standard.

The Cosmopolitans' Shoot.

Last Sunday the ahove named clnb held their second shoot of this season at San Bruno. The attendance was principally membera, which with a few spectators numbered about seventy-five pereone. The shooting under the California State Sportsman's rules, twenty-one yards rise, five plnnge traps and the use of only one barrel. The day was as lovely for the sport as could he wished, with just enough wind to clear away the smoke and not enough to he objectionahle. Twelve pigeons each were shot at for the four clnb medals and a sweepstakes purse that was made up hy the twenty-two men who entered. Mr. Tallant stepped to the stake first and scored a miss on an easy right-qnartering bird and followed np a string of "duck eggs" till he reached his fifth hird, when he withdrew. He did not do as good shooting as he does sometimes. Mr. Funcke coming next promised to make a clean score, hut on his eighth round a low, swift flying terra cotta colored bird, so to speak, was thrown from the trap, and Mr. Funcke fell from grace hut killed all the rest of his birds and secured the second prize medal and second money. Mr. Putzman scored ten birds in good style, his seventh bird dying just outside of bounds. Mr. Lachman's first bird fell only six inches outside of the eighty-yard flags and he lost his mnth by retrieving the wrong hird on the three minute time limit; otherwise, his score stands among the best made. Mr. Johnson, who is more than an average shot, missed his first and lost his third by the latter dying out of bounds; but he stopped all his remaining hirds very cleverly. The champion of the clnh, Frank Maskey, dropped all his twelve birds, giving him a clean score, the first prize and first money. The bets on Maskey's shots were $5 to $1, and on the rest of the good shots ran about $2 and $3 to $1. At 12 o'clock, and the eighth round, the shooting stopped while the shooters were making clean, or rather greasy scores on Mr. Cunningham's roast heef and ham sandwiches. After lunch four straight misses were made at the traps as the following scores show:

Tallant	0	0	0	0	0	w									— 0
Funcke	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11				
Edwards	1	0	C*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9			
Rix	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1— 9			
Golcher	1	1	0*	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0— 5			
Putzman	1	1	1	1	1	1	0*	0	1	1	1	1—10			
Buckely	0*	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1— 8			
Ferguson	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1— 8			
Brown	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0— 8			
Young	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 9			
Lachman	0*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10			
Maskey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12			
Johnson	0	1	0*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10			
Pierce	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9			
Card	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 9			
Graham	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0— 9			
Rover	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0— 9			
Cain	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	w				— 2		
Shorten	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1— 5		
Browell	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0— 5			
Liddle	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0— 7			
O'Brien	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0— 5			

(* Died out of hounds.)

As seen, three came in for a chance for the third and fourth prizes on scores of ten hirds each. The ties were shot off at three pairs of birds each, eighteen yards rise, resulting in Lachman winning the third and Johnson the fourth medals. The score at double hirds stands:

Putzman	0	0	0	1	0	0—1									
Lachman	1	1	0	1	1	1—5									
Johnson	0	0	1	1	w	—2									

The result of the shoot gives Frank Maskey the first prize medal and first money of the sweepstake, $8; score, twelve birds. C. P. Funcke, second medal and second money, $6; score, eleven birds. Mr. Lachman third medal and third money, $4; score, ten birds; and Fred Johnson fourth medal; score, ten hirds. These medals were won at the previous shoot by the same men. Messrs. W. L. Ayre and T. A. Pearson were the judges and Dr. Knowls the referee; Mr. Price officiated as trapper; all of these positions the gentlemen filled to the satisfaction of those interested. After the match one or two unimportant little sweepstakes matches were shot, hut neither money nor scores were very large. Only oue thing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day, and that can be remedied in future, if this, and all other clubs, would strictly prohibit the promiscnous shooting of hirds aronnd the grounds. One of these shots might cause an endless amonnt of trouble.

A Good Hunting Trip.

A good etory of a hunt, by two of our local huntsmen, has just come to light. In fact it was too good to keep, although the principals intended at first to keep it dark. Two weeks ago Mr. Ed Ladd and M. L. Hall started out bright and early Sunday morning in a wagon with the intention of bringing home a wagon load of the frisky rabbit and toothsome sqnirrel. So implicitly did they rely on their prowess as marksmen that they ignored the shotgun bnt with a couple of sporting rifles, high hopes and a pack of six dogs they went forth to the fields of slaughter and conquest.

After roaming around for a time they finally saw a small, insignificant cotton-tail rabhit sitting near the edge of a patch of sagebrush. Instantly both rifles belched forth their leaden messages of death; the rabhit looked anrprised, but sat atill and made no comment. Again the two riflemeu fired and the rabhit only jumped upon a pile of earth to get a better view of the situation. After shot at no less than ten times and not being hit, Mr. Cottontail hopped into his burrow to take a nap. About this time the dogs began to get wiud of the fun and started after the rabhit, which was now calmly sleeping, so hunters and dogs went to work to dig the innoceut animal out. After an hour'a hard work, the dogs got the poor rabbit by that portion of his anatomy that weut iuto the ground last, and ont the rabbit came. That evening two weary hunters, six tired dogs and a horse, more tired than all the rest, came into towu. The hunters exhibited as the fruits of their day's work, one poor little rabbit whose hams were sadly mutilated—aud nothing more.

A Good String of Shots.

The followiug is a score made by Ed Hovey last Saturday at Shell Mound Park. The shooting was done with a Winchester rifle, with open aights, and aix-pound pull of trigger, on the 200-yard target. Tho score ahows 90 per cent, or at the rate of 452 points to 100 shots, which is above the average shootiug. The shooting was done offhand and stands:

5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	46
5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	47
5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	43
5	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	45
5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	45
										226

To-morrow the California Club will hold their second regular shoot at San Bruno. After the cluh shoot a match arranged between Mr. T. A. Pearson and Mr. Swan, the painter, for $2 50 a side, fifty pigeons, Hurlingham rules, will he shot off. As both of these gentlemen are good shots, eportsmen are somewhat in doubt as to which is the most advisable side on which to stake their money.

A fifty-hird match is arranged between Mr. A. E. Burbank and Mr. James. This match is for money and sport combined, and will take place in the near future.

THE RIFLE.

Oakland Riflemen.

Last Sunday at Shell Mound Park the followiug scores were made at 200 yards by members of Company A, Oakland Guard:

Lieut. J. S. Green	4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4—45 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—42 5 4 4 5 5 4 3 3 4 5—42 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4—42	213
Corp. S. Crawford	5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4—45 4 3 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4—43 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 3 4—41 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4—44 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41	214
Priv. Chas. Waltham	4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5—46 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—41 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—41 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5—43 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—41	212
Priv. Macdonald	5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5—45 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41 5 4 4 5 4 3 5 5 4 4—43 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4—43	214

On Sunday, April 22, a match will be shot at Newark by teams of six men each, hetween Company A of Oakland aud Company B of San Jose.

Carver and Bogardus.

Dr. Carver and Capt. Bogardus have been traveling over the country shooting matches at clay pigeons, under contract to the Clay Pigeon Company, the central idea of the tour being to advertise these substitutes for live birds. Capt. Bogardus admits now that Dr. Carver is the hetter shot, heing quicker with the first barrel and fully equal to the Captain with the second. The following are the scoree of the shoots thus far held:

	Bogardus.	Carver.		Bogardus.	Carver.
Chicago	63	72	Peoria	92	98
St. Louis	69	85	Terre Hante	95	99
Cincinnati	79	85	Indianapolis	97	98
Kansas City	75	89	Dayton	94	94
St. Joseph	52	91	Columbus	93	75
Omaha	90	94	Pittsburg	95	94
Council Bluffs	96	96	Philadelphia	95	96
Des Moines	97	100	Jersey City	91	98
Davenport	89	95			
Burlington	99	99	Totals	1,663	1,759
Quincy	92	100			

To-morrow the San Francisco Fusileers, Company C, Second Regiment, N. G. C., will hold their twelfth annnal picnic and shooting tournament at Shell Mound Park. Aside from the company shooting there will he a public target and eight cash prizes offered. These prizes run from $1 to $20 and all riflemen are invited. As this is a military affair ouly the U. S. Springfield with open sights and six pound pull of trigger will he allowed. A pleasant time is anticipated.

J. E. Klein, of the firm of Klein & Carr, is organiziug a Citizen's Pistol Team to compete for the pistol trophy now held by one of the pistol teams of Capt. Douglas' division. The police have already won this trophy twice and on the third time it is won hy one team it hecomes the permanent property of the winners.

The Rifle Team of Company O, First Regiment, was over last Sunday at Shell Mouud and made very good practice scores. This team will enter for some of the prizes offered by the California Rifle Association. To-morrow they will have their last practice, as the spring meetiug is close at hand.

A USEFUL ARTICLE.—Rawson's U. S. Army Suspensory Bandage is, as the cut connected with the advertisement elsewhere clearly shows, a complete relief and support, and should be in general use. It is self-adjusting, and displacement ie impossihle. It counteracts nervous teusion and other ills that mankind is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Can he sent hy mail safely. Addreas S. E. G. Rawsou, patentee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A friendly match between two roadsters trotting under saddle, dash of a mile, will be decided at the Bay District track to-morrow morning. The match has heeu brought about hy a difference of opinion between the patrons of the Fashion and St. George stahlea aa to which establishment has the faatest roadster. Taylor will represent the Fashion and Commodore will appear for the St. George. A stake of $250 a aide has been put up. No pools will be sold, but a large amount of money will be betted at private hands, and a goodly company of gentleman road riders will be present to witness the settlement of the controversy.

It is wonderful how eaay it is to gentle and accustom a weanling to harness as compared with the work if delayed until older. A small haruess made to fit them, a little skeleton cart with straight-out shafts, and a level path, complete the necessities. A few daya in the stable with bit and harness, then a few days of education out of doors without the cart, aud then ten or a dozeu times hitched up with from half a mile to two miles of gentle drive, gives the heat fouudation possible for a safe and well-broken horse.

The Sonoma Agricultural Park Association Directors met Saturday, and elected as officers for the year: Wyman Murphy, Presidcut; Isaac De Turk, Vice-Presidcut; James O'Meara, Secretary, and George P. Noonan Treasurer. Important chauges will be made in tho organization and its management of the yearly mcetings at the Park grounds.

A circular has beon iaened by M. F. Tarpey of Alameda, calling the attention of wool growers to the necessity of organization for the protection of tbe wool interests. A call ia made for a conveution of tho wool growers in California, to be held in Sacramento during the fair week in Septembo next.

Charles Weightman, better known as Natator, the man [illegible] has been eugaged for the ceasou hy J. P. Wonderlich [illegible] meda, as an expert teacher and exhibition awimmer.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 Warren street is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

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Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

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Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less pace. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, Saturday, April 21, 1883.

TROTTING AT MELBOURNE.

The great trot for a purse of $2,500 came off at Melbourne, Australia, and resulted in a victory for Honesty. The steamer sailed so soon after the race that the intelligence is very meager, and excepting a telegram in Sydney *Mail*, there is nothing in the papers regarding it. A letter from the driver of Honesty is also very brief, the second heat being the only one he describes. The first was won in 2:30¼, and in the second he writes: "Honesty made a break at the three-quarter pole and it looked very much at if Len Rose would win the heat, but I measured my distance and made up my mind that if Honesty did not make another break I could beat him, so I made a drive for the heat and won by a head." He gives the time 2:33 and of the third 2:32½, differing from the paper, which has it 2:30, 2:33¼, 2:33½. There were four starters, Honesty, Ajax, Len Rose and Contractor, the latter distanced in the first heat. As all three of the placed horses were bred in California there must follow a better appreciation of our stock than there was som years ago. The writer appears to have some doubts about selling Honesty for a price that will induce parting with him, and as Startle was sold at auction for £195 it seems dubious. There is little question that trotting snorts received a backset from the actions of some who accompanied the horses, and until that baneful influence is overcome there is small chance for improvement. Granger, a big, fine-looking horse by imported Hercules, that was taken out in company with Startle, sold for £200. There were three handicap races on the same day, which shows that there was not trotters enough to fill the bill. The track was very soft in places and this militated against fast time. The attendance was good.

From a passenger on the steamer we learn that Honesty was sold tho evening before she sailed, and as he was entrusted with a bill of exchange of £1,000 to give tho owner, the presumption is that a fair price was realized. With care in the future there is not a particle of doubt that trotting in Australia will be supported, and that there will be a demand for the trotting horses of this State.

YEARLING SALES IN KENTUCKY.

The advertisements of the Elmendorf and Runnymede sales appear in this number, but up to date the catalogues have not come to hand. It is probable that we will receive them in time for purchasers to make selections, and commissions entrusted to either Colonel S. D. Bruce or General A. Buford will insure the same attention as though the buyers were present. Both of these gentlemen are eminently qualified to carry out the wishes of those who entrust them with their business, and instructions will be followed to the letter, while the commissions are moderate. Geo. W. Bowen's Runnymede sale takes place on the 18th of May, D. Swigert's at Elmendorf the 19th of that month, so that there are three weeks before it is absolutely necessary to mail letters from here. The stock at both places is of the highest breeding.

"KEEP COOL."

Such is the advice of the *Turf, Field and Farm* in an editorial in that paper of the 7th inst., and without doubt the writer was hugely in earnest when he penned the article. As he acknowledges, we are not posseseed of a very hasty temper, but there are occasions when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and when there is a persistent determination to "misrepresent," a man must have a good deal of putty as well as "placidity" in his composition to answer in milk and water terms. Following the plan which has been observed all through this controversy, we append the last article, and all we ask in return is that the *Turf, Field and Farm* make an acknowledgement that the charge that "Mr. Simpson now quotes us as having said that tips broke her down," was a misconception and that such a statement he never made. If on the presentation of the evidence this reasonable request is not complied with, we will be forced to the conclusion that there is a settled purpose to "misrepresent." The article which called out this last manifesto was published in the *Breeder and Sportsman* of March 24, and in place of the words quoted and emphasized by being printed in italics, were the following: "It completely upsets the first position taken by the *Turf, Field and Farm* that the wearing of tips on Algath should have broken her down." It will readily be seen that this is widely different from the language given, and we cannot "characterize our own statement" as being unwarranted and feel certain that our readers will indorse us in holding fast to its correctness, albeit there is a slight change of phraseology. In the *Turf, Field and Farm* of December 15, 1882, there was an interesting description of a visit to Kentucky, and among other notable equines "interviewed" was the great three-year-old filly Algath, and in which are these sentences:

> She wore tips on her forefeet in all her races, *and it is a wonder they did not break her down*, because they are the worst thing that a trotter, young or old, can wear, especially on a hard track. Mr. Davie thinks that she could have trotted in 2:20 at Chicago, the day she made her record of 2:25½, had weather and track been good. On her return to Glenview she was timed a half mile in 1:08.

In order that our contemporary may have the testimony before it a copy of the paper of the date is sent, and with a feeling of implicit confidence that the charge will be withdrawn, and the wrong impression removed. That the phrase "should have broken her down" was justified by that "it is a wonder they did not break her down," none will dispute, and so we "hand fast" to it.

Now to the question of "filling page after page" with with dissertations about tips and their effect on the feet and legs, and also on the fast trotting action, we deem the subject eminently worthy of all the space that can be allotted. There is a unanimity of opinion among men who have made a study of horses and their management, that the feet and legs are the most difficult part of the animal economy to keep in proper condition, and any scheme that can be devised to render this easier will be welcomed. If tips can be shown to be injurious, prove it. Not by quoting from obscure or obsolete authors, not by the opinions of those who have never given them a trial, but rather by advancing arguments sustained by physiology of the parts, or the results of experiments conducted in a proper manner and after the lapse of sufficient time to make the test a fair one.

We occupied page after page of the *Turf, Field and Farm* with essays on the breeding, rearing and training of trotters at a time when we were not connected with that journal, and they were acceptable. The articles were written after a good deal of study and practice, and though in many respects we have changed the views held at the period when they were written, there was merit enough to sustain several editions after portions of them were published in book form. Were these essays in complete accordance with the advance of the science at the present day, we would still consider the object of tips and cognate matters of far more importance. By cognate matters we mean the best method of keeping the feet and legs of horses in the best condition possible with the requirements of the uses to which they are put.

If this is to be accomplished by wearing shoes of any particular pattern, by cutting the horn, sole, frog and bars away, by artificial mechanical contrivances to "spread the foot," by soakings, poultices and ointments, by giving other than a natural bearing from the shoe projecting at the heel, in all reason let us have it. It does not meet the wants of this age of *thinking* to write about what has been done by "balancing" without giving information wherein the balancing consists. It is true that there was one much-vaunted teacher, who enjoined secrecy on his pupils, though that system has been exploded for years. It may be that others follow the plan of holding their knowledge too valuable for the common mind, and after the method of the ancient philosophers, only impart it to a few favored pupils. This may be the case of the editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and esoteric insight guide him in his denunciations, while he is bound to advance other arguments to sustain his position, no matter how frivolous. When offered a free ticket to a course of lectures which others had to pay $200 for, one of the conditions being secrecy, we thanked the man who so kindly proffered the present, but declined it on the ground that we did not desire to know anything regarding horses which we were not free to write and talk about. This leaves an untrammeled pen, and we are happy to say that as long as we can handle it, any question bearing on the welfare of the horse will be duly considered if it takes hundreds of pages to present it in a light to be properly understood.

A manager of a paper determines what will be the most acceptable to his readers, and we have not the least desire to offer counsel directly, or by inuendo, of how he shall occupy the space. But so long as we retain control of the *Breeder and Sportsman* anything pertaining to breeding, rearing, training, or the management of horses will receive due attention if even it necessitates the curtailment of the space allotted to "the world of sports:" "One topic" well handled is oftentimes more welcome than a conglomeration of sporting news. That information and sport are properly blended we leave to the readers of this paper to determine, and as their verdict so far has been favorable, there are sanguine expectations that it will be so in the future.

In the first article, that which was published in the *Turf, Field and Farm* of December 15, there was nothing said about Algath being a little sore, and the "exact words" are given in the extract. It was afterwards that that claim was made and the "first position" was as stated.

We cannot follow Mr. Simpson's example in filling page after page of our paper with articles on tips. However interesting that subject may be—and it is an interesting subject—the *Turf, Field and Farm* cannot confine itself mainly to one topic. We take a broader view of the world of sports.

Our articles on tips have been indorsed by every trainer, every breeder and every horseman with whom we have conversed. Of course some horses can be worked in tips, just as some horses can be worked barefooted; but to suppose that all horses can be trotted in races, from one end of the country to the other, in tips, is absurd, and every trainer that we have talked with so considers it. We may say of horses' trotting in tips as Dr. Johnson said of women preaching: "Sir, a woman preaching is like a dog walking on his hind legs. It is not done well, but you are surprised to find it done at all."

The jocose reference which we made to our old friend's nationality he seems to have taken in earnest, and talks fluently and with an air of injured innocence, about "misstatements," "misrepresentations," "garbling," etc.—all of which we were unconscious of. We did not intend so to disturb his equanimity; nor can we now follow him in that style of writing, although we do not lack material for doing so. For instance, in one of our articles we stated that the driver of Algath admitted to us that the tips made her a little sore. These were our exact words. Mr. Simpson now quotes us as having said that tips broke her down. As the mare never was broken down, nor anything approaching it, and we never said so, we should like to know how Mr. Simpson, when he regains his usual placid temper, will characterize his own statement. Surely, he would not "hand fast" to it!

QUEER CONCLUSIONS.

The Eastern papers commenting on Major Rathbone's connection with Palo Alto have come to some singular conclusions.

The latest is that as the gentleman had been wealthy and occupied a prominent position in the world social he must have met with reverses.

We are pleased to state that in all respects Major Rathbone stands as well as he ever did and that there is not a shadow of truth in the speculations of the writers. Having a great fondness for horses, at the request of Governor Stanford, he accepted the trust of looking after the horse interests during his absence, and his "commission," which we have seen, was an order to the employes there to follow his directions the same as if given by the owner.

Major Rathbone, so far as the horse management goes, takes the place of Governor Stanford while he remains in the East. But if he was duly installed as superintendent we cannot see why the duties should be incompatible with wealth and position. Were the choice offered we would rather be at the head of such an establishment than president of a railway, if even we were thoroughly competent to manage the affairs of the corporation, and should far prefer the position to that of Governor of California, or Mayor of New York. Fortunately people have different tastes, so that the various places in the world are better filled than if there was a general scramble for what are considered high places. Not long ago a writer in a prominent daily paper gave President Arthur's son the pride of place over all the youth of the country, his main reason being that he could dance with a princess. We recognize the value of pedigree in the human race as well as in racehorses, trotters and others which are dignified with the right to a genealogical tree, but a pedigree clear and undisputed to the "royal mares" is of little value unless there is personal merit behind it.

PROGRAMME SALT LAKE JOCKEY CLUB.

There will be plenty of time to reach Salt Lake after the close of the races of the Capital Turf Club, and those which have engagements at Chicago will have abundant space between June 2 and 23 to reach their destination. It is a very convenient stopping place, and in our estimation better for the horses than if they were carried through with delays at Ogden and Omaha which could only be utilized as rests. The programme will be found in the advertising columns, and it is certainly very favorable taken together, though there are minor features that we do not understand.

For instance, No. 11, Railroad Handicap, gives the owners the privilege of naming the weights they will run under without other conditions than are found in regular purses. It certainly does away with one of the most disagreeable things in connection with handicaps, viz.: the faultfinding with the imposts and the railings at the handicapper. But an owner of the best horse, and who had control of a light rider, could settle the race before the start, unless some accident occurred.

There is a clause in the conditions which is rather ambiguous. It reads: "Walk-over by any one horse entitles him to half the stake money, and all of the forfeited money, and all plate or cup added." This cannot be construed to mean that if stakes are put up, and for some cause the horses should not start, that money would be divided between the club and the horse starting, as that is "forfeited" as much as if the declaration was made in time to get off for the lesser amount.

There are nineteen races set for the five days, thirteen running and six trotting. The running is well arranged for different ages, and at various distances, and the classification for trotting ranges from 2:30 to free-for-all.

The trotters that intend going East for the Chicago trotting meeting can take a part as well as the racehorses and with the same advantages. Those which have already commenced the journey have engagements that will preclude them from participating, but others might make the trip and return before the opening of the California circuit. The purses for the 2:30 and free-for-all classes are liberal enough to induce owners to send their horses, especially if there is a good show to win, as the Salt Lake folks have confidence enough in their home horses to give them liberal support. Probably an arrangement can be made whereby the trotters can accompany the racehorses that far with a good deal of reduction in the expense. Should there be a carload of racehorses destined for the East, another might be made up of those which are to take part only at this meeting and return home after it is finished.

The trip can scarcely fail to be pleasant, as we hear the most flattering accounts of the hospitality and fair-dealing of the citizens of Salt Lake who are connected with the management of the club affairs, and the officers are so well and favorably known in California that testimonials are not necessary.

The advertisement gives all the information that is necessary, only do not forget that the entries close on Saturday, May 5.

QUEER BETTING.

Betting in St. Louis on the Kentucky Derby is five to one on Drake Carter, six to one on Leonatus; and for the Lonisville Cup, two to one on Thora, three to one on Boatman and four to one on Checkmate.

The above is cut from a daily paper, and if it is correctly given the bookmakers will have a grand thing of it, and the backers of horses suffer a terrible downfall. For instance, should the bookmaker resolve on a $1,000 book, he need not try to get further around than to lay against the two favorites. Should Drake Carter win he will have $6,000 to pay a loss of $1,000, and if Leonatus is the favored one, there will be $5,000 to liquidate his $1,000 lost. If any other should carry off the "blue ribbon" $11,000 are his profits. The cup is not quite so favorable and yet to lay against the trio of favorites at the rates given he must stand $4,000 to the good. The probable explanation is that "against" was meant in place of "on." At least that would be more in accordance with the latest advices.

THE CAPITAL TURF CLUB.

As will be learned from the advertisement some of the purses of the Capital Turf Club did not fill and others are substituted, the entries to which will close on the 7th of May. The substitutes are in place of No. 3, heats of a mile, for all ages, purse $150, entrance free, and in lieu of No. 9, heats of three-quarters of a mile, purse $200, $25 to second horse, in which the entrance is also free. As will be seen from the entries published elsewhere, the other purses filled well enough to insure a fine meeting, and with its usual liberality the club has taken measures to supply the lack. Owners should certainly do their part in aiding the club, as it is of vast importance to them that the efforts to keep up a spring meeting in Sacramento should be sustained.

THE RACES TO-DAY.

We have been delayed writing about the opening day of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association until the last minute in hopes to come to some definite conclusion about the weather. The paper goes to press Friday at 1 p. m., and now at 11 a. m. the prospects are favorable for the best kind of a day for the races. The northwest wind and the sun will dry the track rapidly, and though it may be a trifle heavy, it will be safe and "fast" enough to show good time. The horses are all at the course and those we have seen are looking admirably well. The races this afternoon cannot fail to give satisfaction, and those who consult the advertisement will learn that never before has there been such a lot of two-year-olds brought together on the California turf as are engaged in the California Stakes. It is sure to be one of the most exciting events of the season and those who do not witness the contest will miss one of the greatest races ever seen in this country. Then in the Hearst Stake such cracks come together as Joe Howell, Premium, Jim Douglas, Atalanta, Grismer and others. In the Winters Stake, Gano, the crack three-year-old of the year, will put in an appearance with those that will make him gallop. The hurdle race finishes the sports of the afternoon and the bill is so complete that the most exacting will have little chance to find fault.

The trip to the Oakland Trotting Park is short and pleasant. Those who like to "look around" before the races commence can take the noon boat from the foot of Market street; those who desire to economize time, the 1 p. m. The association is noted for punctuality and promptness with which the races are dispatched so that there will be no danger of getting home too late for dinner. From the present indications there will be a very large assemblage and this the racing prospects ensure.

ENTRIES GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING PARK.

From the following it will be seen that the purses offered by the Gentlemen's Driving Park Association, Morrisania, New York, have met with liberal support. California is represented in three of them, 2:19, 2:21, and free-for-all. In the first Romero meets a strong field, and, should he be so fortunate as to win his position, will be established as one of the most promising young horses of the day. In the 2:21, Overman and Director have a better show, and in the free-for-all the interest will be centered in seeing how fast the competitors of St. Julien can make him trot. Fannie Witherspoon is considered to be one of the foremost trotters of the day, and far more dangerous than her record (2:18¾) shows. It is somewhat singular that Goldsmith should have preferred putting Romero in the 2:19 to the 2:20:

Class 2:19—Dan Smith, Lady Pritchard, Rosa Wilkes, Adele Gould, Josephus, Captain Emmons, Minnie R, Romero and John S. Clarke.

Class 2:20—Lem, Douglass, Big Fellow, Montreal Girl, Frank, Stephen G, Stonewall, Valley Boy, Toronto Chief, Billy Button, Don, Golden Girl and Bronze.

Class 2:21—Helene, Dan Smith, Overman, J. P. Morris, Naiad Queen, Brandy Boy, Gladiator, Buzz Medium, Joe Bunker and Director.

Class 2:30—Nellie Bryant, Ripton, Rutland, Amelia C, Lizzie Almont, Breeze Medium, Lady Tucker, Billy Bad Eye, Sir Harry Pelham, Ray Gould, Fannie Irwin, Howard Jay, Fidies, Polly B, Madeline, Sleepy Jack, Dixie Sprague, Roddy Boy and Wilkes.

Three-Minute Class—Frank G, Christine, Edith C, Majolica, Sir Harry, Don Carlos, H. B. Winship, Pearl, Daisy, Stride Away, Slim Jim, Daisy Eye Bright, Bay Tom, Quilberta, Judge Davis, Fenner, Katie G, Bess H, Robin Ruff, Belle Medium, Ward Medium, Billy G, Pilgrim, Phallas and Captain Raoul.

Free-for-All Class—St. Julien, Hopeful and Fannie Witherspoon.

Five-Year-Old Class—Phil Thompson, Lucy Genert, Butterfly, Bronze and Jay Eye See.

Answers to Correspondents.

Dave, Sacramento:

Jim Donglas, br h, foaled 1878, by Wildidle. First dam (sister to Tom Atchison) by Norfolk; second dam May G, by Ashland; third dam Lola Montez, by Grey Eagle (see Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 1, page 666).

Jim Donglas' wins are as follows: At San Jose, October 5, 1881, won a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, beatimg Fred Collier, Sophie B, Belshaw, colt by Shannon, and Jack Mannix. Time, 1:17¾. At San Jose, September 26, 1882, won a sweepstakes for all ages, one mile, beating May D, Nighthawk and Bob. Time, 1:43½. At Bay District Course, San Francisco, November 11, 1882, won a purse for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, beating Premium, May D, Garfield, Forest King and Jim Renwick. Time, 1:15. At same conrse, November 23, 1882, won Flash Stakes for all ages, one-half mile, beating Jim Renwick, Garfield, Premium and Lou Spencer. Time, 0:50½. His eastern engagements as far as we kuow are at Chicago in the Board of Trade Handicap, one mile and a half, to be run Saturday, Jnne 23, and the Summer Handicap, one mile and an eighth, to be run Friday, June 29. He may bave others of which we are not advised. Yon can obtain particulars by applying to George Howson, at the racetrack, Sacramento, or to George Densdale, Woodland.

M. Bros, Kohala, Hawaii:

The jockey you inquire about has not been expelled in California but is now in good standing.

Will you inform me, through your paper, whether horses entered in the three-minute class at Sacramento (in which the first entry closes on May 15) can start in the race if, at any time after May 15, they gain a record below three minutes? Respectfully yonrs, C. F. Taylor.

Marysville, Cal., April 18, 1883.

Yes, eligibility in this case dates from the day of entry.

A. Z., Healdsbnrg:

James Lick, gr h, foaled 1870, bred by Charles Branson, Mount Holly, New Jersey, by Homer. Dam the Springer mare, by Harker's Buster, son of imported Buster. Dam of Harker's Buster was by Black Messenger, son of imported Messenger.

Homer, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Rattler, grandam by imported Consternation. Rattler by Abdallah—by Messenger Duroc. Consternation by Confederate—Curiosity, by Figaro.

The above is the pedigree as given by Wm. Hendrickson, who brought James Lick to California. He never got a trotter that we know of.

FISH.

Trouting.

Some of the most enthnsiastic anglers of this city have laid aside their rods and lines, and declare that they will not be used again this year. Persons who have been both to the north and south say that the streams are still too mnddy and high from the effects of the last rains, and where the holes and pools do show any signs of clearness there are plenty of lines dropped in by those who live in the vicinity of the creeks, and so the poor city chap has no chance either to fill his basket or tell a passable story. It is some satisfaction for us to mention a few of those who have met with any sncess. Mr. J. H. W. Riley and Jos. E. Shane last Thnrsday were at the Lagunitas, and caught 140 and 130 trout respectively. There were at the same time fifteen other anglers on the creek, bnt their luck did not compare with that of Messrs. Riley and Shane. The fish were not very large, though some weighed a ponud. A gentleman from this city at this creek caught fifty-five fair sized trout last Saturday. Two gentlemen on the Paper Mill creek, on the same day, hooked 155 good trout. Several parties have of late fished in the Lagunitas reservoir, and of conrse done well, but as fishing in these waters is only allowed on week days, the Sunday anglers are deprived of any sport in this quarter.

Next week the Shane brothers intend to take a fishing trip to the south. They will probably go down to some of the streams near the old Carmel Mission where they will remain for several days. Several parties of anglers will fish in the streams in the Santa Cruz monntains next week. Most of these parties will be gone several days and they will take their camping ontfits with them. Monntain trout are said to be large and plentifnl in these streams.

From the Briny Deep.

As predicted in onr last issne, the fishing in and aronnd the bay has been exceptionally good this week, and those who have been ont have met with more than averge luck. The fish in gensrl are about a month behind the run of last year. Perch are being canght from the bridge near Saucelito. A great many flounders are being taken from the same place, and they are of large size, many weighing four ponnds. On the ocean shore perch, sea tront, cabersones and black rock-cod are plentifnl. Last Snnday a gentleman from this city, Maxwell by name, caught over ten pounds of these fish, beside a neat string of seven eels. A few days ago smelt began to run along the Saucelito shore, when they stopped very snddenly, and there have been but few taken siuce. The smelt were of good size, and the Italian fishermen expect the run to begin again. Large smelt were also taken from the Oakland wharf. Several parties fishing at Long bridge say that qnite a nnmber of perch were taken together with flonnders that ran from two to five ponnds. Last Snuday Dr. Bogert, near Sancelito, canght over ten ponnds of fine fish. Frank Denning also took over ten pounds of black rock-cod, cabersones and sea tront, while Frank Atwood caught a fifteen-pound basketful of black rock-cod principally. The fishing for the next week or ten days will not be very good, owing to the nnfavorable condition of the tides.

Rock eel fishing receives considerable attention of late. They are principally found in the vicinity of Lime Point, Angel Island and abont Saucelito. Horshoe Cove is freqnently the scene of activity consequent npon the presence of a nnmber of anglers who have been iudnced to turu their attention to this sport because of their failure to find choice trout streams. An excellent story is told at the expense of a prominent merchant in this city, who for the past two months has been a regular visitor to the Saucelito shore, where he claims to have enconntered a monster rock eel. All endeavors to land the fish have been ineffectual and in the attempts some twenty large-sized hooks have been lost, not to mention broken rods, lost sinkers aud parted lines. He had the good fortune to raise the enormous eel up to the surface of the water ou one occasion and was satisfied from a glauce that he had fonnd an able adversary to deal with. He represented the head as being fully five inches in diameter. With a view of finally landing his celship, the gentleman has taken the precantion to have a hard laid cottou line, extra heavy size and commonly used for cod fishing, in addition to strong steel hooks and a short, thick bamboo rod. He is determiued on feasting ugon the mighty eel.

Holmes of Pawtucket, the champion amateur sculler, has retired. Holmes has been a remarkably fast sculler. Of thirty-one races in which he participated he won twenty. He began rowiug nine years ago aud was defeated. His most creditable victory was ou the Seekonk river near Providence, Juue 17, 1880, when in a three-mile turning race he defeated George Gaisel of New York, W. Murray of Portsmouth, Ed Hayden of Boston, J. Buckley of Portland, J. Laing of Montreal and T. C. Murphy of Boston. He rowed the distauce in very rough water in 22:44. The prize was a vase given by the Hop Bitters Co. and cost $600. In Augnst of the same year he rowed with Woodbury as mate three miles in 20:8 the fastest amateur double scull time on record. At Rockaway, Long Island, October 4, Gaisel beat him in a single-scull race. On the 4th of July, 1881, he won the two-mile single-scull race at Lowell in 14:18. In September, 1881, he won the National Association prize for one aud one-half miles straightaway in 9:0½. At Saratoga Lake, August 23, 1882, he won the single-scull race open to all amateurs, [illegible] three miles with a turn, defeating Kirby, Dempsey, [illegible] ton and others in 21:16, the fastest on record for au [illegible]. Some of his numerous tropoies are very valnable.

Grilse not Young Salmon.

Mr. John Anderson, a prominent fish culturist of Scotland, in a letter to Seth Greene says:

On reading your able reports I see many things to admire, and really you have done wonders. But two things I see omitted from your reports, viz., the regularity and stages that the salmon enter our rivers during the season. From experience and observation, I find there are five distinct runs of salmon from the sea to the rivers annually—two of grilse and four of trout.

The winter, spring, summer and autumn, and last, though not least, the greyschule run of salmon. Then the early and late grilse. Then the winter, spring, summer and autumn trout. All are different in size and appearance, and if you liked to have the particulars I could with pleasure send them to you.

Have you in your great experience studied the salmon question in all its parts? I hold a very particular view from many of my fellow countrymen here.

It has always been said and considered that the grisle is the young of the salmon; but in my investigation I have proved them not to be. They are, no doubt, nearly allied, but different. Perhaps this to you may seem something new; but a few in this country are beginning to change their views, from what they have seen and heard. Indeed these fish so nearly resemble one another that the assertion takes one by surprise. But if you have not already, look carefully into it and you will find a few distinctive marks between these fish, to prove what I allege.

All salmon, as a rule, obtained in our rivers from one and one-half pounds weight up to seventy-six pounds, have the distinctive mark; viz., an oval scale and a crescent tail. The grilse from one pound up to twenty-four pounds, as I have seen them weigh, have a diamond scale and a mackerel tail. In some of our rivers forty years ago it was no uncommon thing to see, in a morning's fishing, among 300 to 400 grilse, thirty to forty fish, all about fifteen pounds and sixteen pounds weight. But from a cause I cannot explain, for the last thirty years few have been seen above twelve pounds during the first season, although you can detect them the second year with the same distinctive marks, weighing twenty to twenty-four pounds, although the latter are called by the fisherman, salmon, in order to obtain a few pence more per pound.

Perhaps you may have observed and wondered why part of the so-called salmon fry seek the sea, while others choose to remain in the ponds. This I have found to be the fact, through those sent to captnre salmon for spawing purposes. This is invariably done in winter and perhaps in cold and frosty weather, when everything is done in a great hurry, and the men do not take time to examine whether the fish canght is a salmon or grilse, and all the ova goes into the hoxes together. Then when ready the salmon fry start on their sea journey much earlier than their neighbors.

An English Favorite.

A commissioner of the London *Sportsman* recently visited Malton, where William I'Anson's Highfield training stahle is located. He thus describes the three-year-old colt Chislehurst, who is the first favorite for the Two Thousand Guineas: He is now the best three-year-old in the establishment, and it is not very long odds against his being the best of his age in training. He is certainly not so big nor so lengthy as The Prince, but he may probably wear longer on his limbs than the latter, alheit no man can say that these superb looking thoroughbreds show the least symptoma of nnsoundness in any part of their frames for the present. The first I saw of Chislehurst this morning was while being led by Beaumaria, the three-year-old brother to Beanclerc, in a sharp canter of three-quarters of a mile. He then had a spell of walking exercise, and I noticed with pleasure that his forelegs were quite free from all the objectionable "rags" in the shape of "cloths" tightly sewed on the forelegs as aupports for frequently what are weak hack ainews. Of conrse he did not wear handages of any kind for positively "soft limha," nor "ankle hoots" to prevent him from hitting one leg with the foot of the other; in fact, there is no weakness of any kiud ou any of the limhs of the son of Beauclerc, and I ahonld certainly think he will, according to all human foresigbt, stand firmly through hia preparation for the Two Thousand Guineas. After cantering once only Beanmaris led him a nice ateady gallop over about one mile and a furlong, and a better mover I would not desire to see tban the now favorite and my selected champion for the great race over the Rowley Mile. After returning from exercise I examined him thoroughly in the stahle, and can aay that he is sufficiently forward in conditiou for the present to be quite ripe on the day of the race. I think Chislehurst aud The Prince will turn out to be the two best horses for the Two Thonaand Guiuens, and while I give the Malton colt the preference for the Newmarket race I tbink the man will he very lucky who owns a horse to heat Blanton's champion for the Derby.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will give immediate relief. Price 25 cents.

The Breeder and Sportsman is THE Turf Sporting authority of the Pacific Coast.

AUCTION SALES.

ANNUAL SALE OF THE

Elmendorf Farm YEARLINGS,

SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1883.

AT ELMENDORF FARM (late North Elkhorn), six miles from Lexington, Ky., comprising *FORTY-FIVE HEAD,* the get of

VIRGIL, GLENELG, MONARCHIST, LEVER, ETC.

Catalogues furnished on application to

D. SWIGERT,

Muir's P. O., Fayette Co., Ky.

ANNUAL SALE OF THE

Runnymede Yearlings.

FRIDAY, MAY 18TH, 1883.

AT LEXINGTON, KY.,

COMPRISING NINETEEN head, the get of IMPORTED BILLET.

The sale takes place the day preceding the Elmendorf Farm Yearlings and two days before the Woodburn Farm sale of yearlings.

Catalogues furnished on application to

GEO. W. BOWEN & Co.

PARIS, KY.

CALIFORNIA STATE

Sportsmen's Association

The third annual meeting of the above association will be held at Gilroy,

MAY 3D, 4TH AND 5TH,

On which occasion a grand

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT

Will take place under the auspices of the

GILROY ROD AND GUN CLUB,

Open to all comers. An abundance of LIVE PIGEONS, BLACKBIRDS and CLAY PIGEONS will be on the grounds, and everything possible will be done to render the affair enjoyable to visitors. Various matches will be shot under the California State Sportsmen's *and* Hurlingham Rules, *and*

ALL ENTRANCE FEES will be RETURNED TO THE SHOOTERS IN

CASH PRIZES.

For further particulars apply to

E. LEAVESLEY,
SECRETARY,
Gilroy, Cal.

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IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN GUNS, RIFLES, pistols, ammunition, fishing tackle and sporting goods of all kinds.

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Boxing Gloves, Foils, Combat Swords, Indian Clubs, Hunting Knives, our own manufacture.

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WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.

H. H. WILSON & SON
Importers of and dealers in
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, FISHING TACKLE, AMMUNITION, ETC.

DOG COLLARS A SPECIALTY.

513 Clay Street, San Francisco.

G. H. STRONG,

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

252 Market Street.

Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street

RACES.

$60,000.00.

PROGRAMME FOR THE

SUMMER TROTTING

Meeting of the

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK,

July 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1883.

First Day, Saturday, July 14.

No. 1. Purse $2,500, 2:19 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:16.

No. 2. Purse $2,500, 2:20 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:25.

No. 3. Stake $1,000, four-year-old class, closed on March 1, 1883, with twenty-four nominations, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:19.

Second Day, Monday, July 16.

No. 4. Purse $2,500, 2:23 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:19.

No. 5. Purse $2,500, 2:27 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:21.

No. 6. Purse $2,500, 2:30 pacing class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:20.

Third Day, Tuesday, July 17.

No. 7. Purse $2,500, 2:17 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:14.

No. 8. Purse $2,500, open to all pacers, with $1,000 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:11¼.

Fourth Day, Wednesday, July 18.

No. 9. Purse $2,500, 2:30 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:22.

No. 10. Purse $2,500, 2:21 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:17½.

No. 11. Purse $2,500, 2:25 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:20.

Fifth Day, Thursday, July 19.

No. 12. Purse $2,500, three-minute class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:27.

Special—Five thousand dollars is set aside for a special purse on this day. Terms and conditions to be announced hereafter.

No. 13. Purse $2,500, 2:20 pacing class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:14.

Sixth Day, Friday, July 20.

No. 14. Purse $2,500, 2:35 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:23.

No. 15. Purse $3,000, open to all five-year-olds and under, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:18.

No. 16. Stake $1,000, three-year-old class (closed on March 1, 1883, with 25 nominations), with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:21.

Seventh Day, Saturday, July 21.

No. 17. Purse $3,000, open to all horses which have not trotted better than 2:14 previous to January 1, 1883; subscribers to enter their name and post office address; the horse to be named at 8 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, July 14, the first day of the meeting, when the last 5 per cent will be due and payable; with $1,000 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:10¾; five subscribers to fill.

Special—Five thousand dollars is set aside for a special purse on this day. Terms and conditions to be announced hereafter.

CONDITIONS.

All the above purses (except Nos. 6, 8 and 13 pacing) are for trotting, and are divided, 50 per cent to the first horse, 25 per cent to the second horse, 15 per cent to the third horse and 10 per cent to the fourth horse.

Mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association, except as hereafter specified.

Entries in all purses close on Tuesday, May 1, 1883.

Entrance fee 10 per cent of purse, as follows: Two and one-half per cent cash, which must positively accompany the entry; 2½ per cent on Friday, June 1, and the remaining 5 per cent, from those who start, at 8 o'clock p. m. of the evening previous to the race, at the secretary's office, 116 Monroe street, Chicago. No entry will be accepted or considered unless the 2½ per cent cash accompanies the same, nor will any entry be allowed to compete unless the second payment of 2½ per cent is made or mailed on or before 11 o'clock p. m. of Friday, June 1, 1883, and any entry on which the final payment of 5 per cent is not paid at 8 o'clock p. m. of the evening previous to the day set for the race shall be considered drawn, and will not be permitted to start, but no entry shall be held or liable for any amount beyond the first payment of 2½ per cent, but failure to pay either of the payments when due shall be considered as a withdrawal, and shall disqualify the entry for competing in the race. It is the intention to place the whole matter of entrance on an absolutely cash basis, and no deviation from the rule will be allowed in any case or in any particular. No entrance is charged on the extra money offered for fast time in the several races.

N. B.—The special purses will be announced from time to time, as they are decided on. In arranging them consideration will be given to Maud S and St. Julien, who are barred by their records from entering in the class races; to a stallion race, should one be deemed advisable; to double teams, and to trotting with running mate.

For further particulars and blanks, and in making entries, address D. L. HALL, Secretary, 116 Monroe St., Chicago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Trotting-horse Breeders

Programme of Trotting Stakes for 1883.

CIRCULARS CONTAINING A DETAILED LIST of stakes, for three, four and five years, for 2:25, 2:30 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares,

To close Friday, May 1, 1883,

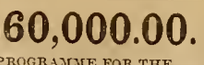
and to be trotted for at the coming annual fall meeting, can now be had upon application to the undersigned at his office, room 61, 111 Broadway, New York city, or at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Also stakes for foals of 1881 and for foals of 1882 (now two-year-olds and yearlings), to trot when three-year-olds, and Subscription Stakes for stallions (at $50 and $200 each), only the get of stallions subscribed for eligible, foals of 1882 and foals of 1883, to trot when three and four years old.

L. D. PACKER, Secretary.

SUBSCRIBE FOR & ADVERTISE IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

RACES.

1883.  **1883.**

SPRING MEETING OF THE

Salt Lake Jockey Club.

$7,000.

FIVE DAYS' RACING,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1883.

FIRST DAY.

Race No. 1. The Inaugural Rush; purse $300; for all ages; $50 to second; 1 mile.

Race No. 2. The Livery Stable Stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $100 to second, third to save entrance; 1½ miles.

Race No. 3. Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $700, first $400, second $200, third $100.

Race No. 4. Club Purse; $150, all ages, $100 to first, $50 to second; one-half-mile dash.

SECOND DAY.

Race No. 5. The Merchants' Stake, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $50 to second; five-eighths of a mile.

Race No. 6. The Club House Stake, for all ages; $25 each, play or pay, $300 added, $100 to second; three-fourths of a mile.

Race No. 7. Trotting; 2:50 class; purse $300, first $175, second $75, third $50.

Race No. 8. Pacing; 2:35 class; purse $250, first $150, second $75; third $25.

THIRD DAY.

Race No. 9. The Salt Lake Derby, for three-year-old colts and fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $500 added, $100 to second, $50 to third; also plate valued at $100 presented by Joslyn & Park; 1½ miles.

Race No. 10. The Saloon Stake for all ages; $25 each, play or pay, $300 added, $100 to second; mile heats.

Race No. 11. The Railroad Handicap, for all ages; purse $300, $100 to second; owners to handicap and start at the weights named; 1 mile 500 yards.

Race No. 12. Trotting; 2:35 class; purse $500, first $300, second $150, third $50.

FOURTH DAY.

Race No. 13. The Hotel Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $500 added, $100 to second, $50 to third; 2¼ miles.

Race No. 14. The Flash Stake, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $100 to second; three-fourths of a mile.

Race No. 15. Club Purse; $200; all ages; first $125, second $50, third $25; half-mile heats.

Race No. 16. Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $400, first $250, second $100, third $50.

FIFTH DAY.

Race No. 17. Selling race; purse $250, $75 to second; Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 under fixed valuation; winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and any excess over entered price to be divided between the club and second horse; 1½ miles.

Race No. 18. Trotting; free for all; purse $1,000, first $600, second $300, third $100.

Race No. 19. Consolation race; purse $250, for horses that have not won a race during the meeting; beaten allowances; 1½ miles.

CONDITIONS.

Running races will be governed by the rules of the Chicago Driving Park.

Trotting and pacing races by the rules of the National Trotting Association.

All entries will close May 5, 1883.

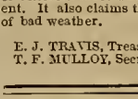
Entrance fee of 10 per cent in all club purses. Running with three or more to enter; two or more to start. Trotting and pacing races, five or more to enter and three or more to start. In all cases the entries must be inclosed in sealed envelope and addressed to the secretary, and plainly state name, age, color and sex of horse, name of sire and dam (when known) and name of owner. For all races colors of rider must be given with the entry. No entries accepted unless accompanied by the money, and under no circumstances will any conditional entries be received. Walk-over by any one horse entitles him to half of the stake money and all of the forfeited money and all plate or cup added.

Any horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, will be entitled to first money only.

The association claims the right to interlace heats of different races whenever it may deem it expedient. It also claims the right to postpone on account of bad weather.

J. T. GILMER, President.

E. J. TRAVIS, Treasurer.
T. F. MULLOY, Secretary and Manager,
Lock box 1163.



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References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

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Devaney & Carr, 711 Howard Street. Sparring and wrestling every evening. Admission free.

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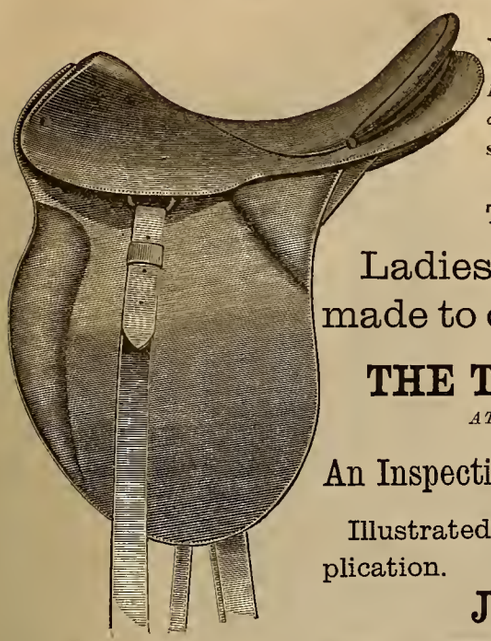

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Whitman Saddle Company

For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods.

SADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE.
With or without the California horn.

TRAINING SADDLES.

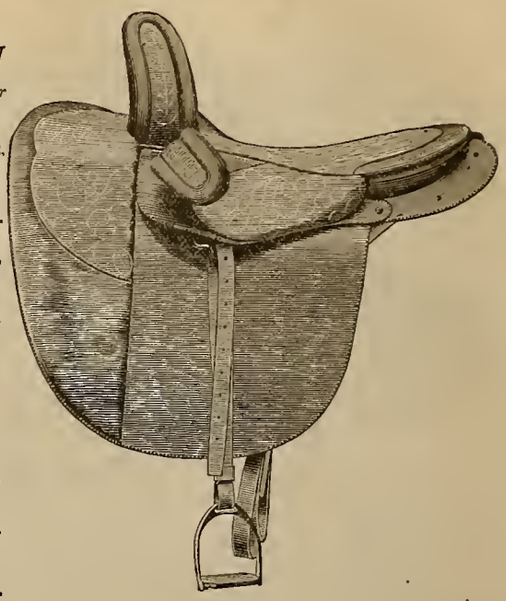
Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order in special styles

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

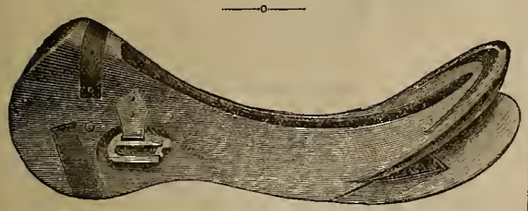
An Inspection of these Goods is Invited.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.



JOHN A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

WHITMAN TREES.



HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

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I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis street,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.

EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

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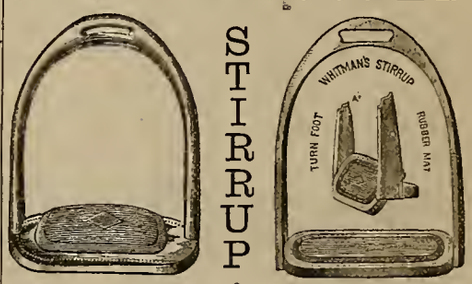
230 and 232 Ellis St., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis Street, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO BENCH SHOW

COMMENCING APRIL 27 AND ENDING MAY 3, 1883.

At Union Hall, Howard Street, Between Third and Fourth.

UNDER THE

THE PACIFIC COAST

AUSPICES OF

KENNEL CLUB

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB.

CLEM DIXON, President; Sheriff A. J. MEANY, Merced, Secretary; JOHN STACK, Superintendent; J. W SCHAEFFER, Vice Pres't; NEVADA BANK, Treasurer; D. L. LEVY, Business Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

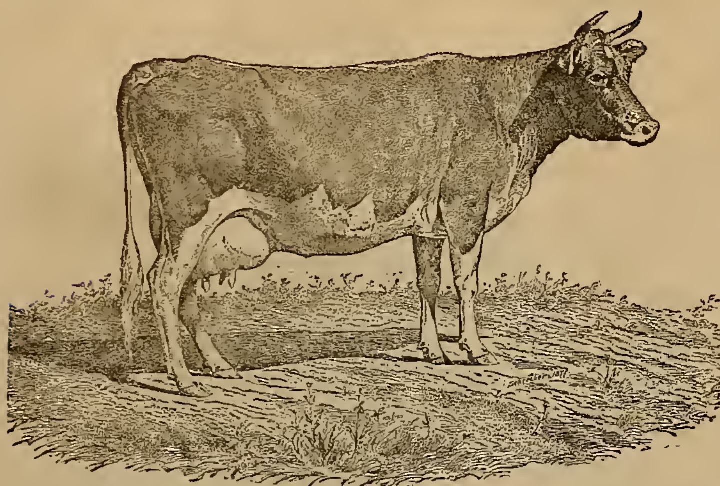
DR. MEARS, CAPT. JOHN McMENOMY, R. CALLINGHAM, GENERAL W. H. L. BARNES, C. ROBINSON, T. T. WILLIAMS, HON. D. R. McNEIL, JUDGE J. C. PENNIE, DR J. C. SHORB, J. H. FRITCH, J. F. CARROLL, T. BRADY.

Entries may be sent by mail, accompanied by the entrance fee.

All communications must be addressed to the secretary of the club.

Office, 317 Montomery St., Under Nevada Bank, S. F.

JERSEYS AND HORSES AT AUCTION.



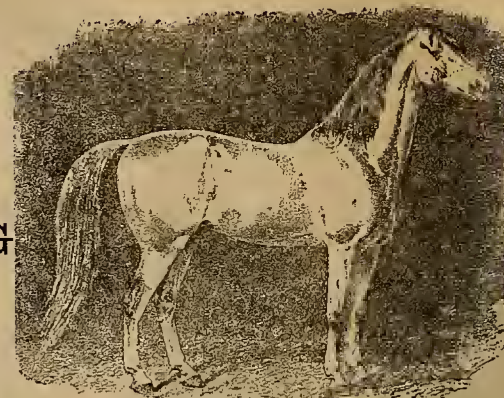
May 4,

AT

OAKLAND

TROTTING

PARK.



Will be sold about twenty-five head road, trotting and draft horses. Also about fifteen head of Jersey cattle from Yerba Bnena Ranch. The well-known trotting stallious ALONZO HAYWARD (a cut of which appeared in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN March 3), BERTIE HAYWARD, full brother to Newland's Poscora Hayward, four-years-old and promising, will be offered.

By order of Henry Pierce.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

CAPITAL TURF CLUB,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Spring Meeting, 1883.

NOTICE—FOR RACES THAT HAVE FAILED TO FILL THE following bave heen substituted:

FIRST DAY, MAY 15.

No. 3. Running; one mlle and repeat; free for all; purse $150, entrance free.

THIRD DAY, MAY 17.

No. 9. Running; three-fourths mile and repeat; purse $200, $25 to second, entrance free.

Entries to substituted races close May 7.

CHRIS GREEN, President.

W. P. EMERY, Secretary, P. O. Box 378, Sacramento.

TROTTING RULES.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION FOR sale at this office. Price 25 cents per copy, paper. Pocket edition 50 cents. Also

"THE TURFMAN'S DIRECTORY,"

Compiled by Thos. J. Vail, Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

PRICE $2.

DIETZ' AXLE OIL.

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STALLIONS.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTINO park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beantiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars for the season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

TROTTING STALLION

Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38¼; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59½. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteco. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wanauita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland,
or 508 Montgomery street.

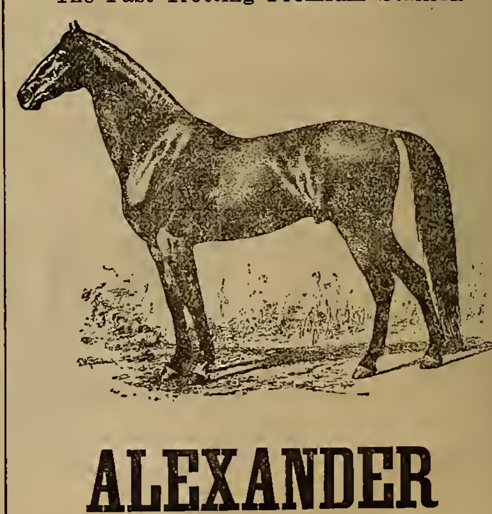
STALLIONS.

THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion



ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stables, Pelaluma.

Alexander is by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20½) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Creim, by a son of Brown's Bellfounder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander's get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22½, Nellie Patchen 2:27½, Eudora 2:34½, Inauguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to be one of the best three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any country. He won the stake for three-year-olds at the State fair, beating Belle Echo, Annie Laurie, Leu Rose and others, winning the first, third and fifth heats and making a dead heat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:34½, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¼, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, beating Belle Echo and Len Rose; time, 2:28¼, 2:30¼, 2:33¼, 2:31¼. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, beating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33½, 2:32½. In 1881, as a four-year-old, Button made a record of 2:26¾ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, by Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

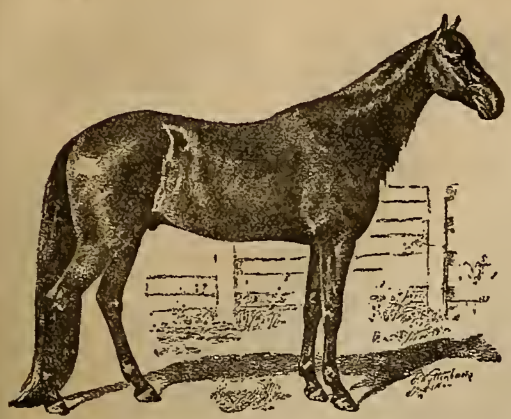
The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and Marin District fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mares left at the City Front stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded. For further information apply to

T. T. UNKLESS, Petaluma.

STALLIONS.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columhus. Woodford Mambrino hy Mamhrino Chief, his dam Woodhine by Woodford, a thoronghhred son of Koscinsko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to he the best son of Mamhrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abhottsford, 2:21¼; Convoy, 2:22¼; Magenta, 2:21½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacla, 2:29¼; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besldes those having puhlic records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned hy Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, wlth a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malica trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mamhrino is also the slra of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodhine ls also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the slre of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get ln tha 2:30 list, so that on both sides of tha house thera are notahia performers. Ahhotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his danghter Jasmine having won the Embryo Staka for yearlings ln 1881, and avery one which has hean put in training has shown good speed.

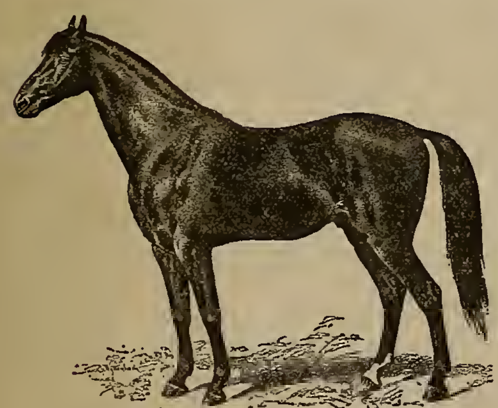
TERMS.

Seventy-five doilars the season, to he paid befora removing tha animal. Mares not proving in foai can he returned tha following season free of charga. Good pasturage at reasonahia rates, and extra pains taken, hut no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will maka the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whippie, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing Fehruary 15th and ending Juna 1st, 1883. For full history sea tha issna of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (walghing at this date 1,260 ponnds) combining the Hambletonian and Mamhrino stralns and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrata that he possesses in an emlnent degrea the same facuity of transmitting tha family qualities to his offspring which pnt Georga Wilkes in the front rank as a slre of trotters.

☞ George Wilkee has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 hava records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or hetter.

Will maka the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In pntting the prica by the season at tha iow figure of $40 tha owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters. **IRVIN AYRES.**

UNDERMAN.

SIRED BY ELMO, DAM BY TOM HYAR, SON OF OLD Belmont, wlll make the season of 1883 from March 1st to July 1st at tha Bay Dlstrict Track, San Francisco.

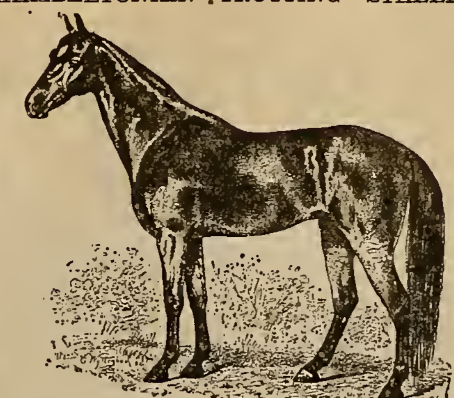
Undermsn ls a dark chestnut, wlth blaze face and left hind foot white. Coming six years old, 15¾ handa high and walghs about 1,100 ponnds.

Terms, $20 for the eeason. Mares not provlng w th foal can be returned next year fraa of charge. No responsibilities assumed for accidents. Apply to

FRED BENNETT,
Bay District Track, San Francisco.

STALLIONS.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION



BOB MASON

By Echo. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY mares, commencing February 15, 1883, and ending Juna 15, 1883, at the stahies of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTION.

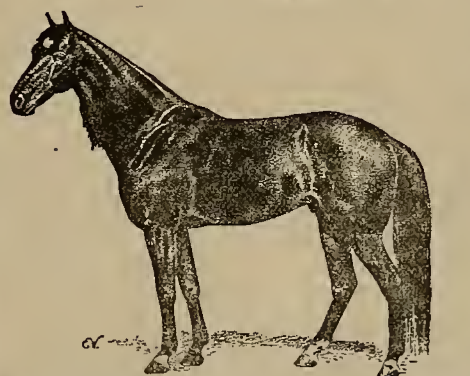
Boh Mason is a mahogany bay, with inslda of off hind ankle white and star in forahead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 ponnda. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, hut as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, sea BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issua of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hnndrad dollars the season, payabie at tima of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foai can be returned tha following season free of charga. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
Post offica hox 55, Los Angeies, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cai.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (tha dam of Frida) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little tonch of white on hind feet aud one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ handa high and weighs 1,100 pounds. Ha was hred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Marcs not proving in foal will ba bred tha following season free of charga. Mares from a distanca will ha pastured without charge during tha season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will ba received on arrival of traiu, and taken to tha ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desira, at reasonahla rates. Thera ls every convenienca on the placa, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shada and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a sbort eeason at the above place on private tarme. La Harpe is hy Fame, a eon of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairia Bird by Flaxtail, tha dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

STEINWAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at the stock farm of tha lata Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payabla befora tha animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can ha returned frea tha next season. Pasturaga at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidants or escapes. Mares sent in cara of of McCleveriy & Noblett, Fashion stabla, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinaz, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

Ha is a rich bay; 15¾ handa high; long, flowing mana and tail; two white hind ankles; remarkabla style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head, sat on a stout nack; his shonlders ara of the Hambletonian form—do not mount vary high at tha withers; has great length and capacious middla piece; plenty of bona and substanca, and his gait is big and squara.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.

First dam Abbess by Albion, the sira of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.

Second dam by Marsbal Ney, by imported Emancipation.

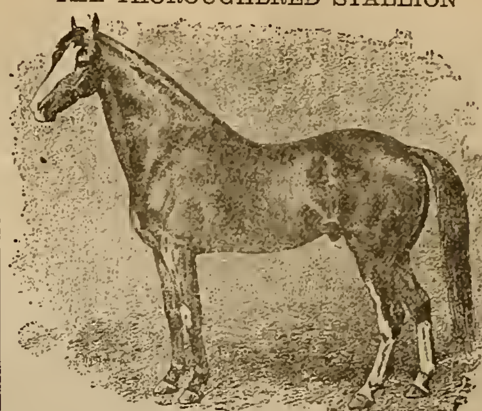
Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

Stainway's dam is tha dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28½, and also tha dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. Ses N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmora is tha sire of Santa Claus 2:17½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Stainway, 2:25¾; Alice Stonar, four years old, 2:24; Nania Talbot, four years old, 2:29; Solo, fiva years old, 2:28½; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29; by Rysdyk's Hamblatonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, hy imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, hy imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, hy Sir Richard.
Fifth dam hy imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, hy Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam hy Chanticleer.
Eighth dam hy imported Stirling.
Ninth dam hy Clodius.
Tenth dam hy imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam hy Partner.
Thirteenth dam hy imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED hreeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, hut the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be oue of tha most successful racing sires, and every one of his coits that has heen trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON.
Owners, Santa Clara

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payahie at the end of tho season. Satisfactory arrangements can ba made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatiey is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is hy War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, hy American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, hy imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam hy imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam hy Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arahian.
Fifteenth dam hy Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, hy imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, hy Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillia, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannou, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, hy Matchem.
Eighth dam hy Turk.
Ninth dam hy Cub.
Tenth dam hy Allworthy.
Eleventh dam hy Starling.
Twelfth dam hy Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barh.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leades' Hobby Maro, hy the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to
MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Race[illegible]

Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 Front St., San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

FULL LIST OF ENTRIES TO STAKES AND PURSES

SPRING MEETING.

First Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 21.

No 1—California Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of half a mile, to be run on the first day of the spring meeting; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's h c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Norfolk—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Fron Frou.
17. C. Van Buren's b g Jon Jon, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Malloy—Glennine.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.
32. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 2—Hearst Stake; free for all; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

1. Caleb Dorsey's b c Stanislaus, three years, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
2. James Davis' b c Result, three years, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
3. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
4. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
5. E. J. Baldwin's s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
6. Theo. Winters's m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
7. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
8. John Mackey's s m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.

No. 3—Winters Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of a mile and a half; $100 each, $50 forfeit, $500 added, second to have $150, third to save stake.

1. Joseph Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Coutts' br c Anriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Coutts' bl c Flou Flou, by Mondsy—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcheson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters, ch c, by Norfol —Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Puss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Lanra, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Fron Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tehama.
21. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
22. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Ada A.
25. J. B. Haggin's ch f, Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 4—Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; a dash of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Extra Day—Wednesday, April 25.

No. 5—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar
2. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. J. B. Chase's b f Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
6. Hill & Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
8. Palo Alto's ch f, by Monday—Abbie W.
9. Palo Alto's ch f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
10. John Mackey's b f Militia by Lever—Malta.
11. John Mackey's b f Lina, by King Alphonso—Titania.
12. John Mackey's b f Fanstina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.

No. 6—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for maiden three-year-olds; dash of a mile and an eighth.

1. Caleb Dorsey's b c Stanislaus, by imported Partizan—Lady Melrose.
2. W. L. Pritchard's s c Ed Smith, by Leinster—Tibbie Dunbar.
3. W. L. Pritchard's Bazaar Colt, by Bazaar—Minerva.
4. James Davis' b c Result, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
6. P. Carroll's f Alice, by Wheatley—by Cheatbem.
7. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
9. Joseph Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.

No. 7—Purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; free for all; dash of a mile.

1. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
4. J. B. Chase's b f Marion, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
5. J. B. Chase's ch f Lsura, three years, by Shannon—Folly.
6. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, three years, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
7. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
8. W. Boots' s c Inanguration, 4 years, by Wildidle—Miami.
9. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
10. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
11. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, three years, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
12. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.

No. 8—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eighth miles; horse entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; two lbs. allowed for each $100 under that valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three lbs. over entitled weight for each $100 above that valuation.

1. E. S. Paddock's b g Joe Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's b g Belshaw, five years, by Wildidle—by Hercules; $400.
3. W. L. Pritchard's ch g, five years, by Leinster—Vivian; $300.
4. G. W. Trahern's s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk; $500.
5. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush; $600.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-yesr-old colts; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
2. Hill & Gries' b c Bacbelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
3. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
4. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
5. Palo Alto's b c, by Monday—Plaything.
6. John Mackey's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.

No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second horse, third to save stake; dash of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

1. W. L. Pritchard's ch c by Bazaar—Vivian.
2. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, by Monday—by Norfolk.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
4. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.

No. 11—Pacific Cup; handicap of $50 each, $20 declaration, $500 added, second to receive $150, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; weights announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judga McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
3. J. & H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
4. Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
7. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, sged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
8. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
9. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
10. Palo Alto's b m Precions, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four yesrs, by Foster—Planetia.
12. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
13. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four yesrs, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H sged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. J. & H. C. Judson's bl c, by Monday—Lady Clare.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
3. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
4. J. B. Chase's b f, Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
6. Hill & Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Hill & Gries' b f Bachelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
9. Palo Alto's ch f, by Monday—Abbie W.
10. Palo Alto's ch f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Barney.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Monday—Plaything.
14. John Mackey's b f Faustina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.
15. John Mackey's b f Mariposa, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.

No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of one and a quarter miles; weights to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. J. and H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
3. Theo Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
4. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
5. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, sged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
6. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
7. G. W. Trahern's s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk.
8. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
9. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.
10. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhosds, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.

No. 15—Selling race; Purse $175, of which $25 to second horse, entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; conditions ssme as No. 8.

1. E. S. Psddock's b g Joe Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's b g Belshaw, five years, by Wildidle—by Hercules; $400.
3. John Mackey's ch f Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush; $600.

No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; weights announced and declaration made same as No. 14.

1. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
3. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Vivs, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named ter the colt which beats it.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill y Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by R herford—Maggia Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's h c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, byShannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Fron Frou.
17. C. Van Buren's b g Jou Jon, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's br c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster oi Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemncca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Molloy—Glenuine.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrops
27. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susia Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggi o's b f, by King Alfonso—Titan a
32. J. A. Cardi ell's bl John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of one snd three-quarters miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $150 to second, third to sava stake

1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lsdy Amanda.
2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Coutts' br c Anriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Coutts' br f Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Tbos. Atcheson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Puss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Lanra, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lncky B, by Rntherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tehama.
21. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
22. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nnbia, by Leinster—Addie A.
25. J. B. Haggin's ch f Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophis Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flnsh.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. M. Murry's s h Samuel Stevenson, five years, by Thad Stevens—by Rifleman.
3. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
4. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rntherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
7. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
8. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, three years, by Shannon—Folly.
9. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
10. W. Boots' s c Inanguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
11. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
12. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepbard.
13. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
14. Palo Alto's b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
16. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
17. John Mackey's s m Maris F, four yesrs, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m. Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Starters in all races must be named st 8 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and shonld there be a deficiency the winners will receiva a pro-rata division.

THEO. WINTERS, President,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

C. M. CHASE Assistant Secretary.

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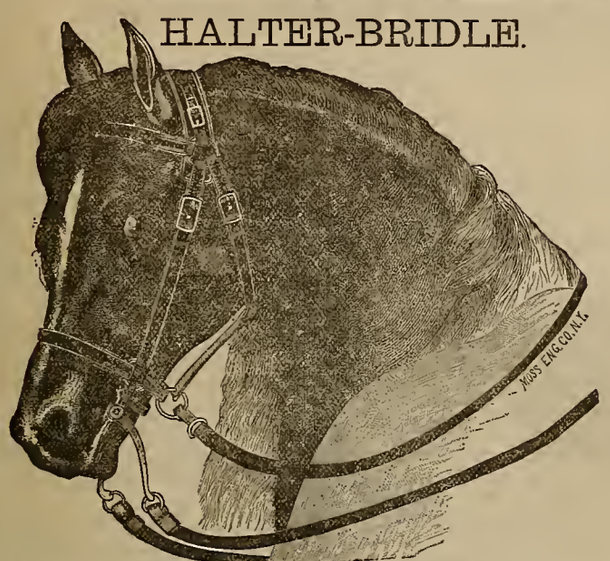

THIS HALTER TAKES UP TO FIT ANY HORSE, AND IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT WITH AN ordinary pair of reins you have a complete bridle.

ELEGANT BRIDLES FOR FANCY PARK RIDING ARE MADE ON THIS PLAN.

For sale by **J. A. McKERRON,** 230 and 232 Ellis street, Sole agent for the Pacific Coast.

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150 Fine Rams.

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A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

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HORSES AND CATTLE.

WE ARE DIRECTED TO ANNOUNCE THAT on or about May 1, 1883, we will offer at the

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
* 3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:30 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz, (Sunday Excursion)	†8:43 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theater train, Saturdays only.

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stage via San Mateo, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Pescadero, Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturdays and on Sunday mornings—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $3; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

Sunday excursion tickets to either Monterey or Santa Cruz, and return, $3.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

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Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

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☞At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

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Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets of any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

☞S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street at 9:30 A. M.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1882.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
* 3:00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso and Express	2:40 P M
4:00 P M	and East Emigrant	7:40 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	" ‡Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	"	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	and Colfax via Benicia	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" ‡Sundays only	‡11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—c7:00—7:30—c8:00—8:30—c9:00—9:30—c10:00—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—c4:00—4:30—c5:00—5:30—c6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—c*6:00—7:00—8:00—9:00— 10:00— 11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—6:00—c7:00— c*8:00—c9:30—c11:00—c*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—c*7:00 — c*8:00 — c*9:00 — c*10:00—c*1:00—c*3:00—c*6:00—*8:30.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30 — 8:00 — *8 30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00 —1:00—2:00—3:00 — 4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY — *6:00— *6:30 — 7:00 — *7:30 — †8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00 — 11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00 —*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02 — 10:32 — 11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02 —3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02 — 9:32—11:02.

FROM EAST OAKLAND— *5:21 — *5:51 — 6:21 — 6:51 — c7:21—7:51—c8:21—8:51—c9:21 — 9:51 — c10:21 —10:51—11:51 —12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—c4:21—4:51 — c5:21—5:51—c6:21—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—c*5:15—c*5:45—c6:15—7:10 — 8:10 — 9:10 — 10:10—11:10—12:10— 1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—5:10—6:10—c7:15—c9:15—c10:45.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*7:17—*8:17—*9:00—*9:47— 10:47 *1:47—*5:00—*5:17—*6:47—*7:17.

FROM BERKELEY — *5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15 — 8:45—10:15—9:45—10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45 — 12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:15—8:45—9:15—10:15—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO — *7:15 — 9:15 — 11:15 — 1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15

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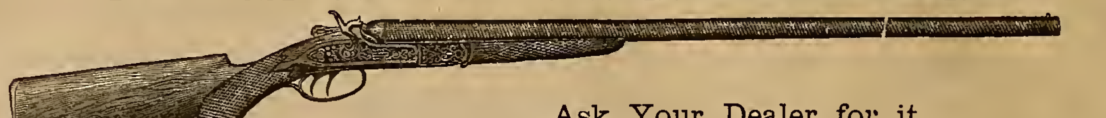

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W. P. EMERY, Secretary. 14t3

My New Catalogue For 1883,

OF 180 PAGES, CONTAINING VALUABLE TAbles, with trotting statistics up to close of 1882, with descriptions and pedigrees of 276 high-bred trotting stock, now at Fairlawn stock farm, adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., will be sent free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing, and to all others who send four cents in stamps to prepay postage.

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bred to the Fairlawn stallions, and

138 Head of Promising Young Trotting Stock,

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ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:23¼; another with a record of 2:26, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:28¼, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23¼, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20¼ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:15¼ to 2:27¼. No son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23¼ to 2:28¼, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 had eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to drop into the 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T, 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¼, by Happy Medium Jr.; and Carrie B, 2:28¼, by Elial G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to serve

A Limited Number of Mares IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege to return such mares in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

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HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 17.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE STABLE.

Trotting Action.

In the article pnhlished last week under the titls of "Tips and Trotting Action," the stride of Abe Edginton was partially analyzed, and a promise given that comparison would be made between that when drawing a snlky and when he was encnmbered with weight on his back. Long before the days of instantaneons photography it was well knowu that a long etriding horss wonld shorten his gait when transfernsd from harness to saddls, and among the old trainers it was a favorite method of overcoming a tendency to "overstriding" and "dwelling." At that time it was conceded that a majority of horses conld trot fastsr to saddle than harnsss. Thie partially followsd from being able to ksep closer to ths inside of the track, and thns save distance on the turns, partially from the vshiclee being heavier than at present, but chiefly from a lack of knowledgs of present methods of controlling the action. But while the fact was patent the minntia was wanting, and it remainsd for the Palo Alto illnstrations to give an insight into the differsncs wnich wsight on the back cauesd. In the previona article there was a brief description of the method the fset were moved when Edginton was hitched to a sulky though it will be necessary to go over the ground again in order to maks ths comparisons. The propelliug hind foot as it left the ground was taken as the initial point, and when that last impulse was given to hurl ths body through the air the other hind foot was under and in close proximity to the fore foot on ths same side. In the pictnre rspresenting the same part of the stride, when the rider was np, ths fore and hind feet in ths air ars mnch farther apart and at no tims ars they close enongh to sndangsr scalping. It is proper to state that in harness the stride was sighteen feet thres inches, in the saddls, ssvsnteen feet six inchss. Presnming that ths horss was nrged to his fastest pacs in both instancee, ths proof of the correctnsss of the old opinione is complets, and hence, while ths strids was shortened, it mnst havs been quicksned.

The photographs also show ths rsason why horses that wsrs mixed in their gait in harnsss trottsd square nnder ths saddls. The feet, from the motion being accelsrated, are nevsr in snch proximity as to endanger the fore foot striking the hoof, coronet or pastern. Before the hind foot has been thruet so far forward as to be in danger, the fors foot has besn slevated enongh to carry it completely out of the way, and thie ia dne to the snergy of the movement sntailsd by the resistancs of the rider. To ovsrcome thie, the fore feet especially ars raised with a qnicksr effort, and the conee-qnence ie that there ie also more bending of the knes. The picture ehowe the npturned fors foot in contact with the chest, or so closs that it appears as thongh it were actually tonching. The main feature, however, ie the distancs between ths fors and hind fest in every portion of ths stride, and thers is no possibls chance of injnry from ths fors foot to any part of the posterior limbs. The hind foot might wonnd the oppoeite hind leg in passing, or the knee or arm of ths fore be strnck, bnt a scalping boot would not bs marked if even it were inches in thickness.

I had one animal that gavs a capital illustration bstween the saddle and the harness, and now that the photographe furnieh ths ksy I can readily nnderstand what was a myetsry at ths time beyond my powere to solve. Thie was the mare Clara G, ownsd by D. A. Gage of Chicago. I saw her trot very faet in her exsrciee nnder eaddle in 1869, when at the eams tims ehs conld not ehow bettsr than 2:50 in harnees. I got her in the spring of 1870, and commencsd driving her in April. The 18th of June the fastsat ahe conld trot was 2:45, and whsn called upon for more speed she wonld hitch and roll terribly. Several diffsrent patterns of ahoes wers tried, and the "rolling motion" proved so far the beat, as in them she trottsd a qnartsr in thirty-nine seconds. This gavs somethiug of ths same action as weight on the back, though shs was still inclined to hitch. It was a work of tims to ovsrcoms this propsnsity, and also a trial of patience, more so from hsr known capacity in the saddls rig. When she did "get sqnared" the improvement was very rapid. The proper wsight of shoes, ths right kind of boots, check-rein of the exact length, and from then there was no tronble. In the fall of 1871 she won the three-minnte race in Buffalo in 2:30, 2:26½, 2:26, coming from ths half-mile pole in the two' last heats in 1:10, and without driving hsr so near ths top of her spesd as to make a break. Aftsr returning homs she trotted at different times, half miles in 1:08, and a quartsr in 32¼ seconds. As the photographs show she went clsar nndsr the saddle, and nntil she acquired the habit of doing so in harnees the fear of injury iucapacitatsd her from showing ths same speed.

The weight of ths rider on the forelegs compels ths qnickensd action, as anyons can easily nnderstand who knows the effsct of carrying a hsavy bnrden on his shoulder, and is also shown by ths action of the Chiness vegetable peddlers. In the latter case the pacs is not only acceleratsd, as there is a different step taken when the basksts are full, and the gait is as nsarly a pace as two lsgs can imitate ths movement of four.

While weight on the back is an advantage to some trotters, and it is held to be essential to racing speed, there must be reasons for the differences. Undoubtsdly the longsr bonnd of the racehorse, a succession of springs, of longer duration, give a jerking motion to the load that operates prejudicially. Whether the stride is shortened or not I am not prepared to eay, though befors long I will instituts sxpsrimsnts to dstermins ths qnestion satisfactorily. Before that is done it is unnscassary to speculate, as conjecturs is worthlsss when thers is an opportunity to make a practical test. Trainsrs of racshorses object to sxercising runners in harnese on the gronnd that it will havs a tsndsncy to ehorten the stride, and I am inclined to think that it nay havs that effect, thongh relieving ths legs, which will more than compensate, in cases where tronbls is apprehendsd, for ths snppossd tendency. Ths fast trotting gait bsing mors nniform, two air flights in ths stride in place of one, ths vshicls is hauled along steadily and with not a particls of the jsrking motion attending the fast gallop.

When Dexter trotted in 2:18 nndsr ths saddls, it wae thsn thonght that it was far beyond ths harnses spssd, but snbsequsnt events provsd that it was an srroneous conclusion. Rollo Golddust was nnquestionably mnch faster with weigbt on his back, and, as Billy Boyce and othsrs havs ehown, ths pacing gait appsars to be favorable for spesd whsn wsight is carrisd. Bnt ae the harnese sfforts of Maud S, St. Julien, Little Brown Jng, Trinkst, Clingstons are so mnch euperior to ths bsst of ths saddle, it ie a fair infsrsnce that in reality the removal of any great incumbrancs on tbe back is favorable to fast trotting.

Ths only illuetration of trottiug nnder the saddle wbich I havs ssen is that of Abs Edginton, and it not only displays a marked variation from that of the eame horse in harnees, but also differs materially from the pictures of otbere. In the work "The Hores in Motion," there ars plates reprssenting, in addition to thoee of Edginton, Elains, strids eightesn feet thrse inchss; Clay, esvsntesn fect six inchee, and Occidsnt, seventeen feet nins inches. Thers ars minor variations among thsm, though none eo markad as thoee betwesn saddls and harness in tbe eams animal. Elains and Occident did not bring ths fors feet into snch close proximity as Edginton and Clay; the picturs of ths lattsr in ths commencement of the air flight ahowing the fors foot in a position to nearly hide the foot on the hind leg, and in the next picture an advance of twelve inches, there was a greater elevation than in the case of Edginton. With Elaine thers is a clear opening, and from ths time the hind foot gives the last impulse until the feet again touch the gronnd there is no danger of intsrference.

In ths silhonettes on snch a small scale even important variations ars hard to observe, thongh in the photograph a magnifying glass brings thsm ont and a littls knowledgs of the action is obtained. Ths importance of closely studying the lsssons which the camera presents is so evidsnt that these articles will bs continued until an insigbt ie obtained. It is a difficult task to make clear explanations without accompanying cuts, necsssitating prolixity which cannot bs avoidsd.

Sales at Fairlawn.

Ths following sales of high-bred trotting stock have been made by Gsn. Wm. T. Withers of Fairlawn Stock Farm since the 12th day of March. Hs returned from a trip to Arizona and New Mexico on the 8th of March and has been eo much sngagsd that he has not had time to report his eales until now :

To John P. Crozisr of Upland, Pa: The dark dappls brown stallion Princs Ali, foaled March 7, 1878, by Almont; dam Alics Drake, by Alexander's Norman; second dam by Pilot Jr.; price $2,500.

To same party: Bay mare Hops, foaled August 25, 1877, by Almont; dam Elsis, by Alexandsr's Abdallah.

The same party had purchased during Gen. Withers' absence the bay filly Ripple, foaled May 12, 1880, by C. M. Clay Jr.; dam Sallis M., by Almont.

To Col. Albert Gridley of Batavia, Ill., the solid bay filly Francisca; foaled Jnly 14, 1881, by Almont; dam Frances Breckenridge, by Sentinel, full brother to Volunteer; second dam by Bayard, son of Pilot Jr.; third dam the thoroughbred mare Luna, by Swigert's Lexiugton: prics $1,200.

To Thomae Starr of Leadville, Colorado: The thoroughbred chestnut filly Arab Maid, foaled in 1881, by Limsstone; dam Arab Girl, by importsd Arab Fysanl; second dam Hopsie, by imported Mickey Free, son of Irish Birdcatcher; third dam the imported Arab mars Loulie, of the pure Koheyls racs of Arabs; price $350.

To John C. Gibbs of Nsw York city: Ths bay brood mare Fanny Patton, foaled in 1870, by Country Gentleman, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and bred to Almont Lightniug, son of Almont.

To Rufus Iugalls of Belvidere, Ill.: The black stallion Resolutiou, 16¾ hands high, foalsd April 13, 1879, by Alwood, son of Almont; dam Queen Mary, by Mambrino Chief; price $1,000.

To R. S. Withsrs, Lexington, Ky.: The dark iron grey filly Maggie Almont, foalsd April 25, 1882, by Almont, dam Maggie Keene, by Mambrino Hatcher; second dam Laura Fair (Keene Jim's dam, record 2:19½) by Rattler, son of Stockbridge Chief; price $1,000. Maggis Almont is one of the greateet natural trotters ever foaled and $500 advance has recently besu offered for her and refused by her purchaser.

To Dr. Schwarz of Dayton, Ohio: The bay filly Maggie Msdium, foaled April 29, 1881, by Happy Medium, dam Maggie Kesne, as abovs; prics $1,000.

To George A. Hogg of Fayette connty, Pa.: Ths bay stallion colt Vimont, foalsd April 27, 1880, by Almont; dam Badoura, by Caseius M. Clay Jr. 22; second dam Puss Stedman (Lorelle's dam), by Alexander's Norman; third dam by Toronto, eon of St. Lawrence; price $2,500. Vimont is considered one of tbe very best colts ever bred at Fairlawn.

To Charles G. Wicker of Ticondsroga, N. Y.: The eolid chestnut stallion colt Ksnmore, foaled May 10, 1879, by Almont; dam Tallnla, by Bachman's Mssscnger Duroc; eecond dam Mary Sanford, by Bay Hambletonian, son of Alexander's Abdallah; third dam Lady Sandford (Jay Gould's dam), by Sesley's American Star; Prics $1,500 cash and $1,000 more when Kenmore makes a record of 2:25. Kenmors showed a 2:40 gait when being broken to harnese last summer.

To John Bechman of Bucyrus, O.: The dark bay stallion colt Doncaster, foalsd Sept. 25, 1880, by Happy Msdium; dam ths Headley mare, by Regular, eon of Volunteer; sccond dam Meliesa, by Crockett's Bellfounder; price $1,000.

To Charles E. Watsrs of Minneapolis, Kansas: The black colt Talisman, foaled May 22, 1880, by Cassins M. Clay Jr. 22; dam Queen Vic, by Mambrino Chief; prics $800.

To same party: The grey colt Norman Medium, foaled March 26, 1881, by Happy Medium; dam Alice Drake, by Alexander's Norman; second dam by Alexander's Pilot Jr; price $800.

Winnemncca claims the premium for being ths most extensive cattle shipping station in Nevada, as the annual shipments of beef cattle range from 25,000 to 35,000 head.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Opening of the Southwestern Circuit—Good Sport at the Crescent City.

Tbe regular racing season of 1SS3 began on the 31st at Orleans, and tbe meeting was continued over on the 3rd, 5th and 6th of this month, rain intefering to some extent, however, after the second day, cansing several postponements and a wet track. Large fields of horses, considering tbe early season, were out on the first two days, a result due no donbt to the fine condition of the track, which, at best a slow one in previous years, is now, gauged by the fast time made at the meeting, the fastest conrse south of Kentucky.

Wedding Day's race for the Cotton Exchange Handicap, valne $1,700, is very seldom beaten, even on our fastest tracks, for a mile and a half in 2:37¼, the winner, a five-year-old, carrying 112 lbs., is a good performance, and the field he beat a strong one, for the time of year. Ratber chagrined must have been shrewd Green Morris, who sold tbe winner to his present owner last fall, at little more than half what he (Morris) paid for him at Saratoga last Angust, and for the same price ($1,500) hougbt Ballast of Cadwell, tbrowing in tbe gelding, Creosote, tben on his last legs with consnmption, and the latter snhsequently died. Morris bougbt Ballast with a view to pulling off this same Cotton Exchange Handicap, aud tbe handicapper, misled by the horse's previons poor form at Orleans, let him in light, at 102 pounds. Directly the weights were aunonnced, Ballast ran a trial at the distance with three pounds over weight, in 2:3S½, and the knowing ones, Morris inclnded, considered the race as good as over, for the brother to Bancroft had the best of tbe weights of anything in tbe handicap. Bnt on the Saturday previous Wedding Day came out in great form and from being only the miler, which his old owner, and most others, have all along considered him, demoustrated himself a coming horse at a distance, by winning at a mile and three furlongs, from Fair Count (his full brother), Apollo, Frankie B, Katie Creel, Boulevard, Lizzie McWhirter and several otbers, a good field. The Morris cast-off ran this distance in 2:25¾, a fast race, and at once loomed up as likely to get away with the longer and more valnable event on the following Tuesday. But then be was handicapped to give Ballast, same age, 10 lbs., and had to meet, in addition, some new horses snch as old Sannterer, 114 lbs., Duke of Montalban, (balf hrother to tbe Dnke of Magenta), 105 lbs., Lute Fogle, 107 lbs, etc., and on tbe Monday night previous the pooling was very heavy, Saunterer, Ballast, Pettingill's pair, Wedding Day and Lute Fogle selling nearly even up at the Southern Hotel, in $600 and $700 pools. At the track the race was hotly contested, amid great excitement, and not until the last few rods was the race decided, Wedding Day, under John Spellman's fine riding, getting the verdict by a trifle over a lengtb, Montalban beating Ballast a head. The latter horse ran fully up to his trial and heat it too, bnt the winner was better than anyone supposed. Unfortunately for the party behind this newly discovered "nailer," they have been as much in the dark as anyone as regards their horse's capabilities and he has absolntely no future engagements worth mentioning. Strange to have snch a fast miler, as he was known to be (for he ran at Saratoga last Angust in 1:41¾) and for them not to know he conld stay. Snch are the ups and downs of horse owners, and it only adds the more to the glorious uncertainty of the turf. But Green Morris, if he has got unmistakeahly and badly left in the Wedding Day-Ballast bnsiness, has still a "rod in pickle" left for the boys in his heretofore dark colt, Drake Carter, by Ten Broeck—Platina. I say beretofore a "dark one," for since the Pickwick stakes on the 31st at Orleans he is so no longer, his easy win, ridden by Billy Donobue over a mile and a quarter in 2½ from a field of thirteen showing him to be a dangerons antagonist for tbe best three-year-old in the country. He is now the money favorite for the Kentucky Derby, and he never ran as a two-year-old, thereby adding to his chances of undergoing a severe racing campaign. Morris has heavily engaged him in stakes, at Lonisville, Chicago, Saratoga, Sbeepshead and elsewhere, and bids fair to score a greater success with him tban he did witb Apollo last year.

Tbe first two-year-old racing of any account of the year was run during tbe late meeting, and some good youngsters appeared, the best being Lloyd Daly, by the imported Irish stallion Kyrle Daly out of a Lever mare. Of the other races tbe most notable was tbe first Cup race of 1SS3, the Howard Cup, two miles and a quarter, which was considered a gift for Green Morris' Apollo, bnt the old man got another setback like the Ballast affair. This time it was Pettingill'e Dnke of Montalban wbo "clipped his wings" for him, and althongh heavy hetting at Apollo $600, Montalban $300, Blazee $75, made it look all but over, it was tbe Dnke first, Apollo second, and poor, old, white-faced, knock-kneed Blazes last. Tbe track was heavy, which may account for Apollo's defeat, and a tremendons etorm also on last Saturday laid half the racetrack under a foot of water. However, yesterday racing was resnmed, and five races run, and to-day ended the meeting with the Cottrill Stakes, which Drake Carter won in a gallop. Wm. Eugeman has asked to be, and has been, released by the Lonisiana Jockey Club from the contract he had entered into, to give racing there next winter. From the Crescent City the clans divide, and though the most of the etables go direct to Memphis, Tenn., for the week'e racing beginning on tbe 16th, Pettingill'e, McMabon'e, and otbers go direct to Washington, D. C., and otbers to Nashville and the Kentucky racing centers.

After the meeting at Memphis, Nashville, the Rock City, follows, and her meeting and Gen Harding's sale of yearlinge will bring the time np to the 1st and 2d of May, and after tbat in rapid succession coma Lexington and the Falls City, which latter meeting is expected to be more successful than any epring meeting ever given there.

Gabe Caldwell, the well-known starter and owuer of horses, has had mnch tronble at New Orleans, for his boy, the famons light-weight jockey, injured himself badly a few weeks ago; then he was taken sick with an illness said to be consumption, and the "last straw" was his famous little mare Nina breaking her ankle in tbe heat race on the first day of the meeting. This stable is now entirely broken up, tbe three-year-old colt hy Glengary—Kate Fisher, formerly known as Joe McMahon, having been purchased by that gentleman for $2,500, and renamed Joe Mitchell. The two-year-old brother to Nina also goes to the same stable, and Lenore has been sold back to her old owner, Feland, for $400. In bie misfortunes, Mr. Caldwell has the symyathy of all, with bearty wishes for hie restoration to health. Joe M"rray, the sensational Sheas colt, was in New Orleans with A.sey's other horses on the stable's way north.

The brown eon of Rebel is not very forward in condition. Barnes, the noted light-weight jockey, was recently suspended at New Orleans. He bad made more contracts to ride than he could possihly fill, and the aggrieved owners settled tbe matter by having tbe offender deprived of the privilege of riding at all during the meeting.

Barnes, the horse, Messrs. Dwyer's noted three-year-old, is one day reported as looking hetter than any of his stable companions, and the next few days as absent from his exercise. Certain it is, he did no work during the most of last week, and yet to-day it is stated on good authority that his shrewd owners, having sncceeded in getting on at a good price a large sum that he wins the Louisville Derby, will surely send him to Kentucky in a few weeks. This only bears out your correspondent's freqnently reiterated opinion, in the face of daily statements by the press to the contrary, that the colt wonld be sent West in May, if fit. If he goes, tbe filly Miss Woodford will go along also, for her engagements in tbe Oaks and other races will be worth winning. All the other borses in the stable, except Carly B, are doing well.

Jennie V, the noted gray four-year-old filly hy Waverly, who was reported as doing good work at Sheepshead last week, has bad to be let up again, and it is feared the long-dreaded "hreak down" has come at last. This filly, bronght to Saratoga last snmmer by her breeder, J. A. Grinstead, was one of the fastest animals at the summer meeting of 1SS2, and was sold out of the stable for a good price to the Heffner party. Her legs, however, were always rather "dicky," and when Pearl Jennings and Pinafore beat her at Long Island in September she was retired.

The Saratoga track has lately been covered again with loam, and is expected to he faster than ever this season.

Prospect Park track on Long Island, ahout a mile this side of Sheepshead, has been leased, it is said, by a company of gentlemen, with Col. S. D. Bruce as manager, for the purpose of giving races in opposition to the Engeman party at Brighton Beach. It was generally supposed that the latter people had secured Prospect Park, bnt from this it seems not. The defunct Rockaway project, which I advised yon some time since was not in a very tangible shape, has surprised none except, perhaps, tbose interested for him. Col. Bruce was the only one anybody knew. This new enterprise at Prospect Park is donhtless the outcome of the Rockaway huhhle, and it looks much more feasible, at least on paper.

Brighton Beach is and has been for two or three weeks past in better condition tban any of the island tracks, and the eighty or more horses at present doing their work there are showing the effects of this by their forward condition as compared with those elsewhere.

Tbis week tbe American horses in England again make their bow to the racing puhlic at the Newmarket Craven meeting, and it is to be hoped that no accidents will occur to mar their chances of winning. Before you get this letter the result of tbe Great Metropolitan and City and Suhurban at Epsom will have heen wired to you most likely, and your correspondent feels very sanguine of Mr. Lorillard's success in one or both races. In the long race by the aid of Iroquois or Pinafore, and in the short spin with Sachem or unlucky Aranza, who with only 98 lbs. ought to show her quality, if she has any. Foxhall was heavily backed down to 10 to 1 for the City and Suburban, but cahle dispatches of the last few days say he has receeded to 20's in London, and looks like being "knocked out." Tbe great horse should be seen in public first, and some estimate had of his present form, before being backed for any race. The chances are that he will never qnite regain his high form of '81. Shotover is the English betting favorite for the City and Suburban at 5 to 1, but on pnblic form Scobell, tbe second in the late Lincoln Handicap, should hold her safe, and be tbe most dangerous antagonist of our horses.

The *Spirit of the Times* of this city is certainly endowed with some very "remarkable" correspondents, whose versatility is amazing, especially in "drawing tbe long bow." The Breeder and Sportsman has shown up to well deserved ridicule their Hidalgo from the far Northwest and tbe muzzle should also be applied to their oracular driveller in England, who sends them regular accounts of his "intimacies" with Day, Marsh, the Cannons and other trainers in Albion. In his latest effnsion he speaks of "a joint commission with Tom Cannon on the Lincolnshire," or something similar. This is exceeding rich when it is well known how "close-mouthed" English trainers are, and this one in particnlar, who, when accosted by the inevitable "Plunger" at Newmarket for some stahle information answered him well with: "There is tbe owner of the horse, ask him," a repulse the "Plunger" never forgot. Some of the matter publisbed by the *Spirit* from this correspondent would be ludicrous if it were not so plainly recognized as the vagaries of a decidedly "fresh" individual, who will not sncceed in convincing anyone, certainly not Messrs. Lorillard and Keene, tbat tbe trainers in qnestion take any interest in him or his beyond perhaps the "introdnction of tüeir shoemaker to his tailor," or in other words, kicking him out.

L. E. Myers, the famous runner, has given np his expressed intention of coming to San Francisco this summer to run your athletes a trial on the cinder path. He says now that he will probably go to England instead and run George.

The hilliard tournament at Chicago excited very heavy speculations in this city, and Vignaux' backers fell heavily. The promoters of the May tournament in this city have announced that cnshion caroms will be the game played, not this balk-line business, at which none were at home in the Chicago contest but Schaefer and the Frenchman. Slosson will likely he in the next trial of skill and he will make it that much more interesting.

Mitchell, the new bruiser from "hold Hingland," gave a sparring exhibition at the Rink on Monday night. He is one of the beet sparrers seen here for many a day.

Disappointed hettors here have a new resource in these parts now. A young "dude" by the name of Stanley, who evidently at one time had more money than he now has brains, has eued Cridge & Co., the well-known pool-selling firm, for $1,900, which amount he claims he lost at Coney Island, Baltimore and Washington last fall. That he will have his trouble for his pains is likely euough to he the result of the matter, and meanwhile Mr. S. etands before the public in a very unenviable light, that of a man who takes all he can win but as eoon as he loses cries "stop thief." Such a maxim would cnt two ways as well as one.

Fleetwood Park's June Stakes have closed with between eighty and ninety entries. The Pacific Coast is represented in tbe 2:19 class by tbe gray etallion Romero, who will meet in the race Rosa Wilkee (the recent $11,000 purchase), Capt. Emmons, Minnie R, Josephus, Dan Smith, Adele Gould, J. S. Clark and Lady Pritchard. In the Free-for-all, St. Julien is entered against Hopeful and Fanny Witberspoon. Tbe great five-year-old trotters Pbil Thompson, Jay Eye See and Bronze are also pitted against each other in addition to Butterfly and Lucy Gernent.

Matador, tbe only son of the great Gladiateur in this country, will he included in Mr. Belmont's June sale. A cbance for eomebody to secure an elegantly bred thoroughbred stallion.

Nashville will see the meeting of the great horses Thora and Checkmate the latter part of this month. Both are represented just now as in better form for the time of year than ever before, and party feeling will run high when they meet.

Old "Check" has lately come with a rush in the betting at Lonisville, indicating that the old fellow's legs are apparently all right, which they were far from being last summer and fall. Mr. Reed's mare, however, holds her own in the betting in spite of a statement in the New York *World* a day or two siuce that she had retrograded. This statement was afterwards found out by a little wiring to be erroneons, and it is not the first time that this generally reliable daily has been misled this spring regarding tnrf information published by them as correct. A little inquiry often will save these troublesome, and, to some, startling mistakes.

Bertam, by Kentucky, ont of Bernice, by Stockwell, will be located near Lexington this spring. When Mr. Belmont owned him, he ran some good races and ought to beget good stock.

The three fillies of 1SS0 purchased at Mr. Withers' sale here by Chas. Littlefield turn out to have been bonght for Major B. J. Thomas' Dixiana farm in Kentucky. Two are by Maccaroon and one by Stonehenge.

Croxie (2:19½) will be sent to Kentucky this spring and bred to a son of Geo. Wilkes.

The New York *Sportsman* offers $100 to the person who guesses the winners of the Louisville Derby, Cup and Merchants' stakes. List to be closed May 12 at noon.

The famons trotting stallion Monroe Chief will be sold at auction in Kentucky the latter part of this month. He is a fast and dead game horse, as his mile in 2:1S¼ and two miles in 4:46 show.

The theaters in our metropolis still keep up tbeir attractions. Italian opera at the Academy, Neil Burgess in his side-splitting "Vim" at the Bijon, Willie Edouin's "Bunch of Keys" at the San Francisco Opera Honse, and Mr. Grau's French opera company at the Casino have heen delighting large houses. So is also the case with tbe "Silver King" at Wallack's, and the "Muddy Day" at the Comique. Mr. Boucicault at tbe Star, the Wyndham company at tbe Union Square, tbe "Planter's Wife" at Haverly's, and Barnum's Hippodrome are enjoying large patronage, and the Madison Square theater has witbdrawn that great success "Young Mrs. Winthrop" and produced a new play: "A Rnssian Honeymoon," which scored an artistic triumph last Monday evening. PACIFIC.

New York, April 11, 1SS3.

Queer Blunders.

The following item is going the rounds of the interior press, credited to the Stockton *Independent:*

"Ever since the wonderful horse Occideut flashed like a meteor upon the gaze of an astonisbed world, every endeavor has heen made to trace his pedigree, bnt without avail as to satisfactory results. He was captured in a butcher's wagon first, and this fact was for years all of bis pedigree tbat could be ascertained. The sire of Occident was foaled in this county twenty-four years ago, aud was known as Tiger, by old St. Lawrence. Tiger was also the sire of Black Bill, Fanny Mills, and other noted horses, aud was considered one of the most noted stock horses on the Pacific coast. On Friday, Tiger dropped dead at the Agricultural Park near this city. He died without a strnggle and will probably meet a large line of illustrious ancestors in tbe horse heaven. He was owned by N. C. Culver of Stockton, formerly proprietor of the St. Lawrence livery stables, who has owned Tiger since a colt, and one time was offered $6,000 for him, but refused that snm. His dam was a mare formerly owned hy Alvin Fisher, who sold her for $S00. Tiger has not had a very eventful history, having never appeared on the track, and is only famous from the fact of his being sire to so mauy fast and famous horses."

It is a little singular that a man who is possessed of intelligent enough to conduct even tbe most ordinary newspaper should make such an absurd blunder or series of hlunders as is contained in this extract. It has been copied hy many editors who do know better, if they would think for a moment and not give a carte blanche to tbe shears. Tbe history of Occident is a subject that has been exhaustively treated by the press of the coast. It has been written and rewritten until it is an "old familiar" with all horsemen and has been laid before the public so often that even people who take no interest in the matter could not hut nnconsciously absorb the facts if they bad the capacity of a mule. Tiger may have been the dearly heloved of Mr. N. C. Culver, and possibly a very good horse withal, but his "many fast and famons ones" are to history nnknown, and false credentials are presented when it is claimed that he was the sire of Occident. Occident was not only not a son of Tiger but he is in no way related, not even in the remotest degree as far as known. No, not even an Oregon cousin to the Tiger family. Gov. Stanford's phenomenal trotter has heen traced through all his various changes of ownership back to the very paddock where he was foaled. He was bred by Matthew Shaw of Sacramento, and sired hy Doc, a son of J. E. Miller's paoing stallion St. Clair. Doc was bred hy Charles Lowell, also of Sacramento county, and there is no mystery about the breeding of either Doo or Occident. These facts have been printed and reprinted until they are known to most people and are easily ascertained by those who are not already informed. The turf editor of the *Independent* will do well to get a stud book and some standard literature and read up the subject before he makes any further cluh-footed attempts to talk horse.

The Crime at McGrathiana.

Gen. Ahe Buford makes the hlinding of Onondaga the text for the following desultory disquisition in *Dunton's Spirit:*

We clip the following from the Louisville *Evening Post* of March 29, which comes as a special bit of news from Lexington, the capital of the Blue Grass region.

"There is considerable talk here among horsemen over the putting out of the eyes of Onandaga, Milt. Young's fine etallion. A veterinary surgeon, Dr. Hagyard, was called in, the horse chloroformed and his sight destroyed. The excuse for this cruel treatment is stated to be the horse's bad diepoeition. Dr. Hagyard says he was very vicious, and would jump on any one, even while being caressed. There is talk of having the parties to the act indicted."

We had written an article on the subject of this cruel act on the part of the proprietor of McGrathiana, Mr. Milton Young, and his veterinary surgeon, Dr. Hagyard. But at the suggestion of a cbaritable friend and claiming ourselves to possess, in matters of this character, feelings of great sympathy to our former associates in the turf, we declined, at least for a time, to publish it, thinking that the sooner snch acts were forgotten tbe better it would be for all concerued. Bnt now, as tbe grand jury of Fayette county is about to act, we feel it to be our duty to speak; still we have had many sportsmen and turfmen approach us on the subject, saying it was the duty of all turf papers to ventilate tborougbly the facts, and let the Christian world know the reason for the commission of so unwarrantable an act on so grand and

ꝛohle a horse as Onandaga, whose grand performance upon the turf has given so much pleasure and happiness to man, as well as to fill with gold the repleted folds of the empty pocket-hooks of eo many prond and haughty sportsmen. We thonght that in return for all this grand service there should not he found in the county one single eportsman, and one single veterinary surgeon, who would so far forget the teachings of the Bible and the promptings of the finer feelings of the heart, as to commit so cruel an act upon so grand a horse. To eay the least it is surprising indeed. What would the prince of sportsmen, H. P. McGrath, have said to a vetinary surgeon who should have suggested the idea of the destruction of Tom Bowling's sight, who was the master of the turf of his day, as Onandaga was, and who beyond all question was in temper and disposition far more vicious and even dangerous than Onandaga ever dare be. Poor fellow! doomed by the act of his own friend to spend the remaining days of his life in bitter darkness. You may take my life, hut, Oh, God! spare me my sight that I may enjoy with my master (though I be an animal, still I claim to be nature's nohle animal, the king of heasts, hut not the king of such beasts, as would under any circumstances destroy each other's sight) this beautiful Eden in the hlne grass conntry, created especially by the almighty arm of the great I Am, to promote the pleasure and happiness of the Christian turfman and hie constant and devoted companion, the thoroughhred horse. We have known Mr. Milton Young since his advent upon the turf, where his career has been short, quick and successful. He is quite a clever fellow in his way, and will have his way, provided Dick says it is the right way. Whilst on the turf he never did allow his right hand to know what his left hand was doing, and sometimes hy the movement of one hand his friends might he led a little astray as to the corresponding movement of the other hand. He ought not to he held entirely responsihle for this act; he was douhtless influenced in a very great measure hy Dr. Hagyard, his veteriuary surgeon, who, if I mistake uot, is the same veterinary that at Lexington a few years since, out on the grounds of the racecourse, in performing the operation of castrating a horse, made the fearful mistake of cutting off about four inches of a very important member of his hody, for which ha shonld have been sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Anchorage, that Dr. Gale might have had an opportunity to have choked him to death. In his early life Mr. Milton Young's struggles with adversity were a little hitter, so bitter as to make the sole idea of his life the accumulatiou of wealth, and this idea has prevailed with him to such an extent that his edncation was somewhat neglected and with him the finer feelings of the heart were never cultivated. Hence the commission of this unfortunate act. Should the ghost of H. P. McGrath see the spot that drank the hlood that trickled from the eyes of Onandaga, when his sight was destroyed, the body would rise from the grave, and in a manly way, peculiar alone to himself, spurn with indignity the motive and reasoning that prompted so unwarrantable and barbarous a deed. Milton Young's father, not he, is responsihle for not edncating his son when a hoy. We have often in our own minds contrasted the characters of General N. B. Forest in the field during the war with that of Milton Young on the turf. Both nnedncated meu, hut of very determined characters, and hoth wonderfully successfnl. Forest's idea of war was to fight, and fighting meant killing, so so he could see no great necessity of having to feed prisoners when ratione were scarce. Milt. Young went upon the turf to make money, and is a little like a blue grass farmer, who sent his son to Missonri a few years since, when he said: "My son, I am sending you to Missouri to make money, honestly, if you can, hut hy the eternal God, you must make money.

We are assured that this act on the part of Mr. Yonng and Dr. Hagyard is not approved hy either the sinner or churchman of the hlue grass conntry. We sincerely hope the grand jury of Fayette county will spare our friend, Col. Young, from the mortification of an indictment, as we are satisfied he will do so no more. Having just moved into the blue grass region and gotten into an eagle's nest, he will soon abandon the idea he has carried with him in the practice of hulldosing the crows in the penny-royal county from which he came. Time and tide wait for no man—ead indeed are the changes wrought by the hand of time. That the fame and glory of two such homes as McGrathiana and Bosque Bonita ehould have departed in so short a period of time, is sad indeed. In visiting the one, instead of seeing paraded in the shades of that grand forest in the yard such horses as Tom Bowling, with a groom at arm'e length on each side of him, Aristides, Tipperary and all the promising yonng onea hounding in their play over the blue grass soil, where many grand and great men have traveled thousands of milee to enjoy the hospitality of McGrathiana and witness the grand display of thoroughbred horsee; inatead of that we now have a man whose remorse of conscience must drive all thoughts of pleaeure and happiness with the horse away from hie trouhled soul. And here in his stall stande poor Onondaga, with hie head down, his heart hroken, and listening instinctively for whatever noiee he may hear. Having lost his sight hie hearing of necessity hecomes very acute, and when eveu the friendly monse rattlee the straw he strikes with hie feet with far more force than before his sight was deetroyed, ae then he could see it was hut a mouse; now his imagination tells him it is his enemy, man. At Bosque Bonita, where all ie still and quiet, no man inquires. No McWhirters or Ontarios are there to graze under the shade of that natural forest, through which tha squirrels were wont to romp and climh; they, too, are gone now. But turn yonr eyes to the lovely hill in front and you will see rolling down its gentle declivity a barrel of Bourhon whisky, with the bnng out, and in every revolntion, when the bung gets on top, there is a fearful report from the escape of gas and whieky. When the barrel reachee the valley, where Goodnight and McWhirter were oftentimes rubbed out after their gallop over that heautiful blue grass lawn, then it will stop and reet for all time to come, dead, dead, dead. "What, O what a fall was there, my countrymen!"

Dr. Cowper Reinforced.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: In your iseue of April 21 I see under the heading of "Doctors Disagree" a etatement made by one who attachea V. S. to hia name to the effect that there is no auch diseaee as "impaction of the stomach" in the horse.

I am no professional man but I have read "The Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicines" hy William Williams F. R. C. V. S., F. R. S. E., etc., and I wonld recommend Mr. Baldy to study the same work, paying particular attention to pagea 603 to 612, were "Impaction of the stomach" is fully and atly treated of.

I presume he will not question such an authority aa the ahove named Williame. A. I. H.

Cienega Ranch, April 23.

TURF AND TRACK.

Death of Monarchist.

Dan Swigert's stallion Monarchist died at Elmendorf farm, near Lexington, Ky., on the 15th inst., from blood poisoning. Some weeks previous he injured one of hie hind lege in running against a fence, and from the injury thue received the disease resulted.

Monarchist wae bred at Woodburn, Ky., in 1868, and wae sold a yearling, Colonel S. D. Bruce hnying him for M. H. Sanford for $1,900. He did not appear on the turf until he was three years old. His first race was for the Belmont at Jerome Park, in Jnne, 1871, when he failed to get a place. His second appearance was at Monmouth Park on the 4th of Jnly, when he ran second to Harry Baeeett for the Jersey Derby. At the same meeting he was aleo second to Nellie Ransom for the Monmouth Sequel Stakes. At the Auguet meeting over the same course he ecored his firat victory, a race at mile heats. On October 7, at Jerome Park, in the race for the Champion Stakes he was again second to Harry Bassett, hut on the third day of the same meeting he scored two brilliant victories, winning the Annual Sweepstakee, a dash of two miles for three-year-olde, and the Grand National Handicap, at two miles and a quarter, for which he wae handicapped at 88 pounds, at which weight Billy Donohue rode him with consummate judgment and ekill. The double event caused the greatest enthusiasm among the followera of the dark hlue stahle, several winning their expensee for the winter. Almost immediately after the Jerome meeting Mr. Sanford seut the whole of his stable to New Orleane, and at the December meeting Monarchist won the Post Stakee at two-mile heats over the old Metairie courae, while at the spring meeting in 1872 he won a purse at a mile and a half, beating a field of seven. On the third day he won the Metairie Cup at two miles and a quarter from Barney Williams, Nellie Ransom and Wanderer. Less than two weeks afterwards he won the inangural Stakes of the then new Louieiaua Jockey Club. It was a race of two mile heats, and was rnn in 3:39 and 3:44, which race he followed by winning tha Louisiana Stakes, also at two-mile heats, in 3:44½ and 3:40. Then the stahle went north, and at the Jnly meeting at Long Branch Monarchist won the Mansion House Stakes, a dash of two miles and a half, in 4:47½, heating Cottrell'e Frank Ross. He did not run againnntil the first day of the Octoher meeting at Jerome Park, when for the Manhattan Handicap he was heaten by Fanchou and Tuhman. It was on the second day, however, that Monarchist had his grand triumph when he heat Harry Bassett for the Maturity Stakes at three miles in 5:34½. Monarchist was ridden hy Billy Hayward and Harry Bassett by Jimmy Rowe (now trainer for the Dwyer Brothers). On the Saturday following Monarchist again beat Harry Bassett, the distance being four milee. He ran the distance in 7:33½; the time of the miles were 1:52½, 1:47½, 1:56¾ and 2:1:57, which was excellent time for a track like that at Jerome Park. Few who witnessed the two racee will ever forget the enthusiasm shown hy the followere of Mr. Sanford. The McDaniel confederacy wae in its zenith and had carried all hefore it for two years, for even at that very meeting it had led the list of winnere with a credit of $14,620, with Mr. Sanford second on the liet at $4,900. From Jerome Mouarchist was taken to Baltimore, where on the firet day he won a purse at three miles, which was his last race, having rnn in all seventeen races, of which he won twelve, was second in three and third in one, and having earned close upon $24,000. Efforts were made to train Monarchist in the spring of 1873, but his legs gave way and at the June meeting of the American Jockey Clnh of that year the announcement was made of Monarchist's retirement from the post to the paddock. Suhsequent efforts, however, were made to train him, hnt they failed, and in 1875 he made hie first season at the North Elkhorn farm, then the property of M. H. Sanford, but now the property of Mr. Dan Swigert and known as the Elmendorf farm. As a stallion, Monarchist has not been a great success. His progeny first appeared in the salee-ring in 1877. The following tahle, prepared hy Vigilant for the *Spirit of the Times*, will best show, however, what was thought of the yearlings hy Monarchist at the test hy auction:

Year.	Yearlings.	Colts.	Fillies.	Highest price.	Average.
1877	10	6	4	$370	$222.00
1878	7	4	3	575	230.00
1879	6	4	2	1,000	488.33
1880	9	5	3	475	293.88
1881	15	5	10	950	404.60
1882	7	4	3	2,550	802.85

As to what the get of Monarchist did on the turf each year, the following table, compiled from "Krik's Guide," showe:

Year.	Starters.	Racee.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount.
1878	6	11	1	3	—	$725.00
1879	8	31	5	11	7	5,209.84
1880	10	51	13	9	5	4,225.50
1881	11	87	24	5	12	6,586.75
1882	14	218	52	45	41	27,081.50

Of the separate winners the three-year-old Monsrch was the largest, he winning the Viley and Stallion Stakes at Lexington and the Dixie at Baltimore, while of tha othera Frankie B, Ida B, John Sullivan and Marchionees also ran with credit in this country, as did Aristocrat and one or two others in England. The yearlings now at Elmendorf to be sold on May 19 are seven in numher, of which three are colts and four are filliee. One of the latter ie a eister of Aristocrat, while among the colte there ie a brother of Monarch, a brother of Little Ruffin and a hrother of Storey.

Goldsmith Maid trotted 232 heats in 2:30 or better, won $364,200 during her trotting career and captured 121 racee. American Girl took forty-nine racee in gathering in the $118,100 she got for her owners. Rarus won sixty-three races to make his wiunings of $114,950, and Judge Fullerton was victor in thirty-two racea hefore hie winnings amounted to $102,035, Flora Temple, $90,000 in eighty-aix racee; Hopeful, $89,000 in forty-nine races, and Lady Thorne, $79,575 in forty-oue racee. The actual net gains, aside from expensea, that Goldsmith Maid haa brought to her owner, foot up $246,750.

Quite a crowd was in attendance at the racetrack Saturday to witness the match race hetween two horsee owned by Wm. Montgomery and Bud Gafford of Davisville. Neither of the gentlemen ever claimed that hie horse was fast, bnt $100 was wagered hy each one that his trotter was not quite as slow as the other. The race waa a single dash of a mile, and was won hy Montgomery'a nag in the almost nnprecedented time of 3:42. It ia douhtful if any other horse except Gafford'a ever mada any slower time than this.—*Woodland Democrat.*

Capt. Jinks known to fame in Oregon as a fast quarter horse, is on his way to California. He is owned by Dodd & Summers.

Trotting Sires.

The following list is intended to contain the names of all stallions that have sired as many as five trotters with public records of 2:30 or hetter. The first column gives the horse's rank, as determined, first, hy the numher of his get having the record of 2:30, and secondly, by the number of heats won hy his performers, the numher of the latter and their heats being shown in the columns at the right. The rank thus arrived at is not in all cases the true one. Nobody, for instance, would place Clark Chief's six performers above Alexander's Abdallah's five. One authority gives Golddust five in the 2:30 list, but ae one of the five ie by others alleged to he by a sou of that horse, I have omitted him from the list.

Rank.	Name.	2:30 Performers.	Heats.
1.	Hambletonian	34	397
2.	Blne Bull	27	273
3.	Volunteer	23	642
4.	Daniel Lambert	22	279
5.	George Wilkes	20	265
6.	Almont	19	192
7.	Happy Medium	15	156
8.	Green's Bashaw	11	154
9.	Gooding'e Champion	11	121
10.	Yonng Columbus	11	80
11.	Edward Everett	10	238
12.	General Knox	10	122
13.	Whipple's Hambletonien	10	67
14.	Mambrino Patchen	10	51
15.	Woodford Mambrino	9	57
16.	Wintbrop Morrill	8	72
17.	Pilot Jr.	8	70
18.	Aberdeen	8	62
19.	Sentinel	8	61
20.	Phil Sberidan	7	150
21.	Harold	7	101
22.	Stratbmore	7	72
23.	Wood's Hambletonian	7	70
24.	King'e Champion	7	59
25.	Godfrey's Patchen	6	186
26.	Mambrino Chief	6	142
27.	Belmont	6	141
28.	Jim Merce	6	100
29.	Ethan Allen	5	68
30.	California Patchen	6	60
31.	Clark Chief	6	36
32.	Dictator	6	33
33.	Alexander's Abdallab	5	351
34.	Mambrino Pilot	5	120
35.	Blackwood	5	79
36.	Messenger Duroc	5	57
37.	Tbomas Jefferson	5	48
38.	Hambletonian Prince	5	46
39.	Magna Charta	5	41
40.	S. A. Douglas	5	30
41.	Woodward's Ethan Allen	5	22
42.	Ericsson	5	12
Total		407	5,390

The 42 stallions in our list have begotten nearly a fourth of all the 2:30 horses yet produced in this country, while the oldest of them was foaled lese than 40 years ago. Were pacing records admitted as well as trotting, Scott's Hiatoga would rank as fifteenth in the list.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Trotting and Running at Los Angeles.

The following are the summaries of the late spring meeting at Los Angeles:

April 5, trotting; three-minnte class; puree $100.

C. A. Paige'e b e Max 2 1 1 1
D. Paine'e br m Kate Bender 1 2 2 2
Time—2:49½, 2:41½, 2:42½, 2:45.

April 5 and 6, running; balf-mile heats; purse $100.

Hill & Gries' bl f Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade 2 1 1
A. F. Bland's b b Woodbury 1 2 2
E. J. Baldwin's br b Albert C 3 3 3
H. M. Johnston'e b b Den Rice 0 0 0
Time—0:49½, 0:50, 0:49½.

April 6, trotting; 2:45 class; purse $150.

C. J. Edgar's b g —— 1 1 1
Owner's Billy R 2 2 2
Time—2:55, 2:51½, 2:55½.

Same day, running; dash of one mile; purse $150.

E. J. Beldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita 1
H. L. Samnels' b m Jennie G 2
Hill & Gries' b b Wildidler 3
Time—1:44.

April 7, running; dash of belf a mile, for two-year-olds; purse $150.

A. F. Machado's Charley David 1
Hill & Gries' Bacbelor 2
E. J. Baldwin'e —— 3
L. B. Strond'e Baywood 0
No time. Baldwin'e filly finisbed first but was diequalified for a foul.

Same day, running; beats of a mile; purse $150.

H. L. Samuels' b m Jennie G, by Wheatley—Black Maria 2 1 1
E. J. Baldwin's br b Alberi C 1 2 2
C. A. Paige'e b b Dan Rice 3 3 3
Time—1:47, 1:45½, 1:46½.

April 9, trotting; 2:30 clase; purse $200.

C. A. Paige's b s Max 1 2 1 1
C. J. Edgar'e Democrat 2 1 2 2
Time—2:49, 2:39, 2:42½, 2:43½.

Same day, running; dasb of three-quarters of a mile; for three-year-olde; purse $100.

A. F. Bland'e b c Woodbury 1
Hill & Gries' b l f Dottie Dimple 2
H. M. Jobneton'e Ela 3
C. A. Paige'e b b Dan Rice 0
Time—1:19½.

April 10, Running; dasb of two miles; purse $200.

E. J. Baldwin'e b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson 1
Hill & Griee' b b Wildidler 2
H. M. Jobnston'e Ela 3
Time—3:41.

Same day, epecial running race; quarter-mile beats; purse $—.

Owner's b b Suspender 1 1
Owner's b b Dick 2 2
Time—0:23½, 0:22½.

First and second money in all races, two-thirds of purse to first, one-third to second horse.

In the race for tha Newmarket Handicap the winner, the Duke of Beaufort's Faugh-a-Ballagh, was handicapped at 115 pounds; the eecond, Lord March'e Alizon, at 84 pounds, and the third, General Williame' Cohort, at 92 pounds. Mr. Keene's Golden Gate was assigned 118 pounds, which was scarcely right, in view of the fact that Faugh-a-Ballagh ran Foxhall to a head for the Aecot Gold Cup. At least the weights ahould have been equal betweeu the pair.

Maud S is to be sent to Hartford, where, after being worked into first-clasa condition, Blair will give a public exhibition. If in ahape she will he shown at the June meeting of Chester Oak Park, otherwise, at the regular circuit meeting there.

At the race at Lemoore last Saturday a seven-year-old work horse belonging to Mike White trotted against time in 3:15. The horsa was never before in trotting harnesa nor on a track.

Gus Stordick, a well-known trainer and driver, was thr wn from a sulky at Lawrence, Kan., recently, and killed.

Darby, 2:16½, who was retired two years ago on a bad leg, is being jogged again, and if he stands th ul preparation will be driven hy Dan Mace.

BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

First and Second Days of the Spring Meeting at Oakland Trotting Park—A Brilliant Win by Joe Howell.

A finer afternoon for racing than that of last Saturday could scarcely be imagined. It was warm without being the least oppressive, and there was scarcely a zephyr to give motion to the leaves on the willows. Notwithstanding the heavy rain of Thursday the track was in good condition; not so fast as it will be with a few more days of sunshine, though "safe" as it is possible for a course to be. The attendance was fair for an opening day, and there was no jar or hitch to mar the harmony, except a slight ruffle over the start of the second race. As the horse that got the worst send-off, however, was the winner, it did not change the result. Speculation was quite lively on all the races excepting the Winters Stake, that being conceded a sure victory for Gano. There is always a slight grating of the machinery on the first day of a race meeting, though there was very little in this case, and all the races were through with, so as to give the visitors from San Francisco plenty of time to take the 5:30 train from Shell Mound.

The first race on the programme was the California Stake, and it brought out a field of the most promising two-year-olds that ever raced in California. The starters were the Grinstead-Josie C filly, Mariposa, Rutherford-Glenita filly, Fiammi, Hirondella, Callie Smart, Prince of Norfolk; and the Bazaar-Tibbie Dunbar filly. The placing for positions at the start was in the order their names are written, and in the opening of the pool sales Mr. Winters' nominations, Prince of Norfolk and Callie Smart, were largely the favorites, bringing $50. Mr. Haggin's entries, Mariposa and Hirondella, were the second choice at $38, and the others grouped as "the field" at $25. There was the usual trouble in getting the youngsters off, and some time was consumed, though when the flag fell the start was first-rate. Fiammi had a trifle the advantage, retaining the lead until half way round the turn, when there was a general closing up of the ranks. Prince of Norfolk, from his outside position, had to run around the others, but before reaching the three-quarter pole he was given his head, and the jockey, Patsey Duffy, flourishing his whip, he ran past his opponent when nearing the bridge across the creek, and from then the issue was never in doubt as to his being first at the wire. For second position there was a spirited contest between the stable companion of the Prince, Callie Smart and Fiammi, the filly securing it by a neck. The time of the half mile was 0:52½, which is very fast for the state of the track. The following is the

SUMMARY:

California Stakes, for two-year-olds, to be run on the first day of the spring meeting; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake. Dash of half a mile. Closed with thirty-two nominations. One hundred and ten pounds on colts, 107 pounds on fillies.

Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion (Duffy) 1
Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A....(Courtney) 2
C. Van Buren's ch f Fiammi, by Monday—Abbie W.....(Williams) 3
J. B. Haggin's b f Mariposa, by Monarchist—Heliotrope; J. B. Haggin's ch f Hirondella, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood; W. L. Pritchard's ch f by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar; E. J. Baldwin's ch f by Grinstead—Josie C; E. J. Baldwin's b f by Rutherford—Glenita, ran unplaced.

Time—0:50½.

The next race was the Hearst stake, and of the eight nominations four came to the post. Those were Premium, Atalanta, Joe Howell and Jim Douglas, that being the order of placing that the drawing gave them. Jim Douglas was the favorite, bringing $60; Howell $37, and Premium and Atalanta, coupled, $20. There were four old and capable jockeys up, and it was thought there would be little trouble in sending them on their journey. This proved an illusion, as there were several breakaways, and when the start was made the official hung to his flag. The timing flag was not dropped until some time after the starting line was passed, and the only knowledge the spectators obtained was the fall of the banner in the hands of the assistant starter. Premium had a good deal the best of it; Jim Douglas decidedly the worst. Premium made the most of the advantage, being several lengths in the lead when the first furlong was run, though at the half-mile pole Jim Douglas had shortened the gap, Joe Howell and Atalanta two lengths in the rear The fight down the homestretch was very exciting, Premium and Jim Douglas running together, and "Old Joe" perceptibly gaining on them. He passed Premium at the trotting distance pole, and was surely gaining on the leader. Gallant as was the effort, the best he could do was to place his head a little in advance of the shoulder of Jim Douglas as they went under the wire, Premium an open length behind and Atalanta some distance in the rear. Owing to the delay in dropping the timing flag no time was announced, though some "outsiders" made it 1:16½ and the run from the half-mile was 50¾ seconds.

SUMMARY.

Hearst Stake, for all ages; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $125 added, second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile.

Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—by Norfolk, 5 years, 120 lbs..... (Howson) 1
Stemler & Ayers' b h Joe Howell, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepard, aged, 117 lbs..... (Duffy) 2
John Mackey's e m Premium, by Castor—by St. Louis, aged, 115 lbs..... (Carillo) 3
Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 4 years, 113 lbs..... (Courtney 0

No time.

The Winters stake, through the fear of Gano, dwindled to two starters, the second money, $150, being the inducement for Laura to put in an appearance. She was permitted to lead until a mile had been run in 1:46½, when Gano slipped by her without an effort, galloping in at his ease.

SUMMARY.

Winters Stake, for three-year-olds; $100 each, $50 forfeit, $500 added, second to have $150, third to save stake; one mile and a half; 105 lbs. on colts, 102 lbs. on fillies.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.....(Williams) 1
J. B. Chase's s f Laura, by Shannon—Folly..... (Kelly) 2

Time—2:45.

The hurdle race showed some very fair jumping and also good riding. The first hurdle was taken so close that it was difficult to see which aurmounted it the soonest. Both tapped it with their hind feet, and the next was also taken in close company, both jumping clear. From this Hattie B led, and making the three succeeding leaps very cleverly, with a lead of many lengths, came home an easy winner in the very fair time of 2:27. In the poola Hattie B was the favorite at $80 to $40.

SUMMARY.

Hurdle race; purse of $150, of which $35 to second horse, entrance $[illegible]; one and a quarter miles, over five hurdles.

Geo. Winters' s m Hattie B, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale...(M. Johnson) 1
Boots' b m Mollie H, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall..... (Kelly) 2

Time—2:27.

There was another fine afternoon at the Oakland Park Wednesday, and so far the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association has been favored with capital weather for racing. Those who came from San Francisco on the 1 p. m. train were surprised to be welcomed by sunshine when there was a slight rain when they left the city. There was a light breeze when the first race was called, but this moderated, and when the horses were brought out for the main race there was only a slight ruffle in the atmosphere. The track was fast, probably in about as good condition to make fast time upon as it can be made, and so there were high expectations of seeing fast time made. As the account of the mile dash will prove, this was not a delusive hope, and the fastest time ever recorded in California was written on the blackboard.

The first race on the programme was a purse of $150, for two-year-old fillies, and of the twelve nominations seven donned colors. These were Fiamma, the Bazaar-Tibbie Dunbar filly, the Rutherford-Glenita filly, Faustina, the Wildidle-Robin Girl filly, Milita and Callie Smart. The positions awarded were as above. Callie Smart was largely the favorite in the pools, generally bringing more than all the others, Palo Alto being the second choice, with Fiamma and the Wildidle to battle for the blue jacket and orange sash, and the others were grouped in the field. A very good start was given after a few breakaways, and the hopes of the backers of the favorite rose high as she ran from the ontside place to the front before the turn was finished. All were in compact order, however, and it was evidently going to be a hot struggle when the trying ordeal came of the run home. The Bazaar was coming, and the Palo Alto representatives were in the van when nearing the seven-furlong mark, the favorite having dropped back. The jockeys were all hard at work, the Bazaar and Fiamma head and head at the trotting distance, while from there the former managed to secure the lead, coming under the wire a short neck in advance of Fiamma, the daughter of Robin Girl close up. The others were grouped so closely together that it was difficult to separate them, and the time was 1:04½.

SUMMARY.

Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old fillies; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

W. L. Pritchard's ch f by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar..... (Howson) 1
Palo Alto's ch f Fiamma.....(Williams) 2
Palo Alto's b f by Wildidle—Robin Girl..... (White) 3

The others unplaced. Time, 1:04½.

The second race was a purse of $200 for maiden three-year-olds, but there has been such a succession of casualties among the colts of that age that of the nine entered only two put in an appearance. These were Laura by Shannon, and W. L. Pritchard's Bazaar-Minerva colt. The filly was largely the favorite in the betting, and the estimate proved to be made on a good basis. The distance was one and one-eighth miles, and filly galloped at her ease, winning in two minutes.

SUMMARY.

Purse $200, $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds; one and one-eighth miles.

J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.....(Duffy) 1
W. L. Pritchard's ch c by Bazaar—Minerva.....(Allen) 2

Time—2:00.

The third race was a dash of a mile, free for all, and from the time the entries were published it has been an absorbing topic among those who are at all conversant with racing and racehorses. Four horses were named which were conceded to be among the fastest of any country, and if these reached the day in good health and up to the mark in condition, the contest would be the most notable ever run in this country at the distance. The quartet contained Gano, Jim Douglas, Joe Howell and Duke of Monday, and though there were twelve nominations, the fame of the four highflyers frightened all the rest, and rather than suffer sure defeat they were better off in the stable—at least, so reasoned their owners. Gano's reputation was grounded on his exploits on both sides of the continent. Notwithstanding a palpable loss of condition in his journey to the East, he ran so well as to compel the Eastern critics to give him a place among the foremost of the two-year-olds, and, more convincing proof of high standing, there have been numerous offers to buy him at a large figure. Jim Douglas has shown to be one of the fastest, and his race on Saturday gave a forcible illustration that he still retains his wonderful speed. Joe Howell is a marvel. At an age when horses are considered to be past all racing form, he shows he has been gifted with nearly perennial vigor, and grows better as the years roll round. Foaled in 1872; raced, hammered over the rough and hard country tracks of the Western States; traveled over the territories long journeys on foot; hacked and harassed in nearly every way until purchased by his present owners—it seemed like the height of presumption to think of rating him in the same category as the crack three-year-old and the big fellow who had six years the better of him in age. Duke of Monday has also exhibited great speed, though he has been unfortunate in the possession of a temper that rendered his powers of no avail. It was thought that a surgical operation might be of assistance in reforming the stubborn disposition, and so that was tried and much good expected to follow.

In the pool sales Gano and Jim Douglas ran closely together, the latter finally obtaining the lead. Speculation was unusually brisk, with little variation from the following rates: Jim Douglas, $125; Gano, $120; field, $35. The drawing for places gave Joe Howell the first, Jim Douglas was second, Duke of Monday third, and Gano fourth. The start was rather scattering, Joe Howell having the advantage, Jim Douglas next to him, Duke of Monday lapped on Douglas, and Gano in the rear. They were so close to the starting point when the flag fell that they were not moving very fast at the time, but it did not take long for all of them to get into their stride, and before the first turn was half made the pace was very fast. Going down the backstretch Joe Howell had a lead of a clear length, Douglas second, and Duke of Monday third. When the half-mile post was passed, in fifty-one seconds, the nose of Douglas was on Howell's hip, and Gano ranged alongside of the Duke. At the middle of the curve of the further turn Howell drew away a little and came into the homestretch a trifle in the lead. Douglas was still second, and though Gano ran wide he was only a short distance behind. The race from thence was as fine as ever seen. Howell was answering every call of his jockey with unflinching gameness, Douglas was striving with equal determination, and the gallant three-year-old was closing on them at every stride. He had run on the outside on both turns and consequently lost ground, but for all that the pace was so fast he was still coming and coming again. The four were close together at the seven-furlong mark when the Duke retired, and about one hundred yards from home Douglas had to succumb. The head of the colt was on Howell's hip, at the trotting distance it was at his saddle's girth, sixty yards from home the clean-cut countenance was on the shoulders of the veteran, further it could not reach. There was not a sound from those who were so eagerly watching when this determined duel was waged; not an exclamation until the bright cherry jacket and gay sash swept under the wire these few inches in the lead, when there was an uproar that would have drowned the "banner cry of hell" that Sir Walter Scott in imagination heard in the highland glen. It broke from the stands in varied tones, the musical voices of the ladies adding harmony to the coarser notes of the men, the excited speculators near the poolstands catching up the refrain, winners and losers forgetting profits and losses in the wild excitement of the moment. With all this exhibition of enthusiasm on the outer side of the track fence, a scene was enacted on the course which far exceeded it. The course had been admirably kept. Not an individual save the energetic Marshal on the qurater stretch until the horses were by. In an instant there were masses tumbling over the obstructions, screeching, yelling, jumping, gesticulating in a fervor of feeling uncontrollable, for a moment beyond themselves in a furor of excitement. There was no waiting for the tale of watches, "time" for once was forgotten, and as "old Joe" and his jockey returned to weigh in, the cheers broke out again in such a volume of sound as to jar the judges' stand and caused the lever of the scales to vibrate as though an earthquake had shaken the structure. Once more when the figures were hung out came the shouts, for there was 1:42, the fastest ever made on the Pacific coast and a long way in front of anything as yet recorded in the annals of 1883. The old horse and the youngster had made the best effort of their lives, and though the dollars fell to the lot of the elder, honors are easy when the glory of the contest is to be weighed. The others did well, Joe Howell and Gano admirably.

SUMMARY.

Purse $200, $50 to second: dash of a mile.

Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd..... (Duffy) 1
E. J Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.....(Alvarado) 2
Densdale and Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—by Norfolk..... (Howson) 3
John Mackey's b c Duke of Monday, by Monday—by Demirep..... (Carillo) 0

Time—1:42.

The next race was a selling race, the starters being Maria F, which was put in at a valuation of $600, which entitled her to an allowance of eight pounds, Certiorari, $500, taking ten pounds off, and Belshaw at $400, which reduced his weight twelve pounds. Maria F was largely the favorite in the pools, and well she justified the reliance placed upon her. The distance was 1⅛ miles, and the first time they came up a capital start was obtained. Belshaw had the lead when he passed the stand and retained it to the half mile, the five furlongs run in 1:04. Rounding the turn he had to surrender it to Maria F, and soon after Certiorari gave him the go-by, though he could not reach the filly, who galloped in the very fair time of 1:58½. She was put up at auction, but failed to elicit an advance on the valnation. She is still a member of the Rancho del Paso string. Should she win the cup today (and many stranger things have happened on the turf) there will be numbers to regret the missed opportunity.

The machinery moved very smoothly, and there was plenty of time after the conclnsion of the races to saunter to the five o'clock train to the city. There was not a dissenting voice when the afternoon's sport was proclaimed of the best kind, and though there were many who counted their losses by hnndreds, even those assented to the proposition.

SUMMARY.

Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; two pounds allowed for each $100 under that valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three pounds over entitled weight for each $100 above that valuation.

John Mackey's s m Maria F, by Leinster—Flush, 4 years, $600, 105 pounds..... 1
G. W. Trahern's s g Certiorari, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk, 3 years, $500, 89 pounds..... 2
J. & H. C. Judson's b g Belshaw, by Wildidle—by Hercules, 5 years, $400, 107 pounds..... 3

Time—1:58½.

Champion Stallion Stakes.

The Lorillard Champion Stallion Stakes closed on the 16th inst. with the following nominations:

The Champion Stallion Stakes, for 1884, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 4 o'clock p. m. on the day before the day appointed for the race; $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start, the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000, the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500, the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions, the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscription he paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill; three-quarters of a mile.

1. F. B. Harper's Ten Broeck.
2. F. B. Harper's Longfellow.
3. P. Lorillard's Falsetto.
4. P. Lorillard's Duke of Magenta.
5. P. Lorillard's imported Mortemer.
6. W. G. Harding's Enquirer.
7. W. G. Harding's imported Great Tom.
8. Theo. Winters' Joe Hooker.
9. D. Swigert's Virgil.
10. D. Swigert's imported Glenelg.
11. D. Swigert's Monarchist.
12. N. W. Kittson's Alarm.
13. N. W. Kittson's Reform.
14. G. W. Bowen & Co.'s imported Billet.
15. G. L. Lorillard's Sensation.
16. E. J. Baldwin's Grinstead.
17. A. Belmont's Kingfisher.
18. A. Belmont's imported Ill-Used.
19. S. Powers & Son's Volturno.
20. H. O. Bernard's Springhok.
21. D. D. Withers' imported Stonehenge.
22. D. D. Withers' imported King Ernest.

The Pierce Sale.

An auction sale of horses and cattle from the stud and herds of Henry Pierce will be held by Killip & Co., at the Oakland Trotting Park, next Friday, May 4, the horses to be sold including trotting, road and draft animals. Among the high-bred trotters offered appears the grey stallion Alonzo Hayward, and the four-year-old Bertie Hayward, full brother to Newland's Poscora Hayward. The cattle are from Mr. Pierce's well-known Jersey herd and the sale will afford an opportunity seldom offered in the State to secure fine animals.

THE KENNEL.

The Bench Show.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN goes to press too early for us to be able to give any account of the opening of the bench ehow, except the general facts, in this issue. Keeping open the entries until the day set for opening set back the work of preparing the catalogue considerably and as nearly as we could estimate there are in the neighborbood of 390 doge on exhibition. The kennel arrangements of the hall are good and tasteful, though at the last moment it was found that there were not enough benches and extra ones had to be built on ehort notice. The sporting dogs occnpy the place of honor on the center of the floor while the yard and watch dog are relegated to a back seat under the galleries. At the top of the hall, facing the entrance, the fowls are displayed. The lot on exhibition are fine in quality though not great in number. At the last meeting of the Kennel Cluh it was decided to hold a pnblic auction for the benefit of exhibitors on the night preceding the close of the show. Thie will he after the awards are made, and when every one has had a splendid chance to compare the dogs on exhibition. Among the probable sellers is Mr. Leavesley of Gilroy who has put hie kennel on exhibition and will offer several Gordon and field trial dogs of the best strains. Mr. Post of Sacramento put his dogs on exhibition and tbus disposed of all the nasty talk about judges entering dogs under assumed names. Mr. Hutchinson of Los Angeles, nephew of the celebrated Colonel Hutchinson, whose work on dog-breaking is standard the world over, sent up for competitiou one of the finest specimens of a rough deerhound that we have ever seen. A dog of immense size and power, able to cope single-handed with a hig stag, he is a rare dog in these parts and will no doubt attract a good deal of attention during the show. The canine curiosity from San Bruno road—half hear, half mastiff—occupies a place of honor on the stage and serves well to terrify small children. But we must not forestall what we have to say about the dogs before our next issue. It is to be hoped that the winners will uot be unduly elated and that the losere will take their disappointment in good part.

A Carping Critio.

The *American Field* has a good many readers on this Coast and some few friends among the members of the S. F. Kennel club, therefore it seems strange that the paper should offer no encouragement to the gentlemen who, at great coet of time and convenience, are striving to make a snccess of the bench show. There are lots of kind things that the *Field* could say ahout the disinterested workers of the Keunel club but instead of picking at random some point for commendation all jit has to say about the ehow is the following sneer:

"The Pacific Coast Kennel Clnb, at their bench show to commence in San Francisco, April 27, have instituted classes for Field Trial or Llewellin setters, and for Laverack setters. There are two Laverack setters on the Pacific Coast, Prince Laverack and Lulu Laverack, both owned by Mr. John Gale, of Oroville, Cal.; I believe he bas also some young pnppies of this strain. As these are all, the absurdity of estahlishing a class for Laverack setters is at once apparent."

Jnst where the absurdity of the thing comes in is hard to see. No one is wronged and no false impressions are created, and if the managers choose to go to the expense of $60 for medals for an extra class, it is surely no one's business. Auy one who owned a Laverack had the right to enter it as an English setter and it would have to be judged as such, pedigree or no pedigree. As to the special class for Llewellins, there will probahly be fifteen or sixteen of this strain on exhibition and were there only two the same argument would apply.

Cross Bred.

ED. BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Noting "A Stickler for Pedigree," in yonr issue of April 21, your note is the fact; hesides which a cross between a pure-bred pointer and a pure-bred setter is not a half breed or a mongrel. He would he rated (as we rate sheep, cattle and swiue) as a cross bred, i. e., thoroughbred on both sides and crossed in family to gain certain points. S.

FISH.

Inharmony and Inaction.

The Fish Commissioners have done nothing towards re-atocking streams, and it ie highly probahle that their former efforts in this direction will be entirely suspended. Various causes are assigued for this neglect, the principal one heing that the harmony so requisite to the proper discharge of their duties is wanting. The views of the members of the board are entirely antagonistic. The announcement that the commissioners would devote the entire State appropriation to the exclusive propagation of salmon, and that no attention would be paid to the culture of trout or of other choice fish, has provoked considerahle comment among anglers, who fail to see any good reaeon for anch a departure from past efforts of other commissionere. The principal objection which is made to this proposed action is that the interest of private parties will be served in preference to those of the general public. It is well known that of late the choicest fishing grounds have been allowed to hecome depleted, hoth from fiehing out of eeason and from the neglect to stock them with fieh as the neceesity for so doing arose. Paper Mill creek is barren, notwithstanding the statement in a contemporary that on Wednesday of last week an angler caught 115 fish in eomething less than two hours. A number of gentlemen who visited that stream on Sunday returned to town on the following morning after having fished all day Sunday and taking only eight emall tront. Carmello is quite as had and nothing better can be said of the streams in Monterey. Over 1,000 trout eggs are awaiting the pleasure of the Commission at Lake Tahoe but no effort ie made to secure them. The members of the board live at remote places, so the concentration of purpose or of work is wholly out of the question and anglers and sportsmen generally are the sufferers.

The Boss Club.

A number of gentlemen of this city some time ago organized a club under the name of the Boss Fishing Clnh and frequently took a spin around the bay in search of choice gronnds for eport. On Snnday last the party chartered the yacht Restless and the steam-tng Annie Hart and sailed to Lime Point, where they anchored and cast lines. Experiencing indifferent euccess Searlea beach on Angel Island wae next viaited, where the day'a eport following an election of officers was fast and furious. Clem Dixon was elected Preeident, John Muller Manager, and H. Pitcher Secretary. Messrs. Hager, Sullivan and Hopkins were appointed a committee on arrangements. The name of the clnh was changed to that of the Walton Fiehing Clnh. A liberal allowance of chowder was provided, and so excellent was the succulent clam that one of the memhere carefully collected the ecraps in a tin can that had grown rusty with exposure, preparatory to bringing some of the chowder to friends in this city. Some of the jocularly inclined members of the club took the precaution to empty a good portion of the chowder, refilling the can with salt water and adding a large stone to give hody and weight. The ruse enceeeded, for the provident angler carried his precione cargo with him on the return trip and then took it to his place of bnsiness on Commercial street in anticipation of a right royal feast. What effect the clams had on the rock is not told, but the angler was riled and vowed eternal vengeance upon practical jokers generally.

Some good catches of trout were made during the past week, especially in the vicinity of Pescadero, where salmon are reported to be running quite freely. Tuesday J. H. Allen of thie city and a party of friends caught some sixty odd in the space of four houre, some of the fish running as high as seven inches. As a general rule, however, the reports from other localities are disconraging and the outlook for a successful season was never worse.

A fisherman, John Thompson by name, pleaded guilty to the charge of stretching his net more than one-third of tbe way across the stream at the straits of Carquinez. For this offense he was fined $50 by Judge Cox. A few such examples as this will prove a check on tbis law breaking.

James Hamilton, fishing tbe other day in the Honsingers creek, a tributary of the Pescadaro creek, in an hour's time caught twenty-eight handsome tront; he reports fair fishing along the Pescadaro especially at or near the mouth.

Ben Burling, fishing along the Carson creek, one of the tributaries of the Lagunitas, brought home a large basketful of fair-sized trout as the result of his day's angling.

Last Sunday Chas. Precht on a stream at no great distance from town caught thirty trout that averaged eight inches in length.

Jersey Belle of Scituate, 7,828.

Her claims to celebrity, and her descendants to euperiority are based on three conclusions:

First, her own record.

Second, the records of her aucestors and relatives.

Third, the records of her descendants.

Under the first head, we give her record in a short history of the cow. Jersey Belle was dropped June 10, 1871. Her breeder, Mr. E. D. Sobier, a promiuent lawyer of Boston, had at his summer residence at Cohasset, Mass., an imported Jersey cow, Fanny, 7,823, which supplied his family with milk and butter. This cow was bred to Victor, a bull kept uear by, and gave Jenny, 7,827. When Jenny, the petted heifer calf from his imported cow, became of age she was also bred to Victor and dropped a heifer calf. He had no use for more than one cow, but he would keep two since he had been to the trouble of raising Fanny's calf. This new one was ordered killed. His man abont the stahle hated to do it and offered to give it to any one who wonld raise it. By chance Mr. C. O. Ellms came in his way and for some time it was a daily questiou: "Say, Ellms, are you going to take that calf?" Ellms did take it after a time and wintered it. Having more cows than he wanted, he was ahout to sell this one for a few dollars, when an old cow died and made way for this calf, which was none other than Jersey Belle of Scituate. For the first year of her life, she was not regarded as auything more than common. During her fifth year Mrs. Ellms, the aged mother of Chas. O. Ellms, remarked the intense yellow of the hutter, which led to separate milking and the fact that Jersey Belle was the rich one. That winter (February, 1867) she calved, and attention was paid to her yield. Ou the 5th of March she made 3 pounds 6 ounces of butter; that week, 21 pounds 5 ounces, and in eleven daye, 32 pounds. For five months she averaged 19 pounds per week. One morning's milking in July made 1 pound 10 ounces. Up to August 1, ehe made 400 pounds; to September, 472; to October, 532 aud to March 5, 1878, one year, a total of 705 pounds. With her next calf, (May 10, 1878) she made 22 pounds 13 ounces. This was tbe time the test of Eurotas was made, and during that year those interested in Jersey Belle watched carefully for the reporte of Eurotas, and when it became certain that she was to heat the record, Mr. Ellms wae urged to grain Jersey Belle and "go for Enrotae' record," which he refused to do for fear of epoiling his cow. Later on, he was prevailed upon to test for a week, which gave the record which has as yet never been heaten. It began June 15, 1880, and ended the 21st. Her flow of milk was 45 pounds a day at the outset and 44 at the end. Four days she gave 14 pounds 8 ounces of butter and the next three, 10 pounds 11 ounces, or a total of 25 pounds 3 ounces for seven days. This heing some pounds better than the beet week of Eurotas, (to be precise, 2 pounde 12 ouncee) it was evident that she was the best cow and would win if pnshed to the test. Of the truthfulness of thie record, there can be no doubt to the well-informed mind. Men were watching it whose money would buy if they were satisfied, and they scrutinized each step. The people of the town (Scituate) were proud of having euch a cow in their town, and resorted to her stahle at all timee. Lovers of Jerseys from afar came to see, and one lady (Mrs. E. M. Jones of Canada) came and stayed over night. She wrote of her vieit to the *Country Gentleman* as follows: "" " " Next morning, October 31, she was milked (Jersey Belle) and yielded fourteen pounde of milk which I expreeeed a desire to see churned separately. As my stay was to be ehort, Mrs. Ellms scalded the milk and eet it away in two pane. The next morning wo skimmed the cream, etirred it in a bowl (the Devonehire way) and in a few minutes the hntter had come. It was worked free of huttermilk and a little salt sprinkled in, when it was set away for eome hours. It was then reworked till dry and firm and made up into four pats, which I now eend you exactly as I got them, that you may judge for youreelf, both as to color and weight. You will find one pound and a quarter of butter which was made, etrictly and solely, from that one milkiug of fourteen pounde. " " " "

This is hut one of many iustances of people who, haviug read of the cow, came from great distances at various times to see her, whose testimony is available, if necessary, to eutain the reputation of this grand animal. Others, men of note and reputation in Jersey literature, championed her in the papers, notably Peter C. Kellogg and D. D. Biehop, men who only write of what they kuow and whoee words are believed. But besides all this, there remains but one bit of evidence, modeet but the moet conclueive. Mrs. Ellme was heloved hy all who knew her. Of old hlue blood, puritanical family, ehe welcomed you at the door; her face and carriage were honesty itself. With pride, ehe talked of her town and her neigbors, showed her heirlooms, the old mahogany furniture and the Waehington pictures; from the window ehe pointed to Marehfield and talked of Webster. She was an Otie (that'e where Chas. Ellms gets his O., Chas. Otis Ellms is hie name) and patriotism was part of her nature. Thie grand old lady kept honse for her hachelor son Charles, a man of middle age, who was to her then aud alwaye, "Charley." It was she who set Jersey Belle'e milk, skimmed the cream and churned the hutter, and it wae her word which told the yield. No greater indignity can he offered than that which would place the sworn statement of man against the simple word of this noble woman of the old school.

Under the eecond head, we find that large yields are not uucommon in her family and that she wae the unforeseen reeult of a certainty, for ae we breed to-day, with the preeent abundant kuowledge of Jersey cattle and their characteristics, the inbreeding of euch an array of animale of large yield would he expected to produce grandeur. Notice the list: Countess 114, 16 pounds in seven days; Flora 113, 511 pounds 2 ounces in 50 weeks. Czar as grandsire, Countess of Lakeeide 12,135 which made 19 pounds 7 ounces in seven days; Dick Swiveller Jr., as sire Jersey 3,260, 14 pounds 2 ounces and grandsire of Gilda 2,779, 14 pounde 6 ounces in seven days. Jersey Queen of Barnet A. H. B., 4,201, has a large percentage of blood in common with Jersey Belle; her record was 851 pounds 1 ounce in one year. Maud Lee 2,416, record 23 pounds per week, also hae ancestors in commou witb Jersey Belle. Effie, A. H. B. 885, made 23 pounds 2 ouncee in seven daye and 98 pounds in thirty days; also Gazelle of Lakeside 10,243, 13 pounde 6 ounces in seven daye, having the nse of only three-fourths of her udder.

Under the third and last head, we have the tests of her daughter, Belle of Scituate, 7977, which with her first calf made 10 pounds at four years old; with her third calf, 16 pounds, and the year after, 18 pounds per week. The following is the list of the progeny of this remarkable cow:

Belle of Scituate, dropped May 4, 1875.
King of Scituate, dropped February 25, 1876.
Duke of Scituate, dropped February 25, 1877.
Lase of Scituate, dropped May 10, 1878.
Lady of Scituate, dropped in 1879.
Maid of Scituate, dropped in 1880.
Scituate, dropped July 10, 1881.

Belle of Scituate was the first daughter in milk, consequently the first to be tested. The next, Lase, has no published record, but we nnderstand she has made a large yield. The other two daughters are not yet old enough to test. Of the hnlls, Orestes Pierce, East Baldwin, Me., owns King; A. B. Darling, New York, did own Duke, but he ie now dead.

The Sharpless estate owns Scituate. Mr. Pierce also owns Lass of Scituate, a daughter, and also the bulls out of Belle, the first daughter, by King, her brother. The ownership of these with their descendants makes him the owner of probably the largest percentage of Jersey Belle of Scituate blood. Jersey Belle of Scituate died in 1881 of milk fever; her udder, soon after calving, measured five feet eight inchee in circumference.

Henry Pierce has at his Yerha Buena ranch a grandson and daughter of this world-renowned butter cow, Jersey Belle of Scituate, the blood of which will he distributed on this coast.

The Newmarket Handicap.

Among the racing features at Newmarket on the 13th—the last day of the Craven meeting—was the Newmarket Handicap, over the last mile and a half of the Beacon Course. It had seven starters and was won by the Duke of Beaufort's Faugh-a-Ballagh, followed by Lord March's Alizon and General Owen Williams' Cohort. The race was run under the following couditions:

The thirty-ninth renewal of the Newmarket Handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards, at £15 each, £10 forfeit, and £5 only if declared out, with £200 added; winners after the publication of the weights, extra; closed with twenty-three subscribers; about a mile and a half.

Duke of Beaufort's ch c Faugh-a-Ballah, 4 years, by Lord Gough—Weatherglass..... 1
Lord March's b f Alizon, 3 years, by New Holland—Genevieve..... 2
General Owen Williams' br c Cohort, 3 years, by Vespasian—West Kent..... 3
Six others ran. The weights carried in the above handicap cannot be given as they were not announced in England until April 5.

Faugh-a-Ballagh was bred in Ireland and made hie debut as a two-year-old at the Curragh September meeting in 1881, and although he started favorite failed to get a place and was almost immediately sent to Newmarket. At the Houghton meeting and subsequently at Warwick he ran unplaced under the colore of the Duke of Beaufort. As a three-year-old he won the Riddlesdown Plate at the Epsom spring meeting, which was his only win out of six starts. He was beaten by a neck for the Ascot Gold Cup by Foxhall. It will be remembered that Faugh-a-Ballagh was started for the Ascot Cup to make the running for Petronel, with which the Duke of Beaufort expected to wiu. After they had run nearly two miles Archer, who was riding Petronel, fouud that he could not beat Foxhall aud signaled the fact to Martiu, who was ridiug Faugh-a-Ballagh. Martin obeyed the signal so well that it was as much as Tom Cannon could do to wiu with Foxhall. In fact, Mr. Keene's horse was so used up that he was beaten next day for the Alexandra Plate, and many English writers claim that he has never heeu the eame horse since. It is understood that Mr. Bathgate, who managed Mr. Keene'e etahle last year, says that Foxhall wae in no fit condition to run such a race as he did for the Ascot Cup, and that his success under the circumstancee ie proof of his real greatuess as a racehorse.—*World.*

Since January 1, 1883, A. P. Kuffell has shipped from the Santa Ana valley to San Francisco, 1,982 head of hogs, weighing 406,139 pounds. He has bought them at an average price of 6¼ cents per pouud, making a total of $26,409 03.

A match at 25 birde, 18 yards rise, for $25 a corner, will be shot at the Oakland Trotting Park on Sunday, May 6, between Messrs. Edwards, Fuller and Muller.

The trotting stallion Billy Hayward is offered for eale in our advertising columns this week. He needs no introduction to the horsemen of this State.

The Scotch, always a thrifty race, are investiug largely in American cattle ranches. During 1882 ten large ranches for herding cattle were bought by Scotchmen.

E. F. Walker of Jackson county, Oregon, has added several fine Shorthorns to his herd.

Charlee Harriman hae gone into the saloon [illegible] at Truckee.

ROWING.

McInerney and Peterson.

On Sunday, May 6, McInerney, the eastern sculler, and Peterson, the San Francisco champion, will meet on the Long Bridge three-mile course to decide their match; McInerney's boat has arrived and every day he takes a couple of pulls over the course. His boat was made by Blaikie and is much admired by the local connoisseurs. She is 31 feet long and 12 inches beam, very full, and carries her ponderous owner as if she were a regular ship. She was a revelation to some of the amateur boat-builders of our metropolis and has been the cause of temporarily depriving Long Bridge of the attraction of some of the ambitious naval architects. When Henry Hussey threw his scientific ogle along the beautiful lines of the eastern craft, he turned as pale as John O'Day after a hundred-yard dash, and started for home on the run. Nothing has since been seen of him by the Long Bridge scullers. It is said that at unseasonable hours of the night sounds of planing and hammering are heard in the amateur builder's workshop and the friends of the missing oarsmen are thereby afforded some grounds for hope that Mr. Hussey has not drowned himself in despair but is merely turning off a copy of Mr. Blaikie's boat that will astonish the rowing world. McInerney's boat although she has passed through the hard work of two seasons weighs but 31 pounds. She is of Mexican cedar and fitted with Davis rowlocks and a 26-inch slide, which is none too long for the gigantic oarsman who uses it. Her outriggers are of the three-legged pattern and are of prodigious thickness, the rods being half an inch in diameter. McInerney usually rows with his footboard very close to the slide. He has discovered, however, that the rig which is most serviceable in eastern waters is not the best for the San Francisco bay where there is always a ground swell and generally a stiff cross wind and a troublesome "chop." His outriggers were 56 inches in spread and he used a 9 foot 4 inch scull in the first week of his practice but he has discarded both and will row the race with 58-inch outriggers and 9 foot 8 inch sculls formerly used by Jack Largan. The latter sent them from Australia to M. Price, and the eastern man having a hankering for English sculls borrowed them. The sculls appear to be in several respects far superior to some of the best sculls by leading American makers. Although the wood is not of as good quality as that used by Donohua, the sculls are very light and remarkably stiff in the blade. McInerney's practice pulls have been watched closely by the Long Bridge men. Harrows from the Golden Gate club house and takes two spins a day over the course. At 7 a. m. he takes a pull past the rolling mills and after breakfast has another lively spin over the three miles, finishing at a lively pace. His style is easy. He slides up well and pulls the stroke through neatly but has a peculiarity of finishing which excites the adverse criticism of the Long Bridge experts. He is a very deceptive rower and goes along much faster than the observer is likely to imagine. There has been a noticeable improvement in his form during the week and he will probably show up well on the day of the row. Peterson has, however, had the advantage in the training. He has been hard at work for weeks in his boat, which is the best kind of work for a rowing contest. While McInerney has of necessity been reducing his weight by long tramps on land, the San Francisco Boy has been toughening his stout muscles by hard pulls through miles of rough water. He is consequently in splendid condition, hard as nails and full of vigor. A pull of eight miles scarcely effects him and he generally gets out of his boat ready to row over the course again on time. Con Lynch is training him carefully and has great confidence in the boy's ability to win. The Long Bridge men with a few exceptions have the same opinion and if the Eastern man carry off the honors it will be a blue day for the South End oarsmen. McInerney does not appear to be in the least discouraged by Peterson's backers. He goes on quietly and systematically about his business and has won friends by his modest and determined course. He makes no pledges of winning and only says that he will be sure to give his man a good race. Under his unassuming demeanor there is evidently confidence in his ability to win and no one will be more astonished than he if Peterson should beat him as easily as some of the boy's enthusiastic admirers expect.

The Boston *Herald* of the 8th inst. says: About ten days ago McKinney, a Washington amateur sculler, who was trained by John A. Kennedy, and of whose speed on the water Kennedy is well competent to judge, rowed alongside of the Toronto champion while he was taking a spin on the Potomac, as if to challenge him to a struggle. Hanlan apparently accepted the challenge, and soon the boats were flying over the river at racing speed. At last Hanlan stopped rowing, and McKinney was declared by the lookers-on to "have had the best of it." Indeed, Hanlan himself did not deny the statement that McKinney out-rowed him, and gave the amateur credit for being an excellent sculler. Hanlan had suspected, however, that McKinney was sent out to "feel of him," and was willing that the Washington man should have all the honor his friends claimed for him. A few days later McKinney again pulled up alongside Hanlan and once more opened out at a racing pace. Hanlan reflected a moment, smiled at McKinney's temerity and then "let go." When they had rowed half a mile McKinney looked over his shoulder, and, finding that he was far behind the champion, he ceased rowing, and slowly paddled back to the Potomac boat house, wiser and sadder than when he launched his shell for the practice pull. He now avoids the champion, and Hanlan sees very little of him.

The proportion of deaths among those who have rowed in the Oxford-Cambridge races since 1829 is shown by a carefully compiled "Record of the University Boat Races in 1829-1880," recently published in London, to be below the average death-rate. Out of 485 who had taken part in these races there were 370 survivors residing in Great Britain two years ago, besides others who could not be traced. Many of these had become clergymen, several reaching the position of bishops. The legal profession also absorbed many, Justices of the English Bench being among the number. Mr. Waddington, ex-premier of France, rowed in 1849, and Dr. Hornby, head master of Eton, in the same year. Mr. W. Spottiswood, president of the Royal Society, is also a 'Varsity Crew man. Altogether the list of intellectual oarsmen from Oxford and Cambridge is remarkable, and speaks well for the great institution of crew training and its effects. The ideal which reasonably co-ordinates mental, moral and physical training, permitting no dispargement of either, is nobly borne out by such showing as is presented by these statistics. The thin-veiled doctrine of monastic denial and scorn of physical life which Dr. Crosby is trying to revive in this country, stands ill in the face of such facts.

During the past two weeks there have been omnious signs of war on Long Bridge and the heavens have at times grown gloomy with the terrible denunciations of the man who takes out other people's boats. It is hardly necessary to say that this arch-confiscator of other people's property is a full bloom supervisor. The ruling passion of his class is so strong that he cannot keep his hands off anything that has not a lock or chain on it. The offender is a very young man with a growing family and a bright future, and in view of the attractions of life that are presented to him it is to be hoped he will not any longer tempt the coroner by persisting in his nefarious course. In this delicate hint, written at the suggestion of three distressed owners of racing shells, the identity of the villain is so carefully veiled that only his nearest friends will recognize him. It is to be hoped that he may profit by the warning and not darken the pages of aquatic history by unnecessary bloodshed.

None of the clubs are anxious to make up a crew and contest for the cup which the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN offered last year. The cup is now in the custody of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN awaiting another contest, and the season having commenced, a second race should take place. It will not be to the credit of the rowing men of the crew which won the trophy with such ridiculous ease to be allowed to retain possession of it on the strength of one race. The Pioneers should shake off the lethargy which has oppressed them and organize a new crew. The North Beach clubs seem to have no ambition for championship honors, but it is not impossible that a good four could be obtained in that end of the shore. There is a crying need of something to be done.

President Growney of the Ariel club lately purchased a pair of blue spectacles and has thus assumed such an intellectual appearance that he no longer condescends to level his challenges at anything less dignified than a member of the Legislature. He offers to row Assemblyman Murphy in wherries two miles and gives the eminent law-maker the privilege of rigging his celebrated craft in any way that suits him. Mr. Growney does not bar jib-boons and will even permit the learned oarsmen from the Potrero to use one of his printed speeches as a mainsail if that will coax him into the match. Jim Brannan, who is ready to challenge the winner, is watching negotiations with deep interest.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *American Sports*, writing in reference to the training of Hanlan and Kennedy, says: "We have among us many experienced scullers, and I have one yet to find that has a word of fault to find with Kennedy as compared with the champion; indeed, the expression is that if he cannot give Hanlan a fast race, and a pushing one at that, the man does not exist that can. I saw both out on the river lately, and the rate of speed they obtained, while seemingly going with apparent ease, was marvelous, and Plaisted tried to hold them alternately, but they went past him like a flash."

Beef as a Bonanza.

It is estimated that the annual cattle sales in the United States amount to about $300,000,000. This wealth has been greatly increased by the large augmentation of thoroughbred cattle. The "American Herd Book" has been extended to 23 volumes. These volumes are occupied with the record and pedigree of 60,000 cows and 47,000 bulls, and all of one class, viz: Durhams and Shorthorns. The best beef which finds its way to market is that of graded Durham cattle. The *Agricultural Review* makes this comment: One not intimate with the subject might suppose that with such an array in numbers of our Shorthorns the prices of them would gradually diminish at both the public and private sales, now so frequent and in such large numbers in our State. Such, however, is not the fact. Average sales are now equal to prices at which they have ever been. During the last five years the public sales have annually averaged 3,000 animals—bulls, cows and heifers—at an average price of $162 per head, while probably an equal number have been sold at private sales and at somewhat higher prices. Many of them have sold for $1,000 and up to even $10,000 each, so esteemed for pedigree and quality are they by our enterprising breeders. Much higher prices, indeed, have been obtained in some past years, even as high as $25,000 and upward for single animals from eminent English breeders who have come here after them; but that was in a time of high excitement in Shorthorn rivalry, and need be noted only as one of the extraordinary fluctuations in their progress. The unfamiliar reader may ask where is the great demand for these cattle? Where is the market for the several thousand bulls annually produced? The question is readily answered. Until recently herds of cattle by hundreds of thousands roamed over the broad ranches of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and California, of the descendants of the original Spanish importation into Mexico in the sixteenth century. Ranging over the vast plains and pampas of that mild climate, they increased multitudinously. Texas became full of them, New Mexico also; and since the incoporation of these countries with ours, uncouth and ragged as they were in their wild condition, those cattle have been brought to the subjection of civilized stockmen, arranged into herds, branded with the marks of the owners, and at marketable age driven through the Indian Territory into Kansas, and thence to Missouri and Chicago markets, either for immediate slaughter, as their conditions would afford, or sold to the grazers and feeders for a better market Eastward. These wild cattle are unfit for choice beef, but the cows, crossed on the ranches by Shorthorn bulls, produce tolerably good steers, partaking strongly of the blood and forms of their sires, and become marketable animals, with good pasturage and grain topping-off in the hands of the corn-growing grazers who purchased them. The grading up of cattle in the West and Southwest has been going on rapidly within the last ten years. It would be difficult to decide whether Illinois or Kentucky is the center of the short-horned breeding interest in this country. The center, whatever it may be, is a movable one. The long-horned, half-wild animal, is rapidly disappearing. Droves of these cattle are now rarely seen. They have been displaced by better ones.

The directors of the new agricultural district, No. 12, comprising the counties of Mendocino and Lake, met at Willits on the 11th inst. and organized by the election of E. C. Buel, President; D. Frank Vincent, Secretary, and Wm. M. Perry, Treasurer. In drawing lots for length of terms L. G. Simmons and B. B. Capell drew one year, E. C. Buel and J. H. Rufus two years, H. Willits and G. Scudamore three years and R. F. Miles and P. Muir four years. It was decided to hold the fair for 1883 at Willits and the president was authorized to secure the grounds of the Mendocino Agricultural Association for the purpose. The fair for 1884 will be held at Lakeport.

BASE BALL.

Fourth Champion Game of the California League.

The attendance at the fourth game of the champion series, which took place at the Recreation Grounds on Sunday, showed a material improvement in the number of spectators, and gave flattering promise of an usually interesting season. The playing of the various clubs composing the league has steadily improved with each game, until the teams may now be said to have reached that degree of proficiency which insures close and exciting contests. This was especially noticeable in the game between the Haverly and California clubs, in which the batting and fielding were at times brilliant. With few exceptions, the fielding was such as has not been seen for a considerable time in this city. The occasion was noticeable for the reappearance of the veteran and popular player John Cullen, formerly catcher of the old Athletics and Occidentals and prominently connected with the sport in later days. His playing was decidedly erratic, wholly on account of his lack of practice, and the same may be said of his batting. His rapid and accurate throwing to bases was generally commented on, and warrants the belief that in course of two weeks John will sufficiently recoup his forces to hold his own against other short stops. The Haverleys throughout the game played hard, batting with excellence, and fielding accurately. In fact it would hardly be too flattering to their prowess to say that if Sunday's game is an accurate indication of their general play, they are fully qualified to take chances with any picked nine in the State. That they will soon find foemen worthy of their steel in the club which they recently defeated is beyond doubt, as the errors counted against the Californias were committed by experienced ball tossers out of practice. The former club was in good form at the bat, and their in and out fields were exceptionally good, and their totels for eight innings, the last not having been played, give a record which the club may well plume itself on. The game commenced with the Californias at the bat, Piercy leading off with a slow hit to short and dying on the first bag. Cullen fanned out, J. Smith getting in a single bagger and continuing the run to second, where he was caught napping. The Haverlye were whitewashed on their first turn at the bat. McDonald opened the second inning for the Californias by retiring on a fly to Sohr, McKenna out on strikes, and French hitting hard to left, and reaching the plate for the first run on a wild throw from behind the hat to cut him off at third. Neither team scored on the third or fourth inning, the Haverlye closing over fifth with four runs by dint of heavy batting coupled with the fact that the Californias acted as if they were considerably roiled. From this stage of the proceedings until the conclusion of the game, the Haverlys maintained their lead, the Californias making a desperate effort in the eighth inning in which they scored two runs and batting unfortunately in the ninth, leaving the Haverlye seven runs ahead with one inning to play, which they waived. Following is the score:

HAVERLYS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Carrol, c	5	2	2	14	2	1
Sohr, 1 f	5	1	2	1	0	1
Levy, c f	5	1	1	1	0	0
Morris, 3d b	4	0	0	1	0	0
McCord, s s	4	1	2	1	3	0
Meegan, p	4	1	1	1	16	1
Gagus, 2d b	4	2	2	2	3	0
Sheridan, 1st b	4	0	1	7	0	0
Johnson, r f	4	2	2	0	0	0
Totals	39	10	13	28	24	3

CALIFORNIAS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Piercy, 3d b	4	1	0	2	4	0
Cullen, s s	4	0	1	1	3	4
J. Smith, 1st b	4	0	0	8	0	1
McDonald, c	4	0	1	8	0	1
McKenna, l f	4	0	0	0	0	0
French, r f	4	1	1	0	0	0
Stewart, c f	3	0	2	2	0	0
Hack, p	3	0	0	0	7	0
Boyle, 2d b	3	1	0	3	4	0
Totals	33	3	5	24	18	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Haverly	0	1	0	0	4	5	0	0	*	—10
California	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

*Waived inning.

Two base-hits—F. Carroll, McCord. Earned runs—Haverly, 6. First on errors—Haverly, 4; California, 1. Base on balls—California, 1. Left on bases—California, 2; Haverly, 3. Passed balls—McDonald, 3. Time of game—two hours. Scorer—M. Fisher. Umpire—Eugene Van Court.

It would be well for the league umpires to read the rules carefully and to avoid making glaring mistakes. Double are decided in favor of the runner, all other things being equal. With the exception of first base, a runner must be touched with the ball unless forced out. A high ball is not such a one, that to reach it a step-ladder is requisite. The base or runner must be touched at first, and the mere straddling of the bag does not put a runner out. The latter rule is respectfully dedicated to Umpire Van Court and to Egan of the Niantics.

It is suggested to the managers of the grounds that foul flags be provided for future games.

It frequently happens that artificial feeding of lambs is necessary, and to do it successfully good judgment is required. The point is to promote a healthy and rapid growth, and not allow the lambs to scour. The milk of some cows, especially Jerseys, is too rich, and should be diluted with a little warm water. Farrow cows' milk, alone, is not a good feed, since it frequently causes constipation. It may be given by adding a little cane molasses. Milk, when fed, should be at about its natural temperature, and not scalded. Lambs, and especially "pet" lambs, are often "killed with kindness." Feed only about a gill to a half pint at first. After the lamb has become accustomed to the milk, it may be fed to the extent of its appetite. When old enough, feed a little flaxseed and oats, or oil-meal, if early fattening is desired. There are various methods of feeding young lambs artificially. A satisfactory way is to use a one-quart kerosene oil can with the spout fixed so as to attach a nipple; the milk flows more freely from this than from a bottle, on account of the vent. Let ewes and lambs have clean, well-ventilated apartments. When the weather is mild and warm turn them out into the yard. If it is not convenient to let the ewes out, arrange partitions and pens, so that the lambs may enjoy the outside air and sunlight.—*American Agriculturist.*

Mr. Frank H. Burke of this city has purchased from the Palo Alto farm the brown gelding Capt. Smith, and Mr. Burke is now driving him on the road. Price paid $1,000. Capt. Smith made a record of 2:29 as a four-year-old but has not figured much on the turf since. He was foaled in 1876, and sired by Locomotive his dam, Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay. Locomotive, by Robert E. Lee, son of Miller's St. Clair, dam Peggy, also by St. Clair.

Coughs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Bronchial Affections. Price 25 cents a box.

ATHLETICS.

A Ten-Mile Run.

Henry Limperich and Albert Billick of Downieville ran a ten-mile race on the 15th for a stake of $250 a side. The men ran separately against time. The track was 354 feet and 7 inches aronnd, requiring 148 laps, 321 feet and 8 inches to make ten miles. Limperich came first. The first mile was made in less than seven minutes, and from that to the end he ran steadily and without apparent fatigue, to the end, the tenth mile being made in 6:30, the time for the full ten miles being 1 hour 11 minutes and 15 seconds. Billick followed and made his first mile in 6:30, but it soon became apparent that he was not in good form, having a bad cold, and showing that the work distressed him. On his second mile he struck his foot against a post and fell, jarring himself so much as to make him feel dizzy and sick. Notwithstanding his misbap he continued to make time until the sixth mile; up to this time bets were freely offered that he would still win, and as the bets were offered they were as freely taken by Limperich's backers; now he began to lose and it was evident that he was suffering severely; his backers now wanted him to stop, but he refused, and kept on until he made 125 laps, nearly eight and one-half miles, in 63:45, when he fell upon the ropes in a fainting condition.

A Tug of War.

Athletes have commenced training for the spring meeting of the Olympic Club, which takes place at the Oakland Grounds on Decoration Day. A large number of entries are promised, and some correspondence has been entered into with amateur clubs of the interior. It has been suggested by gentlemen prominently connected with sports in this city that the programme, as decided upon, should be so amended as to allow of a tug of war between teams of the several clubs represented. At a meeting held in the Mechanics' Pavilion for the purpose of offering a testimonial to Haley and Belcher prior to their departure East a similar event was given, in which some twelve from the Olympic Club contested against a team from the Golden Gates. The excitement which attended the match was such as to bring it into popular demand at the subsequent meetings, but the request has been invariably ignored. The programme for the next meeting is already of considerable length, but it might be advisable to omit some other event so as to give the rival teams an opportunity of entering for a tug of war.

Boxing is now all the rage among the athletically inclined. The most sensational set-to recently heard of was between an ex-school director and the oratorical J. J. Maloney. The encounter took place in a well-known resort of amateurs on Kearny street. In the first and second rounds the school director held his own manfully, but on the third round Mr. Maloney interspersed his blows with a couple of selections from his favorite street corner orations and knocked the educational sharp out of time before his backers could claim a foul.

A boxing tournament is spoken of, with a probability of its coming off during the latter part of next month. The last tournament given by the Olympic Club was well attended and resulted in a series of interesting matches. Arrangements have not yet been settled, and the question of making it open to amateurs, members of recognized athletic clubs is under consideration. Should the tournament be finally decided upon, medals will be given to the successful competitors.

A coursing match between S. E. Wilcoxon's dog Hector and George Sumney's Win was run near Yuba City last Friday. The match was for three courses and was judged to rule, Win being the victor. This was the first coursing ever seen in that section, and all interested liked it much. At the conclusion Win was matched against a Marysville dog for $40 a side, the race to take place May 4.

The Olympic Club will soon offer three medals for a boxing tournament for light, middle and heavy weights. It is promised that the medals will be valuable. They are to be emblematic of the championship and must be held for two years to become the property of any boxer. With such an attraction the club can obtain a fine exhibition at a comparatively trifling cost.

Cricket circles are unusually quiet and barring no small amount of talk in connection with the sport, nothing has been done this season. Even the approaching return of the English team, at present visiting Australia, seems to have had little effect in rousing local cricketers from their lethargy. The Oakland grounds, as well as those in this city, are in prime condition for the sport.

Lacrosse is exceedingly quiet though meetings were recently held at which it was decided to commence playing within the present month. The clubs are composed of well-known athletes who have creditable records both in the field and on the path.

The Golden Gate Athletic club has received many compliments for the creditable exhibition given last week. M. Price has presented the club with a set of the finest boxing gloves. The exhibition netted the club $150.

Dave Eisman is looking for a walking match with some of the Merion Cricket Club pedestrians.

The Golden Gate Athletic Club is considering the advisability of holding a spring meeting.

The Mission Athletic Club will give an exhibition about May 15.

Joe Masterson has been elected a member of the Olympic Club.

Peter McIntyre is training for long distance races.

From the number of stallions advertised in the Oregon papers we judge they are well off for stock horses up there. Considering the unpromising agricultural outlook, they will have, as Col. Gift used to say, "more stud horses than hay cocks" this year.

The bay horse Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W, one of the lot bought by Gov. Stanford with the Contte farm, has been shipped to Oregon, having been sold to Gilmore & Jones of Portland.

Hill & Grice' bay filly Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade by Woodburn, died at the ranch of her owners on the 31st ult., from injuries received by being pulled against a fence while at her training work.

The pinkeye is abating in Solano county.

THE GUN.

The Californias at the Traps.

At San Bruno last Sunday the California Wing Shooting Club held its third shoot this season. The custom heretofore at club shoots has been to try the ability of the marksmen at single birds and governed either by the rules of Hurlingham or the State Sportsmen's Association; but on this occasion, to change the monotony of affairs, the shooting was done at six pairs of pigeons thrown from plunge traps at eighteen yards. The day was very pleasant but the attendance was rather small, there being only twelve or fourteen members present and about an equal number of spectators. Twelve members faced the traps in competition for the three club medals and a sweepstakes purse. Mr. Roche was first to shoot and laid off by missing both birds. This elegant beginning he kept up until he reached his fourth pair, when he broke the duck-egg score and killed all six of the remaining pigeons. On his first round, Dr. Chismore bit both birds and it was owing to some good retrieving that he did not lose them. On Burbank's first pair, he hit the first but the second he lost as he had failed to cock the gun; he killed half his birds, bringing down the first and losing the second. Mr. Berwick, who is more than an average shot, surprised himself and friends with the score he made. Both Fay and Pearson having long reaching guns carelessly tried to make pretty shots at long range instead of getting all that flew as they ought to have done. The contside betting was not very lively. The pigeons were a mixed lot, fair, though not of the best. Several escaped being slaughtered by flying back into the crowd where the shooter did not dare to fire; these performances caused commotion among the lookers-on, nevertheless. Following are the scores:

Roche	00	00	11	11	11	11—5
Spencer	01	01	11	11	10	00—7
Kerrigan	01	10	11	11	11	11—10
Jellette	01	11	10	11	10	11—9
Pearson	11	11	10	11	01	10—9
Bogart	10	11	11	11	01	01—9
Walch	11	10	11	10	10	10—8
Chismore	11	00	11	11	00	11—8
Knowles	11	11	11	10	11	01—10
Burbank	10	10	10	10	10	10—6
Fay	11	11	10	00	00	11—7
Berwick	00	00	10	00	10	11—4

As seen, Kerrigan and Knowles tied on a score of ten birds, so they shot off the tie at three pairs of double birds with this result:

Kerrigan.....10 10 01—3 | Knowles.....01 11 10—4

This gave Knowles the first prize medal and Kerrigan the second. The tie on nine birds among Jellette, Pearson and Bogart was decided by a double-bird freeze-out whereby Pearson won the third prize. The judges were W. Golcher Jr. and John Stack.

After this was finished the much-talked-of match between T. A. Pearson and Mr. Swan, the painter, for $250 a side at 25 pigeons, 30 yards rise and both barrels used, was shot. By this time the wind began to blow and the birds taking the advantage left the ground trap as right quartering tailers and consequently the scores were very low. Mr. Swan led off so well that his friends grew too confident and staked their money rather carelessly on the result being in his, Swan's, favor, but eight consecutive misses turned the tables to Pearson's favor. The score stands:

Swan—11111 10100 00000 0*1000 0*000*1—9.

Pearson—010*01 000*11 01010 10101 11101—13.

Rather a poor score. Those marked with a star(*) died out of bounds.

The next in order was a sweepstakes match. Seventeen $2 50 entries were made. The shooting was done in squads of four men each, at six birds, 21 yards rise with one barrel, plunge traps. Several withdrew to save pigeons, as the following shows:

Slade	0	1	1	w	—2
Burbank	0	1	0	0	w—1
Jellette	1	1	1	1	0—5
Chismore	1	0	1	0	w—2
Fay	1	1	1	1	0—5
Roche	0	1	1	1	0 0—3
Liddle	1	1	1	1	0—5
Bogart	1	1	0	1	1 1—5
Berwick	1	1	1	0	0 w—3
Pierson	1	1	1	0	1 0—4
Spencer	1	1	1	0	1 1—5
Golcher	1	1	0	0	w —2
Lachman	1	1	1	1	1 1—5
Walsh	0	1	1	1	1 1—5
Kerrigan	1	0	1	1	1 1—5
Brown	1	0	0	1	1 0—3
Smith	1	1	1	1	1 1—5

Mr. Lachman and Mr. Smith tying on clean scores, divided first and second money, 50 and 35 per cent of the purse, while the remaining 15 per cent was shot for by Jellette, Fay, Liddle, Bogart, Spencer, Walsh and Kerrigan, who tied on four birds. The two last named again tied, killing their three pairs of birds, the others having dropped behind, so they again shot off, this time Walsh killing five to Kerrigan's four pigeons. Though Mr. Walsh got his fifteen per cent it did not anywhere near pay for the pigeons killed. Two other unimportant sweepstakes were shot. Edward Fay did some very pretty practice shooting, killing eleven consecutive pairs of birds. Such a run of shots as this is deserving of notice. All of the sportsmen returned to the city on the 4:15 train having well enjoyed themselves during the day.

Watsonville Gun Club.

At a shoot held by the club last Sunday the following scores were made at ten clay pigeons:

Frizzell	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	—6
Colehower	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4
Fischer	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	—6
Arano	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	—7
Hudleson	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—6
Wilcox	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—7
Milliken	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—8
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

The following figures were scored at twenty glass balls.

Frizzell	18	Fischer	13
Milliken	14	Ralph	8

The District Attorney of Mendocino county gives notice through the local papers that he will promptly prosecute all violators of the game and fish laws that are brought to his notice and invites all persons cognizant of such violations to post him at once. The efforts of the local clubs and the press are having a good effect in some places.

To-morrow the Pacific Gun Club will hold their first shoot of the season at Birds Point, at five pigeons. This club is going in for a good time as they, in connection with the shoot, will have a fine clam-bake. The club have made arrangements to hold all their matches on Bird's Grounds.

THE RIFLE.

Shooting at Shell Mound.

On Saturday last a match was shot at the Shell Mound range, distance 200 yards, each 100 shots, between Col. Beaver and Howard Carr on one side and Sergt. Nick Williams and S. I. Kellogg on the other. As the annexed score will show, the shooting was highly creditable and the match evenly contested throughout. At the commencement of the shoot an accident occurred to Carr in the bursting of a primer, which affected his eye and caused him considerable annoyance. Col. Beaver and Sergt. Kellogg tied on 449 points, Beaver, however, making the better score according to Creedmoor rules. The match resulted in favor of Kellogg and Williams by two points, as the annexed score will show:

S. I. Kellogg	4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4—44 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4—45 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5—46 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4—47 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4—47 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—44 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—43 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5—45 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4—45 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—43	449
Nick Williams	4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5—46 4 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4—40 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5—45 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—45 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5—46 5 4 5 5 4 5 3 4 4 5—43 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4—45 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 3—43 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—40	434
S. E. Beaver	4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 5—44 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5—45 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4—42 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4—44 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4—45 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5—46 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5—46 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—48 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4—43 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5—46	449
Howard Carr	4 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 5 4—42 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—42 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4—44 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—48 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5—42 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 3 4—41 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4—42 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4—45 4 4 5 4 5 5 3 4 5 4—43 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5—43	432

Aggregate score of Kellogg and Williams	883
Aggregate score of Beaver and Carr	881
Majority	2

C.'s Rifle Team.

The rifle team of Company C., First Infantry Regiment, held their last practice shoot, preparatory to entering at the spring meeting of the California Rifle Association, last Sunday. This team shoot on the 200 and 500-yard ranges, and during their practice they have made very good scores. Sergeant Ed Snook has been elected as captain of the team, but it is doubtful whether he shoots at the competition, as he has had some trouble with his eyes which may forbid; this is to be regretted as he is one of the best shots and his loss will be felt. The following are those who will shoot and the percentages they have made at their practice: Lieut. J. E. Klein, 88 per cent; private T. F. Kelly, 87⅔; private F. Cummings, 86⅔; Lieut. H. T. Sime, 85⅔; private L. Perkins 84⅔, and Capt. H. S. Templeton, 84. This team now hold the Andrews Silver Challenge Trophy, which they won the first time at the tournament held June 4, 1882, and again October 29 of the same year. If they win it again at this meeting the trophy becomes theirs permanently.

The Citizen's Pistol Team.

Last Sunday J. E. Klein selected the men who are to shoot in the pistol matches at the tournament to-morrow. Though the team is made up of the best pistol shots in the city they are laboring under several difficulties. The Citizens are all sadly in need of practice. The Smith & Wesson 45 caliber pistol, which is the weapon that must be used, is very hard to procure, as there are none of that description for sale in this market. All the practice of sixteen men has been done with three or four pistols. The Police Pistol Teams which they will have to compete with are well supplied with the pistols of the required pattern, so the odds are against the Citizens. Those selected to shoot are Col. S. E. Beaver, Col. S. I. Kellogg, Lieut. J. E. Klein, J. M. Pike, Dr. Tracy, Mr. Gilham, T. E. Carson, Chas. Carr, T. F. Kelly, E. O. Thompson and Hon. M. Doane and Lieut. H. F. Sime, who will be ready to serve as alternates.

On account of the races at the trotting park this week, the Alameda County Sportsman's Club will hold their first clay-pigeon shoot of the season for the club medal at Adam's point to-day (Saturday) afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock.

The *Western Sportsman* describes three fast young trotters as follows: "It is said that Enoch Warman, Indianapolis, owns a three-year-old colt by Hambletonian Tranby, out of an Iron Duke mare, that can trot faster than a Western cyclone was ever known to travel. We have not yet had the pleasure of seeing this young flyer, but a gentleman whom we know has never been an admirer of Hambletonian Tranby's get saw him go, and enthusiastically describes him to me as the most wonderful trotting colt he ever saw, and he has had many years of experience with trotting horses. We, too, have been seeing some young trotting wonders, over in the Kentucky blue-grass region, and, if the reader enjoys baby trotting exhibitions as we do, he will not accuse us of exaggeration in relating what we saw. We had attended Colonel Stoner's public sale of trotters, where the Strathmore two-year-olds astonished all present with their extraordinary speed. But on returning to Paris, we went out with Mr. James Miller to his Sunnyside stock farm, and there saw a colt two years old this spring trot faster than any two-year-old we ever have seen or ever expect to see again. He was taken out to an open lot, a rope about seventy-five feet long attached to his halter, and set a-going. We may possibly be mistaken by a few seconds, but if this chap did not show a '30 gait,' and never break the trot, we are not capable of distinguishing three minutes from a 2:20 clip. His sire is Bourbon Wilkes, dam Carrie Sharp by Alexander's Abdallah. On General Withers' place, near Lexington, there is a blue-roan yearling filly by Almont that is a curiosity. She is as long as a fence-rail; rather a big head set on a long, slim neck, light, long tail; a drooping rump, and altogether as sin; but Je-ru-sa-lem, how she can trot!"

THE
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 Warren street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

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San Francisco, Saturday, April 28, 1883.

SPRING MEETING PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Two days of the race meeting have come to a close, and from the accounts published elsewhere it will be readily conceded that a full measure of success has followed the efforts of this popular association. Thongh the racing is fully depicted, there are points that call for more extended notice and which require more thorongh consideration. The weather is always held to be a topic that demands attention and race meetings are fully as much affected by atmospheric conditions as other branches of business or pleasure. The rains of Thnrsday, the 19th inst., came unfortunately in one respect, opportunely in others. Many were deterred from attending on the opening day thinking that the course could not possibly be in any order for satisfactory racing, and also afraid of damp ground and chilling breezes. This was an unwarranted conclusion although it reduced the attendance. The good result of the rain was a thorough soaking of the track that not only saved the labor and expense of artifical sprinkling, as it also accomplished the job in a far more workmanlike manner, and the consequence is that on the first day the track was good, if not technically fast, and on the second it was nearly at its best. There was grand racing on both days. The California Stake brought out a fine field of two-year-olds, and the Hearst Stake was an exciting contest. The winner of the California is without question a colt of very great capacity, and we doubt if there has been a better two-year-old on the courses of this coast. A colt of high form, of perfect action and all the other requisites for a successful career, it can only be the worst kind of luck that can prevent him taking a very high rank among the celebrities. A brother to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, it may appear rash to predict that he is likely to prove the flower of the family, and yet we feel like "going on the record" as the prophet who is so sanguine. His stable companion, Callie Smart, gained the distinction of beating all the others, but as she was doomed to struggle without obtaining a place on Wednesday, it will appear still more presumptuous to give her a place which the evidence now in does not warrant. Two-year-olds are proverbially uncertain, and in the springtime fillies of that age are prone to run in and out in the most provoking manner. Addison and Steele in the "Spectator and "Tattler" sought to explain why this vernal period of the year should be provocative of erratic actions, and gave safe counsel how to avoid the trouble. Trainers have cudgeled their brains as persistently as these distinguished literati and without success. Their two-year-olds still upset their most carefully-figured-out calculations, disappointing them grievously, in the first place by falling far short of the form they expected, and then maybe in the very next race running better than they had ever done before. The epizooty, distemper, pinkeye, or whatever else the invidious disease has been termed, played havoc with the youngsters, and many of the nominations in the two and three-year-old stakes have been "knocked out" by this foul fiend. Even when apparently entirely recovered from the ill effects, looking well and as lively as need be, there would be an incapacity to perform. The champions that Palo Alto depended upon were domiciled in the hospital so long that spring racing was out of the question, thongh those which took part did so well that the regrets were more poignant at the absence of the better. Rancho del Paso had something of the same bad luck, though the wearers of the green and orange are "rounding to," and give reason to think that in the coming races there will be a different showing. In this retrospect, which must necessarily be brief, the most salient point in the racing that has passed is the dash of a mile which was run on Wednesday.

In characterizing it as the most remarkable race ever run at the distance here, there is no danger of exceeding the truth. It can truly be claimed that it was one of the best ever run in any country. In the first place the time is the fastest that was ever made with the same amount of weight, and though Joe Howell has to his credit the fastest race of heats at three-quarters of a mile, a second and third heat at that, he has now the fastest record for a mile when the weights are taken into consideration. A mile in 1:42, with 119 pounds, takes the preference, the nearest approach to it being that of Checkmate, who ran in the same time with one pound less. The other fast performances were as follows, discarding that of Ten Broeck which should not be classed in the same category, as that was made in an exhibition run, and with advantages that are never conceded in an actual race: The first on the list is Boardman, 4 years, 91 pounds, 1:40½; Marchioness, 5 years, 64 pounds, 1:41; Searcher, 3 years, 90 pounds, 1:41¾; Victim, 5 years, 117 pounds, 1:41¾; Parole, aged, 102 pounds, 1:42; Hindo, 3 years, 108 pounds, 1:42; Knight of Templar, 4 years, 106 pounds, 1:42. With the above comparison there will be few to deny that this "last effort" (we sincerely hope he may live to make many more of still greater brilliancy) is the best of his long career.

There is surely little necessity for amplyfying on the remarkable performance and while the "old horse" receives full credit for the meritorious work his young competitor must not be overlooked. Gano, though beaten, added to his already high record the best performance he ever made. Divested of the depressing influences of defeat the candid mind must acknowledge that it was a great victory over every obstacle excepting his fortunate competitor. Dame Fortune was against him in the lottery of position, and to draw the last place, to have to start on the extreme outside, and that so close to the commencement of the turn, was a turn of bad luck to commence with. The rear position when the flag fell was an untoward circumstance, another was the mistaken idea that Jim Donglas was the only horse to fear. The instructions to a comparatively unpracticed rider were based on this false estimate, and the rider of Douglas also thinking that he had every one safe with the exception of Gano made another adverse circumstance. This led to Donglas being nursed to meet the rush of the colt when it was made and this being the upper turn the youngster had to make the longer course and lose feet that even his immense speed could not overcome. Valiantly he fought against the combination of circumstances, and highly as we rated him before the race on Wednesday last, there is a more prominent niche in the Temple of Fame awarded him now.

Jim Donglas carried too much flesh to "pack" his 122 pounds for a mile at the pace they were going, and after a few more races there is scarcely a doubt of his ability to come inside of the fast time made. Duke of Monday was right amongst them until it was evident to his jockey that there was no use in striving further. Every horse did well if even the first and second in the race made the other two labor in the shadow of rear positions.

But the races to come are now the magnets, and there will be two more days before the next issue of the paper. The advertisement gives full particulars of what they are, the conditions, nominations and entries, so full, in fact, that there is no necessity for further explanation. But in the Cup race to-day so many have stayed in that in all probability there will be a contest which will be as exciting as the mile race on Wednesday. The acceptors are Fred Collier, 118 pounds; Precious, 110 pounds; Fostress, 108 pounds; May D, 106 pounds, Inauguration, 100 pounds, and Maria F, 103 pounds.

We never sought for the distinction of being thought a shrewd guesser of the chances of racehorses, but if it had been the habit to follow the practice of English turf journals, and some of the American papers which aspire to the same fame, this is a race that one would not venture to hazard an opinion upon. The distance is 2¼ miles. Fred Collier and Precious have shown that they could compass it. Fostress is well enough bred to go any distance, not only coming up to the Sunday-school pupil's idea of the meaning of "well bred," viz., two crosses of Lexington, as she has three of Boston, and materially of the same stock as Parole. Her grandam was a sister to the dam of the great victor in both hemispheres, and the Planet in her dam should not set her back any when ground to the cup distance has to be traversed. May D is a veritable Clinker, having run 1½ miles at San Jose in 2:36, the fastest record for California, and only two seconds behind that of Luke Blackburn, which is the "top notch." Maria F ran twelve races last year and won six of them, and in the selling race last Wednesday she showed that she could gallop. Inauguration looks fine and gallops like he conld hold his lick up constant, very constant, and there are many who have yet a vivid recollection of Nathan Coombs, his half brother, when he set the pot boiling with so mnch turbulence at Sacramento a couple of years ago.

There is not a man, woman or child with the least admiration for the grand sport who can afford to miss seeing the Cup race to-day, and when there are the further attractions of the hurdle race and two others, the afternoon is snre to be one of the liveliest. Wednesday next there is a good bill, and then the pleasure of the trips must not be overlooked. Thirty-five minutes from the foot of Market street, the only change from the boat to the cars, and the Oakland people have the choice between steam, horse-cars and carriages. Although not "hankering" for the reputation of a Yates in foretelling what the horses will do, we do not hesitate to promise that the weather is sure to be favorable, and furthermore, that there will be a "crowd" well worthy of the racing.

GROWLERS.

One of the most pestilential drawbacks to racing is the grumbling, growling, the persistent endeavor to make matters as unpleasant as possible by some of the men connected with the horses. In rare cases a few owners are in the habit of finding fanlt, thongh the main trouble comes from trainers, and, we must say, from those who have an inferior rank in the profession. The really skillful trainer has intelligence enough to realize the injury that follows this practice, and has sufficient understanding to see that malicious diatribes have a depressing effect on the sport. If the weights in a handicap do not suit him, he quietly advises the owner to "declare out." Shonld he have occasion to find fault with a starter, he makes his complaint in a business-like manner, and he finds this course far more effective than an indulgence in violent language. Knowing that a man of this stamp has something to base his accusations upon, he is listened to with deference, and measures are taken to correct the evils of which he complains. He is a complete antitheton to the growler. The latter rails early and late. He accuses honorable men of being concerned in fraud, and does not hesitate to make charges that he knows to be false. The adjnstment of weights in a handicap he ascribes to the efforts of a ring which was gotten up to favor some particular person, or to make a certainty of some horse winning on which wagers could be laid by those who apportioned the weights. He rattles away whenever he can secure listeners, and a great majority of his audience, being comparatively ignorant about racing affairs, give credit to the erroneons statements, and go away with false impressions. There may be other motives than "pure cussedness" in railing at the weights. In one case the desire may be to cause bettors to think that the horses in their charge have no show to win, and thus lessen the rates in the pools. It may be that they are anxious to impress an owner with reasons for being beaten, and prepare him to anticipate defeat, brought about by a conspiracy against him. And, by the way, growlers do more mischief in this way than any other. The trainer tells him wonderful stories of injustice. Reiterates that he has to fight against favoritism for others to his prejudice; that the judges, starter, etc., are all banded against him; that the rules are enforced in his case, while the favored ones can violate them with impunity; and the false testimony is so artfully managed that it has the desired effect, though it goes still further than was intended and the hoodwinked owner withdraws from any participation in turf sports. Then when members of an association are doing all in their power to advance turf interests, working assiduously without thinking of reward, spending time and money to aid in placing turf sports on an enduring basis, and receive abuse for their work and trouble, it is not surprising that they become disgusted and decline to further help the ingrates who owe them so much. Were it not for the better class, were the whole body of trainers tainted with the vices of the few, there would be no hope. As it is we are inclined to think that much of the faultfinding comes from thoughtlessness, and that by placing the matter before them in a shape they can realize the injury they are doing the evils will be remedied.

Some have acquired the pernicious habit from early associations, and from receiving instructions from a tutor who was imbued with the spirit of carping that has been acquired as well as the knowledge of the proper

method of "getting horses in order." There is an overweening conceit in some that they are pillars of strength and that associations will put up with impertinences in the fear that resentment will be followed by a refusal to make entries in the future.

There are cases which have come to our knowledge, where a growler had influence enough with his employer to bring about such a result, but another followed, that being his own discharge.

Owners should look into the business more closely than some of them do, and before giving heed to the piques and misrepresentations of those who are so prone to make malicious charges, examine personally, and it is long odds that in a majority of cases they will discover they are without a shadow of foundation. We write this for the benefit of those who are at fault, trusting that the short lecture may be productive of good. They have a greater personal interest at stake than any others connected with racing affairs, and every effort should be directed to popularizing the sport. This cannot be done by railing at men who are doing all in their power to further the welfare of those who return abuse and slander. A contrary course will soon show the wisdom of this advice.

SPEED PROGRAMME CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR.

Owing to the hurry attending the effort to get the speed programme of the California State Agricultural Society into the first form some errors were made. These have been fully corrected and now in proper shape we call attention to the arrangement and classification of the premiums.

Altogether the programme must meet the approbation of the owners of horses, being liberal in the amount of money added, and the classification such as to serve the interests of the horses of this Coast.

As usual the opening day is chiefly running, there being four on the hill to one trotting, 2:25 class. It is needless to repeat in this place the information that can be obtained from the advertisement, further than is necessary for comments. The introduction of a stake for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, is sure to bring out all the flyers, and writing on the eve of the meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, it is not safe to enter into a discussion of the respective merits of this class. That it will be a spirited brush there can be no doubt, and will insure a long list of entries. The California Derby and California Annual Stake, Nos. 2 and 3, are the "fixed events" for that day, being two and three-year-old races, the first with eleven and the other twenty-two nominations. No. 4 is a hurdle race, and the requirement of three starters cannot be unfavorably criticised, as something must be done to stimulate the owners to train for this popular kind of sport.

There are plenty of horses in California which would make capital jumpers, and this branch of home enterprise has been strangely overlooked on this Coast. There is a ready and increasing demand for hurdlers and steeplechase horses in the East, and to furnish them will certainly be remunerative to those who engage in supplying the demand. Raven showed to be one of the best in his Eastern campaign and had he fallen into the right hands when sold by the party who took him from here would have gained a high reputation. Apart from the chance to sell for a round price if owners will endeavor to fill the place there will not be a fair or meeting in California that does not offer premiums for hurdle racing, and with good fields of starters the public will sustain the action by attending in increased numbers.

The fifth race on the first day calls for a class of trotters that rank in the medium list. There are quite a number eligible that will have a good showing, and the figures of 2:25 cannot fail to be satisfactory.

The second day will be very interesting as it brings out two classes of colts, two and four-year-olds. That for two-year-olds closed on the 7th instant with fourteen nominations, and, as was stated last week, those of the greatest promise. At the present time we do not know of a class which will attract more attention than that which brings out the colts and fillies foaled in 1879, and in offering the very liberal purse of $1,000 the association has taken the right ground to insure a full representation.

The 2:40 for the same amount of money is judicious, and there is little risk in predicting that the entries will be sufficient to return a few hundreds above the amount given.

Four running races on the third day and the 2:22 will make a lively afternoon, and as enticing as well can be. The running is varied, there being a dash of three miles, a dash of one mile, a selling race of heats of a mile, and a hurdle race, one and a half miles with six hurdles to overcome. The fourth day with the 2:30, the trotting three-year-old and the 2:25 pacing can be marked with the biggest white rock that can be found, and the fifth with four flat races and a hurdle race at heats of a mile will come in the same category. The closing day is all trotting and a busy one it will be to get through with all there is on the hill. Free-for-all, Occident Stake, yearling and three-minute class, is a programme for one afternoon that the most fastidious cannot find fault with. We desire to call especial attention to the three-minute, as it closes on the 15th of May and those who have horses that are eligible can scarcely afford to leave them out. The plan is that first adopted at Chicago, of only requiring 2½ per cent down, the same amount at a future time, in this case July 1, and the remaining five per cent the 1st of August. It would have been better to adhere to the Chicago idea in full, and not embody the clause of ten to make the first payment, and also better to have carried the day of payment of the other money to the first of the fair. But as it was considered experimental compliance at the beginning and a liberal response will insure a change, and ultimately concessions will be made. As is well known the speed department of the State Agricultural Society meets with violent opposition and if the directors could not show beyond all question that it was remunerative outside of the increased attraction to spectators, the battle would be still harder. The ranks of the bigots are growing weaker every year, and with the spread of intelligence they will become so reduced as not to be worthy of the name of a skeleton regiment even. Until this time comes it behooves all those interested to sustain the management though there may be points that do not meet with full approbation, and a helping hand now will surely bring a welcome return in the future. The directory is placed in an entirely different position from the racing and trotting associations of the East. There the only ones to account to are the members of the clubs, and as liberality is sure to bring a pecuniary return, that course meets the approval of all who are interested. Here the growlers have a chance to vent their ill nature from the fairs receiving state aid, and the narrow-minded representative who from some inscrutable cause has been honored with a seat in a body which alone gives him any weight thinks to heighten his consequence by the assumption of virtues that he has not a shadow of claim to possess. He makes a parade of economy, delights to be called the "watchdog of the treasury," and yet any scheme which favors his individual aggrandizement receives his hearty support. There are well-meaning, honest men who have not as yet thrown off the shackles that were forged in the days of the blue laws, who believe that all kinds of enjoyment are sinful. These are not the men who make trouble, as their tenets have a slight hold on the majority. The specious reasoning of the watchdog has some influence and the desire to "reduce taxation" misleads others who are sincere in the desire to give a good account of their stewardship. While the hills were before the Legislature, we advanced arguments to prove that every dollar granted by the State brought a return of the amount with a high rate of interest, and as the position was so strong as to be supported by almost the certainty of mathematical demonstrations, there is no necessity for repetition. Every debate in the Legislature added to the strength, but it also disclosed a malignity of purpose on the part of some, imbecility in others, and the attacks of a snarling tribe which it would be euphony to name by the general appellation which rightly belongs to a nobler race. Until the motley army is completely routed, the directors of the California State Agricultural Society have an arduous task, and the obstacles in their way are not fully realized by quite a number of those who are engaged in breeding the higher grades of horses. Now that intelligent agriculturists are becoming better acquainted with the system that is giving the fairs of California prominence in all parts of the country, a system that is accomplishing more towards increasing the prosperity of the State than sanguine supporters are aware, it is only necessary that the efforts of the managers be seconded by those who can so materially assist in increasing the attractions of the "speed department," and place it in a position where there will be little to condemn.

FRENCH POOLS.

We are pleased to learn that this genteel way of putting a few dollars on the races is meeting with the success it merits.

On the "big race," last Wednesday the Mutuels paid twenty-five per cent more than the auction pools. Every $5 on Joe Howell returned $56 and a fraction, and with the same amount invested as it required to buy an auction pool, $40, $448 came back. Another good feature is that the amount desired to be risked is within control, and be it as little as $2 50, this can be done without delay and without coming prominently in view.

Whatever may have been done in the East, from personal knowledge we can vouch for the business being conducted here honorably, and that every buyer will get his own to a cent.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Capital Turf Club of Sacramento have, by a happy thought, decided to give a purse of $400 for a two mile heat trot for the 2:30 class. The race will be trotted on the last day of their spring meeting, May 19. It should bring out a large field. The two mile heats will even up the chances so much that there are probably from forty to fifty horses in the State that could start in this race on equal terms. The club deserves the support of all horsemen for their efforts to arrange races and classes to suit both horses and owners, and we hope to see liberal encouragement extended. Entries to this race will close May 7, with the Secretary, W. P. Emery, Box 378, Sacramento.

We have received a supply of catalogues of the sale of Runnymede yearlings, by George W. Bowen & Co., at Lexington, Kentucky, May 18, and they may be had by application to this office.

State Sportsman's Association.

The annual meeting of this association will be held at Gilroy next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 3, 4 and 5. The association feels greatly encouraged by the signs of the times and indulges the hope that officers of the law and the public generally will soon arrive at a realizing sense of their mutual duties in the matters of preserving and protecting fish and game. The convention of 1883 will be an unusually interesting one. The committees on fish and game protection will be able to report decided progress. Carefully prepared papers on the various topics that interest sportsmen will be read and the interchange of thought and items of experience will result in many valuable points to devotees of the rod and gun. The Gilroy Rod and Gun Club will give a tournament at the traps during the season, and live pigeons, blackbirds and clay pigeons will be provided in abundance. This tourney will be open to all members of the clubs composing the State Association and the prizes will be in cash. Altogether the annual meeting should be the occasion of a grand gathering of sportsmen. It will be one of edification and profit from the nature of its deliberations. Gentlemen who attend will also find sport with their guns in the competitions at the traps and pleasure in the social diversions of an enterprising and genial people.

Foals.

At Theo Winters' farm, Sacramento valley:

Marion, by Malcomb—Maggie Mitchell by imported Yorkshire, a chestnut colt by Norfolk. Bred back to Norfolk.

Ballinette, by Monday or Young Eclipse—Ballerina by imported Balrownie, a bay filly by Norfolk. Bred back to Norfolk.

Neapolitan, by War Dance—Eliza Davis by imported Knight of St. George, a chestnut filly by Norfolk. Bred back to Norfolk.

Illusion, by Alarm—Mary Hadley by O'Meara, a chestnut colt by Norfolk. Bred back to Norfolk.

Kitten, by imported Eclipse—imported Pussy by Diopbantus, a bay filly by Norfolk. Bred to Joe Hooker.

Ada C, by Revenue—Sally Morgan by imported Emancipation, a bay filly by Norfolk. Bred back to Norfolk.

Countess Zicka, by Norfolk—Ballerina by imported Balrownie, a chestnut colt by Joe Hooker. Bred back to Hooker.

Mattie Glenn, by imported Glen Athol—Mattie Gross by Lexington, a chestnut colt by Norfolk. Bred back to Norfolk.

Abbey, by Norfolk—Ada C by Revenue, a chestnut colt by Joe Hooker. Bred back to Hooker.

Laura Winston, by Norfolk—Golden Gate by imported Leamington, a chestnut filly by Joe Hooker. Bred back to Hooker.

At E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita ranch, Los Angelescounty:

April 1, Santa Anita, by Virgil—Mary Martin by Lexington, a bay filly, star in forehead and left hind foot white to ankle, by Grinstead.

April 12, Jose C, by imported Leamington—by Lexington, a chestnut colt, blaze face, both hind legs white half way to hocks, by Rutherford.

April 18, Glenita, by imported Glenelg—Lark by Lexington, a bay colt, no marks, by Grinstead.

Yearlings.

The following foals of 1882, the property of Theo. Winters, have not been previously reported:

Chestnut colt by Norfolk—Lady Jane.

Bay colt by Norfolk—Ballinette.

Cbeatnut filly by Joe Hooker—Puss by Norfolk.

Chestnut filly by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glenn.

Gray colt by Joe Hooker—Queen.

Bay filly by Joe Hooker—Illusion by Alarm.

Bay filly by Joe Hooker—Countess Zicka by Norfolk.

Brown filly by Joe Hooker—Kitten by imported Eclipse.

Chestnut colt by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.

Bay filly by Joe Hooker—Abbey.

Trotting Foals.

Kitty Wink dropped a bay colt by Sultan, April 18, at the Santa Anita ranch.

Dolly Varden, by Montezuma, the property of Dr. N. S. Hamlin, Yuba City, dropped a chestnut filly, hind legs and off foreleg white half way to hocks; white strip in face, wide between eyes, narrow at nose, extending to muzzle; by Brigadier; April 13. The name of Thetis is claimed for this filly.

At Hill & Gries' farm, Springville, Ventura county, April 6, Mary Wade by Woodburn, a bay filly, white spot in forehead, by Wildidler.

The fourth volume of "The American Stud Book" is now receiving the finishing touches, and will be published as soon as the foals of 1883 are all reported, which will not be later than June 15. Many breeders have not yet reported their stock, and all such will, of necessity, be left entirely out of the work. The public will be loath to accept stock as thoroughbred not found in the "Stud Book." It is utterly impossible for the author to know the mares and foals unless reported by the breeder, and without the fullest co-operation on their part errors and omissions must occur. We therefore insist that all who wish their stock entered must report it without delay. In giving the stock parties must be particular in stating color, sex, name and pedigree to some well-known animal in either volume of the "Stud Book." Report foals of 1883 as soon as dropped, and state to what stallion the mare is or will be bred to anticipate the foal of 1[illegible]

Turf, Field and Farm.

Hereditary Power.

Form, size, spirit and instinct are hereditary, and descend from one generation to another. The young are counterparts of their parents. They put on the characteristics of their sires and grandsires, dams and grandams, from the soles of their feet, through the body and gearing, to the color that shades them. Types and models of the hreed are the effects of hereditary acqnisition. Temper, courage and action are reproduced in nearly the same force and effect of renowned ancestors. In line hreeding, the colts will follow after sire or dam, or their most powerfnl progenitors. In crossing out, the first generation carry in their veins one-half of the hlood of their sire. In the second remove, they retain one-fourth of the blood of the male progenitor, aud in the third remove, one-eighth of the same kindred hlood remains to temper the amhition, and keep np the distinction of the produce. The colts are a second edition of their progenitors, revised and corrected hy the breeder. If they are stereotyped with noble ancestors, the edition is never run out. If the offspring should fail to inherit all the good qualities of renowned ancestors, the heritage is not lost; it only lies dormant. It failed to generate from temporary causes. It has been preserved for fnture production, and will reappear again in all its original force and vigor.

For instance, Dictator did not inherit from his renowned family the same speed and courage as his famous hrother Dexter. The inheritance lay over inactive; it was purified for future nse. It reappeared in his fast four-year-old son, Jay Eye See, record 2:19; in his fast three-year-old son, Code, 2:31; in his five-year-old scion, Director, 2:24, and in his five-year-old son, Phallas, 2:22½. The inheritance was preserved, and appeared to gather new force and vigor from repose. Trotting is, in part, hereditary, and in part acquired. When the foundation is laid through a rich inheritance, it is hrought out into practical application hy education.

The condition indispensable to a good trotter is, perfect eqnilihrium of the hody—equilihrium which keeps np a regular movement of the diagonal fore and hind feet, gives them an eqnal elevation and extension with such lightness that the animal can easily execute all changes of direction, moderate his speed, halt or increase his speed without effort.

The difficulty experienced in training trotters to perform the open stride in the hind reach, and sqnare trot with extended step and rapid gather in the movement, results from imperfectly developed or weak hind quarters. There is often a discrepancy in the relative weights of the hind and fore quarters. One has an excess of power, and the other a deficiency of force, which destroys the equilihrium between the parts, and diminishes the force of action. The high withers and low croup tend to lighten the propelling power. They have to be dragged along hy the stronger fore qnarters, which make such a dividend of power that the overtaxed organs can not long stand the exertion. The croup and withers should he of even height, and the quarters would he more likely to be of even weight.

Speed is the effect of perfect mechanical movement, through the co-operation of evenly-developed physical forces. Form has much to do with speed. Imperfect forms disorganize the nervous and physical powers, and interfere with rapid movement. There ie a hereditary force of character in some breeds that stamps an indelihle impress npon the offspring. They mould their produce into a strong family resemhlance, that shows to ocular demonstration their hreeding. The experienced breeder has no difficulty in locating the family to which they helong. It gives him an advantage in selecting parents. They breed after themaelves, which is no ordinary merit in reproductian. It shows that they have atrong generating powers, that establish fixed characteristics in the hreed that will descend through the line of inheritance to their auccessore in hlood.

There is an advantage in hreeding from a prepotent family that have celehrated ancestors in their pedigree. Yon will know the future complexion of yonr stock from the distingniehed progenitors in the pedigree of the parents. They will inherit the virtues of their relatives. There ia no better way to preserve the merits of great horses than to breed after their kind. The sciona will follow in the footstepe of their illustrious predecessors. Leaving representatives worthy to fill their places ia the most durable monument to commemorate their viruea and their worth. Their merits are engraved upon the hearts of their admirers, and will live in their veneration long after other memorials have crumbled into duat. Breed from the beet, aud you will increase their numhere.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Poultry Raising.—A prominent and successful rancher haa furnished us with the result of his efforts in keeping thoroughbred poultry. From thirty-five hens of the brown and white Leghorn variety he obtained, from November 22d to December 6th, 433 eggs, and the hens are still laying as vigorously as ever. His system of feeding is as follows: Bran stirred up with hot skim milk every morning, wheat in the afternoon, plenty of burnt bones and clean water. He says: "I have tried the scrub, or dung-hill variety, until thoroughly satisfied that they are not worth having around the place. It pays to keep the very best poultry and live stock as well as the best of wheat, and many of our best farmers would be surprised to see what a good table can he set by the profits of keeping blooded poultry.—*Gridley Herald.*

Pig Generalizations.

In order to succeed well in rearing pigs special care, in many respects, is needed. One who has no disposition to look after minor details in the management of the sow and her litter had better keep in the background and allow some trusty person to take his place, or else uot attempt pig rearing at all. From the time the pigs are farrowed nntil they are weaned they mnst have the hest care that can be given them. This, hy no means, consists in having an attendant with them all the time, nor in petting and handling them, nor in constantly feeding and fussing with them. Many a fine litter has been reduced or lost altogether hy the well-intended hnt misplaced kindness of the keeper. They do, however, require to have a good, clean pen, where they can sleep in comfort without exposure to the excesses of cold or heat; dry, moderately warm and ventilated in winter, cool and airy in summer. In such quarters the sow should have heen kept for several weeks before farrowing. Here the pigs will afterwards learn to resort, and here they should be fed as soon as they have learued to eat, at regular hours dnriug the day, so long as they are with the sow. At weaning time the sow may he taken away and the pigs will miss her less than if they themselves are placed in new qnarters and compelled to rely entirely on the feed provided for them.

When a sow has more pigs than she has teats, the most unpromising should he sacrificed for the good of the others, for each yonngster will claim a particnlar teat as his own, and will fight valiantly for its possession. Whatever nnmher of teats a sow may have, she will soon cease to give milk from all except those in use. If, on the other hand, the pigs are in excess, the weaker ones will suffer and eveutually drop off altogether, unless fed in some other way. In case a numher of sows have littered about the same time, some having more than they can suckle and others less than they might rear, the pigs may he so divided among them as to allow each a fair chance of fulfilling a nseful destiny. And herein will he needed the patience of the manager. Instead of only two parties to the hargain, we have three to he consnlted in such a case. The sow will not usnally admit, without protest, a new comer to her little family; the new pig would naturally prefer to remain with his own fellows; worse than all, the pigs to whom the little stranger is introduced are very sure to give him anything hut a kindly welcome. These changes should therefore he made at once, and at night, while the pigs are quite young. The sows, with their respective litters, should he placed ont of hearing of each other, and the little pigs so confined for a day or two that they may not stray away. Care should he taken also to so mark them that their parentage may not be forgotteu.

Twelve pigs are as many as any sow onght to he reqnired to raise at one time. A young sow with her first litter may be considered as doing well to hring up six or eight; older sows will rear eight or ten profitahly. Moderate-sized litters usually prove the most satisfactory. The pigs make a better growth and the sow is less worried and exhausted. When, however, the pigs are early taught to eat, and it is practicahle to give them plentiful supplies of milk and other good food, so that they may depend less on the sow for their support, larger litters are desirable. If extra food is thus given to help them along, the same kind of food should he given the sow; for if she have one diet and the pigs another, the latter will almost surely he taken with the scours and so thrown into had condition, from which they may be a long time in recovering. Breeders often hoast of the wonderful prolificacy of their brood-sows, hnt they seldom afterwards report resnlts in avoirdupois from these large litters. Some, however, are glad to have from twelve to fifteen or more come in a litter in order that they may cull out the weak ones and thereby have the halance grow up strong and more even in aize. But we would rather have a lesa nnmher, and those of uniform size to start with, and we believe that this uniformity is more certain to occur in the moderate-sized litters than in those where the pigs are remarkahly numerons.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Hill's Ferry seems to be the sporting center of Stanislaus county. The season has already opened. Friday and Saturday, May 4 and 5, there will he several races at Dutch Cornera. On the firet day there will he a trotting race for foals of 1880, purse $400. There will he mile heats, best three in five; the first horse to receive $280, second horse $80 and third $40. On May 5 there will be a trotting race, free for all. There will also be some running races, etc. The track is said to be in good condition and the races are to be run according to rule.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $5 65@$6 05; medium grades, $4 50@$5 25; Shipping Superfine, $4@$4 25.

WHEAT—Market inactive and transactions speculative. No. 1 White, $1 82½@$1 85. Milling lots a shade higher.

BARLEY—Market weak. Spot, $1 21¼@$1 24; Brewing, $1 31@$1 32 ℔ ctl.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 80@$1 85; Good, $1 00@$2; Choice, $2 05@$2 15 ℔ ctl.

RYE—Quotable at $1 90@$2 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $28 ℔ ton; Cracked Corn, $35 ℔ ton; Shorts, $19@$20 ℔ ton; Oilcake meal, the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ℔ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $23@$24 ℔ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $10@$14; Wheat, $14 50@$17; Wild Oat, $14 50@$17; Mixed, $12@$14 ℔ ton.

STRAW—75c@90c per bale

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16¼@16¾c; California, Hams, 15@15¾c for plain, 15¾@15¼c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@15½c; California Smoked Bacon 15@15½c for heavy and medium, and 16@16½c for light and extra light; Clear Slides, 15¾@15½c; Pork, $18@$18 50 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 60 for Prime Mess, $23@24 for Mess, $25@$25 50 for clear and $26@25 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ℔ bbl; Mess beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ℔ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13@13½c ℔ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 40c@50c for common and 75c@$1 50 ℔ box for good to choice; Lemons, $5@$7 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, 75c@$1 50 per box; Limes, $8@$10 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ℔ bunch; California Oranges, $1 25@$1 50 for common and $2@3 25 for good to choice ℔ box; Pineapples, $6@$8 ℔ doz. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ℔ bbl; Strawberries, 18c@20c ℔ bskt.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $25@$30 ℔ ton; Carrots, 37½c@50c; Turnips, 75c; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 25 ℔ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ℔ ctl; Garlic, 3½c ℔ lb; Celery, 50c ℔ doz; Dried; Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ℔ lb; Green Peas, 3@3½c for common, and 4@6 for sweet; Rhubarb, 6@8c per lb; Mushrooms, 75c@$1 ℔ box; Green Peppers, 8c@10c per lb; Tomatoes, $2@$2 25 ℔ box, Cucumbers, 50c@$1 75 per doz.; Asparagus, $1 12½@$1 50 ℔ box; Sprouts, 3c ℔ lb.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ℔ doz.; String Beans, 12½@15c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 50@70c; Early Rose, 60@70c; Tomales end Petaluma, $1@1 12½ ℔ ctl; New, 1c@2½c per lb.

ONIONS—$6@$7 for good to choice.

BEANS—Bayos, $5; Butter, $3 25@$3 50 for small and $3 50 @$4 for large; Lime, $3 55@$3 80; Pea, $3 50@3 75; Pink, $4 50@$4 75; Red, $4 50@$4 75; small White, $3 25@3 50; large White, $3@$3 25 ℔ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 25c@25½c; choice, 24@25c; fair to good, 18@23c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; firkin, old, 19@22c for choice; new, 22@25c; pickled roll, 20@22½; Eastern 17@20c.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14c for choice: 11@13c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@15c; Eastern, 15@17c.

EGGS—California, 27@28c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 23@24c; do, Hens, 22@24c; Roosters, $7@$7 50 for old end $9 50@$11 for young; Hens $7@$8; Broilers, $4@$7 50, according to size; Ducks, $10@$12 50 ℔ dozen; Geese, $2 50@$3 ℔ pair; Goslings, $2 25@$2 75 per pair.

GAME—Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 75c@$1 for common; Hare, $1 50@$2; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 75.

WOOL—Quotations nominal. 15c@20c for Spring.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 17½c ℔ lb; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ℔ lb less; Dry Kip, 17c; Dry Calf, 20c@22½; Salted Steer, over 55 lbs, 11c ℔ lb; Steer over 55 lbs, 11c; Steer and Cow, medium, 9½c@10c; light do, 8½c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 10c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ℔ lb; Salted Veal, 12½@15c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings, 30@50c for short, 50c@$1 for medium, and $1@$1 40 apeice for long wool end wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 8@8½c ℔ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 9@10½c; medium grade, 7½@8½c; inferior, 6½@7c ℔ lb.

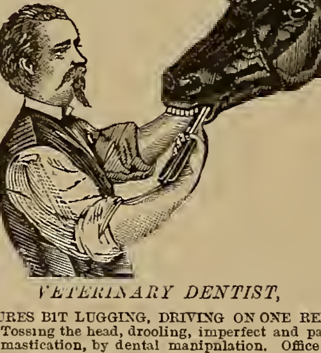
VEAL—Large Calves, 7@8c; small ones, 9@10c ℔ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5@5½c and Ewes at 4½@5c ℔ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 8@9c ℔ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 8@8½c for hard and 6¾@7c for soft; dressed do 10¾@11c ℔ lb for hard grain hogs.

W. H. Woodruff,



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CURES BIT LUGGING, DRIVING ON ONE REIN, Tossing the head, drooling, imperfect and painful mastication, by dental manipulation. Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

N. B. Particular attention paid to colts, trotters and gents' drivers. Best of references if desired, having operated on **St. Julien, Overman, Romero** and other noted horses of this Coast.

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For Sore Backs, Buckshins, Cuts, Wounds and Abrasions.

PRICE $2 the PINT, $1 the HALF-PINT BOTTLE

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For Cracked Heels and Angry Sores.

Full directions for use on labels. Price $1 00 per pot.

Sole wholesale agents, HARNESS AND SADDLERY BAZAAR of the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and 50th street, New York.

Agents wanted in all large cities.

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HARNESS AND SADDLERY BAZAAR,
BROADWAY AND FIFTIETH STREETS,
NEW YORK.

MR. WILLIAM EASTON, of American Horse Exchange, New York, has tried, and highly recommends, those remedies.
22m6

$15,000 $15,000

IN PURSES AND STAKES.

California State Fair.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1883.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

No. 1. Running; Introduction Stake, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake.

No. 2. Running; California Derby; stake for foals of 1880; 1½-mile dash; $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added, second horse $100, third $50; closed August 1, 1882, with 11 nominations.

No. 3. Running; California Annual Stake, for two-year-olds, foals of 1881; dash of one mile; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second colt $100; third $50; closed August 1, 1882, with 22 nominations.

No. 4. Running; hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of 1¼ miles over five hurdles; three to start.

No. 5. Trotting; 2:25 class; purse $1,200.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

No. 5. Trotting stake, mile heats, for two-year-olds; closed April 7 with 14 nominations.

No. 7. Trotting; purse $1,000, for four-year-olds and under.

No. 8. Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $1,000.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

No. 9. Running; Maturity Stake, for four-year-olds; dash of three miles; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $500 added, second $150, third $100; closed Aug. 1, 1882, with 7 nominations.

No. 10. Running; Nighthawk Stake; dash of one mile for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $200 added, second horse $75, third $25; stake to he named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten.

No. 11. Selling race; purse $250, of which $50 to second; entrance free; one mile and repeat; $1,000 fixed valuation; 2 pounds off for each $100 under and 2 pounds added for each $100 over fixed value.

No. 12. Running; hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second; entrance free; over six hurdles; 1½ miles; three to start.

No. 13. Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $1,200.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY. SEPT. 13.

No. 14. Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $1,200.

No. 15. Trotting; purse $1,000, for three-year-olds and under.

No. 16. Pacing; 2:25 class; purse $400.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

No. 17. Free handicap stake; 2¼ miles; $50 entrance, $20 declaration, $300 added, $100 to second, third to save stake; weights announced Sept. 8; declaration Sept 10, 8 p. m.

No. 18. Running; colt and filly stake for two-year-olds; one-mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake; winner of two-year-old stake first day to carry 5 pounds extra.

No. 19. Running; purse $250, of which $50 to second; for three-year-olds; mile dash; entrance free.

No. 20. Running; consolation purse, $250, one mile and repeat, for beaten horses; entrance free, $50 to second horse.

No. 21. Running; hurdle race; $150, of which $50 to second; one mile and repeat over four hurdles; entrance free; three to start.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

No. 22. Trotting: free for all; purse $1,200.

No. 23. Occident stake; closed Jan. 1, 1882, with fifteen nominations.

No. 24. Trotting; purse $300; for yearlings; mile dash.

No. 25. Trotting; three-minute class; purse $1,000; entries close May 15, 1883, at which time 2½ per cent of entrance must he paid, 2½ per cent payable July 1 and 5 per cent August 1, 1883; to fill ten horses must pay first installment; parties not making payments when due forfeit their previous payments, and are debarred from starting.

Entries for the following events for 1884-5 were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1. Running; California Derby Stake for foals of 1881, to be run at the State Fair of 1884; 1½-mile dash. $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added, second horse $100, third $50.

No. 2. Same stake, for foals of 1882, to he run at State Fair of 1885; same conditions.

No. 3. Running; Maturity Stake; three-mile dash, for four-year-olds in 1884; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second horse $100, third $50; to he run at the State Fair of 1884.

No. 4. Running; California Annuel stake for two-year-olds, foals of 1882; dash of one mile; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second horse $100, third $50; to be run at the fair of 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start; entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination; purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the hoard reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

To fill running races, three or more subscribers are necessary.

All two-year-olds, when running in their classes, shall carry 110 pounds, with the usual allowance for mares and geldings.

All three-year-olds, when running in their classes, to carry 118 pounds, with the usual allowance as above.

Starters in all races must be named to the secretary or clerk of course at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only he drawn hy consent of judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise. Non-starters in running purses will be held for entrance under rule 3.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner. In running races full colors to be worn by rider, and drivers of trotting races are respectfully requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to he named in their entries, as their horses will he designated on programmes by colors worn hy drivers. This is necessary to enable spectators to distinguish the horses in the race.

Entries to all the above races except No 25 to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will he made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

RACES.

1883. 1883.

SPRING MEETING OF THE

Salt Lake Jockey Club.

$7,000.

FIVE DAYS' RACING,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1883.

FIRST DAY.

Race No. 1. The Inaugural Rush ; purse $300 ; for all ages ; $50 to second ; 1 mile.

Race No. 2. The Livery Stable Stake, for three-year-olds : $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $100 to second, third to save entrance ; 1¼ miles.

Race No. 3. Trotting ; 2:30 class; purse $700, first $400, second $200, third $100.

Race No. 4. Club Purse ; $150, all ages, $100 to first, $50 to second ; one-half-mile dash.

SECOND DAY.

Race No. 5. The Merchants' Stake, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $50 to second; five-eighths of a mile.

Race No. 5. The Club House Stake, for all ages ; $25 each, play or pay, $300 added, $100 to second ; three-fourths of a mile.

Race No. 7. Trotting ; 2:50 class; purse $300, first $175, second $75, third $50.

Race No. 8. Pacing ; 2:35 class ; purse $250, first $150, second $75 ; third $25.

THIRD DAY.

Race No. 9. The Salt Lake Derby, for three-year-old colts and fillies ; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $800 added, $100 to second, $50 to third ; also plate valued at $100 presented by Joslyn & Park ; 1½ miles.

Race No. 10. The Saloon Stake for all ages ; $25 each, play or pay, $300 added, $100 to second ; mile heats.

Race No. 11. The Railroad Handicap, for all ages ; purse $300, $100 to second ; owners to handicap and start at the weights named ; 1 mile 500 yards.

Race No. 12. Trotting ; 2:35 class ; purse $500, first $300, second $150, third $50.

FOURTH DAY.

Race No. 13. The Hotel Stake, for all ages ; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $500 added, $100 to second, $50 to third ; 2¼ miles.

Race No. 14. The Flash Stake, for two-year-olds ; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $100 to second ; three-fourths of a mile.

Race No. 15. Club Purse ; $200 ; all ages ; first $125, second $50, third $25 ; half-mile heats.

Race No. 15. Trotting ; 2:40 class ; purse $400, first $250, second $100, third $50.

FIFTH DAY.

Race No. 17. Selling race ; purse $250, $75 to second ; Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry entitled weights ; two pounds off for each $100 under fixed valuation ; winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and any excess over entered price to be divided between the club and second horse ; 1½ miles.

Race No. 18. Trotting ; free for all ; purse $1,000, first $600, second $300, third $100.

Race No. 19. Consolation race ; purse $250, for horses that have not won a race during the meeting ; beaten allowances ; 1½ miles.

CONDITIONS.

Running races will be governed by the rules of the Chicago Driving Park.

Trotting and pacing races by the rules of the National Trotting Association.

All entries will close May 5, 1883.

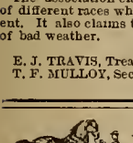
Entrance fee of 10 per cent in all club purses. Running with three or more to enter ; two or more to start. Trotting and pacing races, five or more to enter and three or more to start. In all cases the entries must be inclosed in sealed envelope and addressed to the secretary, and plainly state name, age, color and sex of horse, name of sire and dam (when known) and name of owner. For all races colors of rider must be given with the entry. No entries accepted unless accompanied by the money, and under no circumstances will any conditional entries be received. Walk-over by any one horse entitles him to half of the stake money and all of the forfeited money and all plate or cup added.

Any horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, will be entitled to first money only.

The association claims the right to interlace heats of different races whenever it may deem it expedient. It also claims the right to postpone on account of bad weather.

J. T. GILMER, President.

E. J. TRAVIS, Treasurer.
T. F. MULLOY, Secretary and Manager,
Lock box 1153.



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O. C. BALDY,
Veterinary Surgeon,

OAKLAND, CAL.

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References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

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PROGRAMME FOR THE

SUMMER TROTTING

Meeting of the

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK,

July 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1883.

First Day, Saturday, July 14.

No. 1. Purse $2,500, 2:19 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:16.

No. 2. Purse $2,500, 2:40 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:25.

No. 3. Stake $1,000, four-year-old class, closed on March 1, 1883, with twenty-four nominations, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:19.

Second Day, Monday, July 16.

No. 4. Purse $2,500, 2:23 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:19.

No. 5. Purse $2,500, 2:27 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:21.

No. 6. Purse $2,500, 2:30 pacing class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:20.

Third Day, Tuesday, July 17.

No. 7. Purse $2,500, 2:17 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:14.

No. 8. Purse $2,500, open to all pacers, with $1,000 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:11¼.

Fourth Day, Wednesday, July 18.

No. 9. Purse $2,500, 2:30 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:22.

No. 10. Purse $2,500, 2:21 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:17½.

No. 11. Purse $2,500, 2:25 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:20.

Fifth Day, Thursday, July 19.

No. 12. Purse $2,500, three-minute class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:27.

Special—Five thousand dollars is set aside for a special purse on this day. Terms and conditions to be announced hereafter.

No. 13. Purse $2,500, 2:20 pacing class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:14.

Sixth Day, Friday, July 20.

No. 14. Purse $2,500, 2:35 class, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:23.

No. 15. Purse $3,000, open to all five-year-olds and under, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:18.

No. 16. Stake $1,000, three-year-old class (closed on March 1, 1883, with 25 nominations), with $300 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:21.

Seventh Day, Saturday, July 21.

No. 17. Purse $3,000, open to all horses which have not trotted better than 2:14 previous to January 1, 1883; subscribers to enter their name and post office address; the horse to be named at 8 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, July 14, the first day of the meeting, when the last 5 per cent will be due and payable; with $1,000 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:10¼; five subscribers to fill.

Special—Five thousand dollars is set aside for a special purse on this day. Terms and conditions to be announced hereafter.

CONDITIONS.

All the above purses (except Nos. 5, 8 and 13 pacing) are for trotting, and are divided, 50 per cent to the first horse, 25 per cent to the second horse, 15 per cent to the third horse and 10 per cent to the fourth horse.

Mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association, except as hereafter specified.

Entries in all purses close on Tuesday, May 1, 1883.

Entrance fee 10 per cent of purse, as follows : Two and one-half per cent cash, which must positively accompany the entry ; 2½ per cent on Friday, June 1, and the remaining 5 per cent, from those who start, at 8 o'clock p. m. of the evening previous to the race, at the secretary's office, 116 Monroe street, Chicago. No entry will be accepted or considered unless the 2½ per cent cash accompanies the same, nor will any entry be allowed to compete unless the second payment of 2½ per cent is made or mailed on or before 11 o'clock p. m. of Friday, June 1, 1883, and any entry on which the final payment of 5 per cent is not paid at 8 o'clock p. m. of the evening previous to the day set for the race shall be considered drawn, and will not be permitted to start, but no entry shall be held or liable for any amount beyond the first payment of 2½ per cent, but failure to pay either of the payments when due shall be considered as a withdrawal, and shall disqualify the entry for competing in the race. It is the intention to place the whole matter of entrance on an absolutely cash basis, and no deviation from these rules will be allowed in any case or in any particular. No entrance is charged on the extra money offered for fastime in the several races.

N. B.—The special purses will be announced from time to time, as they are decided on. In arranging them consideration will be given to Maud S and Sir Julen, who are barred by their records from entering in the class races; to a stallion race, should one be deemed advisable; to double teams, and to trotting with running mate.

For further particulars and blanks, and in making entries, address **D. L. HALL,** Secretary, 116 Monroe St., Chicago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

OF

Trotting-horse Breeders

Programme of Trotting Stakes for 1883.

CIRCULARS CONTAINING A DETAILED LIST of stakes, for three, four and five years, for 2:25, 2:30 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares,

To close Friday, May 1, 1883.

and to be trotted for at the coming annual fall meeting, can now be had upon application to the undersigned at his office, room 81, 111 Broadway, New York city, or at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Also stakes for foals of 1881 and for foals of 1882 (now two-year-olds and yearlings), to trot when three-year-olds, and Subscription Stakes for stallions (at $50 and $200 each), only the get of stallions subscribed for eligible, foals of 1882 and foals of 1883, to trot when three and four years old.

L. D. PACKER, Secretary.

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Blood Horse Association.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Entries to Stakes and Purses.

SPRING MEETING.

Second Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, April 28.

No. 9—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
2. Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
3. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
4. Palo Alto's h c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
5. Palo Alto's h c, by Monday—Plaything.
6. John Mackey's h c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.

No. 10—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second horse, third to save stake; dash of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.

1. W. L. Pritchard's c b c by Bazaar—Vivian.
2. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, by Monday—by Norfolk.
3. E. J. Baldwin's h c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
4. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.

No. 11—Pacific Cup; handicap of $50 each, $20 declaration, $500 added, second to receive $150, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; weights announced April 21; declaration April 25, at 3 p. m.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
3. J. & H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
4. Densdale & Howson's h h Jim Douglas, five years, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
7. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
8. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
9. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
10. Palo Alto'sh m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four yesrs, by Foster—Planetia.
12. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
13. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 12—Hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m Hattie B, four yesrs, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Second Extra Day—Wednesday, May 2.

No. 13—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, five lbs. extra; dash of five-eighths of a mile.

1. J. & H. C. Judson's bl c, by Monday—Lady Clare.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
3. E. J. Baldwin's s f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
4. J. B. Chase's b f, Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens—Electra.
5. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
6. Hill & Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
7. Hill & Gries' b f Bachelor, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
8. Palo Alto's b f, by Wildidle—Robin Girl.
9. Palo Alto's ch f, by Monday—Abbie W.
10. Palo Alto's ch f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Montana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Monday—Plaything.
14. John Mackey's h f Faustina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot.
15. John Mackey's b f Mariposa, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.

No. 14—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of one and a quarter miles; weights to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. J. and H. C. Judson's s m May D, five years, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
3. Theo Winters' s m Atatanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
4. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs
5. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonniescotland—Eva Shephard.
6. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
7. G. W. Traben's s g Certiorari, three years, by Joe Daniels—by Norfolk.
8. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
9. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.
10. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.

No. 15—Selling race; Purse $175, of which $25 to second horse, entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; conditions same as No. 8.

1. E. S. Paddock's b g Joe Dion, five years, by Norfolk—Nevada; $300.
2. J. & H. C. Judson's b g Belshaw, five years, by Wildidle—by Hercules; $100.
3. John Mackey's ch f Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush; $600.

No. 16—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; weights announced and declaration made same as No. 11.

1. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
2. E. J. Baldwin's s c Grismer, three years, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
3. Jos. Cairn Simpson's h f Lady Viva, by Threo Cheers—Lady Amanda.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Gano Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Molbe McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Righn.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
17. C. Van Buren's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Ah hie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's br c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda
25. J. B. Haggin's bf, by Pat Molloy—Glenuine.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope
27. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titania
32. J. A. Cardinell's bl John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of one and three-quarters miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $150 to second, third to save stake

1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Threo Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Contts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Contts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Contts' br f Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcheson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Tess.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kato Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tehama.
21. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
22. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's h f Nubia, by Leinster—Addie A.
25. J. B. Haggin's ch f Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.

1. Lee Shaner's h c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. M. Murry's s h Samuel Stevenson, five years, by Thad Stevens—by Rifleman.
3. W. L. Pritchard's h h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
4. Howson & Co.'s h f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. E. J. Baldwin's h c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
7. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
8. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, three years, by Shannon—Folly.
9. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
10. W. Boots' s c Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
11. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
12. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
13. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
14. Palo Alto's b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
16. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
17. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m. Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro-rata dividend.

THEO. WINTERS, President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary,
C. M. CHASE Assistant Secretary.

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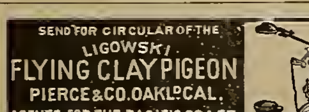

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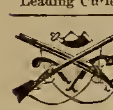

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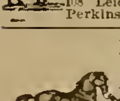

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It is confidently believed that no breeding establishment in the world possesses greater facilities for making judicious trotting crosses. Hence parties who wish to engage in breeding and raising fine, highly-bred and fast trotters, and those who want fast, stylish, game, level-headed and reliable roadsters, have an opportunity of obtaining just what they want at FAIRLAWN.

ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:23¾; another with a record of 2:26, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:28¾, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23¾, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20¼ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:15¾ to 2:27¾. No son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23¾ to 2:28¾, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 had eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to drop into the 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T, 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¾, by Happy Medium Jr.; and Carrie B, 2:28¾, by Elial G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to serve

A Limited Number of Mares IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege to return such mares in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

Time will be given responsible parties at regular bank rates of interest.

For catalogues or further information address

WILLIAM T. WITHERS,
2-13y1 Lock box 392, Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND PARK TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred.

For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 B. J. TREACY, Lexington, Ky.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M †6:00 P M ‡7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M * 3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M * 3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:30 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:43 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theater train, Saturdays only.

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stage via San Mateo, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Pescadero, Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturdays and on Sunday mornings—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

Sunday excursion tickets to either Monterey or Santa Cruz, and return, $3.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Baracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

IS UNSURPASSED.

A SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANK

(150 x 50 feet)

FOR WARM SALT WATER, PLUNGE AND SWIMMING BATHS.

ELEGANT ROOMS

For Individual Baths with DOUCHE and SHOWER facilities.

MAGNIFICENT BEACH

Of pure white sand for SURF BATHING, Etc., Etc.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge), and the

SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets o any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt,

☞S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angeles Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street at 9:30 A. M.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1882.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco, as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
* 3:00 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso and East — Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and East — Emigrant	7:10 A M
8:00 A M	Galt and Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	Galt and Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	Knight's Landing	11:10 A M
‡ 8:00 A M	" " ‡Sundays only	
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
8:00 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
* 4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
* 5:00 P M	" " "	* 8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and East — Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	Ogden and East — Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Redding and Red Bluff	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento and Colfax via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento and Colfax via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	Sacramento and Colfax via Benicia	11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	* 6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
* 8:00 A M	Tehama and Willows	* 7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	" ‡Sundays only	‡11:10 A M
* 4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	* 7:40 P M
* 3:30 P M	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—c7:00—7:30—c8:00—8:30—c9:00—9:30—c10:00—10:30—11:30—12:30—1:30—2:30—3:30—c4:00—4:30—c5:00—5:30—c6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—c*6:00—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—6:00—c7:00—c*8:00—c9:30—c11:00—c*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—c*7:00—c*8:00—c*9:00—c*10:00—c*4:00—c*5:00—c*6:00—*6:30.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8 30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:32—*6:02—6:32—7:02—7:32—8:02—8:32—9:02—9:32—10:02—10:32—11:02—11:32—12:02—12:32—1:02—1:32—2:02—2:32—3:02—3:32—4:02—4:32—5:02—5:32—6:02—6:32—7:02—8:02—9:32—11:02.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:21—*5:51—6:21—6:51—c7:21—7:51—c8:21—8:51—c9:21—9:51—c10:21—10:51—11:51—12:51—1:51—2:51—3:51—c4:21—4:51—c5:21—5:51—c6:21—6:51—7:51—9:21—10:51.

FROM ALAMEDA—c*5:15—c*5:45—c6:15—7:10—8:10—9:10—10:10—11:10—12:10—1:10—2:10—3:10—4:10—5:10—6:10—c7:15—c9:15—c10:45.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*7:47—*8:47—*9:00—*9:47—10:47—*4:47—*5:00—*5:47—*6:47—*7:17.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:15—*10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15

All trains run daily, except when star (*) denotes Sundays excepted. c Change cars at Broadway, Oakland. ‡ Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

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SAN FRANCISCO BENCH SHOW

COMMENCING APRIL 27 AND ENDING MAY 3, 1883.

At Union Hall, Howard Street, Between Third and Fourth.

UNDER THE

THE PACIFIC COAST

AUSPICES OF

KEENEL CLUB

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB.

CLEM DIXON, President; Sheriff A. J. MEANY, Merced, Secretary; JOHN STACK, Superintendent; J. W SCHAEFFER, Vice Pres't; NEVADA BANK, Treasurer; D. L. LEVY, Business Manager.

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DR. MEARS, CAPT. JOHN McMENOMY, R. CALLINGHAM, GENERAL W. H. L. BARNES, C. ROBINSON, T. T. WILLIAMS, HON. D. R. McNEIL, JUDGE J. C. PENNIE, DR J. C. SHORB, J. H. FRITCH, J. F. CARROLL, T. BRADY.

Entries may be sent by mail, accompanied by the entrance fee. **All communications must be addressed to the secretary of the club.**

Office, 317 Montomery St., Under Nevada Bank, S. F.

WHITMAN SADDLE.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the

Whitman Saddle Company

For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods.

SADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE, With or without the California horn.

TRAINING SADDLES.

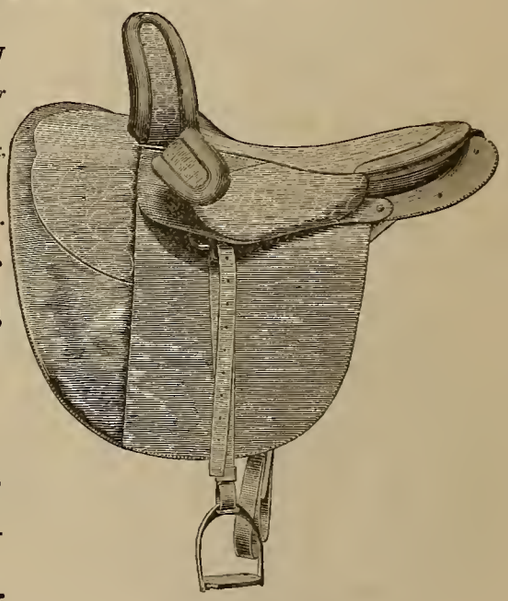
Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order in special styles

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

An Inspection of these Goods is Invited.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.



JOHN A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

WHITMAN TREES.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

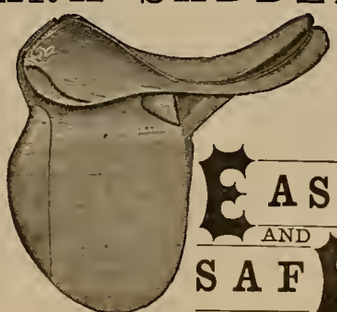
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis street,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.



EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

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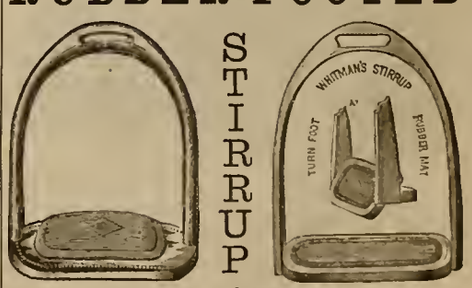
WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

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POULTRY.

Thoroughbred Poultry.

2,000 to Select from

HAVING DISPOSED OF my dairy, I devote my whole time to poultry, and think I can please all who desire to purchase first-class breeding or exhibition stock, or eggs for hatching. I keep all the leading varieties of both land and water fowls, i. e., Light Brahmas, Langshans, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, White, Brown or Black Leghorns, Pekin ducks, Rouen ducks, Bronze turkeys, wild turkeys, and Toulouse geese that weigh over 50 lbs per pair. My stock is well known all over the Coast, and needs no praise, as it speaks for itself. Send 3-cent stamp for circular and price-list.

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HOGS & CATTLE

LANSHANS, BRAHMA Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, White Faced Black Spanish, Guinea fowls, Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Bronze and White Holland turkeys, peacocks, etc. Also eggs for hatching. DISH-FACED BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Poland China Pigs, Jersey Cattle, Etc.

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New edition; over 100 pages; handsomely illustrated Price by mail, 50 cents.

Stock or eggs for hatching guaranteed true to name, and to arrive safely. For further information please write, inclosing stamp. Circular and price-list sent on application. Address

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1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

ANNUAL SALE OF THE

Elmendorf Farm YEARLINGS,

SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1883.

AT ELMENDORF FARM (late North Elkhorn), six miles from Lexington, Ky., comprising *FORTY-FIVE HEAD,* the get of

VIRGIL, GLENELG, MONARCHIST, LEVER, ETC.

Catalogues furnished on application to

D. SWIGERT,

Muir's P. O., Fayette Co., Ky.

ANNUAL SALE OF THE

Runnymede Yearlings.

FRIDAY, MAY 18TH, 1883,

AT LEXINGTON, KY.,

COMPRISING NINETEEN head, the get of **IMPORTED BILLET.**

The sale takes place the day preceding the Elmendorf Farm Yearlings and two days before the Woodburn Farm sale of yearlings.

Catalogues furnished on application to

GEO. W. BOWEN & Co.

PARIS, KY.

LIVERY STABLES.

D. McCARTY'S

LIVERY, BOARDING & SALE STABLE

608 Howard Street, San Francisco.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF FINE trotting and draft stallions and brood mares. Also first-class trotting and driving horses suitable for ladies and gentlemen, for sale or to let on most reasonable terms.

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J. W. MORSHEAD......PROPRIETOR.

DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND HAND BUGgies and wagons of all descriptions. Work-horses, buggies and wagons to let by the day or month.

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BEST ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE BOARDing of horses.

Commodious box stalls on the first floor. TRANSIENT HORSES will receive particular attention.

McCORD & SCOTT.

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PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

Life Scholarship..............$70
Paid in Installments..........$75

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CAPITAL TURF CLUB,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Spring Meeting, 1883.

NOTICE—FOR RACES THAT HAVE FAILED TO FILL THE following have been substituted:

FIRST DAY, MAY 15.

No. 3. Running; one mile and repeat; free for all; purse $150, entrance free.

THIRD DAY, MAY 17.

No. 9. Running; three-fourths mile and repeat; purse $200, $25 to second, entrance free.

Entries to substituted races close May 7.

CHRIS GREEN, President.

W. P. EMERY, Secretary, P. O. Box 378, Sacramento.

TROTTING RULES.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION FOR sale at this office. Price 25 cents per copy, paper. Pocket edition 50 cents. Also

"THE TURFMAN'S DIRECTORY,"

Compiled by Thos. J. Vail, Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

PRICE $2.

DIETZ' AXLE OIL.

A PATENT COMPOUND OIL.

Dietz' Axle Oil

OUTWEARS ANY KNOWN AXLE OIL OR GREASE.

Dietz' Axle Oil

PREVENTS ALL FRICTION, HEATING OR WEARIN OF AXLES.

Dietz' Axle Oil.

INVALUABLE TO THE STABLE OR FARM AS AN OINTMENT.

Dietz' Axle Oil

WILL CURE CRACKED HEELS, GALLS, SORES, CONTRACTED HOOFS OR ANY SKIN DISEASE.

A. C. DIETZ & CO., Proprietors, 9 Front street, S. F.

STALLIONS.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

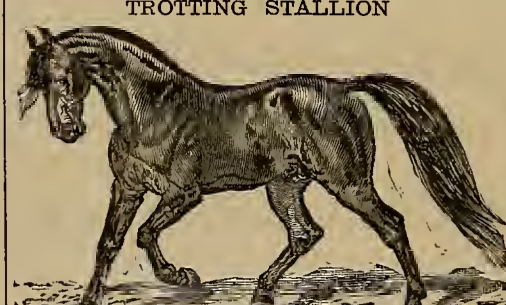
Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars for the season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

TROTTING STALLION



Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38¼; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59¼. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charle
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spankor.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

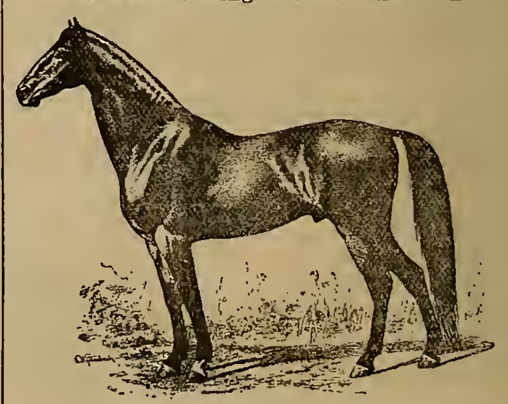
STALLIONS.

THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion



ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stables, Petaluma.

Alexander is by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20½) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Creim, by a son of Brown's Bellfounder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander's get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22¼, Nellie Patchen 2:27¼, Eudora 2:34½, Inauguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to be one of the best three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any country. He won the stake for three-year-olds at the State fair, beating Belle Echo, Annie Laurie, Len Rose and others, winning the first, third and fifth heats and making a dead heat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:34½, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, beating Belle Echo and Len Rose; time, 2:28¾, 2:30½, 2:33¾, 2:31¾. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, beating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33½, 2:32½. In 1881, as a four-year-old, Button made a record of 2:26¾ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, by Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

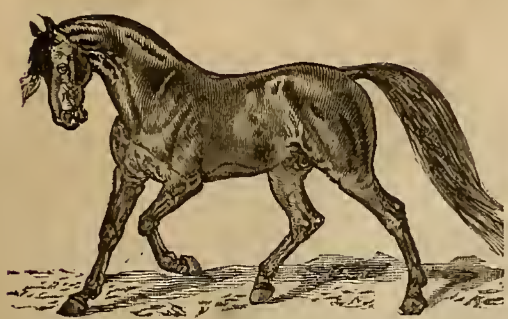
The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and Marin District fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mares left at the City Front stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded. For further information apply to

T. T. UNKLESS, Petaluma.

STALLIONS.

UNDERMAN.



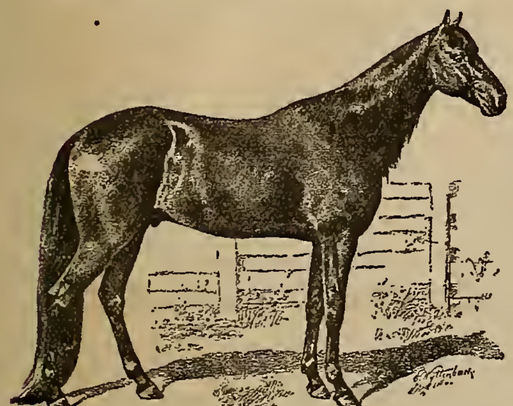
SIRED BY ELMO, DAM BY TOM HYAR, SON OF OLD Belmont, will make the season of 1883 from March 1st to July 1st at the Bay District Track, San Francisco.

Underman is a dark chestnut, with blaze face and left hind foot white. Coming six years old, 15½ hands high and weighs about 1,100 pounds.

Terms, $20 for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next year free of charge. No responsibilities assumed for accidents. Apply to

FRED BENNETT,
Bay District Track, San Francisco.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21½, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21½; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27½, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19½. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,200 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.

Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $10 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

STALLIONS.

S T E I N W A Y.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¼; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at the stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payable before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McCleverly & Noblett, Fashion stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay; 15¾ hands high; long, flowing mane and tail; two white hind ankles; remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head, set on a stout neck; his shoulders are of the Hambletonian form—do not mount very high at the withers; has great length and capacious middle piece; plenty of bone and substance, and his gait is big and square.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.

First dam Abbess by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.

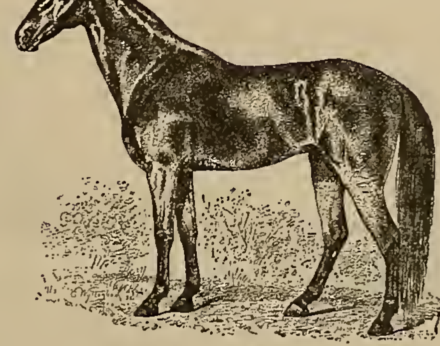
Second dam by Marshal Ney, by imported Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28¾, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Steinway, 2:25¾; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29; Solo, five years old, 2:28¾; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING STALLION



BOB MASON

By Echo. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, Thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's); First dam Lucy Johnson by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan); second dam Catalpa, by Frank; third dam by John Richards.

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON, LIMITED TO TWENTY mares, commencing February 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1883, at the stables of his owner, Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTION.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100 pounds. Foaled May 10, 1879. He is of fine, kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For full history of his sire, Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29, 1882. See also, for his full brother, Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of September 16, 1882.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Address

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
Post office box 55, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS

SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

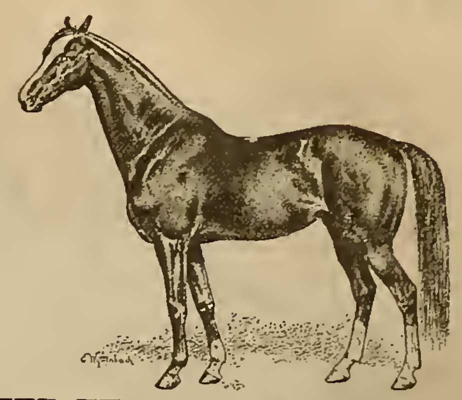
L A H A R P E

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



W H E A T L E Y

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.

First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Griscwood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

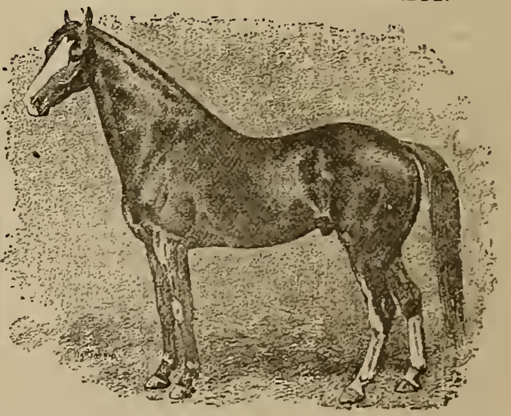
War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to

MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack,

Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 *Front St., San Francisco.*

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



J O E H O O K E R,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gaiuma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

W I L D I D L E.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

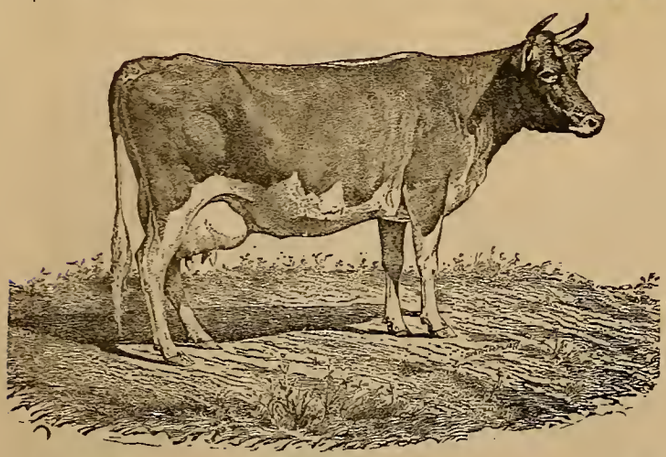
DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON
Owners, S

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

JERSEYS AND HORSES AT AUCTION.



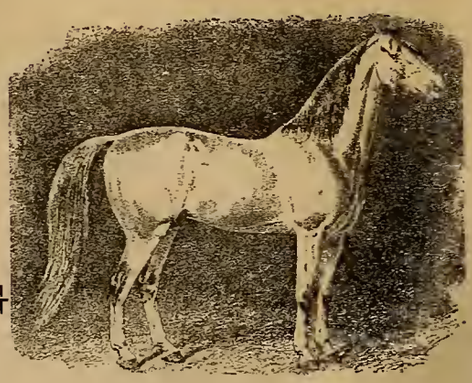
May 4,

AT

OAKLAND

TROTTING

PARK.



Will be sold about twenty-five head road, trotting and draft horses. Also about fifteen head of Jersey cattle from Yerba Buena Ranch. The well-known trotting stallions ALONZO HAYWARD (a cut of which appeared in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN March 3), BERTIE HAYWARD, full brother to Newland's Poscora Hayward, four years old and promising, will be offered.

By order of Henry Pierce.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

MEDICAL.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Lecture on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**

Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

HORSES AND CATTLE.

WE ARE DIRECTED TO ANNOUNCE THAT on or about May 1, 1883, we will offer at the

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK

About forty head of trotting stallions, road and draft horses; also twenty head pure bred Jersey cattle. Particulars in future advertisements.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

N. A. JUDD D. HICKS.

D. HICKS & COMPANY,

Patentees Advertising Hotel Registers.

BOOK-BINDERS, BLANK BOOK PRINTERS, MANUFACTURERS.

Importers of Bookbinders' Material

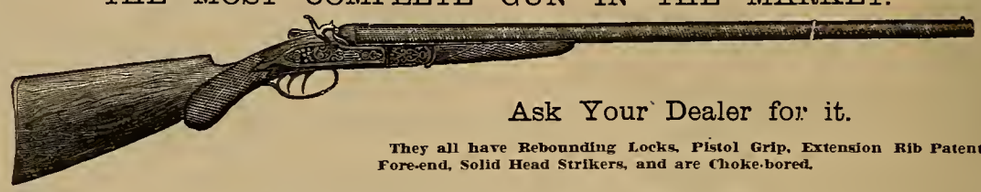
Fine Antique Bindings at Eastern Rates.

No. 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

REMINGTON'S

New Model Breech-Loading Double Gun.

THE MOST COMPLETE GUN IN THE MARKET.



Ask Your Dealer for it.

They all have Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip, Extension Rib Patent Fore-end, Solid Head Strikers, and are Choke-bored.

The Cheapest and Best Gun Yet Produced.

Plain Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Decarbonized Steel Barrels	$45 00
Selected Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Twist Barrels	55 00
Selected Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Laminated Steel Barrels, Engraved	65 00
English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved	75 00
English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved, Superior Rubber But and Tip	85 00

4m6 **E. REMINGTON & SONS, 281 and 283 Broadway, New York, P. O. Box 2987.**

Winchester Repeating Rifles, Military and Sporting.

CARTRIDGES, ALL KINDS, PAPER AND BRASS SHELLS, WADS, CAPS, PRIMERS, GUNS AND REVOLVERS IN ANY QUANTITY.

AGENTS FOR THE GLASS BALLS MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA GLASS WORKS.

7m6 **N. CURRY & BROS.**, 113 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY.....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

WHITMAN'S COMBINATION

HALTER-BRIDLE.

THIS HALTER TAKES UP TO FIT ANY HORSE, AND IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT WITH AN ordinary pair of reins you have a complete bridle.

ELEGANT BRIDLES FOR FANCY PARK RIDING ARE MADE ON THIS PLAN.

For sale by **J. A. McKERRON,** 230 and 232 Ellis street, Sole agent for the Pacific Coast.

Exact size.

THE Centennial Chronograph

A POSITIVELY RELIABLE "FLY-BACK"

HORSE-TIMER

And Accurate Time-piece Combined.

STEM WINDER AND STEM SETTER.

In heavy Gold Open-face Cases, price $55
In heavy Silver Open-face Cases..... 27
In heavy Silver Hunting Cases..... 50

[From the Jewelers' Circular.]

"The Centennial chronograph (fly-back) or horse-timer, recently introduced by Messrs. Cross & Beguelin, is, regardless of price, one of the most substantial and accurate pieces of timing mechanism we have seen. This timer is constructed on scientific mechanical principles that must excite the admiration of every intelligent watchmaker, and it will doubtless become universally popular."

CROSS & BEGUELIN,

MANUFACTURERS,

21 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

When you send an order mention the BREEDER

Vol. II. No. 18.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE STABLE.

Trotting Action.

Fast trotting action may be defined as the power to move the limbs so as to be capable of showing a great flight of speed. There may be faultless action without endurance, as the capacity to keep up more than ordinary speed for even a comparatively short distance depends upon lungs, heart and brain, as well as muscular force, and properly arranged machinery in the shape of correctly placed bones. It is evident that if the bones are in a position to be moved with the least possible exertion there will be a corresponding husbanding of power, just as a well-constructed steam engine will do the same work with less fuel than one that is of inferior shape. The engine is represented by the skeleton, steam is the exemplar of the muscles, the engineer is the brain to regulate, guide and make effective the combination. But the brain of the trotting horse has a double duty to perform. From this comes the adaptability to acquire the fast trotting step, and it is the reservoir of that intangible something which has been such a puzzle that as yet it is without a name.

Horsemen call it "game," the will to struggle, the determination not to succumb to tiring muscles and engorged lungs. It is different from "pluck." The bulldog is the type of the latter, as he endures punishment without flinching. He is of such a coarse organization that he is insensible of pain when under the excitement of battle, and suffers hideous lacerations without a whimper.

Without this excitement he does not display the quality which is termed game. He must be aroused by acute physical suffering or the expectation of it from an antagonist. He will not run until he falls from exhaustion, as I have seen the greyhound, and if engaged in chasing an enemy will never exert himself to extreme fatigue.

It does not require sight of the hare for the greyhound to run until exhausted, as he will do it in play, and in the instance referred to emulation could be the only motive. I owned a large greyhound when living near Chicago, and a jockey who lived with me was exercising a horse for a neighbor. He brought him to our stable at a certain hour, and this dog accompanied him in his exercise. He had some means of timing when the horse would come, and made a practice of meeting him before he got to the track. On one occasion the track was muddy and the work was more than ordinarily severe. The dog ran until completely done up and dropped on the muddy track nearly lifeless. He tried his best to outrun the horse, and did not give up the contest until there was complete prostration.

In contradistinction to this I owned a bull terrier that was a stallmate of old Blackbird. A pluckier dog was never whelped nor one which exhibited a greater attachment for a companion. He would scarcely leave the horse long enough to go from the stable to the kitchen door for his food, always carrying it to the stall to eat it. When the horse was harnessed he took his place behind the sulky or wagon, and as long as the pace was not too fast he would make the circuit of the track. It was a private track without being fenced, and when the gait was too rapid to suit him, he would cut across and meet him. When this entailed greater exertion than suited his notions he would sit on his haunches until the work was finished, contented with the horse being in sight.

With this divergence to illustrate the difference between pluck and game I will return to the consideration of action, the desired point to establish being that form is secondary, and that there is a more potent influence than configuration. It must be borne in mind that very fast trotting action is the topic, the artificial characteristics making it very different from what may be termed the natural paces. While no one, who is conversant with the subject, will deny that there are great advantages in good shape, it is manifest that other qualities are necessary to insure the acquisition of trotting speed. I always considered that Dexter was as highly formed as any of the very fast trotters I ever saw, and yet have seen quite a number, equally as well shaped, that did not have the faculty to acquire the step. "Trotting instinct," that catchpenny phrase without meaning, does not express the agency that makes form effective, and in some cases overcomes faulty conformation.

It cannot be called superior intelligence, as some of the most intelligent horses are stupid pupils, so far as a trotting education is concerned.

The faculty, whatever it is, is not purely hereditary, and yet like nearly every other quality judicious selection of parents is followed by offspring that come near to the desired standard. It is much easier to reproduce proper form than the traits which are necessary to make that form of service on the track. For all that, it is essential that there should be the right foundation to build upon, and that blood, form and action be joined. In the last article a brief account was given of the movements that constitute fast-trotting action. When it is thoroughly understood what these movements are it may be easier to devise a better system of education to perfect the pupil, and by giving the animal lessons that are more suitable to perfect the knowledge, it will be discovered that a great part of the lack of success is due to the teacher, and that the adaption is more frequently met than is now supposed. At the first glance it appears as simple as teaching a child the alphabet, and that if a colt progressed by moving the fore and hind legs on opposite sides of the body synchronously it would readily acquire the faculty of accelerating the movements so as to reach an approach to the fastest rate if even incapable of keeping it up for a distance. Before the cameras showed the exact handling of the limbs it was palpable that there were serious obstacles to overcome. In the jog-trot horses "interfered" and "forged," and when going faster "knocked" their knees, "cuffed" their shins, "cut their quarters," and the skill of the old-time trainer was powerless to apply any effective remedy. From pieces of blankets, scraps of sheepskin with the wool on, canvas, etc., the transition to boots was to be expected, though it was many years before these useful appendages were any improvement on the ancient appliances. As is usually the case, one extreme followed another until some of the trotters are laden with boots from foot to brisket in the anterior of the body, from foot to above the hocks on the hind legs.

There came with the rage for boots a neglect of other methods to guard against injury. With all the protection which could be obtained from leather and kersey there were drawbacks arising from faulty shoeing and bad "handling." Ponderous appendages in the shape of "a good, strong shoe," weighing from one to two pounds, feet tilted to a side to prevent cutting, the hoof mutilated to meet the fancy of the smith or, perhaps, the still cruder imaginings of the trainer, and then the head elevated until the face was in a horizontal line, it was not surprising that wounds should follow. The tortured animal was further punished for not possessing the right kind of action at the commencement of the education; "pulled" at when trotting, unmercifully snatched about when he broke, run at his top rate, the whip being plied at every stride, and this was called the proper system to make a fast trotter. There have been many and decided improvements since the days I write about, and yet there is plenty of opportunity for further advance. The dilatoriness of trainers in availing themselves of the lessons that Palo Alto has been at such an expense to formulate, is incomprehensible. In any other profession (and the training of trotters understandingly is well worthy of being called a profession) corresponding revelations would be hailed with delight; every student eager to learn; every master ready to teach. In this case the intelligence was received with sneers, and in lieu of an effort to understand there was skepticism, and that unbelief grounded on profound ignorance. When photographic cards, giving a complete illustration of the stride of the racehorse and trotter, were offered for sale at $1 50 each, not a trainer to my knowledge invested, and when a free exhibition was given by Muybridge in San Francisco, and in Sacramento during the week of the State Fair, when scores of equine tutors were present, not a solitary individual could be induced to attend. These photographic illustrations are so intimately connected with the subject under consideration that this allusion is applicable, though now it may be as well to recover from the break and proceed with the investigation.

The main difference between slow and fast trotting action is in the distance covered in the stride when the body is in the air. The length of the stride is doubled which, of course, compels greater energy of motion. In the slow trot the hind foot strikes the ground very nearly where the fore foot rested; in the fast gait it is extended several feet beyond. As has been stated in previous articles there are really two strides in what is termed one. This comes from the fore and hind foot touching the ground at nearly the same instant, and also being nearly together in giving the final impulse for the air-flight. While the body is carried along at say a 2:20 gait, the legs have to be moved with far greater velocity. Both hind and fore feet have to traverse the space which is bounded by the extreme rear and front extension while the body is moving. A horse with a stride of eighteen feet makes 294 of them in a mile. That is what we call a stride though in reality there are double that number, and in less than half of a second the feet have to push the body along, give it impetus enough to overcome gravitation until it is supported, and get into position again to renew the work. As long as the feet are on the ground it is evident that weight in the shoe does not detract from the force, though it is just as palpable that when they are raised every additional ounce makes the labor of bringing them forward far more severe. If then there is neither aid nor hindrance when the feet are on the ground, it is safe to assert that weight in the shoes make no difference at this stage of the action. But if weight is an obstacle while the feet are in the air, taken together there is a serious drawback in the encumbrance. Then comes the fact that horses with weight on their feet can trot faster than when relieved of what theory says is detrimental, and we are at a loss to account for the discrepancy. According to mechanical principles, and those which have been demonstrated to be correct, the inertia of weight can only be overcome with force. Thus a steam engine is rated according to the number of pounds it will raise to a certain height in a specified time. When weight has to be moved with increased velocity, then the force required is augmented in proportion to the speed. Writing without books of reference, I cannot state even an approximation to the immense difference there is between moving a body slow and fast, and though the medium through which it has to be moved offers as little resistance as the atmosphere there is a striking inequality in the motive force required. Immense muscular power is needed to propel a heavy weight, as that of a horse, at the rate of thirty-eight feet in a second and keep it up until a mile has been compassed. A few ounces on the extremity of the levers when these have to travel with at least double the rapidity entails a great loss of power. This is shown by the difference between shoes and plates in the racehorse which gave rise to the saying that "an ounce on the heel" was more potent in retarding speed than "a pound on the back." The puzzling question then comes how can you account for the fact that it does not retard the fast trotter? I have endeavored to answer this, and at various times have come to the conclusion that I was on the right track. Subsequent investigation, however, demolished the structure and, driven from the position thought to be impregnable, I had to choose other ground. At present I am forced to the conclusion that weight on the feet *does* retard the fast trotter, and when we discover methods of controlling the action without resorting to heavy shoes or weights applied to the feet, that the riddle will be solved, and that the same advantages will follow as in the case of the racehorse when the shoes were pulled off and plates put on. That a heavy shoe is an injury in lieu of protection to the foot I am thoroughly convinced and have convinced others by the results of practice who were not to be moved by theoretical reasoning. Should I succeed in presenting arguments that will bear analysis, the first step will be taken. Should these be sustained by the results of actual trials, then theory can be dignified with a title.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Racing in Tennessee—Great Entry for Monmouth's Stallion Stake—Etc.

Since my last letter the second spring race meeting in the Sonthwest has become a matter of turf history, and Memphis' racing week was, in some things, more eventful than the Crescent City's race carnival, much more so than was anticipated, an account of several of the large stables going from New Orleans direct to other points and the small entries to tha stakes. Bnt the purses were productive of some exciting contests, and the twenty-six runs during the six days gave the followers of the equine gladiators some good lines to future events. Morris and Patton continued their success with their fine Darby colt, Drake Carter, who won at a mile and a half in 2:43¾—a good race, as the track was rather heavy. Strange to say, however, Green Morris dodged the Illinois colt Aztec on the first day in the Chickasaw Guards Stake, with $750, for which Drake Carter was also entered. Carter beat Aztec two lengtbs in the Pickwick at New Orleans, but Powers' colt got pocketed and had to pull back and go round his field, or ha would have given the Derby crack a much harder win, if not have beaten him. Remembering this, perhaps, and with a view to save his colt all he can for his arduous campaign ahead, Green Morris paid forfeit for Carter. This may be sound judgment, bnt on the ground of "a bird in the hand, etc.," it looked rather ominous to the colt's Derby backers, as showing that his owner did not place in him the overweening confidenca that has been represented. It was a pity, too, jor Aztec is the only good colt Drake Carter hes yet beaten, and that he is a real "nailer" this son of Aramis and Nelly Gray showed hy following up his Chickasaw victory of Monday and defeeting four days afterwards Duke of Montalban, Apollo, Lnte Fogle, and others a mile and a half in 2:39½, the festest ever run on that track. Should Carter and Aztec meet at a mile and a half, which, unfortunately, they are not likely to do soon, the Illinois colt not being in the Derby, the namesake of the ancient Mexicans would find many hackers. Botb these fine colts are brothers in blood, grandsons of imported Phaeton, by King Tom. Fellowplay, Morris' fast miler, also showed fine form at Memphis, and his mile conquest with 118 pounds up over Wedding Day showed that up to nine furlongs he is as fast as ever. His 1:43½ at Memphis last week is equal to 1:42 at Louisville, and if he can keep up this clip in the Merchant's Stake there, he will trouble Thora, Checkmate, Freeland, Farragut, or any of the cracks to defeat him. His defeat on the first day hy Pearl Jennings counts for nanght, as he was virtually left at the post. Of the two-year-olds Unknown, hy your old friend Foster of $30,000 pursa fame, fairly made all the honors, getting three races right off the reel. As she beat Lloyd Daly, who showed well at New Orleans, this gray filly, by Capt. Moore's stallion, must be a rasper.

Lute Fogle, hy Enquirer, won two races, and served to further enhance, if possible, his sire's trausceudent merits. Duke of Montalban beat Ballast, Pope Leo, Wallensee and Katie Creel a good race, and Ballast and Apollo each scored a win from fair fields.

Memphia is one of the few large cities in this country where the people have right across the river, almost at their very doors, as it were, an impenetrable, trackless wildernesa of canebrake, where bears, panthers and other large game can be "stirred np" at short notice.

Nashville, the Rock City, opens its gates to the racers next Monday and the events of the week will be the expected meeting of Thora and Checkmate and Gen. Harding's yearling sale at Belle Meade. Col. S. D. Bruce, as your readers are aware, attends this and the Bowen, Swigert and other Kentucky sales in May. He will be glad to execute any commissions, and can he written or wired until May 3 at Maxwell House, Nashville, and from that date until the 21st of May at Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, Ky.

Tbe death of Mr. Dan Swigert's fine stallion Monarchist has left a void not easily filled. He was just heginning to make his prepotency felt as a sire of winners, and even for the limited time he did stud duty his get for five years past show $44,000 winnings. This ought to make his yearlings in the Elmendorf salesring the subjects of eager competition next week, and thereby compensate in aome degree their popular owner, for the great loss he hes sustained is a national one. Owing to Monarchist's untimely decease Mr. Swigert announces that hie other stallione, Glenelg and Virgil, will tbis season serve none but hie own mares. The Messrs. Bowen's Runnymede yearlings by imported Billet will also he much sought after at their eale within a day of those from Elmendorf. This fine stallion has shown himself to be a sire of both fast and stout horses, and his breeding is unsurpessed.

The liberal entries of Messrs. Baldwin, Winters, Stanford and other Californians to the Eastern racing stakes, and those of Hickok and Goldsmith to the trotting fixtures, have shown our turfmen thie side of the mountains that the Pacific Coast ia not going to be the hindmost in the struggle for turf honors this year. Tba fine entry from your saction in the Chicago etallion fixtures, the arrival of St. Julien, Romero, Overman, Director, Eva, etc., at Chicago on Mouday of thie week, and particularly the subscriptions ($500 each) of E. J. Baldwin and T. Wintere to the Monmouth Stallion Stakes of 1884, which closed on the 16tb, will tend towards a mutual reciprocation by Eastern breeders, associatious, racing men, etc., of the interest eo cleerly ahown on your Coast, in many ways, and cause many an eye to be directad toward the eetting sun, with a view to hnying, selling, wintering and raising fine stock where the advantages for doing so are eo meny and peculiar, as compared with some parts of the East. This enterprise of your State has been perhaps slow to meet with the proper recoguition East, but that it will do so now is assured, from tbe expressions of commendation heard on every side.

A notable instance of Kentucky liberality in connection with thie same great Stallion Stake of '84, is that of Maj. Thomas of Dixiana farm, the home of King Ban, Lelapa, Fellowcraft, Himyar, etc., who sent to the Monmouth Park Association his entry for tha first three of theae stallions. When it is known that Major Thomas only owns one yearling by King Ban, three by Lelaps, and three by Fellowcraft, his energy in this matter can be appreciated better—$1,500 subscribed to pay entrance fees for, most likely, the benefit of othar persone. Truly the age we live in is, in turf mattere, constantly gravitating towarde larger and more liberal ideas. Twenty-five stallions are entered in this colossal stake, and tbeir entrance fees ($12,500) are a "nest egg" that givee promise of a small fortune to the owner of the winner.

The $10,000, puree for 2:19 trottere to be contested for in August, at Hartford, Conn., also has a large entry, which was made pnblic yesterday. Thirteen owners sent in their names the list including Com. Kittson of St. Paul, Budd Doble of Chicago, J. W. Page of Wyoming, J. E. Turner of Philadelphia, Wm. Armstrong of Michigan, W. R. Loomis of Chicago, J. A. Goldsmith of California, and Messrs. Gordon of Cleveland, Hedges of New York, Morse of Providence, Golden of Boston, Browne of Rochester and Connor of Middleton. Horses do not have to be named until just prior to the race. Romero, Fanny Witherspoon and Yellow Dock are three likely to he in the field. The defeat of Sachem, Passaic, etc., last week at Epsom, England, has shown New Yorkers at least that the path of our animals abroad is not likely this spring to he strewn with the roses so fondly anticipated a month ago. Foxhall gone wrong again, Iroquois not yet seen in the field, and the rest of the Lorillard and Keene contiugents, seemingly not worth a ——, is the way the situation stands at preseut, and no "silver lining" visible in tha "clond" either.

To-day the 2,000 guineas at Newmarket was run, and as up to the time of closing this letter the winner had not been called, it is safe to say no Yankee horse has won it, for when an American horse wins in England, so promptly is the triumph wired across the "big pond," that in one notable case, that of Iroquois in '81, the news was in this city at 9:30 in the morning, *before the bookmakers here stopped business in the race*, as many of them found out to their subsequent bewailing of such sharp work.

Late English betting advices point to a probable victory in the 2,000 of Lord Falmouth's Galliard, or Mr. Blanton's Prince.

The late Mr. Crawfurd's horses were sold at anction in Euglaud, on the 17th, and the lot (thirty-one head) brought nearly $80,000, Martini, by Hermit, a full brother to Shotover, last year's Derby winner, realizing the highest price, $20,5000. He goes to Germany.

Mr. Walton (the plunger) was to have shipped his beautiful mare, Girofle, to England to-day, but at the last moment it wae decided to wait for the Egypt, of the National Line, which sails May 5. The steamers of this company, are universal favorites among sbippers of live stock, both for their accommodations and the care shown hy the officers and crew.

Mace and Slade, after a benefit at the rink on Monday of this week, sailed in the Arizona yesterday for "Hold Hingland." Ten weeks will see them back again, and then the Maori will go into training to meet the new importation, Chas. Mitchell. Sullivan, the Bostou pet, has beeu getting away with some of that $12,000 realized from the lete testimonial given him hy tbe esthetic residents of the "Hub," and wild dissipation has borne its natural fruit in the severe hemorrhage which seized him yesterday in Boston, and his coudition is said to be rather critical, though his friends scout the idea and say ha will be all right in a few days.

Hanlan and Ross have at last come to terms, and after the champion tackles the Washington sculler the New Brunswicker will try his haud, with the usual result, probably—Hanlan an easy victor. Now that Courtney shows such a white feather, is there no one in America that can cope with the Canadian wonder? Let California try her skill with the sculls, and see what her oarsmen can accomplish.

A good story comes from Columbus, Ohio, tbe abode of J. N. Ackermen, the well-known "beach comber" of Brighton, and a well-known horseman at other points. It seems that Mr. A. is the owner, beside his racing stable, of two large drug-stores in Columbus, and each racing season, or rather for six months in the year, he leaves his drug business to run itself, and follows his horses around the country. This last winter something has gone wrong, which the wonder is did not happen before, and now Mr. A., realizing the fact that two drug stores in Columbus are more valuable to him than even a racing stable at Brighton Beach, has come to the conclusion to dispose of his horses, which iuclude those familiar old campaigners Geo. McCullough, Edwin A., Ohio Boy, Nimblefoot, Morgan Spy, Clara A., etc., all winners of fair races in 1882.

The bench show at Madison Sqnare Garden, next week, is exciting great interest here, and some valuable canines will be shown.

The free-for-all race at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, for which St. Julien, Fanny Witherspoon and Hopeful are entered, is likely to prove a "fizzle" unless the contemplated race between Clingstone and St. Julien is arranged instead. If this is accomplished a great struggle for fast time will result, which Hopeful in his present "bunged-up" condition, nor Com. Kittson's mare, could not force St. Julien to show.

Tha theaters are doing very well here, as usual. Haverly's Fourteenth-street housa has been running "Around the World in Eighty Days" to large business. The cast included a pack of simon-pure Indians, and the well-worn piece was splendidly put ou the stage. Wallack's will soon shelve the great success, "The Silver Key," for "The Cape Mail," "La Belle Russa" and other plays. The Comique's local satire, "The Muddy Day," still draws fairly and "The Russian Honeymoon" at the Madison Square is good for as long a run as manager Dan Frohman will allow it. Salvini and Clara Morris are filling Booth's Theater nightly with "The Outlaw," "Othello," etc., and Burgess' "Vim," Edouin's "Bunch of Keys," Salshury's Troubadours and the McCaull Opera Company at the beautiful Casino are all playing to remunerative business. PACIFIC.

New York, April 25, 1883.

P. S.—Since this was written Galliard has won the Two Thousand, Prince third. Prince Batthyany dropped dead at Newmarket to-day. P.

The Charter Oak Park Association has received nineteen subscriptions for the $10,000 purse it has offered, to be trotted for during the August meeting, viz.: N. W. Kittson, St. Paul, Minn.; W. L. Gordon, Cleveland, O.; W. H. Hedges, Newburg, N. Y.; John E. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Conver, Middletown, N. J.; J.W. Page, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Jas. Golden, Boston, Mase.; H. W. Brown, Rochaster, N. Y.; Budd Doble, Chicago, Ill.; W. Armstrong, Almont, Mich.; W. R. Loomis, Chicago; J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, Cal., and the Yellow Dock Company of Providence, R. I. Subscribers need not name until August, but among those likely to be named are Fanny Witherspoon, Romero and Yellow Dock.

After Drake Carter's victory in the Cottrill Stakes at New Orleans, the handsome silver cup was filled with water and Col. Simmons held it while the noble animal was led up and dipped his nose into tha silver vessel. As the cup was about to be taken away Drake Carter reached for it again and took another sip. Hia proud stable boy drank out of tha same cup and Johnny Sax, the little jockey, pnt his head into the vessel for luck. The scene was a pretty one and Green Morris wae eepecially delighted as his stable has succeeded in carrying off the trophy for three successive years with Fellowplay, Apollo and finally with Draka Carter.

Two colts were exhibited at Fresno last week that took the eye of people interested in the draft horse. These youngsters at eight months weighed reapectivaly 825 and 805 pounds. They were eired by T. C. White's Clydesdale stallion Lord Douglas.

TURF AND TRACK.

An Eastern Racecourse.

The following, which is copied from the New York *Herald* of April 22, will give our readers an idea of the magnitude of turf interests in the vicinity of New York. The improvements mentioned will place Monmouth Park on the plane of the grand course at Sheepshead Bay, and give it, so far as embelishments go, the advautage of Jeroma Park. In one respect New Jersey has the advantage of the Empire State, that being untrammeled with legislative restrictions in regard to poolselling and bookmaking. At these large meetings there is an immanse revenue from the percentages, a large proportion of which reverts to the horses. The stringent law now in force cama from the pools which were sold on the presidential election in 1876, and the "cheap" pool rooms which were condnctad hy irresponsible men. Had turfmen taken a stand in opposition to the illegitimate offshoots, there wonld have been no trouble and with anything like united effort the law might be amended so as not to interfere with the racing. New Jersey reaps the benefit, however, and New York must suffer from the delinquencies of a few and the bigotries of many. As has oftentimee baen stated in thie paper, California is interested in the Eastern clubs, and eventnally must share in the prosperity. It may require a few years to hring this coast into the same prominence on the turf as it uow holds in trotting. The time is enre to come when the superiority will be jnst as well established and the ealee of blood stock hring purchasers from the East. California-bred colts will occupy many of the boxee at Monmouth Park, and we have the utmost faith that they will play well their parts.

There is a featnre which we desire to call especial attention to, viz.: the provision for the "stables" to do their own cooking. This ie of the greatest importance to owners and trainers, not merely from the reduction of expenses, as it enables those in charge to have better control of the boys employed:

Since the racing track at Monmouth Park, N. J., was first established thirteen years ago it has been constantly growing in popular favor, and the improvements made from year to year added greatly to the natural attractiveness. Not content with this the association is expending $50,000 this season in improving the gronnds, already shaded with thrifty maples, and adding to the accommodations and comforts of the sporting fraternity and the many thousands who visit there. It is the object of the associaiion, while it is conceded that it hae the most desirable and favorable track for racing, to make the surroundings and accommodations exceed all other racecourses in this country.

The improvements being made this season, and already nearing completion, are extensive and nead only to be seen to be thoroughly realized. The large and imposing club house, which stood npon the knoll opposite the turn in tha track known as the "clnb house turn," has been removed north toward the grand stand 285 feet, and is connected with it by a curved balcony 215 feet long. This is to be set apart for the use of the members of the association and their invited guests, for whom they will he required to purchase tickets of admittance to it. In front of the balcony are steps or seats sixty feet long, for accommodation of trainere and jockeys exclusively. Under the balcony ie the weighing room and jockeys' dressing room, the latter being fitted np with lockers, to be used for saddles and clothes, while in the rear is the saddling paddock. The main grand stand has been extensively changed and enlarged, effording seating capacity for thousands more than formerly. In the south end a ladies' room has been added, with a stairway leading from the stand, which is to be fitted np with all the necessary requirements to make it a comfortable retiring place. Adjoining this is the superintendent's office, when next comes tha dining room, which has been enlarged to double its former size, giving ample room for a large number to dine. Provieions are being made to furnish meals equal to the hotels by the building of a kitchen, 25x45 feet, in tha rear, which contains a range, a large icehox and other necessary equipments for cooking purposes. To the north of the kitchen is located the tank house, the tenk having been raisad several feet, in order to give more force to the water used in supplying the wants of the several apartments. The extension or steps in front of the grend stend have been rehuilt and enlarged and are now 226 feet long, built upon a brick foundation and in a unique style. The section nearest the south end is open underneath, affording sheltar from rain, and under the center one is a counter 117 feet long, while the one at the extreme north end ie eimilar to that at the south end, giving extra access to the pool rooms. The reporters' etand extends out from the center of the grand stend directly in front of the judges' etand, and is conveniently arrauged, and from ite location the occupants can have an unobstructed view of an entire race. It is 42 feet long and 9 feet wide, and inclosed in such a manner as to prevent intruders from entering.

The French pool stand is located at the north end of the grand staud, and is 70 feet long and sbeltered from sun or rain. Access is had from the front through arched doorwaye and at the north end, where is located the bookmakers' room, to which an addition of 40x160 feet has been added and fenced over. At the east cornar of this building is another addition, 50 feet square, to be nsed in selling auction pools.

The old French pool staud has been cut away, and a lunch counter formed around a portion of it, while the other hae been converted into a telegraph office, with all the conveniences possible.

The extensive improvements have greatly encroached upon the heautiful grase plot known as the quarter stretch, but they have added greatly to the appearance of the place, and more comfort will he experianced therefrom. In addition to tha improvements stated four large stables containing ninety-six stalls and a kitchen to each, have been erected, thus obviating the trouble experienced last season in finding accommodations for the horses that arrived thara to take part in the racing.

There are now one hundred horses on the grounds in training. They comprisa the stables of Tom Little, George Evans, William Storey, James Kelly, C. Littlefield, James Flannigan, Commodore Kittson and W. R. Babcock.

The racing will commence ou the 4th of July and continne till the 25th of August, inclusive, three days in each week. The arrangements for reaching the track from this city will be more complete than ever and greater accommodations offered.

BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

The Racing on the Third and Fourth Days of the Spring Meeting.

The third day of the races of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association was, if anything, more favorable so far as regarded the weather and track than either of the preceding. The attendance was large and the sport very good. Although the race for two-year-old colts brought forth only two starters, and these too far apart in speed to make much of a contest, the second race was a fast one, and the Pacific Cup very exciting from the start and until the last furlong it was doubtful how it would end. It is rare at this season of the year to have the rain come so opportunely as it did before the opening of the meeting, and of the ten days since the showers the three which were altogether the finest were those on which the races were run. The thorough softening of the track made it an easy matter to keep it in order, and a few light sprinklings all that was necessary to make it both fast and safe. The first race on the programme was for two-year-old colts, five-eighths of a mile, and of the six nominations only two appeared. The prevailing distemper has sadly interfered with the youngsters, and since the entries closed so many of them have been rendered unfit that this usually attractive part of the racing has been meager. The two which came to the post were the Palo Alto colt by Wildidle, from Blarney, and E. J. Baldwin's colt by Rutherford, from Maggie Emerson. This makes him brother to Albert C and Lucky B, but for some unscrutable reason he has not inherited even a slight portion of the speed of his bigbrothers, and all the description of the race that is necessary is to state that the Wildidle galloped away from him from the start and won by a long distance in 1:05.

SUMMARY.

April 28—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-old colts; dash of five-eighths of a mile. Closed with six nominations.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c, by Wildidle—Blarney....................1
E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson....................2
Time—1:05.

The second race was for three-year-olds, a handicap, the distance 1⅜ miles. In this there were only two starters, Lucky B with 118 pounds and Augusta E with 105 pounds.

This gave the filly an allowance of eight pounds while the colt carried the rule weights. At the opening of the pool sales the odds were $35 on Lucky B to $20 on the other, and as the sales progressed the filly retrograded until it was more than 2 to 1 that she would be beaten. There was a very even start and the filly led to the stand the first time and at the quarter pole she was still in front, though the run down the backstretch showed that Lucky was only hiding his time, as he passed her with apparent ease and won in the very good time of 2:24.

SUMMARY.

Same day—Handicap Stake; for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second horse, third to save stake; dash of one and three-eighths miles; weights to be announced Thursday, April 26, at 8 p. m.; declaration to be made Friday, April 27, at 12 m.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson, 118 lbs.................... (Duffy) 1
Howson & Co's b f Augusta E, by Monday—by Norfolk, 105 lbs....................(Howson) 2
Time—2:24.

The Cup was the great attraction. So much greater the interest that the other races were merely considered as a prelude to the entertainment. Ever since the weights were announced there have been heated controversies and quite a large amount of money at stake before the opening of the pool sales. Being a handicap there was the usual amount of grumbling at the allotment, and it was authoritatively stated that the race was a gift to the favored one. The starters were Fred Collier, 118 pounds; Precious, 113 pounds; Fostress, 108 pounds; Maria F, 108 pounds; May D, 106, and Inauguration, 100 pounds. The speculation was lively. Precious and Fostress being in the same stable were sold together, and at the opening of the auction Palo Alto would bring more than all the others. The favoritism rather increased, and $200 on Palo Alto, $120 on Fred Collier and $60 on all the others were the ruling quotations. The pools ranged from $200 to $300, and in the interval between the finish of the second race and the start for the cup the auctioneer was working at his highest rate of speed, and so fast and furious was the bidding that the clerks were troubled to enter the bids and make out the tickets. The placing and jockeys were as follows: Fostress drew the first position, Thomas Goff being the jockey; Fred Collier second, with Patsy Duffy up; Precious third, George Howson having the mount; Inauguration fourth, John Williams in the saddle; Maria F fifth, Fred Carrillo holding then reins, and May D, sixth, her trainer, Billy Appleby, to guide her. The start was not long delayed after the jockeys were mounted, and a very good "send off" it was when the flag fell. From her inside position Fostress had a good chance to fulfill her task which was evidently to "set the pace," though at the outset it was by no means fast.

The first quarter was 0:27, Fostress leading by three lengths as they passed the stand, May D second, the others grouped in the rear. The half mile showed Fostress still further in the lead without any acceleration of speed, 0:56 being the time. At the three-quarters in 1:23 the gap was still wider, May D and Inauguration second and third. It was a very pretty sight as the further semi-circle was compassed, the six being strung out in Indian file, the gay colors of the riders showing still brighter with the neutral-tinted high fence for a background. When they came opposite the stand the second time, Fostress was in the lead and still running easily, Inauguration second, Precious third, May D fourth, Fred Collier fifth and Maria F pegging away in the rear. The time for the 1¼ miles 2:16; from stand to stand 1:49. There was a moving closer of those in the rear in going round the turn, and when the straight work on the east side was reached, Collier was given his head. From the fifth place he bettered his position to second in passing the water tank, and there were hearty cheers as he passed Inauguration, who had to take third place. The jockey on Precious was also at work and so was Appleby and when about half way around the northern turn there was a mingling of colors for a short time, and then the white face of Collier showed in front. The cheers were redoubled, and as they entered the homestretch for the final run it was evident that Collier had it safe unless he "gave it up" on the trying ordeal. They were running faster than at any other time, Fostress still gallantly struggling to regain the threatened supremacy, Precious striving to come to the front and Inauguration still holding his grip with grim determination. But the white-legged, white-faced son of Joe Hooker was running easily while all the others were on a drive, and he gaily cantered under the wire three lengths in advance of Fostress, Precious and Inauguration having a close contest for third place. The filly got the better of him by a neck, and then came May D, Maria F last. The time for the 2¼ miles was 4:03¼, the last two miles having been run in 3:36½, and the last quarter 0:25¼. This was very good time considering the slowness of the first mile, and is as fast as even the Westchester Cup at Jerome Park has ever been run.

SUMMARY.

Same Day, Pacific Cup; Handicap of $50 each, $20 declaration, $500 added, second to receive $150, third to save stake; dash of two miles and a quarter; closed with thirteen nominations.
Stemler & Ayers' ch g Fred Collier, by Joe Hooker—Puss, 5 yrs., 118 lbs.................... (Duffy) 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Fostress, by Foster—Planetia, 4 yrs., 108 lbs.................... (Goff) 2
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b m Precious, by Lever—Frolic, 4 yrs., 110 lbs.................... (Howson) 3
Wm. Boots' ch c Inauguration, by Wildidle—Miami, 4 yrs., 100 lbs....................(Williams) 0
J. & H. C. Judson's ch m May D, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown, 5 yrs., 106 lbs.................... (Appleby) 0
John Mackey's ch m Maria F, by Leinster—Flush, 4 yrs., 108 lbs.................... (Carillo) 0
Time—4:03¼.

Without there being the excitement which attended the close finish between Gano and Joe Howell on Wednesday, there was no lack of rousing cheers, and when a very handsome wreath was placed around the neck of the winner by the president of the association and remounted by his jockey, there was a repetition still heartier than greeted him at first. The big bettors, however, were disconsolate. This was the second downfall of the meeting and it would be rare good luck if they could regain the lost dollars in the two days yet to come. To offset the lugubrious visages of the heavy operators at the auction pools there were smiling faces in the line that was formed to get their tickets cashed at the mutual stand. Every $2 50 investment brought a return of $8 55, and this system is growing in popularity as people become better acquainted with it. The race that Joe Howell won the tickets brought $28 20 for every $2 50 risked.

The closing race was over hurdles, the distance being one and a half miles with six hurdles to jump. The winner of the previous race again was victorious though the competitor made a better showing than before. Both made clean leaps ran fast, though owing to the official timers having left their stand the rate was lacking. Hattie B was the favorite in the pools at the first and increased as the selling progressed. Both were well ridden, and with more practice are sure to be capital performers.

Same Day—Hurdle Race; purse $150, of which $25 to second; dash of a mile and a half over six hurdles.
Theo. Winters' ch m Hattie B, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale, 4 yrs., 141 lbs.................... (Johnson) 1
Wm. Boots' b m Mollie H, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall, aged, 147 lbs.................... (Stinson) 2
No time.

Second Extra Day.

Though the morning was as fine as the most exacting could desire, by the time the races were called there was a chilling wind from the northwest, and the afternoon, while bright and sunshiny, was not favorable for fast time. There was a fair attendance for a Wednesday, and those present were gratified by witnessing some of the best races of the meeting. The first on the bill was a race for two-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile, winners excluded, and five youngsters composed the field of starters. There were two unnamed fillies, by Grinstead, belonging to E. J. Baldwin; two of the Rancho del Paso nominations, Faustina and Milita, and a colt belonging to the Messrs. Judson, by Monday, called John A. The favoritism fluctuated, and though Rancho del Paso had the call at the start, Santa Anita came to the front, and taken together there was not much difference. Each of these "stables" would bring about $40, while John A had only slight support, so that his price was about one-tenth of the others. As the sequel will show, again the short end was the fortunate purchase. There was some trouble in getting the five off, though when the flag fell the start was very fair. Faustina had a trifle the best of it, all running fast, however, and rounding the turn they were closely bunched. The pace was fast, too fast to last, as the first furlong was run in twelve seconds, and the speed was not materially slackened until half way down the stretch. The outsider, John A, was among the leading division, and an opening being left for him next the rails he shot in, and the run home between him and the Grinstead filly from the sister to Clara D was very exciting, the colt reaching the score first by the length of his neck; Faustina third, the time 1:04.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND May 2.—Purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; for two-year-olds; winners at this meeting excluded; horses running second, 5 pounds extra; dash of five-eighths of a mile.
J. and H. C. Judson's John A, by Monday—Lady Clare..... (Appleby) 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch f by Grinstead—sister to Clara D........ (Duffy) 2
John Mackey's b f Faustina, by imported Glenelg—Marmot (Carillo) 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch f by Grinstead—Josie C................ (Garcia) 0
John Mackey's b f Milita, by Lever—Malta.................. (Kelly) 0
Time—1:04.

The second race was a handicap stake, a dash of a mile and a quarter, there being twelve nominations, three of which put in an appearance. These were Fred Collier, 119 pounds; Duke of Monday, 100 pounds, and May D, 100 pounds. Collier was the favorite, the rate being $100 to $65 on the Duke and $25 on May D. There was a lively effort by those who had lost on the first race to get even on this, and they entirely overlooking the extra weight on the favorite, rushed in their money with a will. Patsy Duffy had the mount on the favorite, and this added to the feeling of confidence, and there was no faltering until the horses were started; pool-seller and assistants were kept as busy as they could work. A good start it was, and there was no lagging. May D was in the lead when the stand was passed, Duke of Monday on her hip and the favorite going along easily in the third place. There was no variation at the quarter pole, the half in 52 seconds, though there was a general closing in going down the backstretch, and about midway the trio were on a line. Soon after, Collier dropped back a trifle, and his backers thought that Patsy had made the move to feel of his antagonists, and had taken "a pull" to prepare for the run home. For all that it was rather ominous to see the gap widening around the upper turns, though few lost heart, until at the three-quarter pole it was seen that the whip was at work on Collier. He passed May D, but never could reach the Duke who won, with something to spare, in the fast time of 2:09.

SUMMARY.

Same Day—Handicap Stake; free for all; $25 entrance, $10 declaration, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of one and a quarter miles; weights to be announced Monday, April 30, at 8 p. m.; declaration Tuesday, May 1, at 12 m.
John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday—Demirep, 4 yrs., 100 lbs.................... (Kelly) 1
Stemler & Ayers' ch g Fred Collier, by Joe Hooker—Puss, 5 yrs., 119 lbs.................... (Duffy) 2
J. & H. C. Judson's ch m May D, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown, 5 yrs., 100 lbs....................(Kenuedy) 3
Time—2:09.

This was the second downfall of the afternoon, and when the next race was summoned there was an army of "plungers" making frantic efforts to recover a few of the lost dollars. It was a selling race in which Maria F and Belshaw were the starters. The latter had twelve pounds off, Maria F an allowance of eight pounds. In the pools Maria F rated at $100, the other from $17 to $21. The buyers of the favorite appeared to think that it was like picking up money, and though it proved that they were in a measure right at several stages of the race, they were quaking at the danger of making another losing. The start was even, Maria F having the inside. They passed the stand with Belshaw slightly in the lead, and the first semicircle was done without any variation. It was neck and neck down the back stretch and nose and nose on the next half circle. In the straight run home both jockeys were driving. At the seven-furlong pole Maria F had a length the advantage, when again Belshaw came, and answering gamely had his head on her shoulder as they passed under the wire in 2:11½.

SUMMARY.

Same Day—Selling race; purse $175, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and a quarter miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their entitled weight; two pounds allowed for each $100 under that valuation, horses entered for over $1,000 to carry three pounds over entitled weight for each $100 above that valuation.
John Mackey's ch f Maria F, by Leinster—Flush, 4 years, $600, 105 lbs.................... (Kelly) 1
J. & H. Judson's b g Belshaw, by Wildidle—by Hercules, 5 years, $400, 110 lbs....................(Kennedy) 2
Time—2:11½.

The closing race was the one which was anticipated with the most interest. In it Joe Howell met Jim Douglas, and there was an impression that it would be stubbornly fought. The distance was heats of three-quarters of a mile, Douglas carrying 120 pounds, Howell 117 pounds. Duffy was on Howell, Howson guided Douglas. The pools started at $60 on Howell to $50 on Douglas, and with trifling variations up to the start for the first heat. The start was as good as could be, Douglas having the inside, though old Joe soon deprived him of this advantage and had a lead of a clear length at the half-mile pole, that quarter being run in 24¾ seconds. From there the heat was more in doubt, and though Douglas made several attempts to close, he was unequal to the task, Howell winning by three lengths in the very fast time of 1:14½. Taking the weight carried and the strong breeze into consideration, this is as great a performance as has ever been made, and so thought the bettors, and, furthermore, reasoning that Joe could not be beaten, threw their money into the box at the odds of $100 on their favorite to $17 on Douglas. There were few to squander the lesser amount, most of those who invested doing so from a desire to "hedge" their former bets. The second heat was a surprise, the most stunning of any of the meeting so full of surprises. The only description necessary is to say that Douglas outran Howell from the start, never surrendered the lead of two lengths which he got in the first furlong, winning in 1:15. After this exhibition there was no lack of supporters on the side of the son of Wildidle, and the auctioneer and clerks had no spare moments from their business. The rates ran $200 on Douglas to $100 on the other, and a great deal of money was staked. There was another incentive to win. Miss Alma Stuart Stanley authorized the announcement that she would present a suit of clothes to the victor, jacket of gold color, cap of rose, and that they would be ready for the successful knight of the spur and snaffle to don the next racing day, Saturday. Douglas was very fretful at the post, and there was a long delay before a start could be effected. It might be that the announcement made him nervous, though when the flag fell there was the nerve to carry him along at a tremendous rate. The quarter was run in 24 seconds, and though Howell was also running fast, his younger competitor was too much for him. Hopes were raised as he closed a trifle of the gap, only to be dashed into thin air when the finish came, as the chances of Douglas were never in jeopardy, and he scored the final heat of this exciting race in 1:15¼. As this gives Howson the gold and rose in place of the orange, which has faded into a dull yellow, he was warmly congratulated on his double and glorious victory.

SUMMARY.

Same day—Purse of $200, of which $50 goes to second horse; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; free for all.
Densdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—by Norfolk, 5 years, 120 lbs.................... (Howson) 2 1 1
Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd, aged, 117 lbs.................... (Duffy) 1 2 2
Time, 1:14½, 1:15, 1:15¼.

The Kentucky Derby.

The *Courier-Journal* in a recent interview with several Louisville racing experts decided that Leonatus could not win the Kentucky Derby. It was said that he had been asked to go a mile and a quarter, and that although he ran the mile in 1:49, he was 2:19 doing the mile and a quarter. On the strength of this Major Thomas' Queen Ban has been selected to carry off the honors, although the Derby never has as yet been won by a filly. But, as one of the gentlemen observed: "There was no reason why it shouldn't be." Later Ben Bruce was seen on the subject, and although he liked the Queen's chances, it was evident that he fears Drake Carter. He says:

"I believe Green Morris expects great things from his colt, and I'll tell you why. You know he bought both Fellowplay and Drake Carter from F. B. Harper. Both horses are out of Platina, but Fellowplay is by Longfellow and the other by Ten Broeck. Last summer he told Harper he wanted the refusal of the next colt out of Platina and permission to select the sire. Harper promised this. In February Harper wrote Morris about the matter, but received no answer. Since then, however, the Ten Broeck colt has been running at New Orleans and Memphis and displayed wonderful powers, and a second letter from Harper was answered a few days ago by the request that the mare he bred to Ten Broeck by all means. So you see that in spite of the success Morris has had with Fellowplay he evidently prefers Drake Carter and thinks him a better horse."

"He won the Cotton Handicap very easily to-day?" said the reporter.

"Yes, and it was a wonderful performance; 2:43¾ over a heavy track is evidence of pretty fine work, I tell you. Drake Carter has another advantage over his rivals in the Derby. He will go into the race a seasoned horse. He has run in very good company, showed excellent staying powers, has the prestige of several victories, and will prove a hard one to beat."

"How are the horses up in the Bluegrrss?" asked the reporter.

"All in good form, as far as I know, except Cardinal McCloskey. He is about played out, and I don't think will do much of anything this season. Why, Imogene, I understand, ran away from him the other day with the greatest ease—and you know she's no good on earth.

Among the winners at Newmarket on the first day of the Craven meeting was the Duke of Hamilton's three-year-old filly Natica, by Preakness. She won the Bushes Han[illegible] 82 pounds, from four others with the odds at 7 to 2 [illegible] her.

Oregon Turf Gossip.

What will he done in Oregon is a question that has been asked of ue every day for the last week. Here we have as good a track as can he found in the State, excepting the Baker City spring-board, over which horses can always make faster time than they can anywhere else, and which is something like the California tracks on which horses stop the watch at figures that cause men to helieve them world-beaters, until they take them East and then find out that they can only heat second-raters under the most liberal allowances hy the handicapper. The horse that can run in 1:45½ at City View can do his mile in 1:43 at Baker City or Oakland, to say nothing of the Bay District track at San Francisco, where they meke it so hard that hut few horses run a second race over it. To its hard, unyielding soil must be attributed the breaking down of Wildidle, Grinstead, Waterford, Thad Stevens, and last, but hy far the handsomest of all, the Ohio horse, Hock Hocking. No Oregon performance has yet been deemed sufficiently marvelous to warrant a horse being teken East on the strength of it. When Trade Dollar ran her two miles in 3:35¾ at Baker City, finishing so easily that every person who saw the race was satisfied she could have done it in 3:32, we urged Joe Crahb to take her East and run her in the winter races at New Orleans, Mobile or Savannah, and hreed her to Longfellow in the spring. Old Joe laughed and asked us if we thought she could win anywhere else in the world. He was at first inclined to douht the track heing a full mile, hut suhsequently saw it measured and found to he 1,761 yards and 2 feet in length. The next year Trade Dollar won five or six races at East Portland and Salem, hut never got below 3:40 iu any of her two-mile runs. Horses that have run in 1:44½ at Sacramento come up here and get heaten in 1:48½, notably Twenty-One and Frank Hastings. The homehred stables are not yet large enough and there has been no influx of stock from other States to fill the list as in 1878, when L. G. Duhois and Nathan Coombs, hetween them, sold some sixteen or twenty head of thoroughbreds to various purchasers. It was out of this diffusion of fine blood throughout the State that Walla Walla was enahled to give the best three-year-old race that has heen run north of the Siskiyous up to the preeent writing. Now we have no new importatione, and the young things have not yet hegun to come along. Thos. H. Tongue has a two-year-old by Glen Dudley out of Lucy Ashton by Waverly, her dam heing Annie Laurie, hy Vincent Nolte. The latter mare was the dam of the noted two-mile horse Locust Post hy Melbourue. U. Jarred of Umatilla county has also a two-year-old hy Dr. Lindsay out of Jewel hy Lodi. Jewel was own sister to Ruth Ryan, the dam of Billy Coombs, who won the Oregon cup at the last State fair. The Baskett estate still retains possession of old Des Chutes, now six years old, and one of the speediest horses ever foaled iu this State. If he has not lost his wonderful gait hy his trip to Montana he will still he a dangerous customer from half a mile up to three miles. The same parties have a colt hy Humboldt, out of Novice hy Norfolk, which is pronounced to he as game as old Butralph and a good deal faster. John Young, better known as "The Pony," has a two-year-old by Dr. Lindsay, out of Rosa Mansfield hy Rivoli, which is considered the finest colt ahout Walla Walla. He also has from the same mare a yearling hy Lodi, and the old mare is now in foal to Patsy Duffy. Georgia A is the property of Joe Lamar, hut he has never bred her to any horse that was her equal in heanty or purity of lineage. The City View Park ie being put in splendid order for the spring training by the lessees, Messrs. Buchtel aud Lindsey. No other track in America has more heautiful surroundings, and hy July there will be a line of street cars to carry passengers right to the gates of the track, besides which there will be the old trip by steamhoat from the front of Morrison street. Now there is plenty of money in that track for the proprietors if they conduct matters properly, and not a quarter of a dollar if they don't. If they permit drivers and riders who have heen ruled off elsewhere to come upon tbat track and drive or ride horees in races under their management, they cannot expect decent people to come on their track a seoond time. Bnt if they exclude the jobhers and their followers, then they may look for a prosperous season. They do not propoee to give any meeting of five or eix days' duration, hut to give races on Wednesday and Saturday of each week during the entire month of July. This we regard ae a much hetter plan.—*Oregonian.*

English and American Weights.

The racing puhlic and indeed most American turfmen labor under an error ae to the weights carried by most English horees in the racee they win. With the exception of stakes and races exclusively for two and three-year-olde, the English horeee who win carry a lees amount of weight than American horeee, notwithetanding we hear eo much abont the heavy English scale of weights, and the necessity of raising our own. Many Americane are caught hy the glamour of something English and foreign and never stop to investigate the matter.

Most of the important English and Continental racee, outeide of two and three-year-old etakes, are handicaps or racee with penaltiee and allowances, and ae a rule—with few exceptions—are won by the light or medium-weighted horsee.

We firmly helieve that 110 pounde on two and three-yearolde in thie country, over dirt tracke, run around sharp turne, ie fully equal to the English scale of 122 pounde on their comparativo by etraight coursee on the soft turf.

To illuetrate the matter eo that the mereet tyro can understand it, we will take four races run at Jerome Park and four run in England—the Fordham Handicap, one and a quarter milee, and the Jockey Club Handicap, two milee, correeponding with the City and Suburban Handicap, about one and a quarter milee, and the Great Metropolitan Stakee Handicap, about two and a quartor milee, all run in tbe spring of the year. The Fordham Handicap hae been run fifteen timee and the average weight carried by the winner is 106 2-15 pounds. The Jockey Cluh Handicap has heen run sixteen times, aud the average weight carried by the wiuner ie 110 3-16 pounde. Thc City and Suburhan Handicap has beeu run thirty-three times; the avorage weight carried by the winner is 95 2-33 pounds. The Great Metropolitan Stakes has beeu run thirty-eight timee; the average weight carried by tbe wiuner is 92 24-38 pounde.

Now take the Manhattan Handicap, a mile and a quarter, and the Grand National Handicap, two milee and a quarter, run in the fall, and corresponding with the Comhridgeehire Handicap, 1 milo and 240 yarde, and the Cesarewitch Stakee Handicap, 2 milee, 2 furlonge and 28 yarde, aleo run in the fall. The Manhattan Handicap hae heen rnn eixteen timee; the average weight of the winners ie 106 1-16 pounde. The Grand National Handicap hae been run eeventeen times; the average weight carried by the winnere ie 108 12-17 pounde. The Cambridgeshire Handicap has heen run forty-four timee; the average weight of the winnor ie 99 17-44 pounde. The Cesarewitch has been run forty-four timee; the average weight of the winners is 96 31-44 pounds.

It will be seen hy the ahove that the Fordham Handicap winners carried seven pounds more than the corresponding English races for the City and Suhurban; the Jockey Club Handicap winners some eighteen pounde more than the corresponding winners of the Great Metropolitan Stakes; Manhattan Handicap winners seven pounde more than winners of the Cambridgeshire Handicap, and winners of the Grand National Handicap twelve pounds more than winnere of the Cesarewitch Stakes Handicap. Now this is a great difference, more especially when you come to consider the difference in the courses, the English comparatively straight and on the turf, while those at Jerome are on deep ground and one of the most devious, crooked and trying courses in America.—*Live Stock Record.*

The Turf at Chico.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Since my last tbere has heen hut one ripple of excitement among the horse fanciers of this city, and that was a match hetween Roanoke and Fred Ackerman. The following ie the

SUMMARY.

Chico, April 28, 1883; match race for $40 a side; mile heats, best 2 in 3

J. T. McIntosh's b g Fred Ackerman, (pacer)	1	1
Chas. Sherman's b g Roanoke, (trotter)	2	2

Time, 2:42½, 2:40.

Same Day, eweepstakes $—.

Barney Simpson'e h m Verona, by Alexander	3	1	1
Jas. Hasty's bl m Blue Belle, by Prompter, 3 yrs	1	2	2
Thos. Hendrick'e ch m Angelina, by Ophir, 4 yre	2	3	3

[Our correspondent failed to report the time.—ED.]

OCCASIONAL.

Trotting at Vallejo.

Saturday, April 28, 1883; match trot, $50 a eide; one mile.

Frank Denio'e Blacksmith Boy	1
C. Conger's Sorrel Dick	2

Time, 3:46½.

Same Day—Premium a eet of harness valued at $50; mile heats, three in five.

Owner'e Blacksmith Boy	3	2	1	3	1 1
Owner's Minnie Warren	2	1	2	1	2 2
Owner'e Red Robin	4	3	3	2	3 ro
Owner'e Frank	1	4	dr		

Time, 3:03, 2:57, 2:56, 3:05, 2:55, 2:57.

Among the features of the July meeting at City View Park, Portland, will he a douhle team trotting etake with four or five probable starters.

E. J. Turner of Hollister has two Norman-Percheron mares which he claims are the only pure hred mares of the kind in the State. As far as our knowledge goes the claim is true.

FISH.

Last Sunday the fishing along the Saucelito shore was fine In the vicinity of Lime Point a large number of rock-cod were taken. At Point Diablo the fieners from the city were rewarded for their pains by getting a good supply of sea trout and cabersones. Many of hoth these fish weighed three pounds. In the vicinity of this point J. E. Shane and Mr. Ward caught over thirty-five pounde of these fish together with rock-cod. Fishermen look for a run of hlue perch ahout the second week of May. The fishing during the coming week ought to he fair, though not quite so good as at more favorahle conditions of the tide.

Last Sunday a party of four gentlemen from this city, Messrs. Gus Lion, Bothe, Jobson and Sellers, took a trip to the foot of Mount Hamilton for the purpose of making a good catch of trout. In this they were succeseful, and to use the language of Mr. Sellers, "We caught a very large number of d—— emall fish," which shows in a nntshell the result of their trip.

Some fishermen ont at Point Diahlo caught in their nets a very large eel that weighed over five pounds. This eel, though not very long, was very large and chuffy and had a head like an English hulldog with an undershot lower jaw. Both jaws were armed with formidable rows of sharp teeth.

It has heen generally nnderstood that the Lagunitas creek ie entirely fished out, hut a few days ago Messre. C. D. and Ed Ladd spent two days up there fishing, and were rewarded hy catching 200 fair-sized trout.

A few days ago Dr. Bogert, while fishing on the Saucelito shore, caught a regular sea terrapin on the beach.

YACHTING.

The Pacific Yacht club will observe opening day to-morrow. The following orders for the cruise have heen issued hy Commodore Philip Caduc: Yachte will assemble on Front street at 12 m. At 12:15 p. m. a gun will he fired hy the Commodore, at which eignal the yachts will prepare to get nnder way. At 12:30 p. m. a second gun will be fired by the commodore, at which signal the yachts will get nnder way. The course will be around Mission Rock, passing same on eaet side, returniug on the west; thence along the city front to the anchorage off the clubhouse, old Saucelito, where they will occupy positione most convenient to each. Yachte will immediately dress ship upon coming to anchor. Yachts will observe gun-fire from flag-ship, for hauliug down and hoisting colore, at sundown and at 8 a. m. Yachts of the club will carry the club flag. Other veesels occupyiug the fleet are respectfully requeeted to comply with tbese orders. On Saturday membere and gueste will take the 1:30 p. m. Saucelito ferry and return at 7:30 p. m. On Sunday the yachts will leave Saucelito at 11 a. m. and eail in squadron along the city front to Hunter's Point, returning along the city front to Fort Point, thence to anchorage at the club house at Saucelito.

Names Claimed.

REGULATOR, for my hay colt foaled April 25, with left hiud foot white; hy Mr. Learned's Reliance, son of Alexander, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., dam Frankie Eaton hy Wbipple's Hambletonian; eecond dam Mary Fish hy General Taylor; third dam hy Belmont; fourth dam by Easton's David Hill.—BEN E. HARRIS.

H. R. COVEY, for my light bay colt, right hind foot white, foaled April 10, 1883; hy Steinway; first dam Katie G. hy electioneer; second dam hy Niagara (sire of Chas Crocker mare, Stark's Lady Hoag and Cobh, record 2:31); third dam Fanny Wickbam by imported Herald; fourth dam by imported Truetee; fifth dam hy imported Barefoot; sixth dam by Sir Archy; eeventh dam by Florizel; eighth dam hy imported Aldermay.—SAMUEL GAMBLE, Sup't Horse Department, Cook Farm, Danville.

Frank Herdic as a Jehu.

Mr. F. L. Herdio made a flying visit to Gotham lately, and on telling him what a deuce of a furore his story of "A Trip to Texas" had created among the grand army of pool buyers, I added: "Now that you have euch high form as a man of letters, I feel sure eome of your exploits on the turf must be well worth relating."

"All this is very gratifying," replied the Great American Pool-eeller; "hut where does my three per cent come in? However, I will trust you," said he, with a serious face, hut merry twinkle in his eye, "and give my eerly experience in trotting horses, without having it copyrighted. So trot out your stenographic machine, to follow me fast, for your time is ehort. I cannot nor will not go on with the story after I get the word 'to bed.'"

"Young Andrew Jackeon was the first horse I owned who could fill the Cockney's description of a fast trotter—'A mile in three minutes, fifteen miles an hour, and surroundin' ohjects rendered inwisible hy hextreme velocity.' He was hy Vernol's Black Hawk out of a Seely's American Star mare. When I traded for him he was five years old, and had passed through secondary horse distemper, and compleints enough to kill a mule, but he survived, and showed a Star gait; so, of course, must make a trotter. Well, I, like all other young horse owners, got the racing fever had, and gave him his first leseons myself hy speeding him with any and everyhody who would start up on the road. As that kind of education didn't improve his speed, I put him in the stud, and afterwards took an older head into my confidence—Mr. Jamee Clark of Williamsport, Pa.—who handled him, and we made our debut in a 3:00 race, at a little town called Lewishurg. Blind Tom was the favorite over the whole field—$5 to $3 was ahout the clip. I hought ahout two fields; wanted to be game, of course; and, as luck would have it, my horse won right off the reel, in 2:44, 2:43 and 2:41½. A thousand cheers rang in my ears, a huudred hurly farmers slapped me on the hack, and as many more shook both my hands. Such hearty congratulations were too muoh for me. I was hursting with importance. I wore a tall hat, and it rose still higher, resting on ahout two haire, and I was prohahly the best-feeling man in Pennsylvania. I would not sell Andrew Jackson for $4,000. Oh, no! I had eo many offere that I lettered hie blanket, 'Not for sale.' On the strength of his victory, he served lots of mares at $50, and, after the spring season, there was a stallion race at Corning, N. Y., and as it didn't suit me to let him stand idle, I put him in it, and now felt equal to the task of steering him myself. I won it, hands down. The next year I trotted him three races at Clearfield, and won two of them. Afterwards trotted him a number of races against old Sorrel Dan, and then stood him until he died, full of years and honors.

"My next adventnre was Little Rachel, a large, watch-eyed, homely mare, a head like a fiddle, hut plenty of strength to carry it, and could draw two men in a wagon in 2:40. When I bought her in Philadelphia she could just beat 3:00, so they said, hut ahont 2:35 was her measure and no slacking up or coming hack. The fun hegan when I put her in a home race at Williamsport. There were four of us in it, and, as the pool-seller was on hand, we had some caucusing around to play winner. I, of course, being a square man, told them I didn't know whether my old mare could stand it to go three heats or not. They, therefore, left me ont and, ae nsual, played 'a ringer' from Lockhaven. I kept my own counsel, merely instructing a confidential friend to quietly huy Rachel cheap. I just dropped inside the flag the first heat, and Mr. Lockhaven won it so easy he was then heavily hacked against the field. So I kept my man huying that end. Next heat I rested the same way, Jack Phillips style, and the pride of Lockhaven kind of quit, forcing one of the combination to win it. Then, as Charley Perkins would say, 'I think there is going to he a shift,' and sure enough, there wae, for they pooled on the winner of the last heat to save their money, and went in deeper on him, giving long odds, for hand't they a sure thing? But I gave my agent more money, and told him to keep huying the field. When I found the money was all in, I set sail for the third heat and just won it hy half a length under the whip. "She's done," wisely said the knowing party, and nearly every one in the orowd who saw the finish believed she was sure to shut up hefore the end of the next heat. Rachel and I laughed in our eleeves for we knew hetter, and I kept my man at the elaughter-house, now huying her for choice at $10 against $25 for the field, and few poole escaped him.

"I nailed the fourth heat the same way as the other, hy a short length. Then the crowd hegan to hover around Little Rachel, and the leaders of the pool gang who had laid against her took me to the far corner of a distant hox-stall, and with an anxione countenance, the spokesman said:

"'Why, Frank, you don't want to win this race, do you? We are all wrong. From what you said we thought your mare was of no account, so now what will you do to keep ue from going overboard?'"

"'Win if you can; my wife and friends are all here anxious to see Rachel go to the front.'"

"'Well,' he saye, in a puffing way, "we can beat you, hut would rather have it dead sure, and will divide poole and purse with you."

"'You left me out at the start; I can't agree to lose it now. You have no one to hlame hut yourselves.

"'They went off disconsolate and made my old family mare the favorite, $25 to $10, I stopped huying then, and made up my mind to down them all, so I let her go an easy heat, and ehe, to all intents and purposes, deliberately quit, barely saving her distance. They raised a great hurrah, and poked fun at me, saying:

"'You ought to have taken our offer, and made sure money; you can't heat anybody with euch a dub.'"

"'You'll soon have the hoot on the other leg, my gentlemen, thinks I, as they rushed madly to the butcher shop, hlowing in all their remaining caeh against Rachel, and my man was right there, like Johnny at the rat-hole, huying her for $5 and $6 against $25 for the other two, only three heing allowed to etart for the sixth heat. They were very tired, bnt my mare was as fresh as a daisy, and won the race in hollow style.

"There were sounds of revelry that night at the Herdic mansion, but, strange to say, the sports felt very sad.

"My next experience was with Mr. Charles Dohle, who had a dun horse from Philadelphia, hy Frank Pierce, that could trot in about 2:38. Charley was very fresh, and made a match for $50 a eide, giving me my choice of horses the next day, so I put up, of course, and I told him I would decide at the post which I would drive. I did not give him a chance to water hie horse in case I made up my mind to drive him. So the next day came, and I looked his horse all over, and then I flipped up a copper, and it came down for me to drive my old mere, and away we went, and I won four heats to get three—he kicked ahout my yelling at Rachel, and they took a heat away from me."—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

THE KENNEL.

The Bench Show.

The dog show is a thing of the past; Union ball no longer resounds with the yelps and howls of huudreds of dogs, all offering a noisy protest against the change of quarters from their master's kennels to a hench in a dog show. The judges have done all their work, given their decisions and retired to private life and the peaceful avocations of their usual husiness, where the howls of the disappointed exhibitors and the loud mouthed assertions of the "kickere" cannot reach them. On the whole tbe sbow was moderately successful, and has at least served some good ends. It has certainly awakened public attention to the breeding of fine dogs and many gentlemen whose exhibits were heaten aoknowledged defeat in a manly way, hut promised to eend abroad for hetter stock to ensure success in the futnre. The masses of the people who generally speak of dogs simply as dogs and know no difference hetween a mongrel and a hlne blood bave had their eyes opened to a sense of the fact that there are dogs and dogs, aud have been giveu a good opportunity to learn what were the hest types of every hreed. The judges met the fate of all bench show judges. Each and every one of them has incurred the ire of some indignant loser who could see none hut points of merit in his own dog, nor any but had points in those of his opponents. Likely enough the judges made some blunders, it would indeed he strange if they were perfect, hut it is none the less a fact that the complaints always came from those who had no ground for complaint, while those ahout whose dogs a doubt might exist took the awards as gentlemen should and made no complaints. The withdrawal of W. Aiken from judging the terriers at the last moment was most unfortunate. The work had to be done and was finally forced on one who already had his hands full. A brief hour was all the time he could spare to pass on the merits of some forty odd dogs and this gave the losers apparent cause for dissatisfaction. Another trouble was the many errors in the catalogue and the more grievous errors of exhihitors who entered tbeir dogs in the wrong classes. Thus, Newfoundland and St. Bernard dogs were mixed in almost inextricable confusiou, one big dog of the Great Dane breed with a touch of mastiff ahout his head was classed as a hloodhonnd. Dogs were shown that were not on the catalogne and dogs on the catalogue were not in the show, their places heing filled hy other animals which, in eome cases, were mistaken for the origiual animals.

The list of awards in the various classes is as follows:

Foxhonnd Dog—First prize—406—Prof. E. P. Heald's Racky (imported); H. C.—462—J. M. Bassford's Nip, hlack, white and tan, sire T. Tunstead'a Dash, dam Fannie. There were seven entries in this class, which wae none of the hest, and with the exception of the winner showed too much of the heavy sleuth hound or staghound stock, good for hunting deer hut not up to the standard demanded for animals used to go thirteen miles an hour across country and carry a cold scent.

Foxhound Bitch—Second, J. M. Bassford's Judy; V. H. C., Fritch & Martin's Juliet; H. C., J. M. Bassford's Tuc. Of the six entries in this class all were too heavy, and none were thought worthy of first by the judges.

Foxhound Puppy—No prizes.

Greyhound Dog—First, J. J. Murphy's Stonewall Jackson; eecond, T. J. Cronin's Chicopee; V. H. C., W. Lane's Rnler.

Greyhound Bitch—First, Robert Leach's Young Minnetta; second, John Dugan's Lady Newark; V. H. C., Thomas Waite's Fly; V. H. C., James Henderson's Gypey.

Greyhouud Puppies—First, J. F. Carroll's Master Tarpey. Tbe greyhonnds were a fair lot, but not as good a representation of the keunels of this coast as was expected in the show. Stonewall Sackson is by Monarch from Joe Franklin's old blue dog Specnlation, dam Plaice's Branch. He has not been very successful on the coursing field, but has made as good single races as any dog in the State. Young Minetta is by White Cloud and an unnamed dam. Master Tarpey is by Monarch—Judge Peunie'e Jemima, and is really a splendid specimen of a greyhound pup.

Scotcb Deerhound Dog—Capt. A. J. Hutchinson's Sheik, cream, sire Shah, dam Haidee (imported), four years. Sheik is as grand a specimen of a dog as ever graced a show bench. He is very big; his only fault is a trifle of heaviness in excess of the graceful lines popularly accorded to the deerhound, but he is a dog that, single-handed, could master deer, wolf or kangaroo, and in speed could compete with the finest greyhound ever bred. Sheik is good enough to take first prize in any company.

English Setter Dog—V. H. C., D. E. Goodman's Bob; H. C., John de Vaull'e Bill. These are fine specimens of tbe English setter, and it was rather a snrprise that no awards of prizes were made.

English Setter Bitch—V. H. C., M. D. Goodman's Daisy G; H. C., John de Vaull's Beauty. The same surprise was ehown about these awards as about the doge, only more so.

Llewellin or Field-Trial Dog—Second, O. K. Hopkins' Coin II. Coin II is a heavy, homely looking dog, with little grace, bnt doubtless posseesing fine field qnalities. The competition wae narrowed down to two, all the dogs not direct descendants from Duke—Rhoebe being excluded from the class by the judges.

Llewellin Setter or Field-Trial Bitch—First, E. H. Farmer's Queen; first, H. D. Bartlett's Roh Roy; eecond, T. R. Jacob'e Fannie; V. H. C., H. D. Bartlett's California Roee. This class was so good and competition so close tbat two first prizes were given—a novel plan of getting out of a difficulty. Queen is by Belton—Belle. Rob Roy is by Miller'e Joe—Queen.

Llewellin or Field-Trial Puppies—First, E. H. Farnier's Marks; first, D. M. Pyle's Daisett; second, H. A. Mayhew's Mars; H. C., R. W. Martin's Bess, S. F. Martin's Jim Budd, J. B. Martin's Chispa. Marke is by Drake—Queen, Daisett hy Regent—Daisy.

Englisb Setter Puppiee—No prize. H. C., W. Martin's Bess.

Irish Setter Dog—First, H. M. Briggs' Race Jr.; second, R. W. Hill's Nemo; V. H. C., Samuel Austin's Irish setter dog; H. C., George Kammerer's Flash.

Irish Setter Bitch—First prize—360—H. C. Chipman's Beatrice; second prize—385—H. M. Briggs' Fern; V. H. C.—451—Frank G. Ahell's Red Bess; 483—P. J. Smith's Queen; H. C., W. Hearst's Kate II. Tbe Irish setters were tbe best class of sporting dogs in the show, especially the bitchee, than which a finer lot cannot be found in America. Kate II is a tbree-time prize winner in England; recently imported. Geo. Kammerer's Flash, a fine, thongh small dog, got no mention.

Gordon Setter Dog—First prize—355—Dr. H. C. Davis' Duke; H. C.—491—J. S. Van Doren's Patsy; eecond prize, F. A. Taft's Dorr.

Gordon Setter Bitch—First prize—425—C. Krumback's Nellie; eecond prize—511—T. J. O'Keefe's and S. L. Abbott'e Peggy.

Gordon Setter Puppies—First prize—376—E. N. Underwood's Fanny; second prize—496—W. W. Morrison's Professor. The Gordons were an average lot, most of them being rather undersized and more remarkable for field qualities than for show points. The color of Duke was rather dull.

Laverack Setter Dog—First, E. L. Mayberry's Dan; second, J. C. Nealon's Dick.

Laverack Setter Bitch—First, Henry Payot's Cleopatra.

Laverack Setter Puppies—Second, John De Vaull's Royal Duke; V. H. C., E. L. Mayberry's Topsy.

Nealon's Dick is from a Belton-Belle hitch and only about one-half Laverack.

Royal Duke is not pure and it is doubtful if any of the other so-called Laveracks are straight. Yale's dog did not appear for exhihition.

Pointer Dog—First prize—524—G. W. Bassford's Ranger Boy; V. H. C.—354—R. E. Bell'e Jack.

Pointer Bitch—First prize—526—G. W. Bassford's Gracie Bow. Second prize—524—G. W. Bassford's Josie Bow.

Pointer Puppies—First prize—359—George H. Peahody's Victor Bow; second prize—350—H. A. Bassford's Butte Bow; V. H. C.—441—J. M. Bassford's Keno Bow; V. H. C.; General G. B. Coshy'e Bow Jr.

The pointers were poor except Bassford's lot. Why Bow Jr. got a V. H. C. is an enigma, for he is a very poor specimen.

King Charles Spaniel Dog—No award.

Irish Water-Spaniel Dog—First prize—407—Albert Miller's Dash; second prize—391—A. W. Havens' Roger; H. C.—477—C. A. Story's Ben.

Englisb Water-Spaniel Bitch—First prize—320—John Struever's Nellie.

Cocker Spaniele—First prize—440—Mise V. Rutter's Kidleawink.

English Retrievers—First prize—358—C. A. Thilo'e Curley; second prize—387—E. H. Fritch's Boh.

English Retriever Bitches—First prize—374—John N. Koerner's Nigger: second prize—450—Nell; V. H. C.—442—James Lawler's Juno.

All the spaniel classes were small and not particularly fine in quality. The first-prize retriever dog is a fine specimen, perfect in points and only a trifle deficient in size.

The non-sporting classes were marked hy great unevenness, some few very fine specimens, and more animals of dubioue origin.

Newfoundlands—First prize—513—Dover; second prize, V. H. C., S. Stuhr's Dick. There was not much to choose between first and second, Dover gaining in symmetry what he lacked in size.

Bitches—First prize—316—Flora. Flora took first prize in 1881, and is such a fine animal that the competition was only nominal.

St. Bernards—First prize—353—M. L. Stangroom's Lion; second prize—394—Hy M. Norton's Jack; V. H. C.—319—William H. J. Mathew's Ponto. Lion is a fine specimen of the Alpine spaniel. A red, tawny clear through, in ehape the pattern of old Barry and only unlike that dog in that he lacks the distinguishing white mark on the face. His hind quarters were a trifle weak, but he was away ahead of all competitors.

Great Danes—First prize, A. B. Spreckels' Diana; second, O. Tolle'e Baton. Diana is a pure specimen of the breed and one of the finest seen in California.

Great Daue Puppies—First prize, O. Tolle's Major.

Mastiff Dogs or Bitches—First, James Henderson's Juno; second, W. T. Pettegrew's Sport. It was no easy task to decide hetween these dogs. Sport has the hest coat and head but lost tbe first place on account of his clumsy chest and short legs. The hitcb is a fine upstanding animal almost perfect in form and symmetry, but rather off as regards color and markings.

Mastiff Pups—First, T. F. McNamara'e Queen (imported).

Russian Terrier Dog or Bitch—First prize, W. Boger's Sabbak (imported); second, S. Ambler and J. H. D'Arcy's Nell; V. H. C., F. Boegler's Lion. All these dogs are fine specimens of a rare breed. Huge, grand fellows with enormous heads and immense legs, they looked the finest class in the show; but the winner, both in coat, color and size was, far the best of them all.

Scotch Colley—First prize—Jas. McNab's Max.

Bitch—W. J. Callingham's Gypsy.

Dalmatian dog—First, Dr. E. H. Woolsey's Spot; V. H. C., same owners Speck.

Dalmatian bitch—First, J. A. Kelly's Nellie Dodge; second, H. B. Slocum's Ruby. This was a fine class, all the dogs shown being above the average. Ruhy lost on account of her spots heing less clear than those of Nellie. In other points tbe pair were eqnal.

Bull Terrier Dog—First, L. T. Ewen's Pete; second, D. Shannon's Paddy. Wallace not entered for competition. This award was very unsatisfactory to many good judges. Pete's coat ie rough and harsh and he looks as if he had some cross of a split haired fox terrier, but he is a well shaped dog, with clean limbs, fine mouth and head and eymmetrical hody. Paddy labored under the double disadvantage of being undersized, weighing only ten pounds, and having a poor color. He is not a fine specimen of a dog and no matter how the award might have heen made it would have been open to criticism. Wallace was tbe only pure bull terrier shown and he was not in for competition.

Bull Terrier Bitchee—First, J. W. Orndoff's Gypsy (imported); Second, J. F. Carroll's Fly; V. H. C., J. B. Lewis' Jennie; V. H. C., Jas. Crowley's Fannie. Many good judges claimed tbat second should have been given to S. McCormick's Fly, a white and brindle, weighing thirty-eight pounds.

Bull Terrier Dog Pup—First, W. Z. Tiffany's Spriug (imported); Second, D. F. Crowley's Tonie.

Bnll Terrier Bitch Pup—First, C. H. Jouett's Bess (imported). Again the award caused complaint. The friende of Tonie claimed that he should have taken first. As Tonie is hy a hitch more than two-thirds hull, it is not clear why he should have preference over a fine terrier with an estabhished ancestry of fine hull terriers.

Bull Bitch—First, A. B. Truman's Sallie McClellan.

Skye Terrier Dog—Firet, Robert Bruce's Fido.

Skye Terrier Bitch—First, W. Hearst's Blue Bonnet (imported).

Fox Terrier Dog—First, James Boyd's Dandy.

Yorkshire Terrier Dog—First, B. Kenny's Prince; second, George Stovens' Prince.

Yorkshire Terrier Bitch—First, Tbomas Connor's Flip; eecoud, Thomas A. Hall's Minnie.

Dandy Dinmont—Thomae Conuor's, No. 409.

Toy Terrier—First, John Walden's Tootscy.

Black-and-tan Terrier Bitch—Firet, C. H. Annis' Lilly.

Pug Dog—First, M. H. McAllister's Toby.

Japanese Pug Dog—First, John Mengel's Poodle.

Japanese Pug Bitch—First, John Mengol's Mary; second, R. C. Johneon's Chow Chow.

Italian Greyhound Dog—Jules Dubsnuith's Don.

Englieh Poodle—First, Josh Davis' Tommy.

Miscellaneous—First, Mrs. John Zammitt's Manilla poodle Carrie; second, J. B. Lewie' Laplander Dog Sancho.

Trick Dogs—First, F. A. Taft's Gordon setter Dorr.

Levi's Laplander is a perfect specimen, just as much entitled to first as the Manilla poodle, hut a decision had to he made hetween the pair, and the fair sex got the usual advantage. Mr. Taft's trick Gordon setter Dorr gave such a clever performance on tho stage that all his competitors were frightened off.

Last Wednesday night when the show closed, Mr. Clem Dixon, President of the Kennel Club, was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane.

A Brutal Act.

J. F. Carroll is one of the most enthusiastic hreeders of dogs in the State, and his greyhouuds and terriers bave won many victories in the field and on the bench. The fact that he bred the best bull terrier dog in the State inspired some evil-minded man or woman to poison it as it lay on the bench iu the dog show, and also to poison a hitch of his get who had heen awarded a second prize. The dog was named Wallace, imported in 1877 hy Norton Fisber. Wben tbe fact that the dogs were poisoned hecame known a scene of the most intense excitement ensued. Carroll and Fred Rose, who owned an interest in Wallace, cried like children, and many meu and women present also shed tears. Carroll offered $300 reward for the name of the poisoner, J. W. Schaeffer added $100, McNeill added another $100, and soon a reward of nearly $1,000 was promised. Up to the time the BREEDER went to press no clue had heen found to the poisoner, but he or she may rest assured that if money and detective skill can bring out the secret, the courts will deal with the offender. Had the poisoner been caught in the act it would have gone hard with tbe wretch. Wallace was wortb $350 aud Fly a less sum.

A Big Dog.

The Riverview Mastiff Kennel, of Clinton, Mass., bas just imported the fine large mastiff, Sir Anthony, E. K. C. S. B. 10,559. Sir Anthony is a lineal descendant of Lukey's celebrated Governor, illustrated in Stonehenge's "Dogs of the British Islands." He stands fnll thirty-two inches at tbe shoulder, and weighs, when in good hench condition, two hnndred pounds. Visitors at the bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club will have an opportunity of seeing this magnificent animal.—*Forest and Stream.*

We think our contemporary has made a mistake. 200 pounds for a mastiff is a little steep; though, of conrse, it is not impossihle. Nichols, of Brook Green, London, who hred Turk, owned a reddieh mastiff, by King—Venus, who stood thirty-two inches at shoulder and weighed, in fair condition, 176 pounds. He wae called Big Ben and (we now speak from memory only) took first in puppy class, Crystal Palace, 1872. Wallace, a dog of the Lymehall hreed (Kingdon's stock), weighed 175 ponnds, standing 31½ inches. Colonel Stuart Taylor's hig Great Dane, 32¼ inches, weigbed 172 pounde in fair order.

Trotting Foals at Palo Alto.

The trotting foals at Palo Alto for 1883 are as follows, our report coming down to April 30:

1883.	No.	Color and Sex.	Sire.	Dam.
Jan. 13	1	Bay colt	Electioneer.	Lady Ellen
" 23	2	—— Colt	Shannon.	Nellie Walker.
" 25	3	Bay filly.	Electioneer.	Mamie C.
" 27	4	" "	" "	Alvaretta.
Feb. 9	5	" "	Gen. Benton.	Barne's Idol.
" 15	6	" "	Electioneer.	Illinois Maid.
" 22	7	Ch filly.	Gen. Benton.	Maybell.
" 23	8	Bay filly.	Electioneer.	Restless.
March 3	9	" "	Gen. Benton.	Sontag Mohawk.
" 4	10	" "	" "	Juniatta
" 5	11	Bay colt.	Electioneer.	Clarabell
" 5	12	Brown filly.	Gen. Benton.	Gipsy.
" 10	13	Bay colt.	Electioneer.	Miss Peyton
" 11	14	Bay filly.	Gen. Benton.	Sister to Irene.
" 12	15	Bay colt.	Electioneer.	Prussian Maid.
" 16	16	Bay filly.	Piedmont.	Hattie Crocker.
" 24	17	" "	" "	Lucetta.
" 24	18	" "	Electioneer.	Fidella.
" 24	19	" "	" "	Canitla Urso.
" 26	20	" "	" "	Victress.
" 26	21	" "	Gen. Benton.	Lilly.
" 29	22	Ch filly.	Bentontan.	Sontag Dixie.
" 29	23	Dark bay filly.	Gen. Benton.	Glencora.
" 30	24	Light bay filly.	Electioneer.	Maggie Mitchell.
April 1	25	Dark bay colt.	" "	Isma.
" 5	26	" " "	" "	Flushing Belle.
" 7	27	Ch filly.	Piedmont.	Laura Keene.
" 7	28	Bay filly.	Electioneer.	Mayflower.
" 8	29	Ch filly.	Piedmont.	American Girl
" 10	30	Light bay filly.	Electioneer.	Lizzie Collins.
" 14	31	Bay colt.	Gen. Benton.	Abbie.
" 16	32	Dark bay colt.	Electioneer.	Lady Thora Jr.
" 17	33	Bay colt.	" "	Monte Bello.
" 17	34	" "	Piedmont.	Mariette.
" 17	35	Bay filly.	" "	Lady Morgan.
" 18	36	Ch filly.	" "	Lady Lowell.
" 20	37	Light bay filly.	Bentonian.	Nina S.
" 20	38	Bay colt.	Gen. Benton.	Dolly.
" 20	39	Bay filly.	" "	Juliet.
" 23	40	Bay colt.	" "	Alice.
" 25	41	" "	" "	Bijou.
" 25	42	Sorrel colt.	" "	Sallie Sontag.
" 27	43	Bay colt.	Bentonian.	Belle.
" 27	44	" "	Electioneer.	Rebecca.
" 28	45	Bay filly.	Piedmont.	Beautiful Bells.
" 29	46	" "	Gen. Benton.	Lize.
" 29	47	Bay colt.	" "	May Queen, Flood's
30	48	Brown colt.	Electioneer.	Happy Dream.

A bottle of carbolic acid should be kept in every farm house, not merely as a disinfectant, hut as a wash for wounds and sores. For any purpose it should he diluted with water. Its power to destroy fungus growths makes carbolic acid invaluable in pruning orchards of pear, plum or peach where blight or other disease is suspected. The pruning shears should be frequently dipped in carbolic acid water.

The struggling young industry of oleomargarine manufacture is in trouble. The churning of lard with milk makes a vile compound, even worse than that made from beef suet. The art of coloring to give a June butter tint has also heen learned by the makers of the hog product. In the mean time real dairymen are beginning to hope that the frauds are at last over-reaching themselves.

The value of wood ashes as a fertilizer is but little appreciated. They contain in varying proportions the valuable mineral properties needed by plants. They are especially valuable for orchards in bearing, having an as yet unexplained effect in perfecting the fruit. It is better to give a light dreseing of any potash manure every year than to give large doses at any one time.

To-morrow at the Oakland Trotting Park shooting grounde a $75 match will be shot. The contestants for the purse are Messrs. James, Muller and Edwards. The shooting will be at twenty-five birds each, 21 yards rise. After the match there will probably be pool shooting.

Jacks and Mules.

In 1877, Mr. C. F. Spencer of Kentucky, whose experience extended over a period of thirty years, wrote a series of letters on the subject of "Jacks and Mule Breeding," from which we take the following extracts:

The raising of mules is not profitable in Kentucky or the West, unless of good size—say from 14½ to 15½ hands high (a hand is four inches)—for the reason that, all things else being equal, size is the measure of strength. I mean by saying all things else being equal, that a mule 15½ hands high, with the activity of a mule only 13 hands high, is a better mule for all purposes. I will not discuss the size of the mule raised in Texas or Mexico as to profit, for they are raised in either country at so little cost that if they sell for anything the producer is paid. In order to raise the kind of mules which I have assumed to be profitable, and which will always command a good price, the size of both sire and dam become important factors, and must be taken into consideration. The very best jacks for this class of mules should be not less than 15 hands, and their size should come from a succession of crosses giving them size by right of inheritance—for no stream can rise unless the fountain is high; and no animal will produce a superior class unless well bred. This proposition is now so well established among well-posted breeders that to state it is proof is enough. The dam is of equal importance. The very best mules I have ever seen in Kentucky were bred from the kind of jack mentioned above, and out of improved blooded mares—in fact, the finer the mare, the better has been the mule, unless too small.

If I intended going into the raising of mules, here or elsewhere, with a view to profit, after the type of jack I have described, I would secure, as nearly as I could, the well-bred or improved blooded mare.

The most important improvement in jacks in this State was through the introduction of the well-known Spanish jacks Mammoth and Warrior. These were imported from Spain between the years 1835 and 1840—I am not precise as to dates. These jacks, at date of arrival, were valued at, and I think cost, $5,000 each, and were full sixteen hands high. As breeders, they were remarkably fine, and greatly improved the size of the jack stock by crossing on the common jennet of Kentucky. Later importations from the same source made additional improvements, but none so decided as the two above named. Then to Spain and the island of Malta are we indebted for the improved jacks of America.

If kept for mares only, the owner must use a stud for a teaser, for but few jacks are fit for that branch of the operation. A jack intended for mares only should be raised with a filly; and by letting them run together for two years, the jack will become fond of the horse species, and take easily to mares when breeding.

During the breeding season, beginning here in March, the jack should have a lot sufficiently large to supply him with grass at night; but in the day he should be kept in a tight stable. The lot should be located, if possible, where no horse stock can come to the fence; for if they do, a vigorous jack will fret through the night and may become vicious, and sometimes will bite horses through the fence.

They frequently fret from this cause till they get poor in flesh and unserviceable. If permitted to run in the lot during the day, you may feed him, three times a day, four to six ears of good, sound corn and two bundles of sheaf oats, cut up to the band. I have found by experience this to be the better plan. If the breeder has no grass lot, he should feed corn and oats, the latter cut fine enough to make chop feed. This is a feed composed of oats cut up and corn meal ground fine—fine enough for family purposes. Mix with a stick, and not with your hands, and put a little salt, if not every time it is fed, at least frequently; and do not feed too much at first, to avoid founder—or the new meal may cause colic.

A jack should be permitted to serve one or two mares at two years of age; but be careful not to breed the jack intended for mares to jennets before you have bred him to at least half a dozen mares; and, in breeding, do not let him serve more than two mares a day—one in the morning and the other in the evening—and not over forty mares the first year. If more are bred, permanent injury to the jack is likely to result. In litigated cases which have come under my notice, the testimony has generally shown that more jacks have been injured by breeding to too many mares at three years old than at any other age.

If you have jennets, you may have to use a mare to induce the jack to serve them; or if your jack has been raised with jack stock, and never run with a filly, as described, a jennet may have to be used at first, to induce the jack to serve mares. I have occasionally found, in my experience, a mare very obnoxious to a jack. I have known the jack, instead of serving the mare, seize her with his mouth as if attempting to kill her; and I had on one occasion, at some risk to myself, to seize the jack by the ear before he would relax his hold.

Caution should be used during the season to have the jack securely haltered in the day, for some few will watch for an opportunity, when the groom is off his guard, and bite seriously. I once had a jack, seemingly docile, seize his groom by the back and bite him severely. Jacks generally are docile; but until you find out the disposition of your jack, you had better, during the breeding season, give him no chance to do mischief. The application of a good hickory will soon cure his viciousness.

A jennet will carry her foal twelve months and a jack foal often thirteen months; and the owner should be present if possible when she foals, for the young of this kind of stock are more liable to be smothered than mule or horse colts.

It should be borne in mind that a young, healthy jack will get his best colts the first season; and if you are using your jack yourself, never permit him to be over-bred. I bred nine jennets in the spring of 1844 to a three-year-old that had been sired by the famous jack Mammoth, referred to in my former communication, in your April number, 15 hands high; and although the dam was not very large, the foal grew to be 16 hands. This was his first get; and here is an instance showing the stream will rise high where the fountain is high, for the sire of this jack was 16 hands. The young jack was used by the purchaser, mostly to jennets, and proved a famous breeder. If your jack is 15 to 15½ hands, and has that height by inheritance, through his ancestry, you can, by breeding him to mares of good size, confidently rely upon having good-sized mules.

If your mule, when foaled, is out of a good mare, or rather, an improved blooded mare, and measures, after getting properly upon its feet, 3 ft. 5 in., and you give it good care, it will, when matured, make you a fine mule. If its dam is a good suckler, and is not worked much during the season, her mule will grow two inches each month until weaned. When mules are foaled [in April or May, they should be weaned by the 25th of September following. If there are two or more, the better plan is to fence a lot with rails, or any other kind of strong fencing, large enough to keep them without crowding, and with the fence high enough to prevent their leaping over, strong enough to restrain them from pushing it down, and close enough to prevent the colts getting their heads through, for if they get their heads through, they are liable to hang themselves. I lost one in that way. They should remain in this close lot for a month, and be broken thoroughly of jumping; otherwise they may acquire this habit, and thus become annoying and troublesome to you.

They should, while being weaned, be fed bountifully. To do this, place a suitable trough, fully two feet wide and about twenty inches high, and of sufficient length to hold feed enough and to spare; and then keep constantly in this trough common sheaf oats, cut very fine, and old corn in the ear. The mules, for a day or two, will run around frantically, but will soon begin to eat; and as at that age they eat but little at a time, food should always be in the trough. A good-sized water trough should also be placed in the lot, along the fence, and it should be kept full of water. After the month has expired, you may turn your mules on a blue-grass pasture, which has been reserved for that purpose, off from any pass-way through it, and inclosed by a good fence; for, although you may have kept them inside your first inclosure, yet, if the fence here be faulty, they will jump, and once having thoroughly learned to jump, there is no way of breaking them of this ruinous practice that I know of. If, when you have placed your mules on grass, the grass is abundant, you may for a time dispense with the oat feed, and feed corn in the ear only. Feed just as much at a time as they will eat up clean. If any is left in the trough after feeding diminish the next ration by so much, or increase it if it seems necessary. Some give as much at one feed as will last them for a week; but that is not advisable, for the mules will muss over it until they refuse to eat it unless very hungry. Besides, this treatment will bring on a constipated habit of the bowels, which is more easily acquired by mules than horses. If snow covers the grass, the cut oats may be given, and occasionally a little wheat bran, not mixed with, but only sprinkled over the oats. The bran acts as a laxative; it also neutralizes the heat engendered by the corn.

In this climate my preference is to winter mules in an open shed or hard by a thick wood, but in no instance in a close shed. The feed trough should be protected against rain and snow. In winter, in addition to the food above mentioned, stock fodder may be given advantageously if you have it—as much as they will eat. Rude racks may be made by crossing common worm-fence rails on a log placed on forks eighteen inches high, letting every other rail lie to the right or left, by which space enough will be left through which the mules can pull off the fodder from the stalk. Mules are very fond of this arrangement; and then the stalks which, after a short time, are thrown on the ground, furnish a fine, dry bed on which the mules can repose.

The well-bred mule, if properly treated after being weaned, will grow the first year six, and the second year three inches, and if well kept in this way for two years will have attained its height. Of course, if poorly fed and cared for during the first and second years, they will not mature until three years old; but the stunting business costs the owner one year's additional interest, feed, attention and care, which never pays. —*Live Stock Journal.*

Messenger and Diomed.

Mr. C. W. Van Ranst wrote to the October, 1831, number of the *American Turf Register*, and gave some account of the blood horses owned by him. He placed Messenger at the head of the list, and described him as "a full-blooded racer," 15 hands 3 inches high, and well-proportioned." The turf performances of this stalion are thus summarized:

In September, 1783, he beat at Newmarket, Mr. Porter's Colchester, by Shark, for 100 guineas, and Mr. Stanley's horse (a brother to Straightlegs) for 30 guineas. October 30, he beat Mr. Napier's horse Specter, across the flat for 300 guineas; and Mr. Fox's Pyrrhus, across the New Flat for 150 guineas. In May, 1784, he beat Lord Boringdon's Trigger for 25 guineas. In July, Mr. Windham's horse Apothecary for 200 guineas; Lord Foley's Rodney, Mr. Westall's Snowdrop, and Mr. Clark's Flamer for 60 guiness; and Lord Foley's Ulysses for 100 guineas; and Mr. Windham's horse Fortitude for 300 guineas. In April, 1785, he beat Lord Sherburne's horse Taylor for 50 guineas; and, to crown his career of success, he finally won the King's plate.

Four years after Messenger lauded in this country Mr. Van Ranst purchased an interest in him, which he held till he died, January 28, 1808. He owned several of the gray stallion's progeny, which, to use his own words, "acquired a high reputation in the racing annals of this country." One of these was Powtomack, a bright bay, "out of a mare by Bashaw, who was sired by Wildair, whose pedigree is well known." Mr. Van Ranst matched the horse several times, and he ran him four-mile heats. His description of one of these matches is as follows:

Mr. Thomas A. Cooper (the celebrated tragedian) told me that he had a carriage horse he would run against him for $1,000, in a race of 600 yards, each horse carrying 140 pounds. I without hesitation accepted the challenge, and won the race, which was in Harrison lane, after a hard struggle, and only by a head. It afterward appeared that this animal, although brought on as one of a span of cropt coach-horses, was in fact expressly imported from Virginia for the purpose of racing. He was called Banquo, and for a short distance was said to be one of the fleetest nags in that section of the country.

This was clearly a case of the hiter being bit, but it gives rise to two thoughts. First, Messenger bequeathed to his progeny the speed of the quarter horse as well as the capacity to run four-mile heats, and in doing this he demonstrated his right to take rank with the best thoroughbreds of his day. Second, the fact that such a horse as Banquo was used in front of a carriage should make us attach more weight than is usually attached by the unthinking to harness animals whose blood is classed as "unknown." It does not follow that the unknown quality is of plebeian origin. In many sections of the country it is composed of elements distinguished on the running turf.

Mr. Van Ranst numbered among his equine treasures the chestnut horse American Eclipse. He stood 15:3, and possessed "a large share of bone and muscle," and excelled "all the racers of his day in the three essentials of speed, stoutness or lastingness, and ability to carry weight." He was a great performer at four miles, and his most celebrated race was on the Union Course, Long Island, May 27, 1823, against Henry, for $20,000 a side, which he won. The sire of American Eclipse was Duroc, and his dam was Miller's Damsel, a daughter of Messenger. Duroc was by Diomed, a horse that ran successfully in England, and then was imported in 1798 into Virginia, where he sired among others Florizel and Sir Archy. Diomed is almost as prominent in trotting horse pedigrees as Messenger. The lines of distinguished performers take root in him. He did as much for his opportunities toward founding a family of trotters as Messenger. Seely's American Star was one of his descendants, and the Star blood, through Dexter, first gave world-wide reputation to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, a direct descendant in the male line of Messenger. American Eclipse, in whom was united the blood of Diomed and Messenger, also is individually prominent in the ancestral structure of the light harness horse. Gano, the sire of the dam of Lady Thorne and Mambrino Patchen, was an inbred son of American Eclipse. The mare ranked on the turf among the greatest of her day—the day of Dexter; and the track achievements of Katie Middleton, Mambrino Kate, London, Alcantara, Rosa Wilkes and Cleora have year by year added to the stud laurels of Mambrino Patchen. Mambrino Chief, the sire of Lady Thorne, was the great-grandson of Messenger, and her ladyship's success on the turf, like that of her brother in the stud, illustrates the value of the old theory concerning bringing together kindred strains after the lapse of generations. When Mr. Van Ranst penned his memoranda in 1831 the blood of Messenger was in demand for harness purposes, but he did not dream that a school of philosophers would rise up to exalt the gray stallion above all others that ever lived—to make him the fountain, the starting point of trotting inheritance; nor did he foresee the part which American Eclipse, combination of Messenger and Diomed, was destined to play in giving strength and action to the trotting structure.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A Breeders's Challenge.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I write for information in relation to size, weight, measurement and development of yearliug colts. I have one that took first premium at the State fair last fall, foaled April 26, 1882, just one year old this day, sired by L. J. Rose's horse Del Sur, he by The Moor, dam by Black Ralph out of a trotting mare brought by Dan Blodget from Beloit, Wiscousiu. I claim the name of Sur Del for this colt. I think I can beat any colt in the State as finely bred as this one in size and development but they must not be any older than mine. His height, weight and measurement are as follows:

Weight, 785 pounds.
Height, 14 hands and one-half inch, withers.
Height on hips, 14 hands 1¾ inches.
Girth, 5 feet 5 inches.
Point shoulder to withers, 26 inches.
Withers to point hip, 26 inches.
Point shoulder to hip, 3 feet 9 inches.
Point hip to whirlbone, 22 inches.
Point hip to hock, 3 feet 1 inch.
Length of neck, 2 feet 11 inches.
Round the arm, 19¾ inches.
Under knee, 7½ inches.
Round knee, 12 inches.
Middle of quarter, 16½ inches.

With as fine a head and eye as one of ten sees on a colt. A bottle of champagne to any man that beats it in the State on a colt as well bred as this. R. H. NEWTON.

Woodland, April 26.

Dr. Baldy Agitated.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I see in your valuable paper "Dr. Cowper Reinforced." In reply I have studied the principles and practice of medicine, surgery and anatomy and all of the best authority on the horse that can be had and I have had twelve years' practice and have been very successful, and I have attended full courses of lectures at a regular chartered medical college and I have my certificates of attendance, and I think I know what impaction means without referring to William Williams, F. R. C. V. S., F. R. S. E., etc., if he had all the alphabet attached to his name in the bargain; and I refer him or the man that signs his initials A. I. H. to Dr. Going, V. S., his veterinary dictionary, who is a professor of the New York college of veterinary surgeons and who writes for *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* the answers to correspondents in regard to the diseases and treatment of the horse, and also to "Dunglison's Medical Dictionary," which is the standard dictionary of the United States and used in all the medical colleges in the United States of America, and Cowper or A. I. H. can't find the words impaction of the stomach, and that man Williams that has all the alphabet on the tail of his name has made a grand mistake. Now, Mr. Editor, my advice to Dr. Cowper and A. I. H. is that they had better study and post themselves. Plain O. C. BALDY, V. S.

Oakland, April 30.

How Now, Hidalgo?

A correspondent of the Portland *Rural Spirit* is wroth at the way the correspondent of the New York *Spirit* affects to contemn the quality of the horse Patsy Duffy. Hear him:

It has been decided to put Patsy Duffy on the turf this season, and we congratulate the owners—Messrs. Jeutry & Carnahan—on their wise decision, for it seems from the tone of some superannuated old croaker that the great son of Leinster has not established himself a racehorse in his estimation. Now we think that Patsy Duffy is much better established as a racehorse than the correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times* is as a writer of the truth. It is not our intention to commence an argument on Patsy Duffy's merits—we only wish to say a few words to show our estimation of any writer of turf matters who would undertake to defame and misrepresent as great a horse as the descendant of the Australian family. In conclusion we would simply say it would be very gratifying to the friends of Patsy Duffy to see the correspondent with his ponderous corporation in front of the pool stand this summer and fall blowing his money in on his favorite and against Patsy Duffy with Johnny Starr in the pigskin and under the management of the gentlemanly and accomplished trainer, Mr. Wm. Claypool, who left Baker yesterday to take charge of the great horse Duffy. This will be in print in plenty of time for some of the wonderful horses that have been pulled so often to Duffy to meet him somewhere from Boise City to Portland and Salem, where he is intended to run during the present summer and fall.

There is a material change in the value of horses since they were sold at sheriff's sale for a postage stamp each, as it is said was once done in the Santa Maria valley. It is said that one of the Dons of that valley once gave 500 head of horses for a fine saddle. Another one gave 100 head and $1,000 for a fine American horse. Since that time strong efforts have been made to improve the stock. The present drift is towards heavy draft horses. This will not last long, as horses for all work are quite necessary. San Luis Obispo, though not famous for racing stock, has some that for all work are not excelled in the State.—*Tribune.*

Smuggler has failed to achieve fame as a sire in the East, and the sporting papers say he will be brought to this coast. They have heard in Boston that the horse is to come to Palo Alto.

HERD AND SWINE.

Popularizing Fine Stock.

The rapid increase of interest in improved stock—well-bred stock—among American farmers is every way gratifying. In no country in the world is such interest so directly manifested. It is not "Yankee boasting" to say that in no country is there an equally widespread interest, or equally energetic action, as a whole well considered, in the matter of improving the stock of the country. Surely American farmers manifest no narrow-mindedness in this matter; and they do not show excessive prejudice in favor of stock reared in their own country. We are importing largely, and of many breeders from different countries. In no other country is there more prompt and intelligent discussion of questions of breeding and management. The pages, reading and advertising, of our own paper are sufficient answer if any dispute these propositions.

Granting all this, and thankful for it, with high hopes for the future from what has been done in the past, and is now being done, it is still true that a very large percentage of American farmers have no direct interest in improved stock; do not believe in it; look upon pedigrees, herd books, questions of purity of breeding, etc., as "humbugs," and count herds or flocks of finely bred animals as designed only for speculation on the part of wealthy or fancy farmers. Many take no pains to inform themselves of what is being done. The writer to-day talked with an Illinois farmer of more than ordinary intelligence on many matters, something of a cattle raiser, too, who had never heard of the black polled Scotch breeds of cattle. Ask a dozen general farmers in almost any neighborhood—if they do not read a live stock paper—concerning the characteristics of breeds of animals other than those found in their vicinity, and note the answers. Listen to the comments of farmers at any prominent exhibition of live stock.

Much yet remains to be done in the way of popularizing the improved breeds of live stock. There are many ways in which good work may be done; we are doing what we can; other papers, agricultural societies, and live stock associations are doing effective work. Just now let us especially call attention to some things which breeders of such stock can and ought to do.

1. Each breeder should try to prove, practically, that the breed he has chosen deserves the name improved; that it is better fitted for some useful purpose than is the common stock about him. If his animals are kept only for show, if they are managed in so expensive a fashion that the practical farmer is repelled rather than attracted by knowing of them, the owner is not popularizing improved stock. Practice is more effective than precept; seeing makes believing probable. It is one of the crowning merits of the fat-stock shows at Chicago that they have clearly proven that well-bred cattle are superior to common, unimproved cattle for beef production, and this under methods open to any farmer. The dairy breeds of cattle must rest their claims to continued favor not on beauty, not on any fancy, but on their superior adaptation for the production of milk, butter or cheese. It is a strong argument against a breed, or else against the management of those who own animals belonging to it, if it has been represented in any community for a series of years, and yet has not met with favor.

2. Breeders of improved stock should pay more attention to individual, practical merit, than to any fancy point, whether this be fashion in pedigree or fashion in color or other equally unimportant points. Where characteristics, unimportant in themselves, have come to possess great value as evidence of purity of blood they cannot be lightly regarded, but it is always a mistake to needlessly multiply such points. It would be a misfortune should leading Hereford breeders, for instance, attempt to create a prejudice against all animals which did not have a white spot on the back. Harm has been done in many cases by excessive praise of some one family in a breed, or helping to create an unfounded prejudice against some other family. The Short-born breeder who sneers at the descendants of "Red Rose by Ernesty" isn't helping to popularize his own or any other good breed of cattle by such action.

3. Great harm has been done by overstating the importance of "purity" of blood, meaning by such purity necessary descent from some one flock or herd, or from some one animal through certain lines. It does not make any breed more popular to insist that no possible system of "grading up" can ever reach practical purity. Over statements of any kind about the merits of any breed finally do harm. There are modern instances of breeds gaining widespread popularity in spite of foolish and absurd claims made in their behalf, but it is not wise to try the experiment. A broad-minded, generous course on the part of breeders, as individuals and when associated together, hearty recognition of the merits of all good stock of whatever name, and the constant recognition of the fact that our domestic animals are kept for very practical and utilitarian purposes by the mass of farmers, will tend to make popular every good breed.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

D. O. Shattuck of Bachelor valley, Lake county, brought 340 pounds of butter to Ukiah last Friday, and the quantity will be increased hereafter. Mr. Shattuck is the most extensive dairyman in Lake, and his butter is the best brought to this market, and that it finds a ready sale is evidenced by the fact that although he comes over every fortnight he cannot supply the demand. Besides furnishing this market with from 250 to 350 pounds every week he supplies Lakeport with 100 to 200 pounds monthly, and always keeps enough on hand to supply the home demand. He is an enterprising, hard-working gentleman, and deserves the success he is now meeting with. A few more farmers of his kind would prove a material benefit to both Lake and Mendocino counties.—*Ukiah Dispatch.*

D. L. Shirk, a big cattle man at Stein Mountain, writes that the winter in that section has been unusually mild, and that everything indicates an early spring. He also says that he has found it quite profitable to wean calves in the fall. The hay they eat during the winter does not amount to much compared to the loss sustained by not weaning.—*Reno Gazette.*

Mr. J. W. Knox, the whilom owner of Nutwood, has abandoned the turf and is now engaged in the cattle business in New Mexico. Mr. Knox is now on a visit to this State but will leave for home in a few days, taking a number of graded Shorthorns to breed up the beef cattle on his ranch.

The foot and mouth disease is no respecter of persons. Sixty out of eighty cattle in a herd belonging to Queen Victoria have been smitten with the scourge.

Nearly three-quarters of the American cheese exported is shipped to Liverpool.

Prepotency in Jerseys.

Great expectations pervade the Jersey world. There are honors, trophies, prizes, fortunes to be won in the development of phenomenal butter cows. Many a breeder secretly cherishes the hope that ere another decade he shall, by his own skill or good fortune, produce the nine-hundred-pound cow predicted by Mark Comstock.

Out of what material is the coming cow to be made? What combinations, crosses and blendings must be had—what in-breeding and inter-breeding must be done to bring the lucky hit?

The field of expectancy seems to lie within the lines of the four grand families that have exhibited great prepotency by their long lists of high butter records. This prepotent quality, though probably the result of successive in-breedings, is so modified by avatism and reversion that it can in no way be mathematically estimated, for it crops out frequently in animals having but a small percentage of the noted ancestral blood, and that, too, in spite of haphazard breeding.

Among the famous prepotent Jerseys were Countess 114, Alphea 171, Pansy 8, and Old Noble; also Albert 44, Rioter 2d 469, Violet of Darlington 5573, Flora 113, Czar 273 and Duchess 548. If we could trace back the pedigree of each of these we should probably find that many of them unite in a common in-bred ancestry. I believe that Countess, Flora, Duchess and Czar were near of kin; that Pansy and Albert were from an in-bred Island strain, and that the reunion of diverging strains of an ancient close-bred family has produced the marvel, Bomba.

The tide of productiveness having risen highest among the descendants of Countess 114, her family deserves to be placed at the head of the column. The blood has been neglected by breeders.

For so full a list of Countess cows I am largely indebted to Mr. J. H. Walker, who has been at great pains to gather them, several being in his own herd:

COUNTESS ROLL OF HONOR.

	In 7 days.
Countess 114, at 14 years, on grass	16 lbs. 0 oz.
Jersey Belle of Scituate 7828	26 3
95 lbs in 1 month: 705 lbs. in 1 year.	
Effie 885, A. H. B.	23 2
98 lbs. in 30 days.	
Duchess of Bloomfield 3653	20 0½
Jersey Queen of Barnet 4201, A. H. B.	19 12
851 lbs. 1 oz. in 1 year.	
Countess of Lakeside 12135, at 15 years	19 7
Roland's Bonnie 2d 18054	19 2
Moss Rose of Willow Farm 6194	18 8½
Belle of Scituate 7979	18 0
Miss Blanche 2575	17 11½
Fawnette of Woodstock 3710 (rated)	17 8
Su Lu 4706	16 11
Pattie M 3d 4754	16 8
Tilda 3720	16 0
Lucy Gray 2746	15 13
My Queen 12614	15 13
Jersey 3260, at 18½ years old	15 6
Topsy of Roxbury 7796	15 0
Lily Scituate, at two years old, rate of	11 6
Pavon 12485, at two years old, rate of	14 8
Eva 883, A. H. B., rate	14 8
281 lbs. in 138 days.	
Gilda 2779, at three years, on grass	14 6
Angela 1682	14 2
Woodland Lass 4443	14 2
Dolly of Lakeside 10824	14 8
Nibbie 6796	14 0
Gazelle of Lakeside 10243, lost one-quarter of udder	13 6

The Countess family shows the largest record for one week, viz. 25 lbs. 3 oz.; for one month, 98 lbs., and for one year, 851 lbs. 1 oz., or within 48 lbs. 15 oz. of the predicted limit. It is also celebrated for having produced the richest and best model of a dairy cow ever known—the nonpareil of nonpareils—Jersey Belle of Scituate. Among the famous bulls of this family were Dick Swiveler Jr., 276, Duke F 6134, and Victor 3,550.

Yerba Buena Ranch has two grandsons of Jersey Belle, of Scituate, and H. Pierce, the owner, has more of the descendants of this world-renowned cow at the East than anyone, which he intends to bring to California from time to time, as they may be wanted.

Butter Records.

We are glad to be able to state that Major Campbell Brown has agreed that, in case the Jersey Cattle Club at its next meeting fails to make some provisions for official butter tests, he will undertake to bring down his tables commenced one year ago to date. He has given his assent to this solely on condition that he is to have the assistance and advice of several other gentlemen, members of the club, whose names are to be given to the public, and who are to share with him all the responsibility of passing upon the evidence that may be presented.

We regard this matter of butter tests or records as of the most vital importance to the Jersey interest. The Jersey cow is nothing if not a butter producer; and a carefully-kept record, under such conditions as will inspire public confidence in their accuracy, is destined to have the same effect upon the breeding of Jersey cattle that the records of the trotting course have had upon the breeding of trotting horses. It will show to the public whether or not Jerseys, as a breed, are superior to all others in butter-producing capacity; and it will also show clearly and unmistakably what families, if any, possess a degree of merit beyond the average of the breed. It will result in demolishing mere fancy points and prevent high prices based upon a mere caprice of fashion and will erect in its stead an aristocracy of blood, so to speak, based upon demonstrated superiority of merit. The Jersey Cattle Club can make no disposition of its surplus fund that will so directly promote the best interests of Jersey breeders and further the improvement of the breed as by applying it wisely to this end.

We suggest that it would be well to appoint a committee of its members, who shall have charge of the records, and who shall carefully investigate all alleged tests above a certain limit, and when satisfied of their genuineness and authenticity, shall give them official certification. Mr. Brown has inaugurated this good work, and we trust the club will, at its meeting next week, make such an order as will ensure a continuation of his efforts in the same direction, under such circumstances as will stamp his conclusions as the official act of the club. It is idle to say Jersey breeders are all honest, and that every private test reported should be regarded as reliable and authentic. Whether this be true or untrue, the public will not accept mere individual statements of remarkable yields as trustworthy unless they come attested in some such manner as to command belief. Breeders of trotting horses are perhaps, as a class, quite as honorable as the breeders of Jersey cattle, and yet any proposition to admit as records any mere private trials of speed will not for a moment be tolerated by them. The butter record must have some such foundation based upon some sort of official recognition, and the sooner it is inaugurated the better will it protect honorable breeders from imposition.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

BICYCLING.

Opening Meet of the Season.

Wheelmen have been in expectancy for some time past at the prospect of a good time in connection with the formal opening of the season by the Oakland Bicycle Club. The greatest good feeling has always existed between that organization and local riders, and the occasion has been made a sort of reunion of attached wheelmen, and in certain cases outside riders have been invited to attend. The first run of the season occurred on Sunday, and was attended by a large number of sportsmen from this city. The San Francisco wheelmen were met by their guests at the Oakland wharf at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, and after an interchange of courtesies mount was ordered and line formed, and the cavalcade proceeded towards Berkeley. The drill, as it passed Peralta street and through to Thirty-fourth street, was admirably executed. Along the whole line of the course the wheelmen were the observed of observers. A number of minor mishaps occurred, but beyond a severe bumping and scraped knees the riders experienced a pleasant trip. At Adams Point a liberal collation awaited the procession, and arrived there the signal to dismount was given, and a photograph of the party was taken. The interesting feature of the run here transpired, and it would have puzzled a conjuror to divine how that lunch disappeared. It might be remarked parenthetically that the possession of good constitutions is indispensable to active pursuit of the sport, but the manner in which the viands disappeared left grave doubts upon the minds of some favored observers whether a genuine famine might not be feared in the event of a bicycling craze seizing the public. It has always been a favorite argument with patrons of the sport to refer to the long fast of their steeds, and to the little nourishment they require. It might be contended, on the other hand, that it would be better to feed the steed than the rider. This view is borne out by the fact that the riders rolled their steeds back in the direction of Oakland instead of mounting for the return.

The run was a thoroughly enjoyable affair, and it is to be regretted that similar events are not of more frequent occurrence. It was conducted by Captain George Strong, assisted by W. H. Lowden, Lieutenant. The following members of the Oakland Club participated: Chas. G. Yale, C. Burkhalter, D. Booth, J. N. O. Rabe, E. A. Rix, W. H. Bunker, W. O. Gibbs, W. F. Booth, J. Barker, W. L. Pattim, M. H. Duroc, W. J. Bowman. The San Francisco Bicycle Club was represented by Charles Leonard, M. London, J. Sandersou, H. A. Green, A. M. Warschaner, M. Verrinder, M. J. Day, H. L. Chambers and Messrs. Winter, Rideout and Gibson. The unattached guests were A. Jellison and George A. Story.

The annual League meet and parade will be held the latter part of this month in New York city. A large body of wheelmen are expected to be present, and it is to be hoped that their numbers and appearance will duly impress the Park Commissioners, so that they will grant the riders some privileges in Central Park.

Two members of the Oakland club left on the 30th for a three or four days' tour through San Jose, Gilroy and the country to the south of these points.

It is the intention of the Oakland club to have a run to Haywards next week, and on the week following the annual two days' excursion to San Jose.

ATHLETICS.

Decoration Day.

The near approach to the time announced for the spring meeting of the Olympic Athletic Club at the Oakland track which takes place on Decoration Day does not appear to have hastened the number of entries. The events were announced in ample time to give everybody an opportunity of practicing and the complaint formerly made that outside athletes were prevented from entering for open events for reason of the short space of time intervening does not hold good at present. The events are of sufficient importance to stimulate amateurs both in the running and bicycle races, and yet the entries all told to date number only two. It in no way compromises the ultimate success of the meeting, as it is customary to delay entering until the time for so doing shall have expired. But the evil of this course is rather in the fact that the example of the members of the club is emulated by unattached athletes who also practice their prerogative of entering on the last day, and in this manner practicing is indulged in at odd times without any promise of resulting in interesting contests. The entries are numerous and should from their character, as well as from the liberal prizes, for amateurs gold and silver medals, and for the professionals money and prizes, call out a full field of aspiring athletes. Considerable misapprehension in connection with the exact programme adopted exists and to set the matter at rest the correct list of events is annexed:

One-hundred-yard race, open.
One-hundred-yard handicap.
Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard scratch race, open.
Four-hundred-and-forty-yard handicap, open.
Half-mile handicap, open.
Base running for members of the Olympic Club, foot racers barred.
Running high jump, open.
Half-mile handicap.
Bicycle race, open.
One-mile handicap bicycle race, open.
Five-mile bicycle race, open.
Finally a professional handicap race.

Entries close on the 19th inst. and the handicaps will be announced on the 23d.

In a colony of bees there are pollen and honey gatherers, which are generally old bees. Another class, called wax producers, cluster in the hive and are fed in abundance with honey, which causes a secretion of oily, waxy substance on the inside of the abdomen, perfectly white and shaped something like a fish-scale. This is worked over by the bees, and formed into wax for comb-building. Another class are delegated as nurse and housekeepers. This generally devolves upon the younger portion. A colony of bees is a perfectly organized corps of workers. No idlers are allowed as members.

The project of a racecourse at Quincy, Plumas county, has been put in definite shape by a public meeting. The committee who have the business in hand feel assured that [illegible] be a success.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 Warren street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Rnss Honse, 1,009 J street.

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San Francisco, Saturday, May 5, 1883.

SACRAMENTO AND SALT LAKE.

When the meeting, now in progress, ends, there will be a rush for Sacramento, and then Salt Lake will be the objective point. We are pleased to hear that the enterprise of the people of Sacramento is likely to be appreciated and that there will be a fair representation of horses as a token that owners and trainers are inclined to second the efforts of the club. There is not a city or town in California that equals the capital in liberality, and though the inhabitants of Stockton are spirited and full of vim, the Petalnma folks active, intelligent, determined to take a front place in the race for breeding all kinds of fine stock, more money can be raised in Sacramento to further turf sports than any town of its size in the whole country. Where all do so well it appears invidions to make comparisons. There is not a State in the Union that can compare with California in fair grounds, especially in first-class racecourses. From Chico to Los Angeles there are tracks in every prominent town that cannot be excelled in the cities of the East, and though some of them may have finer buildings, the snperiority of the California tracks is so decided as to call forth the praises of all those who are conversant with the conrses of the country. Ere long we will give a description of the "mile tracks" of this State, and the sketch will convince our Eastern readers that the claim of decided superiority is snpported by facts that will completely establish the point.

It is unnecessary to eulogize the Sacramento course as it is conceded to be one of the best, and now the only objection is to be removed by increasing the radius of the "first turn," those who "growl" at it would surely find fault with a duplicate of the Garden of Eden if that was their dwelling place. The Capital Turf Club is doing its part to keep up an interest in the spring meetings. The autumn has heretofore absorbed the attention of owners and trainers, and they have been dilatory in seconding the efforts of the association. The weekly trots, which a few years ago were such a prominent feature of San Francisco and Oakland sport, have been discontinued, and thongh we believe the abolishment was an advantage it leaves a long interval between the close of the fairs and the opening of the following season. By aiding the regular meetings that are given in the spring it will not be long until there will be a complete circuit which will give the opportunity for racing and trotting until the fairs commence. From San Francisco to Salt Lake there are places enough to keep the ball rolling, and whenever it is evident that a sufficient number of horses can be got to participate there will be no lack of encouragement.

The entries to the purses which did not fill at Sacramento close on Monday next, and at Salt Lake to-day. Under the present rules trotting entries can be made at the date of closing from the place where the letter containing them is mailed. The postmark must be legible, and the safest plan is to register the letter. The practice in the San Francisco postoffice is to postmark on the day the mail leaves, so that a letter deposited after the closing of the mails to-day will bear the stamp of the 6th. Registering obviates this, and when there is any doubt that precaution should be observed. We are pleased to learn that quite a number of California horses will participate in the meeting at Salt Lake, and should there be no mishaps at Sacramento there will be a worthy delegation.

GOLD AND ROSE.

A communication was received from Alma Stuart Stanley by the president of the Blood Horse Association, offering to present a suit of colors to the jockey that won the race in which Joe Howell and Jim Douglas were engaged, the presentation to be made to-day.

It is a graceful tribnte from the beantiful Qneen of the Stage, and even in this practical era we feel assured that there is enough of the spirit of the chivalric days to give proper appreciation. Though the lists are deserted where gallant knights fought a death struggle for ladies' favors, and the right to wear the colors nerved the contestants to deeds of "great emprise," there is a spice of poetry left in the dull routine of every-day life. Racing is one of the bright spots that has survived. There is a tinge of the old-time romance, a portion of the radiance that shone in the old-time gatherings, and though the lance hangs in the hall, the rapier rests in its sheath, the descendants of the animals that carried the victorions warriors have lost none of the qualities that have made them celebrated since the days of the crusades. There has been a blending of the lines. The fiery charger of Saladin and the stronger blood which carried the ponderous weight of the armor-clad Lion Heart has resulted in combining the fleetness, grace and beanty of the "child of the desert" with the strength and endurance of the flower of the isles. Who has so good a right to wear the colors which beauty has selected, as the highly bred racer?

There is harmony and unison; there is fitness in the association, a poetical commingling which the most stupid cannot fail to appreciate.

We must acknowledge a feeling of satisfaction at not having a horse in the race. There would be an intense desire to win, and then to be recreant and surrender the "tartan and black" for the "gold and rose." Why not? The bright colors conld be woven into the desired pattern, and very handsome it wonld be. Then we have a clear title to the "royal Stuart," as our grandmother was a Stuart, and the "red, red rose" was one of the emblems of the clan. We haye felt like giving up the racehorse as too much of a luxury for present circumstances to snpport, and look to the more practical trotter to gratify desires that can never be obliterated. Bnt shonld there be a continuation of such prizes how can the resolve be maintained?

Wheels, harness, boots, toe-weights, tangling breaks, discord, confusion. The gold and rose surmounting the legs spread apart to reach the foothold on the shafts, a sorry looking knight to display the favor when he is making frantic endeavors to "catch" his horse, an incongruity not to be thonght of.

Sir Thad would surely grow sulky, if forced into a sulky when such trophies are to be won, and Lady Viva perverse and peevish over the degradation. Then again it may be, if the "rig" is not quite so poetical, and there is a lack of grace in the movements, the trotters may earn enough to bny the viands and the embellishments for the more favored. In that case we will be sure to enter the list and take part in the tonrney.

The presentation to the victorious jockey will be made to-day, the donor gracing the occasion with her presence. The colors will be worthily worn as withont donbt Douglas is one of the very fastest horses on the turf and is as strong and graceful in proportion as his namesake in the days of the Knight of Snowden. There are uames of oldtime celebrity connected with the presentation and of historical prominence. The Stuarts and Stanleys met in opposition on the fiercely-fought field of Flodden, and the gallant Stuart who fell had the Douglas "tender and true" as his chief support. Though the "flowers of the forest" were lamented in the most touching strains of the poetess, there is a fragrance which time can never wither and a glamourie that will always dazzle.

We are much pleased to chronicle that which is a reminder of the days when to wear the colors was the guerdon of the bold and true, for which the highest born strove, and as in the battle referred to called forth the encomium that "knight fought like noble, squire like knight as fearlessly and well."

Transferred from the battle field to the racecourse, may there be the same desire to keep the shield unsullied that bears the favor.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

We learn that arrangements have been made to secure cheap transportation for the horses that go to Salt Lake. A baggage car will be attached to the Eastern Express if that is required at a cost of $300. As twelve horses can be carried in it this will be only $25 apiece, which is surely very reasonable. By freight train the cost for the car will be reduced to less than $200.

There should certainly be twelve California horses entered, and without doubt that many will go.

THE RACES.

Two more days of the spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association are now part of the records of the past. Two very successful days from all points of view, more than successful in the quality of the racing. There is little necessity for particular mention of the races as the reports given are full and complete in the minntiæ of the contents, and a general review is all that is required to complete the picture. Probably the most notable feature of this meeting has been the downfall of the favorites. The "big bettors" went strangely astray in their choice, and in races that it did not require a great deal of knowledge to foretell the probability of very close work the plungers were betting as though there was only one horse in the race. The uncertainty of racing is the charming feature of the sport, so much so that a long time ago the part that chance played was called "glorious," and every trne devotee of the turf was allured by the difficulty in making forecasts. In California there is a disposition to follow a lead, and like sheep going through a gap in the fence, follow the leader of the movement in a grotesque fashion. Thus there may be a foot to surmount the "bell-wether" jumps a foot above it, and in place of the others measuring the height for themselves, away they go bounding higher and higher in the game of surmounting obstacles. Soon after the pool sales commence there is an anxiety to see how the main speculators are investing their money. There may have been a mental choice of the champion, and a strong resolve to wager so much on the one selected. It is discovered that his choice is selling for a low figure, perhaps gronped in the field with others which are known to have little chance. The natural supposition wonld be that this state of affairs would be exactly to his wishes giving him the opportunity to place his money at long odds. In place of that he discovers ground for apprehension, distrusts his judgment, and follows the rage of snpporting those on which the most money is laid.

The "glorious" is an important element at all times, doubly so in the springtime. Trial runs are very deceptive and the only true gange is what is shown in actual races. That is deceptive enough, as is well known, as condition is a fickle thing to retain, and the "high order" of last week may be followed with comparative prostration in the next. Still it is also "glorious" to win a great many dollars with a few, and one of the good effects is to multiply the "suckers" and give horses a position in the betting which otherwise would have no support. Another good thing is the weakening of the hold of the point-givers. This class rarely picks an outsider and the advice from them is usually to back the favorite or those that are selling well up. The most fearful tumble of all was on the heat race of last Wednesday. It would have been far worse if after the first heat there had been a few who were willing to back Douglas at the long odds that ruled. One hundred dollars to $17 only elicited a feeble response and after one or two were sold the odds increased to $80 to $6 and slow work at that. And by the way, some were foolish enough to state that this was not a true race, and at least one infatuated individual claimed he had "the tip" to support Douglas after Howell had won the heat. The charge was still more absurd when he said it was given him by those who had a right to know, for if this had been the case there would have been a different showing. Men who engineer snch jobs take good care that there is a return, and laying aside all other proofs, the fact that the only bnyers of Douglas were those who deemed it good policy to "hedge" their bets, and that even these were meager buyers, puts the question at rest. But we will have to beg pardon of our readers for noticing such a ridiculous charge, at least to those who were present, though as some who did not have the knowledge might be misled by the boldness with which the false statements are made, it may be well to kill the slander at the outset.

In the Cup race Fred Collier showed that he was "at himself," and gave proof that it would have taken a good horse, more than an extra good one, to have beaten him. The time was not a true criterion though that was very good as the pace was slow for the first quarter, and though the two last miles were run in 3:36, the last quarter was made in 25¼ seconds. His defeat by the Duke of Monday a mile and a quarter on Wednesday did not detract from his reputation, as 2:09 is very fast for a horse to go with 119 pounds on his back. Wednesday was a good day for the Mondays. As John A ran a capital race, and as these were the only two which started, better could not be. The race heats of three-quarters of a mile was a stunner. The track was not as fast as on the preceding Saturday and tbe day could not be called good by any one who is competent to judge. There was a strong breeze, and as chilly as strong. For Joe Howell to carry 117 pounds and run in 1:14½ was marvelous and it will stand as high in the calendar as any race for the distance that has ever been run. Douglas to mark 1:15 and 1:15¼

for the second and third heats; with a steadier of 120 pounds gives him a place which none can outrank.

There are fine races on the cards for to-day, and a reference te the advertisement will show that it is a rare hill and grand sport is surc to follow. So far there has not been an accident of any description and the managers can be congratulated on the success that has followed their exertions.

The ahove was written Thursday evening. Friday morning, as early as two o'clock, the rain came pouring down, and at nine o'clock it was still sprinkling. Should it clear up by the middle of the afternoon, the track will be in fair condition and from present appearances the sun will be shining in time.

ALMO AND ALMO MAID.

H. Scott's mare Pacific Maid, by Elmo, her dam hy Eugene Casserly, grandam by McCracken's Black Hawk, foaled on the 19th of April twins hy Albert W. It is so rare that twins live that this is the first instance that has come under our ohservation when both survived. Now two weeks old, they are as sprightly as can he, and there can be no more danger to apprehend in the future than in single foals. Contrary to the usual course these foals are widely different in appearance, of different sex, and in color one is a bay, the other chestnut. The male foal is chestnut, the female hay, the chestnut resemhling the Elmo hranch, the hay the Electioneers. There is a variety of hlood in these youngsters. Hamhletonian, through the sire, Long Island Black Hawk, The Morse Horse, Vermont Black Hawk, and then Trustee through the sire of the dam of Albert W, John Nelson. This is certainly a rich inheritance, their sire with the fastest record for a four-year-old stallion, 2:22, and a second heat of two miles in 4:51, which is a still more surprising performance. These foals attract a great deal of attention, and we shall watch their future career with much interest. Since writing the ahove we learn from Mr. Scott that he has christened the colt Almo and the filly Almo Maid.

POSTPONENENT OF AUCTION SALE.

The auction sale of horses and Jersey cattle belonging to Henry Pierce has heen postponed on account of the rain until to-day at 10 a. m., which will give time enough to finish it hefore the races.

Alonzo and Bertie Hayward, the latter a hrother to Poscora Hayward, are to be sold, and should attract purchasers. The stock is now at the Oakland Trotting Park, and the sale will certainly take place unless the storm continues.

The hoat which leaves the foot of Market street at 9 a. m. connects with the train that arrives at Shell Mound at 9:35.

CALIFORNIA HORSES IN THE EAST.

So far the Eastern trip of "our horses" has been accomplished without any mishap. Plenty of time was taken to make the journey as little trying as possihle, and two weeks were occupied in the trip to Chicago, where they arrived on the 23d ult. There was only a short delay, and they are now domiciled at Chester Park, Cincinnati, where they will remain until there is necessity for faster work than their tutors like to give on a half-mile track. This much of the campaign safely got through with is a good heginning, and notwithstanding the old proverh we will look for equally as satisfactory an ending.

GOLDEN GATE FAIR.

The vacancies in the Board of Directors of the Golden Gate Agricultural Association have been filled hy the appointment of James Adams and Mr. Ewing. From personal knowledge we congratulate the society on Mr. Adams hecoming one of the management, and though not so fortunate as to know Mr. Ewing, we learn that he is equally well qualified for the place. Mr. Adams has had a great deal of experience in kindred work, is well and favorahly known over the whole Coast, and better than all a man of liberality and enterprise, and will cheerfully devote whatever time is necessary to the husiness of the Association.

A GOOD PROSPECT.

The purse which is offered hy the Capital Turf Cluh, heats of two miles for trotting, 2:30 class, should he one of the best races of the meeting. If owners will aid the associations in giving support to races that vary from the stereotyped "three in five," more interest will be taken hy the public, and the public gratified there is a better show for owners. Were racing hampered with the aame monotonous features it would lose prestige. Vary the trotting programmes and good will follow, and hy all means make entries in the two-milc-heat purse.

MISCONSTRUCTION.

A suhscriber writes from Stockton inclosing a slip from the *Herald* of May 1 in which a wrong construction is put upon an article which appeared in this paper of last Saturday. In place of heing intended for Mr. Shippee, the allusion was to memhers of the legislature who opposed the passage of the hills making appropriations for the fairs and granting aid to huild a pavilion in Sacramento. We have always found Mr. Shippee active in his support of the fairs, clear sighted, so as to realize the importance of liberality in their management, and one of the very best officers of the associations with which he is connected.

CLOSING OF ENTRIES.

For the Salt Lake meeting the entries close to-day, Saturday, May 5. The substituted purses at Sacramento close on Monday. Have letters containing entries plainly postmarked the day of closing, or, better still, have the letters registered. See advertisements for particulars.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

E. J. T., Hollister:

There is no hook of the kind yon want that we ever heard of. The snhject has been treated in all the live stock jour. nals, the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN inclnded, at varions times. How a young stallion shonld he managed depends mnch on his condition, disposition and development. It is difficult to advise in particnlar cases without specific knowledge of the pecnliarities if there he any. As a general rnle stallions in service should he kept in an active condition, not too high in flesh hut in working order, and should have moderate exercise throngh the season to keep them vigorons and in full appetite. We would restrict a three-year-old to one service a day, allowing perhaps, occasionally two, if necessary to meet his engagements, hut confining him to one if possible. With dne care a stallion thus managed may make a season of fifty or sixty mares without injnry or uncertainty as to results.

Ned O'Neil, Yreka:

Little is known of the pedigree of the horse you speak of. He is described in the Stnd Book as follows: Garibaldi, bay horse, foaled 1857; hred hy J. H. Groff, Utica, Mich.; got by Duroc Messenger (a horse of unknown hlood hrought from Canada); dam's pedigree unknown. Taken to Marysville, Cal., in 1862, hy F. M. Stevens, where he was kept for two years, and bronght back to Swansea, Mass. He was kept in that State nntil ahout 1875, and was then taken to Potsdam, N. Y., where he died in 1878. He was the sire of Belle Oakley, record 2:25; dam nnknown.

1. Did a horse by the name of Grey Planet ever run a mile nnder 1:40 either in a race or against time? 2. What is his hest record? OFFICER.

Answer—1. No.

2. One miunte forty-two and a half seconds run against time at Saratoga, August 13, 1874.

Governor Bowie stood champagne last week, and is the best-pleased turfman, outside of Green Morris, to be found in the Union. The event was the hirth of a full brother to the famous Crickmore, which his hroodmare Belle Meade foaled to Cateshy on the 15th. The coming of the little stranger cansed quite a sensation in the worthy Governor's family, and Bill Bird never qnite left the mare, so great was his snxiety. The colt is a hay, marked with a small star and hind pasterns white, which, being the identical color and markings of "the hest colt I ever sed," caused the old Znln chief to declare there was "another good time coming," and hetake himself hack to his team, vowing to lead another Dixie winner hack to scale before he died. From all we hear, no event since the Dixie of '81, has caused so mnch rejoicing in the land of the Calverts, and we could hope to live that day over again. With the fusilade of cheers that greeted the "home-bred" when he drew away, the decoration hy "Brother Krik," after the race, and wild revelry of the Baltimoreans thst night at Barnum's, it was an occasion we shall not soon forget. Champagne flowed like water, and the Yorktown Centennial was forgotten in the enthusiasm for the first Dixie won hy a Maryland-bred colt, the son of a Maryland-hred sire. Talk of State pride in South Carolina, why, it's nothing compared to that of these Marylanders.—*New York Spirit.*

Hickok and Goldsmith have arrived safely at Chester Park, near Cincinnati, where Maud S and Little Brown Jug are also atahled. Thus the fastest mare, the fastest gelding and the fastest pacer are brought together at the same track. In a talk with a Cincinnati *Enquirer* reporter as to the chances of a meeting between Maud S and St. Julien Hickok aaid: "Not in the least. Mr. Vanderhilt told me last year that he would not race his horses against any others and that he wished me to put an end to all propositions that might he made to me to put my horse against Maud S."

Cooked, dried and pulverized flesh, hone and blood is offered for sale at some Western packing houaes. It may he shipped loug distancea if kept dry, and is just what is needed for poultry food. If a little is mixed with the usual wet meal ration it will aoon color hens' combs a hright red and cause the fowls to "shell out" most ahundantly.

The Department of Agricultnre estimates that the stock of corn on hand March 1 was about 580,000,000 buahels, or twenty-aix per cent of last year'a crop. The proportion of wheat on hand ia twenty-eight per cent of the crop, or abont 140,000 000 bushels.

Blue Bull Redivivus—Occasional Files a Brief.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I notice an article in your issue of April 21 copied from the New York *Sportsman* headed "Blue Bull as a Sire" in which the writer thinks the correspondent who wrote the former article in yonr paper "has not heen a very assiduous reader of the Eastern sporting journals," and starts in to praise the Blue Bulls just as all the Eastern sporting journals do with very few exceptions, to wit: A little honey, some wormwood and plenty of vinegar. The *Sportsman* says Blue Bull "has 26 in the great 2:30 list." If he will look over that list he will find 28 in it credited to Blue Bull. But the *Sportsman* has the faculty of hlowing hot and cold at the same hreath. After giving the old horse the praise honestly due him of gettiug more trotters from mares that were not trotting hred than any other horse, and second on the list to the horse that was bred to more trotting hred mares than any other horse, he says, "in hreeding he was a plehian; the prohahilities are that his powers died with him." It is the same hue and cry that is raised on every successful pacer in the stud. Old paciug Pilot came in for his share of this unwarranted ahuse, and the *Sportsman* will find that nearly eight-tenths of the successful trotters of this day have one or more crosses of pacing blood conrsing through their veins. Is he right when he says "he is the great exception to the rule." If a horse has the prepotency to transmit his speed to his offspring at a different gait, on what theory does the *Sportsman* huild its opinion "that his powers died with him?" We, on this coast, have no knowledge as to how many of his sons and danghters are doing duty in the stud at the East. There has heen hut one of his sons on this coast, that is an entire one, and for the chance he has had he has shown very well. I spreak of Prompter, an inhred Blue Bull. Prompter, hy Wilson's Blue Bull—Pra ie Bird hy Flaxtail, hy Pruden's Blue Bull. I saw a filly sired by Prompter when eighteen months old trot a half mile in 1:23, and a qnarter in 0:39. Mr. McIntosh was offered $1,000 for her which he refused, and had she lived, I am confident she wonld hy this time have honored her aire hy heing in the 2:30 list. Dr. M. W. Hicks has one by Prompter—Tinsley Maid hy Flaxtail, that he has entered in stakes to he trotted at Chicago in 1884. Mr. McIntosh has a two-year-old, Sally McKim, entered in the Stockton stakes to come off in September, 1883, and, harring accidents, she will he a daugerous competitor for any man's colt. I have never seen one of Prompter's get that was a pacer, the gait the *Sportsman* has snch a horror of. Mr. McIntosh has several of his colts and thinks very highly of them. So much for what I know of Blue Bull's son. I do not think the *Sportsman* is right when he classes him with accidental sires. The horses named by him are in no way in my opinion the eqnal of Blue Bull. They served hetter trotting bred mares and only one got an exceptionally fast trotter. Blue Bull produced quantity with more than an average amount of speed to each. How is it that the *Sportsman* lays so mnch stress on Blue Bull being a plebian? Is there any better hred mare on his sire's side than his dam hy Blacknose, son of Medoc, ont of Lucy, hy Orphan, second dam Lady Grey, third dam Maria hy Melzar; Medoc hy American Eclipse? There is no necessity of running the pedigree any farther. Every horseman knows there are no finer or better staying strains than these.

Is there any one who knows the origin of Merring's Blue Bull? The fact of his heing a large horse and working on a farm is not proof positive that he was a cold-blooded horse. And so far as advertising it is a well known fact "hy every assiduous reader of the Eastern sporting journals," for the last sixteen years there has not heen a son or daughter of the "old hero of Chester," that has won a hard contested race that the Eastern journals have not sounded their praise in loud and continued applause. How different with the Blue Bulls. Just a simple summary. Everyone should he trested alike, and every good performer either on the turf or in the stnd should he honored accordiug to the performance. I hold that a horse that can trot fast and stay without a pedigree is worth a thousand that cannot trot although they may have pedigrees as long as the moral law. Riding hehind pedigrees without speed is like sitting hy a stove without a fire on a cold day, cold comfort. OCCASIONAL.

Chico, May 1.

Prince Batthyany Dead.

A cahle dispatch to the New York *Herald*, under date of April 25, announces that Prince Batthyany, the well-known patron of the turf and owner of a numher of racehorses, died suddenly at half past two o'clock that day in the inclosure for memhers at the Newmarket track. His death occurred just after the numhers of the starters and jockeys in the race for the Two Thonsand Guineas Stakes had heen hoisted.

The neatly dressed, trim little figure of Prince Batthyany was one of the hest known at Newmarket, where for many long years he had been a regular frequenter. He was at one time one of the hest cross-country gentleman jockeys in England, aud took great interest in all turf sports, heing a member of the Jockey Cluh. With increasing years he gradually restricted his attendance at race meetings, hnt was usually to be found at the Jockey Club and other important reunions. His career as an owner was not a very hrilliant one, for although he always had some horses in training he owned hut few really first-class animals. The hest was Galopiu, winner of the Derhy in 1875. Galopin was an undouhtedly good horse and won all the five races he started in when three years old. One of the five was the sensational £1,000 match with Lowlander, then considered the best miler in England. The match was decided over the Rowley mile conrse, and Galopin won hy a length. The only eugagements of auy consequeuce rendered void hy the dcath of Prince Batthyany are those of his colt Fulmeu, who was considered to have a very good chance of winning this year's Derhy, for which he had been heavily supported. Galliard, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas race at Newmarket yesterday, was a son of Galopin. Prince Batthyany was the defeudant in a suit hrought last year by Lord Marcus Beresford to compel the transfer of some property at Newmarket which it was intended ahonld he turned into a clnh. The Prince held that no contract had been made such aa was claimed, and the court so decided.

The Prince, Gnstave de Batthyany-Strattmau, was born on December 8, 1803. He was hereditary Lord of Gnssig and Chief of Eisenhurg. He succeeded his cousin, Prince Philip, July 22, 1870. He was married in 1820 to Wilhelmina, Baroness of Ahrenfeld, who waa the widow of the Comte de Bubna. He was left a widower twelve years later. He had two sons, the eldest of whom, Count Edmond Batthyany, is attached to the Austrian Embassy at London.

The great obstacle to wheat growing in Brazil is that owing to the rank vegatahle growth of that climate, and extr[illegible] fertile soil, the wheat has to he weeded carefully two o[illegible] timea. Thia entails so much labor as to make its c[illegible] unprofitable.

THE RIFLE.

The Spring Tournament.

Last Sunday, April 29, the California Rifle Association held the spring tournament at Shell Mound Park. Heretofore, it has required two days to finish the competition for the different medals and trophies, bnt on this occasion the programme was cnt down so that the shooting was finished in one day. The cash prizes offered, heside medals in the several matches, wera larger than ever offered before. Pools were open all day for shooters on the 200 and 500-yard targets for the rifle and 30-yard target for the pistol. The tickets were sold for the small price of ten cents a shot. Tha pools were divided among thosa who made the largest number of bullseyes. The day was pleasant, thongh not snch a day as rifiemen like when they desira to make exceptionally good scores. The sky was overcast by drifting clouds, which made the light varying aud uncertain. The breezes of tha morning turned to a respectable little blow in the afternoon, and thongh it did blow strong the rifiemen were fortunate in having it blow steady. The first match shot was for the Governor Perkins Trophy. Ten cash prizes wera also offered in this match. These purses run from $1 to $15. Tha conditions of the match wera ten shots at 200 yards, the trophy to become tha property of the rifleman winning it three times. It has been won as follows: Nov. 14, 1880, J. Robinson, 47 points; May 29, 1881, F. E. Knhnle, 48 points; October 17, 1881, N. Williams, 48 points; October 29, 1882, F. E. Kuhnle, 48 points. The score stands:

Prvt. S. I. Kellogg Jr. O. L. C.	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—48
Prvt. F. Cummings, Company C, First Infantry	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—48
C. A. Carr, Esq.	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—47
Lient. Kuhnle, I. R. P., Fifth Bat. Infantry	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—47
Officer P. D. Linville, S. F. Police	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—47
Col. S. E. Beaver	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—46
Howard Carr, Esq.	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
Sergt. F. Kuhls, Company C, Second Artillery	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—45
Col. Robt. McKillican, I. R. P., Division Staff	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
Lient. Klein, Company C, First Infantry	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—45
Corp. L. Barrere, Company E, First Infantry	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—45

Tha next match was for the Barnes Trophy, the same number of additional cash prizes and the same terms and conditions as in the first match. This trophy has been won as follows: May 29, 1881, F. E. Kuhnle, 47 points: October 17, 1881, N. Williams, 47 points: Jnne 4, 1882, N. Williams, 47 points; October 29, 1882, S. I. Kellogg Jr., 49 points. As Sergt. Nick Williams won it the third time, it now becomes his personal property. The scores made were:

Sergt. N. Williams, O. L. C.	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—48
C. A. Carr, Esq.	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—47
Corp. L. Barrere, Company E, First Infantry	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4—46
Howard Carr, Esq.	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—46
Prvt. F. F. Kelly, Company C, First Infantry	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
Lient. F. Kuhnle, I. R. P., Fifth Infantry	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—46
Lient. J. E. Klein, Company C, First Infantry	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—46
Prvt. S. I. Kellogg Jr., O. L. C.	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—46
P. D. Linville, S. F. Police	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—45
Prvt. F. Cummings, Company C, First Infantry	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—44
Lient. H. F. Sime, Company C, First. Infantry	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—44

The mid-range match came next. This was open to all comers with any military rifle, distance 500 yards, seven shots. There were five cash prizes, $10, $8, $6, $4, $2. Following are the scores made:

Corp. Barrere, Company E, First Infantry	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—33
Prvt. F. Cummings, Company C, First Regiment	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—33
Lient. J. E. Klein, Company C, First Regiment Inf.	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—33
Lient. H. T. Sime, Company C, First Regiment Inf.	5	5	5	5	3	5	5—33
Sergt. Wilson, Company M, First Cavalry, U. S. A.	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—32
Prvt. Matson, Battery C, First Artillery, U. S. A.	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—32
Sergt. F. Kuhls, Battery C, Second Artillery, N. G. C.	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—43
Prvt. T. F. Kelly, Company C, First Infantry	5	5	4	5	4	5	4—32
F. Kuhnle							31
— Dongherty							30
T. E. Carson							29
H. C. Mangels							28
Prvt. Dupont							28
L. G. Perkins							27

The fonrth match was for the Andrews Silver Challenge Trophy. This match was open to any military rifle team composed of six men. The conditions were tan shots to each man at 200 and 500 yards with U. S. Springfield rifles. Four cash prizes to the four highest members of competing teams were offered. The trophy has been won as follows: Company E, First Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., won it May 29, 1881, by a score of 487; Company E, First Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., October 17, 1881, with 515; Company C, First Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., June 4, 1882, with 503; Company C, First Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., October 29, 1882, with 519. Company C having won it three times, the trophy now becomes the property of that company. Below are the teams and scores:

Company E, First Infantry:

Corporal Barrerer	200 yards	4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—43	—83
	500 yards	5 3 5 4 4 3 4 4 3 5—40	
Private Murphy..	200 yards	4 4 5 3 4 4 3 4 4 5—40	—83
	500 yards	4 5 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 5—43	
Sergeant Carson..	200 yards	4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 6—40	—83
	500 yards	5 3 3 3 5 5 5 4 5 4—43	
Private Leaman..	200 yards	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40	—82
	500 yards	5 3 3 4 4 5 4 5 5 4—43	
Private Pendleton	200 yards	4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 4—41	—80
	500 yards	4 4 4 3 4 5 4 2 5—39	
Lieutenant Brown	200 yards	3 3 5 3 4 5 3 4 5 4—38	—74
	500 yards	5 2 4 2 4 4 4 2 4 4—39	
Total			—485

Company C, First Infantry:

Lieutenant Hugh T. Sime	200 yards	5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5—44	—91
	500 yards	5 5 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 5—47	
Private F. Cummings	200 yards	4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4—45	—90
	500 yards	4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 3—45	
Lientenant J. E Klein	200 yards	4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5—44	—89
	500 yards	5 5 5 5 2 5 4 4 5—45	
Captain H. S. Templeton	200 yards	5 4 5 5 4 4 4 3 4 4—42	—88
	500 yards	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4—47	
Private T. F. Kelly	200 yards	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—42	—85
	500 yards	5 5 3 5 4 3 3 5 5—43	
Private L. Perkins	200 yards	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4—44	—80
	500 yards	3 0 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 4—36	
Total			—523

Next cama the Douglas pistol match, so named as complimentary to Capt. Douglas of the San Francisco police. The shooting was done on the ring target. Ten cash prizes were given, running from $1 to $15, distance 30 yards. The lucky men and rings mada are:

Officer Berges, S. F. Police	11	12	11	12	11—57
Private F. Thompson, Bat. B, 2d Artillery	11	12	11	11	11—56
F. E. Gilham	11	12	11	10	12—56
Officer Peckinpah, S. F. Police	10	11	10	12	12—55
Officer P. D. Linville, S. F. Police	12	10	11	12	11—55
Lieut. J. E. Klein, 1st Infantry	11	11	10	11	10—53
Officer N. T. Field, S. F. Police	11	10	9	12	11—53
Officer Whitworth, S. F. Police	12	11	10	9	11—53
Philo Jacoby	10	10	11	9	11—51
Officer J. Clark	11	10	11	8	11—51

The sixth and last match was for the Association's Pistol Trophy, a beantifnl cup valued at $100. This trophy was held last by the second team of Capt. Douglas' division of San Francisco police. The shooting was done with Smith & Wesson's 45 caliber revolvers, 15 shots at 30 yards. The team winning it three times holds it permanently. Tha teams and scores are as follows:

Capt. Douglas division, San Francisco Police, Company A, team No. 1:

Linville	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—73
Conboy	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—73
Hook	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—72
Flanders	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—72
Peckinpah	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72
N. T. Field	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—71
Clark	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—71
Whitworth	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—69
Scott	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—69
Bailey	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—69
Total									—710

San Francisco Police, Company A, team No. 2:

Berges	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
Holland	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—73
A. G. Field	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—72
Stokes	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—71
Robertson	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—71
Gillan	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—71
McCarthy	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—71
Lane	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—70
Wells	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—67
Monaghan	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—67
Total									—706

San Francisco Police, Company B, Capt. Short's division:

Whelan	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—72
Libby	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—72
Thompson	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72
Cockrill	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—72
O'Connor	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—72
Shear	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—70
Smith	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—70
Coles	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—70
Reynolds	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—68
Paddock	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	4—66
Total									—704

Citizens' team, J. E. Klein commander:

C. E. Thompson	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—71
Dr. Tracey	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—70
Chas. A. Carr	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—69
S. I. Kellogg	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—68
S. E. Beaver	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—68
J. M. Pike	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—68
T. F. Kelly	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—67
T. E. Carson	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—67
J. E. Klein	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—67
F. M. Gilham	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—66
Total									—681

In addition there were four cash prizes, $10, $6, $3, $1, given the individual members of the teams who mada tha highest scores.

This evening the prizes will he awarded to the fortunate rifiemen at the N. G. C. headqnarters on New Montgomery street. After the prizes have been distribnted the shooters will be invited to the armory of Companies C. and G., First Regiment, on Post street, where refreshments will be spread for the guests.

"Konkering K's."

For some time past a match has been talked of among rifiemen. Col. H. D. Ranlett said that he conld select a team of five men whose names began with the letter K who conld make better scores on the 200 and 500 yard targets than any team of the same number of men picked from tha National Guard. Last Sunday as the rifiemen were assembled at Shell Monnd at the California Rifle Tournament, a team was picked to dispute the claim of the superiority of the K's. By permission of Col. Dickinson, this match, which was strictly a private affair, was allowed to come off. The terms of the shooting were: The K's to shoot against any five men of the N. G. C., each man to shoot ten shots on the 200 and ten on the 500 yard target, the losing team to pay for the snpers for both teams. Col. Ranlett was captain of the K's and Ed. Snook, of Company C, 1st Regiment, was captain of the picked five. As the K team were the winners by 18 points they will dine to-morrow evening at the expense of the opposition team. Following are the names and scores of both teams:

COL. RANLETT'S K'S—200 YARDS.

Kellogg, O. G. C.	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—45
Klein, Co. C, 1st	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—45
Kelly, Co. C, 1st	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—42
Kuhnle, I. R. P., 5th Bat.	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—43
Kuhls, Co. B, 2d	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
Total									—218

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.

Kellog, O. G. C.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
Klein, Co. C, 1st	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—41
Kelly, Co. C, 1st	3	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—44
Kuhnle, I. R. P., 5th Bat.	4	5	5	5	4	3	5	4	3—42
Kuhls, Co. B, 2d	4	4	4	3	4	2	5	5	5—41
Total									—217
Grand Total									—435

CAPT. ED. SNOOK'S TEAM—200 YARDS.

Cummings, Co. C, 1st	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—44
T. E. Carson Co. E, 1st	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	5—43
Barrere, Co. E. 1st	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
Sime, Co. C, 1st	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—44
Perkins, Co. C, 1st	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
Total									—217

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.

Cummings, Co. C, 1st	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—44
T. E. Carson, Co. E, 1st	5	2	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	3—41
Barrere, Co. E, 1st	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	5—40
Sime, Co. C, 1st	2	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4—39
Perkins, Co. C, 1st	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	3—38
Total									—202
Grand Total									—419

The Fusileers.

On tha 22d of April tha San Francisco Fusileers, Co. C, Second Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., held their second quarterly priza and medal ahooting at Shell Mound Park. In tha first class Fred Kuhls won tha first prize, a handsoma gold medal. Lieut. Adolph Hnber won the first prize medal of the second clasa, and in tbe third class tha medal was won by private J. Schmitz. Following ara tbe scores made hy the members of the three classes:

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
Private Fred Kuhls	46	Lieutenant Adolph Hnber	42
Sergeant Otto Lemke	44	Corporal Charles F. Repenn	41
Lieutenant H. J. Mangels	43	Private Hy. W. Frank	37
Captain John Bruer	39	Corporal Charles Gloss	35
Private L. Haake	37	Corporal Henry Schmeear	34

THIRD CLASS.

Private Joe Schmitz	37	Private Frank Koch	33
Private Thiesen	35	Corporal George Marcus	32
Private John Patrick	33		

The company also gave liberal prizes for pool-shooting on a pnblic target. Thia target was at 200 yards and tha points scored hy rings. Following are the fortunate rifiemen, tha rings made and the amount of cash prizes won:

Name.	Rings.	Total.	Prize.	Name.	Rings.	Total.	Prize.
Cummings	12— 9	21	$21 00	Lemke	10— 9	19	3 00
Thierbach	3—12	20	12 50	Will	11— 8	19	*
Bearrer	11— 9	20	10 00	Sime	5—12	18	1 50
Klein	7—12	19	7 00	Haake	8—10	18	1 00
Mangels	10— 9	19	5 00				

*Special prize.

Socially and financially this company's quarterly picnic and shoot was a success.

To-morrow the California Schnetzen Clnb will hold their regular monthly medal shooting, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda.

The San Francisco Schuetzen Verein will hold their regular shoot for club medals on Sunday, May 13.

ROWING.

McInerney and Peterson.

To-morrow morning McInerney and Peterson will row for $500 a side over the Long Bridge three-mile course. Tha race is expected to he the best ever witnessed on California waters as both men ara in good condition and excellent scullers. The majority of important matches heretofore rowed have been woefnlly one-sided and it is therefore to be hoped that the expectations of a close contest to-morrow may be realized. The final deposit of the stakes was mada last week and Captain P. Brannan of the California clnb chosen as referee. The race is to ba started at 10 a. m., and it is promised that for once the programme will be carried out as arranged. Usnally 10 o'clock in racing means noon or later and the result is consequently nnsatisfactory, as after 11 a. m. the bay is generally in the summer months swept by winds that make good scnlling an impossibility. The persona who have in charge the present match are, however, energetic and enthusiastic, and it is probable that tha race will ba rowed on time. McInerney has coma up somawhat in the betting during the present week. He has shown a marked improvement in his rowing, and had he another week's training might ba expected to do better things than he will be capable of tomorrow. He has a good deal of confidence in his ability, however, with the insufficient practice ha has had, to row the California champion to the finish.

Peterson has had the benefit of long and careful training and satisfies his backers by his looks and his form. To onr mind he is jnst a trifle too heavy, bnt his youthful appearance may deceive tha eye. His opponent is drawn down very fina bnt is still gigantic in figure and apparently full of vigor. The admirers of the rival oarsmen hava becoma very prononnced in their opinions during tha week and aome nnnecessarily loud talk has been indulged in by a few men whose tongues are much longer than their purses. One of these visited McInerney's headquarters the other night and shook the building with his proclamations of confidence in Peterson. He wonnd up his declamations with tha promise that the San Francisco boy wonld make it hot for any man in the world, whereat the Eastern oarsman, who had been listening long and impatiently, lost his temper. "Why, what are you talking about," said the herculean oarsman. "There are men in the East that wonld give him a minnte and beat him." To the credit of both oarsmen they hava indulged in no invidious comparisons of each other. McInerney thinks that he has selected a worthy antagonist and Peterson does not underrate his opponent.

The Toronto *Globe* comes to tha rescue of John A. Kennedy, of whom the English *Referee* critic speaks very slightingly: Pendragon is rather too severe upon Kennedy. If Hanlan is "right" on the day of the race Kennedy cannot beat him, bnt it mnst be remembered that for all this tha champion cannot afford to give away much in the way of condition if ha wants to win this race. Anyone who carefully watched tha last race in which Hanlan rowed at Barrie mnst hava been convinced that had ha desired to do so Kennady conld have beaten them both handily. In that race the little Naw Englander never rowed more than 33 to the minnte, and still ha finished a close third without once extending himself. Whatever may have been his reasons for showing so indiffarently in public, it is very certain that Kennedy is no baby. If any American sculler can beat him it is his friend Davis, bnt it is very certain that tha little watchmaker could "make a show" of either Conrtney or Riley in a five-mile race. If Kennedy is right on the day of the race, Hanlan will have no occasion to play with him, though, as already stated, he is very likely to defeat him.

The entries for the Pnllman, Ill., professional regatta are Edward Hanlan, Wallace Ross, George Hosmer, Georga W. Lee, Charles E. Conrtney, James Dempsey, Frank Hill, R. J. Nagle, M. Kilo, F. A. Plaisted and Harry Parker of New York. All of those who have entered are in active training for tha regatta, which promises to be the most interesting ever held in the United States. The course to be rowed over, Mr. St. John says, has been accnrately measnred on the ice, and embraced ona and a half miles straightway or three miles with a turn. At every 200 yards the coursa is to ba flagged off.

Hanlan and Lee occasionally practica donble scnlling. On the 20th ult. the champion aud Lea rowed double on tha Harlem river, and went well together, though it was the first time they had sat together.

The Boston *Globe* hints that Hosmer would row Lea for $1,000 a side. The *Turf, Field and Farm* says that if Hosmar wants such a raca ha had better challenge and get it.

Eggs stored with the large end downward will keep mucb longer than if in any other position. Tba philosophy of tha thing is this: When the egg is on the big end the air chamber is nnder tha antire weight of the egg and cannot expand freely. If flat, or on tha small and, the air cannot ba so well confined and exudation sets in much more rapidly. If yon cannot sat yonr eggs as soon as you would wish, sea to it that they are placed large end downwards.

Wood ashes are an excellent fertilizer for both potatoea and onions. For the latter crop, in lieu of wood ashes, straw may he spread over the land whera it is proposed to plant tha crop, and, after hurning, the seed may ba drilled in on tha ashes. This warms the surface, destroys some weed seeds and diminishes the labor of caring for tha crop.

Honay-dew is considered by bea experts and entomologists to be the secretion exuded by a species of lousa that infesta vagetation.

THE GUN.

The Pacific Club's Shoot.

This shooting club held its first live pigeon match last Sunday at Birds Point, Alameda. The match was shot nnder Hnrlingham rules at twelve birds, for medals and sweepstaks purses. Precaution was taksn to have pleuty of pigeons, so that the membsrs conld have all ths sport they desired, and as soms went over on the early traiu a $2 50 entrancs sweepstakes was shot off before the regular match. Ssvsn entries wsre made, and three made clean scorss ou ths four pigsons, as this resnlt shows:

Lambert	1	1	1	1—4	Funcke	1	0	1	1—3
Schwerin	1	1	0	1—3	Pearson	1	1	1	1—4
Broden	1	1	1	0—3	Welsh	1	1	1	0—3
Precht	1	1	1	1—4					

Lambert, Precht and Pearson, tying, shot off ths tis on ths "miss and out" principls. Precht and Psarson killed thsirs straight, and divided first and second money.

After this was finished, fourteen members sntered in competition for the club medal. Though thers were some who shot remarkably well, there were some, too, who did not do as good shooting as ueual. This may bs excused on ths plea that it was the first time that soms of the members facsd the trap under the rules of Hurlingham. These are the scorss made:

Valleau	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1—	6
A. Schwerin	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—	10
T. Schwerin	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	11
Smith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—	4
Meyers	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—	7
Stewart	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0—	5
Galindo	0	0	0	w								—	0
Precht	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1—	9
Fowler	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	w			—	5
Gonyeau	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—	4
Lambert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	12
Broden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	12
Adams	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	12
Haines	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—	9

Lambert, Broden and Adams made straight kills of twslve pigeons, so they shot off the tie at four single birds with this result:

Lambert	0	0	1	1—2	Adams	1	0	1	1—3
Broden	0	0	1	1—2					

Adams' score of thres gave him the msdal and first money. Again the first two men shot under the sams conditions, and again they tied on three killed. On the third contest Brodsn dropped his four straight and took the second money, and Lambert's thres won third money. After the match the members and spectators turued their attention to a fins lunch that was prepared for them. In this everyone made a straight score and no misses. We are glad to ses that Mr. Bird has been improving the grounds for the accommodation of visitors. Ths dip in the ground that cansed so mnch annoyancs to sportsmen has been filled np to the level, and the grounds ars now among the best in this vicinity. A pleasant time was had by all who attended the Pacific Club's shoot.

The Trap at Chico.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: On the 20th nlt. a match was shot at the racetrack, between J. T. McIntosh of Chico and Horace Silsby of Seneca Falls, New York. The conditions were twenty-five pigeons, thirty yards rise, use of both barrels, Hurliugham rules, eighty yards bouudary. They made the followiug score:

McIntosb.	1†	0†	1	1	0†	1	0†	1	1†	0†	0†	0*	0*	1	0*	1	0†	1	0*	1	1	0†	—	11
Silsby	0†	1	1†	1	0†	1	0†	1†	0†	0*	1	0†	1†	1†	0*	0†	1†	1†	0†	0†	1†	1†	—	12

* Died out of bounds. † Both barrels used.

The birds gave out on twenty-eecond bird, and the match was postponed nntil the 23d, when the shoot for the medal of the Butte County Sportsman's Club came off. Busiuess prevented Mr. Silsby from attending, and the match was declared off. Below you will find the clnb score at twelve birds, twenty-one yards rise, plunge traps, eighty yards boundary:

McIntosh	0	1	0*	0*	1	0*	1	1	0	1	1	0*—	5
Wm. Waddams	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0*	0	1	1	0*—	5
Spurgeon	1	0*	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Thomas	1	1	0	1	0*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Brown	1	1	1	0	0*	1	1	1	1	0	0*	0	— 7
Rose	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	w					— 5
Barnard	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0*	0	1	1	1	0	— 5
Swearengin	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0*	1	— 8
Swain	0	1	0*	0	1	1	1	0*	1	1	1	0	— 7
Scott	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Hendricks	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	— 8

* Died out of bounds.

Same day—match at clay pigeons:

Rose	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—	7
McIntosh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—	10
Swearengin	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—	5
Swain	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—	8
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1
Barnard	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0—	8
Henseley	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	4
Waddams	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1—	6
Henry	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0—	5
Denman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—	3

Same day—pool; $100 corner; eight pigeons:

A. A. Scott	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—5	Swearengin	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—6
Thomas	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—6	Spurgeon	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—6
N. B. Scott	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—6	Henry	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0—5
McIntosh	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—6	Swain	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—6

It was a fearfully bad day for ehooting; the wind blew a perfect gale from the north just before the ehooting commenced; it blew down about fifty yarde of back fence. McIntosh and Scott tied on the shoot-off and divided the pool.

D.

The annual tournament of the Butte Conuty Sportsmen's Clnb was held at the Chico racetrack on the 23d ult. The attendance was large and the interest displayed great. N. B. Scott of Nelson captured the club gold medal by killing eleven birds out of twelve. He has held the medal the paet year. A high wind interfered somewhat with the eport and made the scoree eo low that they will not be published. Scott killed 11 out of 12 birds.

At the clay pigeon ehoot at Watsonville last Sunday H. S. Fletcher carried off the medal for the first time. The following scores were made at twenty pigeons each: Fletcher 17, Arano 16, Colehower 15, Huddlesou 13, Milliken 11, Frizzel 11, Johnson 6.

Charcoal has coneiderable manurial valne, especially if applied on rich ground, the ammonia of which it absorbs and gives out as the plant roots reqnire. It aleo improves the mechanical textnre of the soil whether light or heavy, and its dark color holds the heat from the enn, making the land warm and early. The remains of old charcoal pita alwaye make the best land in the field for many years thereafter.

BASE BALL.

Progress of the Championship Struggle.

Ths fifth game of ths championship season at the Recreation Grounde on Snuday last bstwes n the Niantic and Haverly clubs, failed to attract ae largs an audisnce as the prsceeding games. Ths explanation of this fact is to be sought for principally from the furthsr fact that ths gamee are hardly up to ths standard of professional bass ball conteste. A large number of the players have as yst not warmed np to what may reasonably bs expected from them and in cousequence for some time to coms the matches will be wanting in that careful playing which is sure to etimulate patrons of the sport, and induce them to turn out in forcs. Ths various clubs havs already shown signs of improvement so that, making due allowance for ths first games, the season promises to bs sventfnl and interesting. Ths teams are at preseut decidsdly weak at ths bat and the number of those striking out is quits formidable. This was espscially the case with the Californiae in their last gams, the total outs on strikes being sixtssn as against three for their opponents. The Niantics on the contrary are powerful hitters and invariably hit low. On the othsr hand, much of ths bad play credited to the Californias is attribntable to ths frssh recruits which ths team has lately recsivsd from the playere who formerly bore good reputations, based on avsrages for two and svsn thres successive seasons, and who since that time have done no playing whatsver. Frsnch was always considered a good fieldsr and a hard hitter, though his running on basss was invariably below criticism. Stewart both as outfisldsr and as first bassman was considered as an excellent ball-tossar, and the same may be said of Cullsn, Angus and Harlow Boyle. With the practice that the next four or five games will enable them to have the contests will assnme a closer aspect and the audiences may be connted npon to increase materially from their prssent numbers. The game on Sunday was noticeable for the excsllent batting, fisldiug and bass running of the Niantics, who seemed psrfectly at ease at the bat and in ths field. Finn was especially fortunate in making three bass hits and scoring two runs, one of them bsing earned. He had little elss to do, and beyond a play which hs missed on third, and a neat put out, his score was a sample of the others. Owing to the poor form which ths Californias displayed at the bat, there was no opportunity for good fielding on ths part of the Niantics. Ths game was principally contested betwesn pitchsr and catchsr. Lawton, who guardsd their fortunes in the latter capacity, did some really good work. His throwing to bases was gsnerally commented upon and was one of the featurss of ths gams. He was sevsrely injured in ths ssventh inning by a hot foul while stauding close to ths bat and for a time it seemsd as if ths services of Finn wonld be required in that position. He manifested his usual pluck and contiuued to catch until the close of the game. Ths Niantics are exceedingly fortunats in possessing relief pitchers and catchers who are competent to assnme the duties of either position whenever occasion may arise. The Californias are eqnally well off. Following is the score:

NIANTICS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Carroll, 2d b	5	1	0	0	2	0
Donahue, s s	5	0	1	1	0	0
Sweeney, p	4	0	0	0	21	0
Finn, 3d b	4	2	3	1	0	1
Sullivan, r f	4	2	2	0	0	1
Egan, 1st b	4	0	1	7	0	0
Forgarty, l f	4	1	1	0	0	0
Lawton, c	4	0	0	18	2	3
Lyman, c f	4	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	7	9	27	25	5

CALIFORNIAS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Piercy, 3d b	4	0	0	2	4	2
French, 1st b	4	0	0	9	1	3
Stewart, c f	3	0	1	3	0	1
Kavanagh, r f	3	0	0	1	0	0
Emerson, s s	4	0	0	0	3	0
Angus, l f	4	1	0	2	0	0
Hack, p	3	0	0	1	3	1
Boyle, 2d b	3	1	1	1	1	1
McDonald, c	3	1	1	6	3	1
Totals	31	3	3	27	15	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Niantic	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	2—7
California	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0—3

Left on bases—Niantic 5 California 3. Earned runs—Niantic 2. Bases on balls—Niantic 1, California 3. Struck out—Niantic 3, California 16. Wild pitch—Hack. Passed balls—McDonald 2, Lawton 5. Three-base hits—Eagan 1, Sullivan 1. Two-bese hits—Finn 2. Home run—Sullivan. Double plays—French, Piercy and McDonald. Time of game—2 hours, 5 minutes. Umpire—Eugene Van Court. Scorer—J. I. Egan.

The next game will be between the Redington and Haverly clubs.

By the Coptic from Japan Robert G. Horn of this city received a commnication from William Ryan, captain of the base ball nine of the United States flagship Richmond of the Asiatic fleet, requesting a snpply of professional "dead balls" and bate. The writer complains of being compelled to use "cricket" balls, which, he writes, are very unsatisfactory. He aleo mentions that the Richmond nine is the champion base ball clnb of the Yankee fleet on the Asiatic station.

A match game of base ball was played at Napa last Sunday between the Twilight Club of that city and the Haverleys of San Francisco. The latter won, the score standing 15 to 6.

Delos R. Ashley, one of the league nmpires, has not yet officiated. He ie eminently the man for the place aud should be indnced to put in an appearance at an early date.

The Oakland league has been abandoned. A movement is on foot to bring about a series of games between the Olympic club teams and those of the California league.

It is not improbable that on the conclusion of the Eastern seaeon, one, and perhaps two clubs will visit thie coast.

Jack Rice is considering the advisability of making hie reappearance after two years' absence from the diamond.

The Ornithological clubs will arrange another match in a few days.

The Sacramento club propoeee to challenge our local ball tossers.

It looke as if the old Califoruia club wae abont to be revived.

Newspaper men are thinking about getting up two teams.

Interior clube are being organized with alarming rapidity.

A team compoeed of police officere ie being organized.

Flatbush Maid, foaled 1852 and famous as the mate of Lady Palmer in the donble harness performance, in which Mr. Robert Bonner was the driver, is etill alive, but ehe is thin and weak. She was a pereistent cribber until her teeth became eo worn that ehe could not grind her food. She was fed the past winter on crushed oate and bran, and thus kept alive. Now that the grass is coming forward, it is hoped that ehe will take on strength and gain fleeh. She is but a wreck, bnt Mr. Bonner has preserved her for the good that she has done. She has never bred eince her retirement from the road, although ehe has frequently gone to a stallion. She ie thirty-oue yeare old.

Eugland now imports far more breeding horses for geueral purposes than ehe exports.

A Hint to Mr. Villard.

The *Oregonian* fires this delicate intimation at tbe North Pacific magnats:

The California tracks ars idle during July, as there ars no races in ths State during ths heated term, where here the weather is not sultry till August. If purses to the amount of $3,000 for running and $3,000 more for trotting wers offered during the mouth, we could rely upou a large influx of horsee and their following from California. The railroad companiee have mads a great dsal of money carryiug visitors to races in times past, and should be willing to aid this project liberally, as sportsmen have to pay their fare when they travel. If Mr. Villard, now that he is here, would eudow a staks with $1,000 we conld havs as fine an annual race hsre as they have at Jerome Park for ths stakes endowed by August Bslmont or D. D. Withers, both of whom are financiers and capitalists like Mr. Villard. It might bs well to agitate this thing at oncs. Our city is ths only placc in Oregon to run a big race, because it is the only place which affords good accommodatione to peopls coming from a distauce.

The horses of the German army are now fed with biscnits. Thsy consist of thirty parts of oat flour, thirty parts of dextrinated psa flour, thirty parts of rys flour, and ten parts of linseed flour; somstimss of twenty parts of pea flour, twenty parts of wheat flour, twenty parts of coru meal, twenty parts of rye flonr, twenty parts of grated bread, and ten parts of linseed flour. Ths iugredisnts are made into biscuits. The first-named mixture is ths best. Thess biscuits ars made with a hole in the middls of each, so they can be strung and hung to tbe saddle-bow, or be carried by ths trooper aronud the waist. Each biscuit weighs, baked dry and hard, about two ouncee. Seven biscuits are broken np aud given to the horss in the morning, moistsned with water, if convenient, othsrwise, dry—twelve at noon and sevsn at night. After careful experiments in camp, on the march and campaigning, they are rsported by all the cavalry and artillery officers betsr than oats. A trooper can sasily carry thirty pounds of these biscuits, which will furnish his horse with full rations for sight days, or will eerve, with forage, for twenty days' hard marching.

Sale of English Thoroughbreds.

On the second day of the Newmarket Craven Meeting (April 11) thirty-one horses, ths property of the late Mr. W. S. Crawfurd, were sold at auction for a total of 15,487 guineas, in ths presence of the Princs of Wales and a largs and fashionabls company. The highest-priced lot was the five-year-old Martini, who brought 4,100 guineas. The *Post* says: "Iu accordanes with general sxpectation Martini—for whom there were a conpls of 'two thousand' commissions in the markst—realized the highest price, which far exceeded 'fancy's limit,' howsver; and whsn Mat Dawson contested his possession np to 4,000 guineas it was hoped that this grand-looking brotbsr of Shotovsr would not leave ths country. His Hermit blood, however, was too highly appreciated by that fine judge, Gensral von Luderitz, the director of the Government studs of Gsrmany, for whom he was bought at an advance of 100 guineas on Mat Dawson's last offer by James Wangh, whose eldestson—who formerly lived at Heath House nntil he was appointed private trainer to the Emperor of Germany, nnder Count Lehndorff, at Graditz—accompanied the General to Newmarket as intsrpreter. Martini's destination is the Imperial Stud of Graditz, near Torgau; whilst Kingdom—who was purchased for £3,000 yesterday evening for the German Government—goes to Trakheuen, in East Prussia, as a sire for half-bred stock." The ueext highest price was paid for the two-year-old Miss Waller, by See Saw, dam Mrs. Waller, whom Sir Johu Astley bought for 1,225 guineas. Among the other features of the sale was the price paid for the three-year-old Violetta, who was sold for 500 guineas, as against 1,000 which Mr. Crawfurd paid for her at the late Lord Wilton's sale just a year ago, while Hamptou Court, for whom 1,850 guineas was paid last September, was sold to Captain Machel for 200 guineas, it being rumored that the youngster had been hurt in the back.

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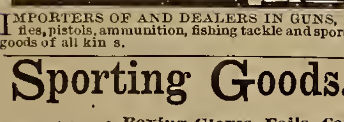

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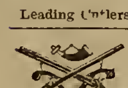

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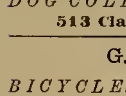

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DOG COLLARS A SPECIALTY.

513 Clay Street, San Francisco.

G. H. STRONG,

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

252 Market Street.

Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street

FOR SALE.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

YOUNG, PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS for sale, $8 each. Apply to T. C. Edwards, 108 Leidesdorff street, San Francisco, or Perkins & Son, Los Gatos, Cal. 17t2

FOR SALE.

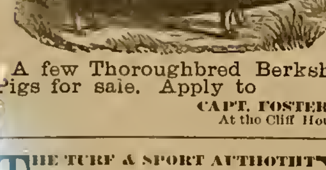
STANDARD CLAY STALLION Billy Hayward 489. Record 2:31¼. The owner, having sold his mares, will sell at reasonable figure. Is sound and in fine condition and can trot fast. Apply to **EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.**

FOR SALE.

150 Fine Rams.

1318 **GEO. W. HANCOCK,** Sacramento.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.



A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to

CAPT. FOSTER,
At the Cliff House.

THE TURF & SPORT AUTHORITY OF THE COAST IS THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

STOCK FARMS.

My New Catalogue For 1883,

OF 180 PAGES, CONTAINING VALUABLE TAbles, with trotting statistics up to close of 1882, with descriptions and pedigrees of 276 high-bred trotting stock, now at Fairlawn stock farm, adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., will be sent free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing, and to all others who send four cents in stamps to prepay postage.

TWENTY Fine & Highly-bred Broodmares

bred to the Fairlawn stallions, and

138 Head of Promising Young Trotting Stock,

consisting of young stallions, fillies and roadsters, most of them sired by ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM, ABERDEEN and CASSIUS M. CLAY JR.,

ARE OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

There are in use at Fairlawn over one hundred HIGHLY-BRED BROODMARES, with the standard-bred and noted trotting stallions ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM and ABERDEEN at the head of the stud.

It is confidently believed that no breeding establishment in the world possesses greater facilities for making judicious trotting crosses. Hence parties who wish to engage in breeding and raising fine, highly-bred and fast trotters, and those who want fast, stylish, game, level-headed and reliable roadsters, have an opportunity of obtaining just what they want at FAIRLAWN.

ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:23½; another with a record of 2:25, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:28½, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23½, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20¼ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. No son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23¼ to 2:28½, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 had eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to drop into the 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T, 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¼, by Happy Medium Jr.; and Carrie B, 2:28½, by Elial G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to serve

A Limited Number of Mares IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares at $50 the season, with privilege to return such mares in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

Time will be given responsible parties at regular bank rates of interest.

For catalogues or further information address

WILLIAM T. WITHERS,
2-13y1 Lock box 392, Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

N. A. JUDD D. HICKS.

D. HICKS & COMPANY,

Patentees Advertising Hotel Registers.

BOOK-BINDERS, BLANK BOOK PRINTERS, MANUFACTURERS.

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Fine Antique Bindings at Eastern Rates.

No. 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

SUBSCRIBE FOR & ADVERTISE IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M [6:00 P M ‡7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:30 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:43 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theater train, Saturdays only.

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stage via San Mateo, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Pescadero, Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturdays and on Sunday mornings—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5; also to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

Sunday excursion tickets to either Monterey or Santa Cruz, and return, $3.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THEIR LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Baracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

IS UNSURPASSED.

A SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANK

(150 x 50 feet)

FOR WARM SALT WATER, PLUNGE AND SWIMMING BATHS.

ELEGANT ROOMS

For Individual Baths with DOUCHE and SHOWER facilities.

MAGNIFICENT BEACH

Of pure white sand for SURF BATHING, Etc., Etc. THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge), and the

SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD.

☞At PAJARO, the SANTA CRUZ R. R. connects daily with Trains of the S. P. R. R.

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets o any description issued by this Company will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle checked and carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

☞S. P. Atlantic Express Train via Los Angelas Yuma, etc., leaves San Francisco daily via Oakland Ferry, foot of Market Street at 9:30 A. M.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso and East — Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and East — Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Stockton — via Livermore	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M	Galt and Stockton — via Martinez	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
*4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	*10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	" " ‡Sundays only	‡11:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and East — Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	Ogden and East — Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff and Tehama — via Marysville	5:40 P M
*8:00 A M	Red Bluff and Tehama — via Woodland	*7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento and Colfax — via Livermore	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento and Colfax — via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	Sacramento and Colfax — via Benicia	11:10 A M
*4:30 P M	Sacramento, via Benicia	*10:10 A M
4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	" ‡Sundays only	‡11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	*7:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	"	‡11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00 *12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*8:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8.30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:20—*6:50—*7:20—*7:50—*8:20 *8:50—*9:20—*10:21—*4:20—*4:50—*5:20—*5:50—*6:20—*6:50—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:27—*5:57—6:27—8:57—7:27—7:57—8:27—8:57—9:27—9:57—10:27—10:57—11:27—11:57—12:27—12:57—1:27—1:57—2:27—2:57—3:27—3:67—4:27—4:57—5:27—5:57—6:27—6:57—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:36—*6:06—6:36 7:06—7:36—8:06—8:38:—9:06—9:36—10:08—10:30—11:00—11:36—12:06—12:36—1:06—1:36—2:06—2:36—3:06—3:36—4:06—4:36—5:06—5:36—8:06—6:36—7:06—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*8:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—8:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—6:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*8:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—*11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*8:15—8:15—*10:15—*12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & C Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

Standard Fowls.

Breeding fine poultry has become as much of a science as breeding any other kinds of live stock, even though it does not require a tithe of the outlay or expense, and those of limited income can indulge their tastes in that direction, being reasonably sure of making the fowls pay their way, and in some cases realizing quite snug little profits. A mistake too often made by novices is to buy a pair or trio of first premium birds, at some large poultry show, and then expect to raise from them the following season nothing but chicks which will be as meritorious every way as their parents. Very often it is desirable to get these prize-taking birds for breeding purposes, if the fitting of them for exhibition has not impaired their health or strength in any way, for from such birds many fine chicks can be reasonably expected, but if from ten to fifteen per cent of the offspring can be rated as extra standard birds, the breeder has every reason to feel well satisfied. In procuring choice breeding stock, however, we would not make it a point to buy the exhibition birds at the shows, but rather visit the yards of some prominent breeder, who breeds the variety or varieties you wish, and there select what you need. By this means you secure the choice birds, just as they are at home, without having been pampered or fixed up for exhibition. As to varieties, that is a matter which must be decided by each individual, but it is very bad policy to try more than one breed at a time, for if the breeder attends to the birds properly, he will find all his time and skill required to perfect one breed. It is far better to sell extra specimens of one kind to purchasers, at a round price, than to supply customers with many kinds at a low price, and a corresponding low grade.

In attempting to rear standard fowls, it is absolutely essential to hatch out the chicks as early each season as it can possibly be done, to enable them to have the entire season to perfect themselves. Of course, chicks hatched out in March require more care and attention, while in the downy state, before they become fully feathered, than do those brought out in May. With many breeds, the experienced breeder can, while the birds are very young, pick out those chicks which will, or should meet the requirements of the "standard," and to these he can give extra care and attention, to induce a rapid and healthy development, the others being given ordinarily good care, and consigned to the kitchen, as they are needed, and become fit. It may seem rather hard to cull close, frequently selecting but ten or fifteen birds, at first, from a flock of forty or fifty, and consigning the others to separate quarters, as a mere food supply for the house, yet in no other way can improvement be assured. And those who wish to raise standard birds, but do not yet understand the desirable qualities of the breed they wish to rear, should post themselves thoroughly in the matter; first, by reading up on the subject, in the different periodicals devoted to poultry; then by studying the standard of excellence for poultry, which gives the "ins," as well as the "outs," of each recognized breed of domestic poultry; then by visiting the prominent poultry shows, and carefully noting the size, shape, weight and markings of those which carry off the honors, and lastly by purchasing a pair of standard birds, as a model to breed to, rather than as stock from which to produce all standard chicks. Those who have been successful in a pecuniary point of view, in rearing poultry for mere food purposes, cannot always make a success of it in attempting to breed thoroughbred fowls to a high degree of excellence, for the simple fact that not only must the best of care and management be bestowed, and the food and feeding be all that is desired, but there are certain requirements in the way of plumage, markings, shape, style and weight, which count very heavily in the show-pen. While the show-room will go far towards teaching many valuable items of knowledge to the novice, making repeated visits to some well-known and successful breeders of thoroughbred fowls will do far more, as many of the practices there in vogue can be seen and learned, the breeder rarely refusing to show the visitor his birds, and how he conducts his operations.—*American Agriculturist.*

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $5 65@$6 05; medium grades, $4 50@$5 25; Shipping Superfine $4@$4 25.

WHEAT—Market stronger but prices not materially changed. No. 1 White, $1 80@$1 82½. Milling lots $1 85@$1 87½.

BARLEY—Trade dull. Spot feed, $1 27½; Brewing, $1 30@$1 35 ℔ ctl.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 85@$1 95; Good, $2@$2 15; Choice, $2 20@$2 22½ ℔ ctl.

RYE—Quotable at $1 65@$1 85 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $28 ℔ ton; Cracked Corn, $35 ℔ ton; Shorts, $15 50@$17 ℔ ton; Oilcake meal, the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ℔ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $22@$24 ℔ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $10@$14; Wheat, $14 50@$17; Wild Oat, $14 50@$17; Mixed, $12@$14 ℔ ton.

STRAW—75c@90c per bale

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@16¾c; California, Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15¾@16½c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 15@15½c for heavy and medium, and 16@16½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 15¼@15½c; Pork, $18@$18 50 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $23@24 for Mess, $25@$25 50 for clear and $26@26 50 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ℔ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ℔ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13@13½c ℔ lb.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 40c@50c for common and $1@$1 50 ℔ box for good to choice; Lemons, $5@$7 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, 75c@$1 50 per box; Limes, $8@$10 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ℔ bunch; California Oranges, $1 25@$1 50 for common and $2@3 25 for good to choice ℔ box; Pineapples, $6@$8 ℔ doz. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ℔ bbl; Strawberries, $5@$9 ℔ chest according to variety.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $25 @$30 ℔ ton; Carrots, 37½c@50c; Turnips, 75c; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 25 ℔ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ℔ ctl; Garlic, 3½c ℔ lb; Celery, 50c ℔ doz; Dried; Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ℔ lb; Green Peas, 3@3½c for common, and 4@6 for sweet; Rhubarb, 6@8c per lb; Mushrooms, 75c@$1 ℔ box; Green Peppers, 8c@10c per lb; Tomatoes, $2@$2 25 ℔ box, Cucumbers, 50c@$1 75 per doz.; Asparagus, $1 12½@$1 50 ℔ box; Sprouts, 3c ℔ lb.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ℔ doz.; String Beans, 12½@15c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 60@70c; Early Rose, 50@70c; Tomales and Petaluma, $1 05@1 12½ ℔ ctl; New, 1½c@2c per lb.

ONIONS—$6@$7 for good to choice.

BEANS—Bayos, $4 75@$5; Butter, $3 25@$3 50 for small and $3 50 @$4 for large; Lima, $3 55@$3 80; Pea, $3 50@3 75; Pink, $4 50@$4 75; Red, $4 50@$4 75; small White, $3 50@3 75; large White, $3@$3 25 ℔ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 25c@25½c; choice, 23@24c; fair to good, 17@22c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; firkin, old, 19@22c for choice; new, 22@25c; pickled roll, 20@22½; Eastern 17@20c.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14c for choice; 11@13c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 24@26c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 23@25c; do, Hens, 24@26c; Roosters, $7@$8 for old and $10@$12 for young; Hens $9@$10; Broilers, $4@$8, according to size; Ducks, $9@$10 ℔ dozen; Geese, $2 25@$2 50 ℔ pair; Goslings, $3@$3 50 per pair.

GAME—Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 75c@$1 for common; Hare, $1 50@$2; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 75.

WOOL—Quotations nominal. 16c@20c for Spring.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 16½@17c ℔ lb; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ℔ lb less; Dry Kip, 17c; Dry Calf, 20c@22½; Salted Steer, over 55 lbs, 11c ℔ lb; Steer over 55 lbs, 11c; Steer and Cow, medium, 9½c@10c; light do, 8½c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 10c; Salted Calf, 14@15c ℔ lb; Salted Veal, 12½@15c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings, 30@60c for short, 60c@$1 for medium, and $1@$1 40 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 8@8½c ℔ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8½@9c; medium grade, 7½@8c; inferior, 6½@7c ℔ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 7@8c; small ones, 9@10c ℔ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5c and Ewes at 4@4½c ℔ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 8c ℔ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 8@8½c for hard and 7@7½c for soft; dressed do 10½@10¾c ℔ lb for hard grain hogs.

An Extended Popularity. Brown's Bronchial Troches have been before the public many years. They are pronounced superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases they have been proved reliable.

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BUGGIES BUGGIES and WAGONS.

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

RACES.

1883. 1883.

SPRING MEETING OF THE

Salt Lake Jockey Club.

$7,000.

FIVE DAYS' RACING,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1883.

FIRST DAY.

Race No. 1. The Inaugural Rush; purse $300; for all ages; $50 to second; 1 mile.

Race No. 2. The Livery Stable Stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $100 to second, third to save entrance; 1¼ miles.

Race No. 3. Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $700, first $400, second $200, third $100.

Race No. 4. Club Purse; $150, all ages, $100 to first, $50 to second; one-half-mile dash.

SECOND DAY.

Race No. 5. The Merchants' Stake, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $50 to second; five-eighths of a mile.

Race No. 6. The Club House Stake, for all ages; $25 each, play or pay, $300 added, $100 to second; three-fourths of a mile.

Race No. 7. Trotting; 2:50 class; purse $300, first $175, second $75, third $50.

Race No. 8. Pacing; 2:35 class; purse $250, first $150, second $75; third $25.

THIRD DAY.

Race No. 9. The Salt Lake Derby, for three-year-old colts and fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $500 added, $100 to second, $50 to third; also plate valued at $100 presented by Joslyn & Park; 1½ miles.

Race No. 10. The Saloon Stake for all ages; $25 each, play or pay, $300 added, $100 to second; mile heats.

Race No. 11. The Railroad Handicap, for all ages; purse $300, $100 to second; owners to handicap and start at the weights named; 1 mile 500 yards.

Race No. 12. Trotting; 2:35 class; purse $500, first $300, second $150, third $50.

FOURTH DAY.

Race No. 13. The Hotel Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $500 added, $100 to second, $50 to third; 2¼ miles.

Race No. 14. The Flash Stake, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $100 to second; three-fourths of a mile.

Race No. 15. Club Purse; $200; all ages; first $125, second $50, third $25; half-mile heats.

Race No. 16. Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $400, first $250, second $100, third $50.

FIFTH DAY.

Race No. 17. Selling race; purse $250, $75 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 under fixed valuation; winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and any excess over entered price to be divided between the club and second horse; 1⅛ miles.

Race No. 18. Trotting; free for all; purse $1,000, first $600, second $300, third $100.

Race No. 19. Consolation race; purse $250, for horses that have not won a race during the meeting; beaten allowances; 1⅛ miles.

CONDITIONS.

Running races will be governed by the rules of the Chicago Driving Park.

Trotting and pacing races by the rules of the National Trotting Association.

All entries will close May 5, 1883.

Entrance fee of 10 per cent in all club purses. Running with three or more to enter; two or more to start. Trotting and pacing races, five or more to enter and three or more to start. In all cases the entries must be inclosed in sealed envelope and addressed to the secretary, and plainly state name, age, color and sex of horse, name of sire and dam (when known) and name of owner. For all races colors of rider must be given with the entry. No entries accepted unless accompanied by the money, and under no circumstances will any conditional entries be received. Walk-over by any one horse entitles him to half of the stake money and all of the forfeited money and all plate or cup added.

Any horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, will be entitled to first money only.

The association claims the right to interlace heats of different races whenever it may deem it expedient. It also claims the right to postpone on account of bad weather.

J. T. GILMER, President.
E. J. TRAVIS, Treasurer.
T. F. MULLOY, Secretary and Manager,
Lock box 1163.

RACES. RACES.

PACIFIC COAST Blood Horse Association

Oakland Trotting Park.

SPRING MEETING.

ANTRIES TO Stakes & Purses.

Third Day Regular Meeting—Saturday, May 5.

No. 17—Oano Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named er the colt which beats it.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill y Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by R herford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Boydana.
10. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
12. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday—Riglin.
13. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
14. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
16. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
17. C. Van Buren's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
18. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
19. W. L. Pritchard's br c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard's b c, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
22. W. L. Pritchard's c b f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
23. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Pat Molloy—Glennine.
26. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B. Haggin's b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin's b f, by imported Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin's ch f, by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin's b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.
32. J. A. Cardinell's bl John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 18—Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of one and three-quarters miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $150 to second, third to save stake.

1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cheers—Lady Amanda.
2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
3. P. Coutts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.
5. P. Coutts' br f Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
6. Thos. Atcheson's b f, by California—Rosetland.
7. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Addie C.
8. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
9. Theo. Winters' ch c, by California—Puss.
10. Theo. Winters' b f Clara W, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
11. Theo. Winters' b f Lou Spencer, by Norfolk—Ballerina.
12. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
14. J. B. Chase's b f Laura, by Shannon—Folly.
15. W. A. J. Gift's b f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
18. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
19. Palo Alto's ch f Satanella, by Leveller—Frou Frou.
20. Palo Alto's ch f, by Hubbard—Tehama.
21. Palo Alto's br f, by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
22. Palo Alto's b g, by Shannon—Emma Robson.
23. W. Boots' br c, by Thad Stevens—Gipsey.
24. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Addie A.
25. J. B. Haggin's ch f Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
26. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
27. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Shannon—Maggie O'Neil.
28. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 19—Purse $250, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; for all ages; dash of two miles.

1. Lee Shaner's b c Judge McKinstry, four years, by Grinstead or Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
2. W. M. Murry's s h Samuel Stevenson, five years, by Thad Stevens—by Rifleman.
3. W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, five years, by Leinster—Addie A.
4. Howson & Co.'s b f Augusta E, three years, by Monday—by Norfolk.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br c Albert C, four years, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
6. E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, three years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
7. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, three years, by Hubbard—Electra.
8. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, three years, by Shannon—Folly.
9. Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, four years, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
10. W. Boots' s o Inauguration, four years, by Wildidle—Miami.
11. Hill & Gries' b h Wildidler, aged, by Wildidle—Eva Coombs.
12. Stemler & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.
13. Stemler & Ayres' s g Fred Collier, five years, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
14. Palo Alto's b m Precious, four years, by Lever—Frolic.
15. Palo Alto's ch m Fostress, four years, by Foster—Planetia.
16. John Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, four years, by Monday—Demirep.
17. John Mackey's s m Maria F, four years, by Leinster—Flush.

No. 20—Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdles.

1. Theo. Winters' s m. Hattie B, four years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
2. W. Boots' b m Mollie H, aged, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised, and should there be a deficiency the winners will receive a pro-rata di

THEO. WINTERS, Pr
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.
C. M. CHASE Assistant Secretary.

THE WHITMAN SADDLE.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the

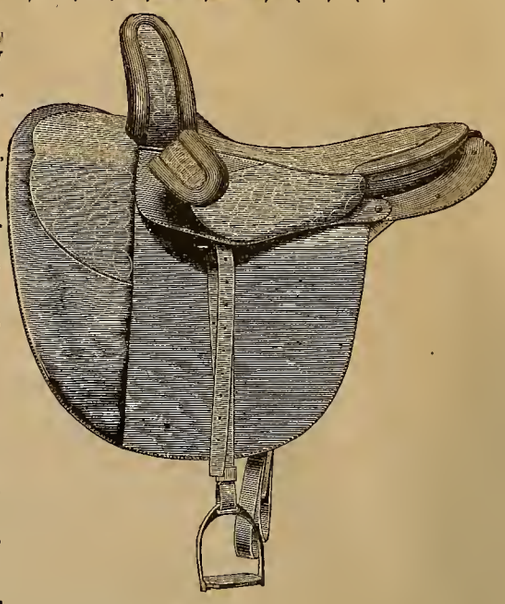
Whitman Saddle Company

For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods.

SADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE, With or without the California horn.

TRAINING SADDLES.

Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order in special styles



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AT MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

An Inspection of these Goods is Invited.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

JOHN McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

WHITMAN TREES.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis street,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.

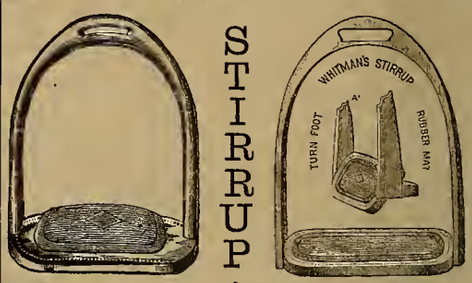
EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis St., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis Street, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

CAPITAL TURF CLUB,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Spring Meeting,

1883.

NOTICE—FOR RACES THAT HAVE FAILED TO FILL THE following have been substituted:

FIRST DAY, MAY 15.

No. 3. Running; one mile and repeat; free for all; purse $150, entrance free.

THIRD DAY, MAY 17.

No. 9. Running; three-fourths mile and repeat; purse $200, $25 to second, entrance free.

FIFTH DAY, MAY 19.

Trotting; purse $400; 2:30 class; two-mile heats.

Entries to substituted races close May 7.

CHRIS GREEN, President.

W. P. EMERY, Secretary, P. O. Box 378, Sacramento.

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charle
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Jamis.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

I make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

TROTTING STALLION

Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38½; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57, May Day, two-year-old record 2:59½. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

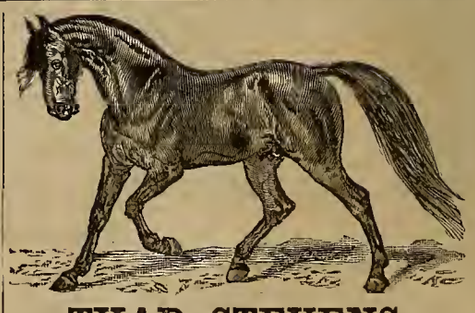
TROTTING RULES.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION FOR sale at this office. Price 25 cents per copy, paper. Pocket edition 50 cents. Also

"THE TURFMAN'S DIRECTORY,"

Compiled by Thos. J. Vail, Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

PRICE $2.



THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

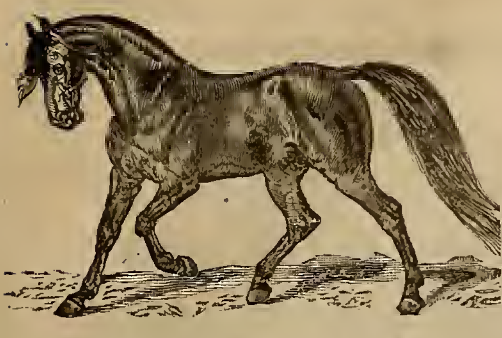
TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars for the season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

STALLIONS.

UNDERMAN.



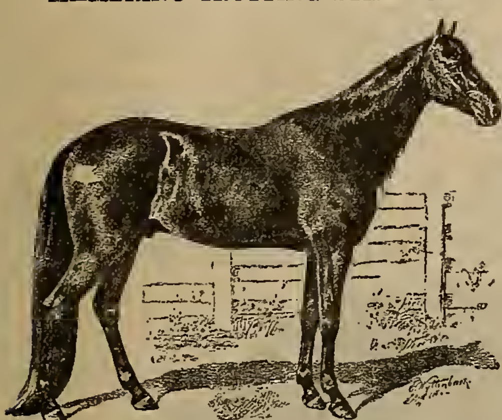
SIRED BY ELMO, DAM BY TOM HYAR SON OF OLD Belmont, will make the season of 1883 from March 1st to July 1st at the Bay District Track, San Francisco.

Underman is a dark chestnut, with blaze face and left hind foot white. Coming six years old, 15¼ hands high and weighs about 1,100 pounds.

Terms, $20 for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next year free of charge. No responsibilities assumed for accidents. Apply to

FRED BENNETT,
Bay District Track, San Francisco.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21½, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21½; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27½, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,200 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

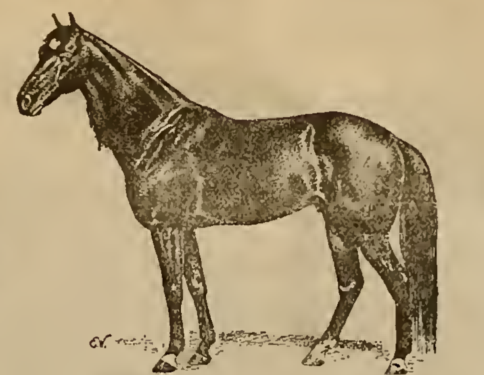
☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.

Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters. **IRVIN AYRES.**

STALLIONS.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMINO SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion

ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stables, Petaluma.

Alexander is by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20½) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Crehn, by a son of Brown's Bellfounder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander's get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22½, Nellie Patchen 2:27½, Eudora 2:34½, Inauguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to be one of the best three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any country. He won the stake for three-year-olds at the State fair, beating Belle Echo, Annie Laurie, Len Rose and others, winning the first, third and fifth heats and making a dead beat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:31½, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, beating Belle Echo and Len Rose; time, 2:28¾, 2:30½, 2:33¾, 2:31¾. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, beating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33½, 2:32½. In 1881, as a four-year-old, Button made a record of 2:26¾ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, by Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and Marin District fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mares left at the City Front stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded. For further information apply to

T. T. UNKLESS, Petaluma.

STEINWAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at the stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payable before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McCleverty & Nohleit, Fashion stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay; 15¾ hands high; long, flowing mane and tail; two white hind ankles; remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head, set on a stout neck; his shoulders are of the Hambletonian form—do not mount very high at the withers; has great length and capacious middle piece; plenty of bone and substance, and his gait is big and square.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.

First dam Abbess by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.

Second dam by Marshal Ney, by imported Emancipation.

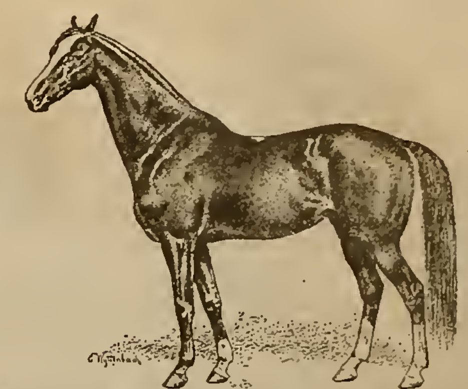
Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28½, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½: Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Steinway, 2:25¾; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29; Solo, five years old, 2:28½; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE.
Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

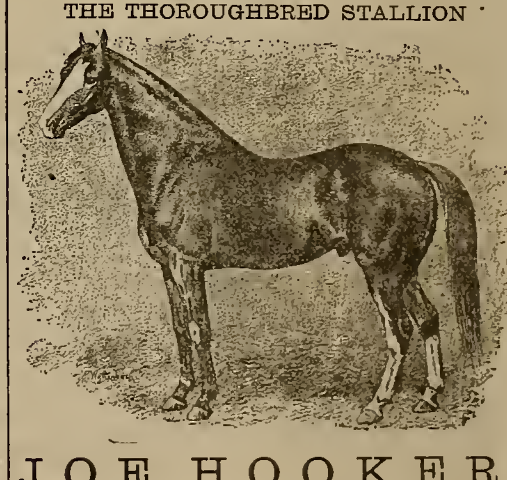
PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to
MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack,
Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 Front St., San Francisco.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Hosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDS[illegible]
Owners, [illegible]

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

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Thoroughbred Poultry.

2,000 to Select from

HAVING DISPOSED OF my dairy, I devote my whole time to poultry, and think I can please all who desire to purchase first-class breeding or exhibition stock, or eggs for hatching. I keep all the leading varieties of both land and water fowls, i. e., Light Brahmas, Langshans, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, White, Brown or Black Leghorns, Pekin ducks, Rouen ducks, Bronze turkeys, wild turkeys, and Toulouse geese that weigh over 50 lbs per pair. My stock is well known all over the Coast, and needs no praise, as it speaks for itself. Send 3-cent stamp for circular and price-list.
R. G. HEAD, Napa, Cal.

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LANGSHANS, BRAHMA Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, White Faced Black Spanish, Guinea fowls, Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Bronze and White Holland turkeys, pescocks, etc. Also eggs for hatching. DISH-FACED BERKSHIRE PIGS,
Poland China Pigs, Jersey Cattle, Etc.
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For Sore Backs, Buckshins, Cuts, Wounds and Abrasions.
PRICE $2 the PINT, $1 the HALF-PINT BOTTLE
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For Cracked Heels and Angry Sores.
Full directions for use on labels. Price $1 00 per pot.

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Agents wanted in all large cities.

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HARNESS AND SADDLERY BAZAAR,
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[P. WILLIAM EASTON, of American Horse Exchange, New York, has tried, and highly recommends, these remedies. 23

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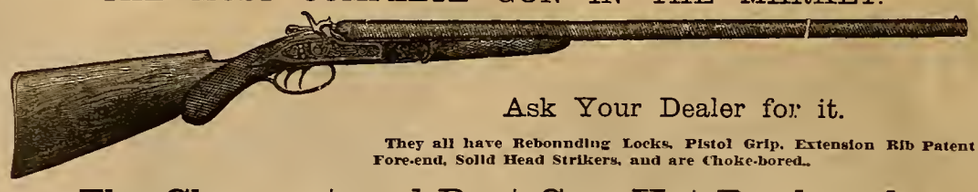
THE MOST COMPLETE GUN IN THE MARKET.



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They all have Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip, Extension Rib Patent Fore-end, Solid Head Strikers, and are Choke-bored.

The Cheapest and Best Gun Yet Produced.

Plain Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Decarbonized Steel Barrels	$45 00
Selected Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Twist Barrels	55 00
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English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved	75 00
English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved, Superior Rubber But and Tip	85 00

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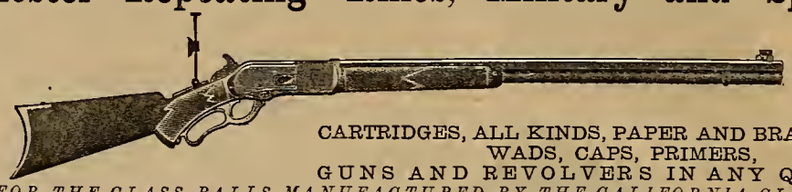
Winchester Repeating Rifles, Military and Sporting.



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O. C. BALDY, Veterinary Surgeon,

OAKLAND, CAL.
ALL CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. Office and residence 1167 Washington street.
References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

AUCTION SALES.

ANNUAL SALE OF THE
Elmendorf Farm YEARLINGS,
SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1883.

AT ELMENDORF FARM (late North Elkhorn), six miles from Lexington, Ky., comprising *FORTY-FIVE HEAD,* the get of
VIRGIL, GLENELG, MONARCHIST, LEVER, ETC.
Catalogues furnished on application to
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Muir's P. O., Fayette Co., Ky.

ANNUAL SALE OF THE
Runnymede Yearlings.
FRIDAY, MAY 18TH, 1883,
AT LEXINGTON, KY.,

COMPRISING NINETEEN head, the get of **IMPORTED BILLET.** The sale takes place the day preceding the Elmendorf Farm Yearlings and two days before the Woodburn Farm sale of yearlings.
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 19.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE STABLE.

Trotting Action.

In taking the position that trotters will ultimately go faster with light weight on their feet I am fully aware that there will be no end to the ridicule of those who think they "know it all."

There has been such a unanimity of opinion, such a general concurrence in the idea that weight was more or less a necessity thet to go counter to it is a hazardous undertaking. But there has been a modification of previons opinions among some of the trainers of trotters, and in the last ten years a change, fully as startling as the one I now propose. The use of toe-weights has been the means of attracting attention to this portion of the education of trotters, and should the ecience progress until these appendages are thrown aside, the advance in a great measnre can be ascribed to the lessons that were presented by the application of weight to the outside of the foot above the shoe. Not long ago in a conversation with O. A. Hicock he informed me that he was driving the young colts barefooted, and that so long as they were doing so well as they were at that time he would continue the practice. One of the reasons he gave was that by accustoming them to trot without weight on their feet they could trot in races with lighter ehoes, and that in his opinion thie wae an advantage. Should it be fully established that there is no necessity for the "protection" of a heavy ehoe, that furthermore the least metal that can be got along with is the best thing to keep the feet and lege in order, then the only argument that can be offered in favor of a greater mass ie that it ie neceeeary to give the proper action. In these articles I will proceed on the assumption that this has been demonstrated, inaemuch as my experience for a sufficient length of time, viz.: eight years' trial, snstains the ground taken. I do not suppose that this will be accepted by people who have no personal, practical knowledge of the effect of discarding full shoes, as the "old rnts" are worn to a depth that it is troublesome to extricate the wheels from the channels that centuries have grooved.

In the etudy of trotting action no one can arrive at more than a partial nnderstanding who does not avail himself of the teachinge of the camera. It givee the same advantagee as demonstration in geometry. Were a teacher restricted to worde it would be difficult for him to make hie pupils undereteand the simplest problem, the intricate could never be elucidated. The photographs ehow the action tranefixed. They place it before the student in the cleareet light by giving the opportunity for critical examination, and the leieure to scan every phase. If the living animal could be brought to an instantaneous rest, with feet and limbs in the exact position occupied in every portion of the etride, that would be inferior. We have the further advantage of extending the time for observation without dependance on memory, and illuetrations as true as the reflectione from a mirror. Among the representations taken at Palo Alto are eeveral of Edginton. In a former article the difference between harnese and eaddle action was commented upon, and the eubject for thie will be a card on which he is depicted trotting at the rate of a mile in eight minutes. This in the perlance of the tracks would be termed a "slow jog," which a very large proportion of colts could easily equal. To ehow the etride of eleven feet and one inch eight pictures taken at dietancea of twenty-one inches apart were necessary. Number one ehowa the left fore foot and the right hind foot on the ground, the otber feet elevated, and in number two the same feet are on the gronud, the body carried forward twenty-one inchee. In number three all the feet are off the ground the left hind foot nearly touching and under the fore foot on the aame side. These feet are contiguoua, the toe of the fore foot ao close to the coronet of the hind that in the photograph it eeema to atrike it. Aa Edginton wore scalping boota when the picture was taken this was probably the case, and in this position may be found the etarting point to lead to a better underetanding of the proper method of overcoming the most serious trouble there is in the education of trotting colts. I think there are few trainers of trotters who will not agree with me that the greatest trouble with young trotters is to keep them "square." As long as they go level and true there ie generally progress. When they resort to "hitching" the improvement ends. Occasionally there may be casee where there is an increase of speed with the "running behind," but this is so exceptional that it is safe to assert that the reverse will follow the faulty movement. With some the tendency can be overcome by faster motion, and once in a while it is possible to "drive the colt out" of the hobbling into a purer gait.

In nearly every one of my colts which have fallen into the habit, there has been an inclination to pull at the bit when hitching, and from going with only a slight tension on the reins considerable force had to be applied. Now in a very large proportion of casee the change from square to faulty action when going at a moderately slow pace arises from the collision between the fore foot and the hind at the extremely sensitive portion which ie usually termed "between the hair and the hoof. A very light blow on the finger nail will prove how painful muet be the contact of the iron, and that when it occurs the animal will resort to eomething to avoid it. In training horses for the saddle much stress was laid by the old-time teachers in placing the pupils "properly on their haunchee." Thie consisted in quickening the movements by a touch of the spur, and at the eame time "keeping them well in hand."

So when the Duke of Newcastle wrote, over two hundred years ago, he laid great etress on thie point, and among other methods he gives the following directions to effect the purpose: "The hand ehould never be above two or three fingers above the pommel, a little forwarder, and easy, but firm; for there is nothing makee a horse go more of the hauuches, than a light hand, and firm; for when he hath nothing to rest on before, he will reet behind; for he will rest on eomething; and when he rests behind, that's upon the haunches: A light hand is the greatest eecret we have; but there is no horse can be firm of the hand, except he suffers the cnrb, and obey it." From the above it will be eeen that the noble author wae as particular abont his punctuation ae his inetructions, and with the exception of spelling, italice and capitale it is an exact transcript.

Something of the same ueage may remedy the tendency to "ecalp," and the use of a curb, operated from a height which will bring the preseure in the proper place. Before taking, for the preeent, leave of Newcastle it will be apropoe to quote from another page hie reasone for eo warmly advocating the putting the horse on his haunchee, and it will also show that he was familiar with "balancing" though he usee a synonym. "There are many reasone why we work a horse eo much to put him upon the hannchee, which I have ehowed you before; but there ie oue reaeon more, and that is thie: A horse'e croup or haunchee bears nothing but hie tail, which ie very light; but hie ehoulders hath his neck and head to bear, which is more; and therefore we put him upon the haunches, to poise him, and to releive his ehoulders, and to make him light on the hand." Thie chapter is terminated with a paragraph nearly all in italics to give proper emphasis and enforce the importance of the leesons. It reade: "Thue much for dressiug all manner of horsea upon the ground, to make them obey perfectly both hand and heel, and to put them upon the haunchcs, which is the masterpiece of our art."

Now the "poyse," as the Duke apells the word, may be effectual in so sharpening the action as to cure the habit of striking the hind and fore feet together, or the wounding the coronet or pastern with the toe of the fore foot. It ia apparent, however, that trotting colts, especially when handled so young, as is the practice now, cannot be subjected to the treatment which the masters of equitation recommend and some other plan must be devised to effect the purpose. It is also evident that if this can be accomplished without weights or heavy shoes there will be less liability to injure the feet and legs.

I am thoroughly convinced that we delay too long before applying a guard while the lessons are taught, waitiug for a succession of blows ere the application is thought necessary. The pupil may ehow no indication of the injury in hie gait for some time, though the marks on the horse will give evidence, and when it tries to avoid the injury by hobbling behind, the chances are that it will be a long time before confidence is regained. The old adage that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure" is peculiarly applicable, and if within the range of discovery will be of great value to breeders and trainers.

Toe-weights have been of great service in correcting the faulty action, and in Kentucky especially, they are in general nee on colts. Since the invention of those that can be fastened on a bare foot I learn that among the breeders of the blue grass country it is the practice to put them on from the start, and that a fine degree of success has followed. Fully acknowledging the efficacy of toe-weights, and that the introduction of them marks an era in the education of trotters, still I would much rather get along without them if other methods subserve the same ends. Not the least of tho benefits that have resnlted is the awaking of teachers to the necessity of a closer study of the action, and it has also stimulated inventors to originate desigus free from the serious objections that marred the first crnde contrivances that were nsed. Clumsy and faulty though they were it was demonstrated that tnere was a potent influence in the application, that even the inveterate sticklers for the old practices wero forced to admit. I believe that if there is as general an awaking to the importance of further study, a wider spread desire to discover new methods of overcoming the drawbacks of faulty action, partially removed by the use of weights, that it will not be long before an applicable remedy will bo ound. There may be cases which can only be cured by carrying weights, though extremely rare, and still more rare to find a pupil that will require the weights after graduating. In succeeding papers I will offer suggestions that may prove worthy of trial, and while presenting them will continue experiments founded on the theorics advanced. Somo of the poeitione I have already proved hy actual trial and others are based on what has been shown by "work" given without a specific object.

N. Curry & Bros., No. 113 Sansome Street.—This old established firm will supply sportsmen with every kind of cartridges. Paper and brass shelle, etc. Guns and revolvers iu any quantity. Winchester repeatiug rifles. They are agents for the glass balls mauufactured by the California Glase Works.

Will & Finck—No. 769 Market etreet, have on hand tho finest assortment of dog collars and chains; also eportiug goods of every kind.

Mr. R. G. Head of Napa offers to the lovers of thoroughbred poultry 2,000 fowls of the leading varieties to eelect from. Read hie advertisement.

Mr. C. H. Huffman, who left hero a little more than two weeks ago for the Western States, to purchase mulce, returned last Thursday moruiug. Supervisor Hartley accompanied him, and is on his way back in chargo of the mules purchased. They bought 120 head—80 for the Caual Company and 20 each for uee on their ranches. Mr. Huffman saya mules and horsea are higher in St. Louie than here. They bought in St. Louis, as mulea were not to be found outside that market in lots as large as they desired to purchase. *Merced Express.*

The Alameda County Sportsman'a club will hold its second monthly shoot of the season at live pigeone for the club's gold medal at tha Oakland Trotting park thia (Saturday) afternoon.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

The Increasing Spiral Compared with the Even or Continuous Twist of the Rifle.

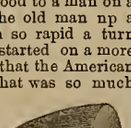
BY DR. E. H. FARDEE—NO. 14.

I have now come to a very important question, and one that the very best of our experts differ on. I find in my gunnery that people are very slow in giving up ideas that have grown up with them; how great a struggle it has been for some of our old fossils to give up the love and apparent attachment for the muzzle-loading rifle for that of the more advanced weapon, the breech-loader. How many times I have heard good, sensible men, lovers of the rifle, expert hunters, say thet they wanted one good shot, a shot that they could depend upon—that they had no confidence in a rifle where it was fed with ammunition at the stern; that the old muzzle-loader was Old Reliable, its reliability had gained their confidence and their affection, and no argument would have any weight with these old guardsmen of the double trigger and muzzle-loader. "No, sir," they would say, "you can't divorce me and my old true friend for none of your dirty, magazine, breech-loading playthings."

And, so it has been with myself. As I look back over the past thirty years and see how I indulged in my hobbies, it becomes both painful and amusing. How I first advocated the plain or continuous spiral and defied the advocates of the increased twist to controvert my arguments. I can now look back and see where many a position I then took in favor of the continuous twist are lame and faulty, and can say with a consciousness of being in the right, that the more a man studies and learns intricate problems of gunnery, the less confidence he has in a gun.

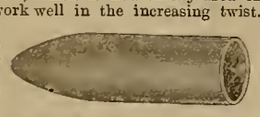
The increase twist was introduced in the United States by Mr. Edmond Wesson, a celebrated rifle-maker of Roxbury, Mass., in about the year 1842, not as an invention of his own, as is generally supposed, as rifles may now be seen in the French Museum in Paris, made more than a century ago, with the increased spiral. And from the accuracy of Mr. Wesson's guns, he became at once the leading maker, and his guns were sought by all experts with the rifle in all parts of the United States. The proof was positive that the increased twist gave a new impetus to target shooting in every State of the Union. I claim the honor of being the possessor of one of Mr. Wesson's "Tally-ho telescopic American target rifles." An order was given by a gentleman in San Francisco in 1855, through *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, New York, for one of the best target guns, regardless of cost, that could be procured in the United States. It is the first rifle that I commenced target practice with in California, and although I have other guns that will beat it now still I cling to it with the same tenacity that a country chap holds to the girl of his first love. True, 'tis more than a quarter of a century old, but age has not corroded her, and to-day her inside shines like the sparkling diamond and the display of workmanship I have never seen excelled on any gun. It has the increased twist and with the working of that gun I became convinced that the performance was more even and steady than that of the even twist. In fact all over one hundred yards, it was four to one on the "Wesson Tally-ho." At that time the continuous twist was very slow, making one turn in about ten feet, while the increase would start on the above turn, increasing in spirosity from the breech to the muzzle and coming out on about a thirty-six inch turn, i. e., if the same turn should continue that is found at the muzzle, a complete turn would take place in a gun barrel thirty-six inches in length.

The advocates of the increasing twist believe that a steadier motion is imparted to the projectile by having the slow start on a slow twist, and have it continually augmented until it leaves the muzzle of the gun and takes its departure in the open and unconfined air; and that the bullet has imparted to it the same amount of rotary velocity when coming out on a 36-inch gain as it would from a continuous twist when it made one complete revolution in thirty-six inches. And I must confess that this reason would look good to a man on a seat in the first row in the orchestra or to the old man up a tree. That the bullet that would start on so rapid a turn would be more likely to upset than one started on a more slow rotation no one will doubt, providing that the American fleet or round-end picket bullet was used, that was so much in demand twenty-five years ago in this country, a diagram of which I will insert as the best for the increasing twist, which was always used with a linen patch cut by a die of suitable size. It will be seen from the above diagram that the bearing on the bullet extends but a little way from the butt toward the point, just enough to steady it, as it will readily be seen the less bearing on either an increased spiral, or plain, the less must be the friction on the bullet when passing along the plane of the grooves.



Now, it will be seen the increased twist is not used in Europe for the very good reason that they use the long projectile, and always the plain or uniform twist. A wood-cut of the English bullet will readily convince the expert of the rifle that the cylindro-conoid, which is now chiefly used in this country, would not work well in the increasing twist.

This diagram is supposed to be an inch and a quarter long and 44 caliber, and such a shot in my opinion will not only increase the friction, but, as the bearing is the entire length of the cylindro part of the bullet, and as the form of the grooves actually changes, inch by inch, from the breech to the muzzle, a constant and increasing friction must be admissible, and more liable to shift its position, to strip and to break. Therefore, I consider that a continuous twist is preferable for a bullet which the above diagram represents.



It appears strange that no one (to my knowledge) has observed the impossibility of a perfect coincidence existing between the sides of a groove cut on the principle of the increasing spiral or gaining twist. If the sides be made equidistant, the form of the groove will change, and this change will be still greater if the sides be not equidistant, as they cannot then be parallel to each other. It will be no difficult thing for anyone to comprehend the fact that grooves cut with a regular spiral may be described as straight lines applied to a cylinder, while those which form an increasing twist are represented arcs of circles or other curves. For instance, if two concentric arcs of a circle be described on the interior surface of a cylinder, the distances between points taken at right angles to the axis of the cylinder will vary. Again, let us take the groovee of the increasing spiral, the sides of which are formed by arcs parallel one to the other, so that the radius of one will be less than that of the other. Hence, it will be observed that the groovee on the principle of the increasing spiral cannot be true, for it is not only by making the sides of the groovee parallel to each other in the direction of their common center that the grooves can maintain the same width throughout, in which case they are not equidistant in a direction at right angles with the bore, and if the sides are equidistant in a direction at right angles with the bore, they cannot be parallel, but continually approach each other.

And, in the former, the grooves widen, and in the latter they contract toward the muzzle of the gun. Therefore, by a parity of reasoning the intended longitudinal increase of the turn of the grooves is not the only alteration that takes place. I have no doubt but that the increase spiral works best with the bullet that has a short bearing, and when the bore is freed, or, in the vernacular of shotgun-men, choke-bored; and that the cylindro-conoid works best in the cylinder-bore and of uniform twist.

I cannot close this article without a short notice of my friend who resides in Red Bluff, and who is the champion advocate of the small bore rifle, with large charges of powder. It will be remembered that I referred to the dispargement of 90 grains of powder in a hunting gun of 40 caliber, in my two last communications. And I am glad to say to the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN that my remarks on the subject have brought forth a reply from the champion of 40-90 and I only wish it had been sent to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN so the friends of this "mighty nimrod" could see how ably and philosophically he has defend his pet position.

Believing that I would not betray any confidence, should I quote from his very able letter, written at Red Bluff, April 8, I will take the liberty to quote, ad literatim, the powerful argument put forth to pull down and destroy the theory and deductions as advocated by myself, under the head of "On the Manner in Which a Difference in the Caliber Influences the Turn of the Rifle." He writes: "I read the paper you sent me, and read your article; you had better come up here and try your way on a grizzly bear with your light charge of powder, and large bullet then you will get cut up unless you are so cowardly as to run away without shooting." Now, Mr. Editor, if this is not Pickwickian style I am lost; it is enough to make the dead bones of Dickens turn over in his metallic coffin, and try to say that the whole cast, as made in his Pickwick papers, is false. Mr. Red Bluff, you are wrong; I never advocated small charges of powder and large bullets; I argued that there must be a theory in ratio for quantity of powder for quantity of lead and that a system of carefully recorded experiments and deductions in testing the actual penetration of leaden bullets, is the only way to solve this almost metaphysical problem, the amount of means necessary to impart to the projectile its greatest initial and terminal velocities. You misunderstood the meaning of my article, and if you will take the trouble to run your eagle eye over the two last communications, you must impress the frozen fact upon your fertile brain that the short of those articles are simply this and nothing more.

Take a rifle of 40-caliber weight of bullet (cylndor-conoid), 330 grains, with one-fifth of that amount of Hazard's Sea shooting powder, making 66 grains to the charge. To test the initial velocity of this bullet, hang up by a pendulum a bullseye cut from sheet iron, one-third of an inch thick, and eight inches in diameter, and fire for its center twenty feet, and your result will be merely an indentation, but no perforation of the suspended iron plate.

Now let us take a rifle of 45 caliber with the same turn of grooves and same shaped projectile, weighing 530 grains, one-fifth of that amount for a charge of Hazard's Sea shooting powder, 105 grains, and fire it under the same circumstances that the 40 caliber was fired and the result will be a clean punched hole in the iron plate, with the indentation upon another plate of the same size and thickness hanging one foot from the first plate. But my old friend K, from the grizzly bear region of Red Bluff will say, the test isn't fair. He will come thundering back on me in the difference of the two charges of powder, that the large bullet has 40 grains of powder more than the small caliber has, and as a matter of course you will have greater penetration. Yes, I will say, my dear fellow, you are right so far, but a little further you are wrong again.

In accordance with the laws of dynamics, it requires well regulated forces to set in motion substances of the same density, but of different sizes, and to be friendly and liberal with this notorious bear slayer, I will acknowledge, for the benefit of his position, that he may take the full 106 grains of powder, the same as was used in the 45 caliber, and still his little 40 caliber bullet would not make daylight shine through the iron plate, as he would naturally suppose it would. And to elucidate this problem a little further, and to sweep away any remaining cobwebs suspended from the arch of this man's brow, so that no hair may be left dangling to obscure his vision while investigating the laws of gunnery, I will say that we will take the 66 grains the same as was used in the 40 caliber and charge the 45 caliber and fire at the suspended iron plate and we will punch a clean hole through it. I think I hear my friend say this is too much at one dose, but nevertheless it is true, which both theory and practice will substantiate. Why, Mr. Editor, this mighty Nimrod of the far North has talked this small bore and large charges of powder, until he actually believes it himself, and a thousand of his disciples have become his ardent followers. And strange to say, that the king of the forest of the Golden State, the nomadic grizzly, has become imbued with the same feeling, and dislikes to meet one of these 40-90 fellows. This I feel quite sure is so, as I once heard this leader of the 40-90 theory relate one of his hair-breadth escapes, when in the pursuit of an uncommonly large old grizzly. I will relate it verbatim as he told it to me, as I took it down in short hand unbeknown to him at the time it was related.

It was in the month of September, 1867. He took his double-barrel muzzle-loading 40-90, and started with his mule and his old dog Rover for the Yola-Bola mountains, about sixty miles west from Red Bluff. The second day out he struck an immense bear track; just the print of the heel of the animal made an impression on the sand as large as a common beer barrel; he told old Rove to take the track and go slow, and he would follow. The dog looked at the master and the master at the dog, the one to see that the other was in earnest. The hair on the dog's back bristled up like a field of bean-poles, and with a fierce growl like that of the Bengal tiger the dog put his nose on the track, the master with his 40-90 on his arm, with both barrels cocked, and, after persistant traveling for thirteen days and sixteen nights, on the morning of the thirteenth day, they came in sight of the huge old moneter; and a big fellow he was, too, you bet.

"Well," says I, holding my breath in deep anxiety, "what, pray what did yon do ?"

"What did I do ? I just says: 'Rover, he's our meat,' and Rover licked his chops, and well he might, for neither of us had eaten anything for the thirteen days and sixteen nights."

"Poor fellow," *sotto voce* says I, "and pray what did you do then ?"

"What did I do. I took a ball of assafetida out of my pocket, and my hunting sling, and like David in the great naval battle of Goliath, I loaded my sling with this gummy ball, and with all the vigor and force of my manhood I gave the gummy ball a sling of high elevation, intending to drop it directly at Mr. Grizzly's nose, but the wind forced the ball a little to the right and dropped it just at the fellow's stern."

"For what," I asked, "did you throw?"

"I know," says my friend, "I see you don't understand the habits of the grizzly."

"True, sir; I am profoundly ignorant in this line," says I.

"I'll tell yon. The big grizzlies are very fond of this gummy, stinking assafeteda, and if you can get a ball near their cussed noses before they know it, they smell it, and it sorter magnetizes these mountain monsters, and then a hold, fearless hunter can walk right up to them and take them in camp, you know. But you see I made the mistake, and dropped (and by the way it was the first mistake of the kind I ever made) this gummy ball at the wrong end of this old chap, and he turned round, quicker than you could say dog with your mouth open, to see what made the noise so close to him, and while turning his nose was up in the air taking scent, for these old pets of mine go a great deal on their noses, you know, and by Crimus, he got my scent, and he everlastingly came for old Rove and me, you bet."

"Well, well," says I.

"Just keep cool," says he, "and I'll give it all to you; I wasn't a bit scared, I stood just as still as a Bohemian soldier on a rainy night on guard."

"Is it possible," says I, "and——"

"You bet," says he, "I wasn't as scared as you are now hearing me relate the occurrance."

"Did the bear go for you?"

"Just as straight as I could sling a stone, and with his dam mouth wide open; why, sir, his mouth looked for all the world like an old sachel wide open, filled full of old red rags, and his teeth looked like spikes as long as your arm and his mouth opening and shutting as often as every tick of the watch."

"And you stood still?" says I.

"Just as still as death, and old Rover a little behind me, and that position Rover and I occupied until he got within twenty feet of us."

"Great heavens!" says I.

"That's nothing," says he; "I knew what I was about, you bet."

"Tell me, tell me," says I.

"Keep cool, Doctor; I'll give it all to you," says he. "When he got within twenty feet of me, I pulled my gun off my shoulder."

"And you fired quick," says I, "and laid him dead at your feet."

"Not much," says he; "I only gave that gun two flourishes through the air, when he raised on his hind feet and started to walk toward me, and I made another rapid move of the gun when he stopped and we looked each other in the face for fully six hours, had each other by the eye, you know— "

"What," says I, "for six hours?"

"I knew," saye he, "that it was a matter of endurance, and just as the sun was going down, he began to groan and acted as though he was in awful pain, and his angry looks became mild and simple like that of lambs, and I then knew I had him because I understand their habits so well. Then he began to articulate (for those big bears talk, you know), and, says the bear, 'I feel kinder faint, what is that you hold in your hands that makes me feel so mighty queer?' says old Bruin. 'Quicker than lightning, says I: '40-90.' 'Then I'm a goner,' says the bear. 'Double barrel at that,' says I. 'I'm your meat,' says the bear; 'take me in camp.'"

Everything, Mr. Editor, in the northern part of the State is nervous when you talk of 40 caliber and 90 grains. It is more terrible to the natives than an eastern blizzard and tornado, and more fearful than the earthquake, and more deadly than the sirocco winds or the poisonous aroma from the upas tree.

Crook should have his Indian troopers armed with 40-90's, and then call for a flag of truce, and convince the bloody savages what death-dealing weapons were in store for them, and every squaw's son would surrender and forever after become good Injuns.

The Age of Sheep.

The books on sheep have seriously misled flockmasters on this subject. Almost any sheep-owner will tell you that after the first year the sheep gets a pair of broad teeth yearly, and if you show him that his own three-year-olds have four pairs of broad teeth he can only claim that they are exceptions, and protest that they do not exceed three years of age. Now, these cases are no exception, for all well-bred sheep have a full month of front teeth at three years old. Some unimproved flocks may still be found in which the mouth is not full until near four years old, but fortunately these are now the exceptions, and should not be made a standard, as they so constantly are. In Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns, Southdowns, Oxford-downs, Hampshiredowns, and even the advanced Merinos, and in the grades of all these, dentition is completed from half a year to a year earlier. The milk or lamb teeth are easily distinguished from the permanent or broad teeth by their smaller size, and by the thickness of the jaw-bone around their fangs where the permanent teeth are still inclosed. As the lamb approaches a year old, the broad exposed part of the tooth becomes worn away, and narrow fangs projecting above the gums stand apart from each other, leaving wide intervals. This is even more marked after the first pair of permanent teeth have come up, overlapping each other at their edges, and from this time onward the number of small teeth and of broad, permanent teeth, can usually be made out with ease. Another distinguishing feature is the yellow or dark coloration of the fangs of the milk teeth, while the exposed portions of the permanent teeth are white, clear and pearly. The successive pairs of permanent teeth make their appearance through the gums in advanced breeds at about the following dates: The first pair at one year, the second pair at one and a half, the third pair at two years and three months, the fourth pair and last pair at three years. It will be observed that between the appearance of the first two pairs there is an interval of six months, while after this each pair comes up nine months after its predecessors. For backward grades and the unimproved breeds the eruption is about six months later for each pair of teeth, but even with them the month is full at three years and six months.

At the Woodard & Brassfield combination sale of trotting stock held at Lexington, Kentucky, April 24, 193 head were disposed of for $82,995, an average of $430 per head. The report says that Bndd Doble's stallion, Monroe Chief, was knocked down to Hugh White, of Benson, Arizona, for $10,000.

Sally Russell Unquestionably by Boston.

Major Benjamin Luckett was for many years proprietor of the Mansion house in Frankfort, Ky., and his neighbors regarded him as a gentleman of honor. Those who knew him best had faith in him. His word passed unquestioned. He owned Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder, and in 1833 he bred her to Thornton's Rattler, and thus got the bay mare Maria Russell. In volume IX of the *American Turf Register* there is a report of the Elkhorn, Kentucky, races, run in November, 1837, and from it we take the following summary:

Fourth day—Sweepstakes for three-year-olds that have never been in a race: subscriptions $50; mile heats.
Benj. Luckett's b f Maria Russell, by Rattler—by Stockholder.....1 1
Lewis Sanders Jr.'s (Burbridge & Harper's) ch c by Kosciusko—by Moses.....2 2
S. T. Dranes' b c by Woodpecker.....3 dis
Time—1:57, 1:58.

Capt. J. W. Russell was another prominent resident of Franklin county, Ky. He and Major Luckett were warm friends, and they had business transactions with each other. They owned horses in common, but in racing and breeding ventures only one name was sometimes used for the joint ownership. This practice was as common thirty or forty years ago as it is to-day. Capt. Russell married Miss Julian, and she is now a widow. He was a State Senator and a man of honor and veracity. He was a careful breeder of thoroughbreds, and among the mares owned by him was Mary Churchill, by Barefoot, out of Pocahontas, by Sir Archy. He sold to R. A. Alexander the chestnut mare Sally Russell, and he certified at the time that she was foaled in 1850, and was by Boston, out of Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler. Mr. Alexander was very well posted as to pedigrees, and he was a close investigator. He was not easily imposed upon. In the Woodburn catalogue of 1857 Sally Russell appeared as the daughter of Boston, and her age was given as seven. Major Benj. Luckett, Capt. Russell and others who kept sharp lookout for pedigrees were then alive, and they indorsed the published statement as true. Major Luckett died Jan. 17, 1868. Sally Russell's first foal was dropped at Woodburn in 1859. It was a bay colt by imported Scythian. Her second foal came in 1861, and it was a bay filly by imported Scythian. The civil war raged during the early years of these two foals, and we do not know what became of them. The war broke up jockey clubs, and thoroughbreds were pressed into the cavalry service. When S. D. Bruce was compiling the Stud Book, he received from John W. Russell the pedigree of Sally Russell as it has always been recorded. Capt. J. A. Holton, who bred Nantura, the dam of Longfellow, indorsed the statement of Capt. Russell, and Col. E. M. Blackburn, the father of the present Governor of Kentucky, and of the distinguished Congressman from the Ashland district, also positively stated that Sallly Russell was a daughter of Boston. She was entered as having been bred by Benj. Luckett, for the reason that Maria Russell ran in that gentleman's name in 1837. No man is perfect, and it is easy to make a slip of the pen in recording thousands of pedigrees. Maria Russell passed from Major Luckett's hands into the possession or control of Capt. John W. Russell.

Boston, the son of Timoleon, after a brilliant career upon the turf, entered the stud in Virginia, and subsequently found his way to Kentucky. He made the seasons of 1847, 1848 and 1849 at Col. E. M. Blackburn's farm, Equira, in Woodford county, Ky., and died early in 1850. He never stood at any other place in the Blue Grass State. The stud record of Boston was indifferently kept at Equira by a good natured young man of no literary acquirements. He wrote badly, and was economical of his letters in spelling. Uncle Ned, the head of the Blackburn family, was a man of great memory, and it was not necessary for him to refer to a ledger to verify a pedigree. But upon the faulty-kept book of Boston in the handwritting of young Blackburn appears the following:

"Capt. John Rusel, one-eyed mare, by the leap, May 26, 1849."

This record is confirmatory of the statements made to R. A. Alexander, to the author of the American Stud Book and others by such prominent and trustworthy men as Col. E. M. Blackburn, Capt. John Russell, Major Benjamin Luckett, Capt. J. A. Holton and Albert Bacon. The pedigree is too well established to be clouded by the ravings of an unscrupulous blatherskite. Sally Russell was unquestionably a thoroughbred, and she had thoroughbred foals before she was mated with Pilot Jr. and produced Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S. It is just as certain that she was a daughter of Boston as that Rysdyk's Hambletonian was by Abdallah.

The man who made haste to denounce the long-established pedigree of Sally Russell as a "fraud," simply and solely because the name of her breeder, through a slip of the pen, was incorrectly given in the Stud Book, falls into the error of supposing that George E. Blackburn, the son of Col. E. M. Blackburn, was alive in 1849. This gentleman died October 21, 1847. Even those who boast of being cock-sure every time frequently trip. The united and unwavering testimony of those who, when in the flesh, knew all the facts, cannot be set aside by throwing a world of emphasis on one little technicality. The misstatement of Wallace with regard to the brother of Governor Luke Blackburn is one of these technical errors. It does not establish beyond controversy that no book of Boston's services was kept, for such a book was kept, although indifferently, and by a Blackburn. It simply shows the absurdity of weighing a volume of truth in the scales against a misplaced grain of sand or a stray hair.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A breeding stallion should be kept in perfect health. No animal can be kept in health without exercise. Plenty of sound, good food should be given, equal to ten to sixteen quarts of oats per day, depending upon his size and exercise, and about what hay he will eat up clean. He should have some work twice a day, morning and evening, not so much as to make him dull, for he should always be spirited and lively. Driving him to the buggy, exercising him on horseback and doing any little jobs of light work will make him all the stronger; once or twice a week, before a light wagon, he can be allowed to trot at full speed, if he feels like it, a quarter or a half mile, and feel all the better for it, and be more likely to impart speed to his progeny. If he has a lot of half an acre or less, with a high plank fence around it, so he can be turned in and cannot get out, it will be beneficial to him, for then he can get the pure air and warm sunshine, and roll and plunge and play as he pleases. There is no greater evil in breeding horses than to keep a stallion in his stall without exercise. He is generally fed high and gets fat, his muscular organization gets no exercise or development, and his progeny will be far inferior to what it would have been had he had proper exercise.

The Central District Agricultural Society proposes to hold a fair at Marysville this fall, commencing September 4 and continuing five days.

Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings.

The annual sale of Gen. Harding's yearlings at Belle Meade on thr 28th ult. brought together the largest attendance of buyers ever witnessed at that farm. The Dwyer brothers secured the favorites. The prices realized were very satisfactory, the lot, numbering forty-two, selling for $27,430. During the sale a violent thunder and lightning storm, accompanied by a deluging rain, lasting half an hour, burst over the place, putting a stop to the sale for that length of time. The following is a list of the sales, with the names of the purchasers and the prices paid:

Emerson, b c by Enquirer, dam Jessamine, by Brown Dick; Col. Bruce, New York	$775
Thistle, ch c by Great Tom, dam Ivy Leaf, by Australian; Mr. P. G. Speth, Louisville, Ky	750
Bolter, ch c by Bramble, dam Quartette, by Jack Malone; Messrs. Dwyer Brothers, New York	575
Tallyman, ch c by Great Tom, dam Benicia, by Jack Malone; Mr. Louis Dunneman, Charleston, S. C	500
Electric Light, br c by Enquirer, dam Vesper Light, by Childe Harold; Messrs. Dwyer Brothers	3,500
Tantrum, ch c by Great Tom, dam Vanilla, by Jack Malone; Capt. Ed. Israel, New Orleans	325
Turbine, b c by Great Tom, dam Woodbine, by Lexington; Mr. G. L. Lorillard, New York	500
Escort, ch c by Enquirer, dam Planchette, by Brown Dick; Mr. P. G. Speth	750
Tecumseh, ch c by Great Tom, dam Fanny Barrow, by Albion; Mr. W. B. Lamb, Fayetteville, Tenn	225
Emmet, br c by Enquirer, dam Mariposa, by Jack Malone; Messrs. Dwyer Brothers	3,000
Tyrant, ch c by Great Tom, dam Mozelle, by Jack Malone; Colonel Bruce	300
Editor, gr c by Enquirer, dam Alice Murphy, by Bonnie Scotland; Mr. R. C. Pate, St. Louis	400
Tasso, ch c by Great Tom, dam Edna B, by Breathitt; Mr. R. C. Pate	700
Expert, ch c by Enquirer, dam Lady Lindora, by Australian; Mr. P. G. Speth	1,450
Fellowship, ch c by Fellowcraft, dam Blondina, by Bonnie Scotland; Mr. S. D. Bruce	550
Toronto, ch c by Great Tom, dam Mohur, by Gilroy; Mr. G. M. Neely, Franklin, Tenn	375
Echelon, br c by Enquirer, dam Bonnie Park, by Bonnie Scotland; Mr. P. G. Speth	825
Testator, b c by Great Tom, dam Mollie Saffle, by Lexington; Mr. R. C. Pate	450
Earnest, bh c by Enquirer, dam Jaconet, by Jack Malone; Mr. L. Van Kirkman, Nashville	550
Turnbull, b c by Great Tom, dam Fanny Mattingly, by Hunter's Lexington; Mr. R. C. Pate	200
Emissary, b c by Enquirer, dam Clara L, by Bonnie Scotland; Mr. J. G. Nelson, New York	450
Executor, b c by Enquirer, dam Brunette, by Bonnie Scotland; Messrs. Dwyer Brothers	1,400
Tarlton, ch c by Great Tom, dam Vocalist, by Vandal; Mr. G. W. Curtis, Mount Vernon, Ind	250
Erebus, blk c by Enquirer, dam Saxony, by Sexon; Mr. J. J. Greener, Nasbville	600
Esmeralda, ch f by Enquirer, dam Bergamot, by Bonnie Scotland; Mr. P. G. Speth	800
Eugenie, ch f by Enquirer, dam Capitola, by Albion; Mr. J. J. Greener	950
Trousseau, b f by Great Tom, dam Variella, by Vandal; Mr. Louis Dunneman, Charleston, S. C	425
Entreaty, br f by Enquirer, dam Silver Maid, by Bonnie Scotland; Mr. J. L. Harris, New Orleans	275
Termagant, b f by Great Tom, dam Tallulah, by Planet; Mr. J. L. Harris	275
Turmeric, ch f by Great Tom, dam Arnica, by Sovereign; Mr. Cin. Harper, Fayetteville, Tenn	210
Evelin, b f by Enquirer, dam Martica, by Daniel Boone; Mr. C. H. Douglas, Franklin, Tenn	260
Enquiry, b f by Enquirer, dam Sue Walton, by Jack Malone; Mr. P. H. Speth	1,025
Theresa, b f by Great Tom, dam Variety, by John Morgan; Mr. R. C. Pate	300
Eudora, ch f by Enquirer, dam Glendora, by imported Glengarry; Mr. J. L. Harris	325
Taoitba, b f by Great Tom, dam Valerian, by Vandal; Mr. R. C. Pate	550
Exultation, b f by Enquirer, dam Tribulation, by Jeff Davis; Mr. George L. Lorillard, New York	475
Talla Bena, ch f by Great Tom, dam Bonetta, by Bonnie Scotland; Mr. E. L. Israel, New Orleans	500
Essay, ch f by Enquirer, dam Bonnie Belle, by Bonnie Scotland; Mr. G. W. Curtis	300
Euphony, b f by Enquirer, dam Duett, by Higblander; Mr. G. W. Curtis	400
Talavera, ch f by Great Tom, dam Liza Davis, by Whirlwind; Mr. W. K. Den, Des Moines, Iowa	300
Elixir, ch f by Enquirer, dam Euchre, by Brown Dick; Mr. R. C. Pate	250
Exile, by Enquirer, dam Bonnie Meade, by Bonnie Scotland; Mr. P. J. Speth	320
Total	$27,430

Horse Slang.

The names that English horse dealers and jockeys apply to different specimens of horseflesh are curious and amusing. Horse slang there is clearly as common as in this country, and the vocabulary is yet more extended. Here are a few instances that we take from a London paper: When a dealer dashes into a fair, or a repository, or any other place of sale, he not only selects certain animals with a view to purchase, but, in his own mind, he also decides the class of work for which each horse is especially adapted. Regardless alike of education or previous occupation, he will nominate one horse as a hunter, another as a charger, or, as he calls him, "a so'dier," a third as a carriage horse, a fourth as a park hack, a fifth as a weight-carrying cob, a sixth as a useful ride and drive horse, a seventh as a "shoufle" or Hansom cab-horse, an eighth is a "growler," or four-wheel cabber, a ninth is a "half-busser," meaning that his place is to draw half an omnibus, while the tenth is a "flat-catcher," which means a horse that catches the inexperienced eye, but is an utter fraud and failure when put to hard labor; experts deeply steeped in horse lore make further subdivision and classification and keep in stock a whole set of names and technicalities, which enable them to describe to each other details that would not be at all understood by the rest of the world. Thus, a slow horse of sober and quiet disposition is called "an old man's horse," while one that is gay in manner, quick in movement, and full of nervous energy, is called "a young man's horse." Then a horse of somewhat showy but not so serviceable style is called "a peacock;" a dandy parading walker is "a dancing master;" a horse with straight neck that causes him to poke out his nose, and consequently to turn his eyes upward, is "a star gazer;" a tall, lanky, ill-shaped nag is called "a camel" or "giraffe," while a true-built, symmetrical horse is spoken of as "a gentleman," and so on ad infinitum.

The Iowa State Agricultural Society, appreciating the value of the Cleveland bay as a source of wealth to the horse interests of the State, has made for them a special class at the State fair, with prizes, to encourage their production. There are now some sixty imported Cleveland stallions in the State, and already the young half-bloods have attracted Eastern buyers and found a lively market at high prices.

The agricultural editor of the *Vermont Watchman* says: "We are done with poultry houses. For three winters we have wintered our fowls under a shed opening to the south, With a good pile of ashes to wallow in and a little meat scrap in their food every day they keep healthy, and have averaged an egg a day to every three hens all the past winter."

Breeding the Farmer's Horse.

The question of relative size of sire and dam has been extensively discussed in this connection. It is true that nearly all writers upon the subject have laid down the rule that in coupling the male should be smaller than the female; but it is also true that very many persons write dogmatically upon subjects that they know but little about; and it is further true that writers upon heredity, for years and years past, have done little more than to repeat each other, accepting what has been said by others as true, without question, not knowing or caring to know anything about the facts in the case. We imbibed this doctrine, that the male should be smaller than the female, from our early studies upon the subject, and began writing from the same standpoint; but very early in our career as a writer an old breeder, whom we knew as a very careful and close observer, called our attention to it, and said that he was fully convinced that the teaching of the books upon this subject was all wrong, and that, while he did not advocate great disparity in the size of parents, he was satisfied that when there was a difference it should be the reverse of what the books taught—that the sire should, as a rule, be the larger of the two. It was a startling proposition to us, but it set us to thinking and watching the subject closely; and now, looking back over more than a quarter of a century of experience, we say emphatically that nature's plan, as exemplified in all mammalia, is that the male parent shall be the larger of the two. In all animals, from the horse down to the pig, wild as well as tame, the male, as a rule, is larger than the female of the same breed. No observant man can have failed to notice this. What pure breed or race of animals, wild or tame, can be named as an exception to this rule? And is not this also true of the human race? In fact, by the time a man has supplemented his early reading by a score of years of close observation, he is quite likely to lose much of the veneration with which, in his earlier years, he was wont to regard the teachings of the books.

We would not recommend, neither does it follow as a legitimate deduction from this general law, that great extremes of size should be coupled. In fact, nature has herself interposed many obstacles to prevent such a course of breeding.

There is not, as has often been alleged, any increased danger in parturition from the use of sires larger than the dams. It is the dam that determines the size and growth of the fœtus, and not the sire. Wrong presentations, faulty construction of some parts of the organs of generation or of the pelvic bones of the female, an emaciated or too plethoric condition of the dam at the time of parturition, an unnatural or deformed fœtus, are the usual causes of difficult parturition, and these conditions are brought about independent of the relative size of sire and dam.

It goes for nothing to say that improvement in any breed has resulted from the use of males of a smaller breed upon females of a larger. If one desires to bring about improvement in any direction, he must select with a view to that quality, independent of other considerations. Were we desirous of improving the butter-producing quality of the Holstein cow we should use a Jersey bull, notwithstanding the male might be smaller than the female. We should couple large, coarse-wooled ewes with a Merino ram if we desire to increase the density of the fleece; and we would breed large draft-mares to thoroughbred or trotting sires if we desired to procure fine style, better action and greater power of endurance. But all of this is independent of, and does not conflict with, the general law of relative size, and does not disprove our proposition that it is nature's plan that the male should be the larger of the two parents.

In regard to comparative merits of large and small horses, and the profit in breeding the same, it is a chameleon sort of case—it depends on the standpoint from which you view it. The man who says it don't pay to breed mares to the large imported draft horses, and that good, serviceable horses cannot be raised from such a course of breeding, only shows his own lack of familiarity with the subject. It is an unmistakable, unimpeachable fact that the large horses that are to be seen harnessed to the trucks, drays and heavy express wagons of Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York and other large cities, are almost universally produced by such a course of breeding, and that such horses will command in the general market at least twice as much as horses of moderate size, unless they possess exceptionally good qualities as roadsters, saddle or carriage horses, is a fact that the experience of every horse dealer will confirm. Not all imported horses are good sires, and certainly some notorious failures might be pointed out to confirm the views of those who oppose their use; but these exceptional cases should not be permitted to overbalance the overwhelming majority of instances in which those who have patronized these imported sires have found it a highly profitable course of breeding.

On the other hand, the fact that horses so bred are in active demand at remunerative prices for use on the heavy trucks and drays of our large cities does not prove that they are the best of all horses for the average farmer's own use. That occasionally horses possessing very fine action are so bred does not disprove the well-established fact that a large majority of them are not similarly endowed. The great fact remains unimpeached and undisputable, that all breeds and all races of horses, large and small, are improved in courage, endurance and stamina by an infusion of thorough blood; and that farmers who want to raise horses for their own use will usually secure better results by patronizing large, strong thoroughbred or highly bred trotting sires, than by a further infusion of the blood of the coarse, heavy draft horse.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Five years ago Mr. F. M. Slaughter, of the Rincon, called on Mr. E. W. Noyes, the popular auctioneer, and asked him to name a filly by Echo out of Belle Mason. Noyes, who had the sale of books, reached to his shelf for a copy of Moore and read to Mr. Slaughter from Moore's "Paradise and the Peri." Mr. Slaughter said: "That settles it; my filly's name is Peri." The mare Peri was afterwards purchased from Mr. S. by C. A. Durfee and bred to Mr. L. J. Rose's Sultan, out of Sultana by The Moor. On May 1, she dropped a colt by Sultan, and Mr. Durfee asked Mr. Noyes, who had named Peri, to give his colt a name, and insisted that that name should be from Lalla Rookh, adding that it should be appropos. Instantaneously Noyes exclaimed: "Call him Casbmero." Our friend Noyes was also called upon, during the past week, to give a title to a yearling Richmond belonging to Mr. George A. Vignolo. With his customary felicity, he recurred to the last scene in Richard III, in which Crook Back exclaims: "What Ho! Another Richmond," and suggested that he might be called either "What Ho" or "Another Richmond." The owner selected What Ho for his flyer—truly a taking name on the turf.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

The Sixth (Los Angeles) District Agricultural Society will give a spring meeting of three days this year at San Pedro on July 2d, 3d and 4th.

TURF AND TRACK.

Last Day of the Blood Horse Spring Meeting.

The race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, which came to a close Wednesday last, was one of the most successfnl ever held under the auspices of that society. For that matter it may he safely rated with those of auy club, and in all pertaining to the actnal racing it has been first-class. According to the time test the horses here rank far in advance of those which have rnn East this spring, and in two of the races the time was faster than ever has heeu made with the same weights. The mile of Joe Howell in 1:42 with 119 pounds has never heen equaled, the nearest heing that made hy Checkmate at Louisville last May, when, with 118 pounds, he ran in the same notch. The three-quarter-mile heats between Howell and Douglas have never heen eqnaled when the estimate is hased on the weight carried. The hest ou record is that of Howell made on the Bay District course last November, when, with 115 pounds, he rau the second and third heats in 1:14½ and 1:15. In the race of last week, with 117 pounds up, he won the first in 1:14½, and Douglas, carrying 120 pounds, won second and third in 1:15, 1:15¼. Another notable performauce was the 1¼ miles which Duke of Monday ran in 2:09, and, though he carried something less than the regular allowance, is not far hehiud the hest. It was a wise move of the association iu changiug the weights to the schedule which governs at Jerome Park, Coney Island, Monmouth Park and Saratoga, so that what our horses accomplished is accorded due credit. The first race on the programme was a two-year-old race, with the same conditions as the Gano Stake, the forfeits of which were "galloped over" for on Saturday and won hy Callie Smart. Mr. Winters put the amount up again, and the association added the same amonnt of money. There were five starters, each of which deposited $50, so that with ahout $1,000 in etakes and forfeits aud $250, there was a nice purse to contend for. The starters were Hirondelle, an unuamed filly hy Grinstead from a sister to Clara D, Lizzie Dunhar, Mariposa and Callie Smart. The order of positions were as the names are written, Mariposa and Hirondelle carrying the colors of Ranch del Paso, the Grinstead the gray aud Maltese cross of Santa Anita, Lizzie Dunbar those of W. L. Pritchard, and Callie Smart the orange and green of Theodore Winters. The latter was the favorite in the pools most of the time, though Lizzie Dunhar pressed her closely, and the others were hnnched in "the field." Through a hlunder of the trainer of Lizzie ehe was shipped to Sacramento on Sunday and returned Tuesday, which conld hardly be the right preparatiou for a race, and the way she ran gave rise to the impression that a hetter course of treatment would have changed the resnlt. The track was rather heavy, though in hetter order than conld he expected from the heavy raius, and there was a fair attendance.

The starting was delayed hy the fractiousness of some of the colts, thongh the greatest trouble came from the official who held the flag permitting some who had the horses in charge to order the jockeys what they should do, and setting at nanght the orders of the starter. Had he used the power which the rules give him, this hehavior would have heen followed hy pnnishment, and the annoyance of waiting for three-qnarters of an hour avoided. When the hell rang, much to the relief of the spectators the Grinstead had the advantage of being in front and also under the hest motion, so that by the time a furlong was run she was two lengths in the lead, and the others closely bnnched. At the half-mile pole there was little difference; hut in rounding the turn there was a change; Callie Smart drew up closer, aud Lizzie Dunbar took her place, eo that when they came into the stretch they were cloee on the Grinstead. Callie Smart soon after took the lead, and from there, though Lizzie made a good struggle, the race was never in douht, Callie winning with something to spare in 1:18. Behind Lizzie, and with her head on the hip of the Bazaar, was Mariposa, Santa Anita fourth and Hirondelle last.

The only starters in the race for three-year-olds were Gano and Laura, and the superiority of the former wae eo unanimously conceded that no one expected any contest. Thie estimate was sustained, as Gano won in a "hig gallop," doing the mile and three-quarters in 3:20. The next race was differently regarded, and speculation was as brisk as could be. It was a "coneolation purse" for heaten horses, with allowances as follows: One defeat eutitled a deduction of five ponnds, and two ten ponnds. The startere were Augusta E, 92 pounde; Atlanta, 103 pounds; Belehaw, 109 pounds, aud Inauguration, 113 pounds. At the first eales the rates were: Augueta E $20, Belshaw $20, the field $20; hut as the bidders hecame warmed to the work Augusta E hrought $40, and the field $36. A great deal of money went into the box, and in the interval hetween the other race there was an eager desire to invest. The race was heats of a mile, and the placing gave Belshaw the pole, Atalanta second, Inauguration third and the favorite outside. Augusta E carried the "gold and roee" presented hy Alma Stuart Stanley, and very bright they glittered on the back of the handsome filly. The etart was fair, Augusta E and Atalanta making the running as eoon as the flag fell. There wae not mnch difference hetween them, ae the quarter pole wae paesed in twenty-eix eeconde, though at the half in fifty-two seconds the favorite was two lengths in the lead, Belshaw and Atalanta conpled. Coming round the turn on the north side Augusta increaeed her lead and Atalanta left Belshaw. The race from the three-qnarter home did not change the complexion of affairs, Augueta E winning in the very good time, for the state of the track, of 1:45½. Belehaw was third. After the heat the pooling was $50 on Augueta E, $10 on the field and $5 on Belshaw. The takere of the odds relied on Inauguration, as it was evidenced he had not run for the first heat, and when the flag fell for the the start for the second, his rider commenced driving him with whip aud spur. There was very nearly a collision between him and Augusta E as he took the track from her ou the turn, and still under strong persuaeion he led at the quarter and half. The gold and rose emerged from the jumhle on the further semi-circle, and, galloping as gay as could be, brought the colors, the first time of wearing, under tho wire a winner in 1:46. Atalanta was eecond, Belshaw third and Inauguration last, the "three moneye" being awarded in tho same order. This wae called the Pernvian Bitters Purse, the proprietors of which donated $250.

The concluding race wae a hurdle race, heats of a mile, hetween Hattie B and Mollie H. In the previous contests Hattie B had exhibited a greater epeed and aleo a greater quickness in making the jumps, so that she was the favorite at $20 to $7.

Both are fine jumpers, and the race showed that they had speed as well, the first heat being won by Hattie B in 1:57, the eccond in 1:55½.

Gano Stake, for two-year-olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second to save stake. When any California two-year-old heats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to he named after the colt which heats it.
Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, hy Norfolk—Mattie A... (Duffy) 1
W. L. Pritchard's ch f Lizzie Dunhar, hy Bazaar—Tihhie Dnnbar........ (Howson) 2
J. B. Haggin's ch f Mariposa, hy imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood........(Thompson) 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch f hy Grinstead—sister to Clara D...... (Appleby) 0
J. B. Haggin's h f Hirondelle, hy Monarchist—Heliotrope (Kelly) 0
Time—1:18.

Spirit of the Times Stake; for three-year-olds; dash of one and three-quarters miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $160 to second, third to save stake.
E. J. Baldwin's h c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita..........(Garcia) 1
J. B. Chase's h f Laura, hy Shannon—Folly.................. (Kelly) 2
Time—3:20.

Peruvian Bitters Purse; a consolation purse of $250, donated by Messrs. Wilmerding & Co., of which first horse receives $176, second $50, third $25. Horses beaten once allowed five pounds, twice ten pounds, three times fifteen pounds; one mile and repeat.
Geo. Howson's h f Augusta E, hy Monday—hy Norfolk, 3 years; 92 pounds........ (Kelly) 1 1
Theo. Winters' s m Atalanta, hy Norfolk—Lady Jane, 4 years, 103 pounds........ (Luke) 2 2
J. & H. C. Judson's h g Belshaw, hy Wildidle—hy Hercules, 6 years, 109 pounds........(Appleby) 3 3
W. Boots' s c Inauguration, hy Wildidle—Miami, 4 years, 113 pounds........ (F. Ross) 4 4
Time—1:45½, 1:46.

Hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; mile and repeat over four hurdies.
Theo. Winter's s m Hattie B, hy Norfolk, Maggie Dale, 4 years, 141 pounds........(Thompson) 1 1
Wm. Boots' h m Mollie H, by Wildidle—Mamie Hall, aged, 145 pounds........ (Stinson) 2 2
Time—1:57, 1:55½.

Spring Meeting at Portland.

The following are the entries for the summer meeting at City View Park, Portland, Oregon:

Running, one and one-eighth miles: R. E. Bybee's b f Neyella, 3.
W. A. Baskett's ch h Alhute.
Lee Knott's ch g Jim Renwick.
Jones & Gilmore's h h Forest King.
J. A. Porter's ch m Trade Dollar.
Running, three-eighths mile: W. A. Baskett's Cyclone.
Lee Knott's Jim Renwick.
Jones & Gilmore's ch m Blue Mouutain Belle.
Wm. Matlock's Leamington.
Wm. Hefferson's b g Honest John.
Running, one mile and repeat: W. A. Baskett's ch g Deschutes.
Jones & Gilmore's Forest King.
Same's Blue Mountain Belle.
Wm. Matlock's Leamington.
Running, three-quarters of a milo: W. A. Basket's Deschutes.
R. E. Bybee's Neyella.
Lee Knott's Jim Renwick.
Jones & Gilmore's Forest King.
Jones & Gilmore's Blue Mountaiu Belle.
Trotting, 2:36 class: Thos. Martin's ch c General Crook.
H. S. Hogoboom's br m Walla Walla Maid.
Jos. Butchel's ch m Florence E.
Jas. Misner's h g Stranger.
Allen Uncless' b g Johnny Bellen.
Trotting, three-year-olds: H. S. Hogoboom's blk g Tyro.
L. B. Lindsay's br g Woodson.
Harkins' ro f Cora H.
O. Smiley's gr c Chance.
C. H. Mack's h f Au Revoir.
J. A. Porter's hlk c Orange Connty.
Trotting, two-mile heats: Thos. Martin's General Crook.
H. S. Hogohoom's ch m Sweet Home.
Lee Knott's b h Milton Medium.
Jos. Bntchel's Florence E.

The Chicago Trotting Meeting.

The entries to the Chicago Trotting Meeting closed on the 1st hut the list has not yet come to hand. The wildest anticipation was more than realized, for in the seventeen races 276 entries were received.

All the events filled except the 2:14 class, which had but two entries, hy John E. Turner and Commodore Kittson; the 2:17 class had five entries—Charles Ford, Monroe Chief, Edwin Thorn, So So and Von Arnim; the 2:19 class had eleven entries, including J. B. Thomas, Romero, William H., Trouhadour, Monroe Chief, Doctor Norman, Alexander, Fanny Witherepoon, and Adele Gould; the 2:21 class had eleven entries, iucludiug Overman, Fred Douglas, Mattie Graham, Buzz Medium, Captain Lewis and Mamie; the five-year-old class had seven entries—Phil Thompson, Ed Geers, Adelaide, Bones, Wildflower, Bronze aud Jay Eye See; the free-for-all pacers had twelve entries, including Lucy, Buffalo Girl, Sorrel Dan, Mattie Hunter, Sleepy Tom, Gem and Little Brown Jug; the 2:20 pacing had fourteen entries, including Ned Forrest, Princess, Jack Rapid, High Jack, Warrior and Billy Scott; the 3-miuute class had 29 eutries; the 2:40 class, 28; the 2:35 class, 19; the 2:30 class, 24; the 2:27 class, 20; the 2:25 class, 12; the 2:23 class, 13; the 2:30 pacing class, 20.

Mr. P. Lorillard's three-year-old colt Massasoit was allowed a "walk-over" for the Camhridge Biennial Stakes at Newmarket on the 26th ult. The course was that kuown as "Across the Flat" (one mile, two furlongs, seventy-three yards). The stake closed with nineteen subscribers, of which Mr. Lorillard made eix. Of the remainder, four paid forfeit, oue was dead and one had heen sent to Buenos Ayres. The race was one with winning penalties aud maiden allowauces, and as Massasoit was entitled to the latter he was probahly considered hetter at the weight than any of the others.

At the city of Mexico ou the 30th ult., four French horses and one American horse, Ten Broeck Secoud, ran a race over the oue-mile course at Peralvillo for the Jockey Club Stakes, $2,500. Pablo Escaudon's Aigle won, with his mare Caradole second. Ten Broeck, who wae untrained, was fourth. This was his first race. The race was the leading event of the sporting season and was witnessed by President Gonzalee aud a large assemhlage. Edward Orrin's Kitty won a buggy race, defeating Thomas Moran's Flora.

Major B. G. Thomas, Dixiana Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., entered his three stallions, imported King Bau, Lelaps and Fellowcraft, in the Champion Stallion Stakes of $500 for each etallion, that closed April 16. Major Thomas has uot a single yearling hy King Ban, hut he entered this stallion for the benefit of those who have yearlings by his horse. He has one or two hy Lelaps, in whom he has great confidence, and two or three by Fellowcraft.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will he held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday, May 16.

Trotting Evolution.

Mr. John Lewis, in his lecture on "The Evolutiou of the American Trotting Horse," gives the following history of records:

Date.	Best Record.	Date.	Best Record.
1814	3:00	1865	2:18¼
1824	2:40	1866	2:18
1826	2:34	1867	2:17¼
1830	2:32	1871	2:17
1834	2:31½	1872	2:16¾
1843	2:28	1874	2:14
1844	2:26½	1878	2:13¼
1852	2:26	1879	2:12¾
1853	2:25½	1880	2:10¾
1856	2:24½	1881	2:10¼
1859	2:19¾		

A horse fair with racing accompaniments will he held at San Luis Opispo on the 17th, 18th and 19th instants.

Golden Gate Fair.

The regular annual meeting of the directors of the Golden Gate Fair Association was held on Thursday, May 3, at the office of the presidant, A. C. Dietz, No. 9 Front street, San Francisco. By a nnanimons vote A. C. Dietz was re-elected president of the association, L. Walker Secretary, and the Union Bank of Oakland Treasurer. It was decided to hold the next fair at Oakland Trotting Park, heginning Septemher 3 and continuing through the week, ending in time for all exhihitors to attend the State Fair, which opens on the 10th of September. It is a pleasure to he ahle to state that the affairs of the Golden Gate are iu a highly prosperons and satisfactory condition, which is owing, it is ouly just to say, to a very wise and efficient administratiou on the part of the officers.

The association is now, after a hard struggle, on a very sound and safe hasis, and its annual fairs are getting to he very popular with all classes, who manifest their interest by an increasing attendance each year.

The success of these fairs more than justifies our statement, often reiterated, that the State never did a wiser thiug than to lend its aid to their support and maintenance, as the money appropriated will come hack increased a thousand fold in the development of the resources of the State.

We heartily congratnlate hoth the association and Mr. Dietz that he has again been called to the responsihle position of president, for his ahle administration in the past amply justifis the confidence reposed in him. He has the requisite technical knowledge of the duties required, with good administrative abilities, and the firmness to stand up bravely in the face of adverse criticism wheu he knows that he is right.

It is entirely safe to say that the affairs of the association will not snffer in his hands.

Only one spirit seems to animate all the officers, and that is, to make their association suhserve the ends and purposes for which it was created and endowed.

It hae our cordial good wishes for the futnre.

We may add that we hope to have its speed programme in time for puhlication in this number of the Breeder and Sportsman.

Reorganization of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Aseociation.

A new departure has heen taken in the stock ownership and management of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, with the view to the material improvement of the property and affairs of the association, and the conseqnent enhancement of the value of the property itself and the shares also. The ohject is to hetter place the stock, so as to make its acquisitiou more eought, and the investment more satisfactory in profitahle return, as well as in the gratification to he derived from the improved order of the annual fair exhihition hy all directly interested. Under this plan the former system of ten-dollar shares is ahandoued, and the new stock issued is in full sharee of one hundred dollars each. The advantage and henefit of this, to stockholders and to the permanency and character of the association alike, will he readily apparent on a little deliberation. There are, in the first place, a considerale numher of men who have no other occupation or visihle means of support than that which is every year more and more hringing the annnal faire of agricultnral societies into disrepute, and keeping from attendance at them the suhstantial, respectahle and desirable classes of farmers, stock-hreeders and fanciers, turfmen, and the general puhlic, npon whom all such associations aud exhihitions must depend mainly for support and enduring existence. These sharpers of raciug-tracks will have no hesitation in paying ten dollars for a share which will confer upon them the rights of a shareholder and membership, and they detract from instead of adding to the respectability and reputation of the association and its fairs and turf sports. Worse still, they deter the hetter classes of citizens from membership and attendance. Those who pay one hundred dollars for a share will first examine into the worth and affairs of the associatiou, aud the amount is enough to impress any shareholder with the fact that he hae something of tangible value, something to which it hehooves him to give fair attention. This plan naturally enlists in membership the solid and worthy citizen, who will constantly labor to promote the welfare of the association, and take good care to have it reputably and properly managed, in business matters and in the giving of auuual fairs and turf sports of the better order.

Under this new management the grounds of the association are to he groatly improved dnring the present season, to he in readiness for the fair and exhihitiou of this year. The association will he placed upon the rolls of the National Trotting Association, which will give it rank and fellowship and authority with every association of the kiud in the State and Nation, and the great patrons of the turf, the noted breeders, and the better class of turfmen will attend the yearly meetings. A fine and commodious paviliou building will be put up, to accommodate exhihitors of farming, mechanical, manufacturing and industrial products, handicraft, fahrics, inventions, machinery, etc., and the ohjects of art and heauty and elegance, which may be offered for exhihition. It will be an oruament to the park grounds, a great attraction, and a gatheriug place for visitore to the fairs; and it will add much to the attraction of Santa Rosa, in point of interest to persons visiting here from other parts of the country, in drives and entertainmeut at all seasons of the year. This city now really requires a fine resort of the kind.—*Santa Rosa Republican.*

Names Claimed.

Modjeska for brown filly, three white feet, foaled April 27, 1883; by the Grand Moor, dam Echorine, by Echo.
Newland & Pumyea, Oakland, Cal.

THE KENNEL.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. H. B.:

The best way to feed your dog is in the evening, and after he is fed let him rest. Exercise stops digestion and the dog to relieve hie stomach of a mass of indigestable stuff seeks relief in vomiting. The dog bas control over his stomach to a greater extent than any other animal and can almost be said to be able to vomit at will. Feed lightly in the morning, giving crackers, meal, bread or table scraps. Do not give any raw meat or potatoes. The chief meal of the day should be given at night.

The Late Bench Show.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The bench show was a great success as far as the attendance was concerned; as for the management we cannot speak so highly; aufficient arrangements were not made for the exercise and feeding of the dogs, nor sufficient attendants to take them ont, which should be done twice a day. Then again, the judging of the sporting classes bas not given satisfaction and is admitted not to be so well done as at the last show, when one judge only made the awards. The exhibitors of English setters complain that they did not enter these dogs to compare with the field trial breed—or dogs known as Knox's Belton and Belle strain—and that it would bave been more correct to have kept them in the Llewellin class. The difference between the Knox strain and the Llewellin is so slight as to amount to "a distinction without a difference." They should have been all judged as English setters, or the three distinctions kept up and compared with each other. The judges were also illiberal in not giving V. H. C. to many dogs which were well worthy of it. Probably among these were several Irish, Gordon and English setters, also Platt's Joe, who received second prize at the last show, and is acknowledged by all who have seen him work as one of the best field trial dogs in the State. They profess to judge by Stonehenge's standard, but that is really no guide at the present day. It is departed from in many instances, notably in "Berkley-Moore's Irish Setter and Champion Prize Winner," and in the new standard for Gordons. Should we have another bench show, it appears to me that the proper way would be to have one judge, and request all parties entering sporting or any other kinds of dogs to name in their entry the name of one person for judge, and the person receiving the majority of votes should he requested at a liberal remuneration to accept the office, and should he decline, the next highest should be selected. He should make a thorough and close examination of the dogs and not decide by a mere cursory examination of a few minutes' duration, in which time we contend it is impossible to do the dogs full justice.

AN EXHIBITOR.

A Carping Critic.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: My attention has been called to the article in your issue of April 28, entitled "A Carping Critic," and having reference to the separate classes of Laverack and Llewellin setters made by the Pacific Coast Kennel Club at their bench show, which was to be held April 27. I do not, as a rule, notice criticisms of the *American Field* which are unjust; indeed this is the only occasion I can call to mind that I have done so; but the article is so reckless as to fact that I deem it only right that it should not pass unnoticed. Had the writer been more careful he would have observed and stated that the remarks referred to were not editorial, but the substance of a communication from Sacramento, and signed a "Constant Reader." Now, Mr. Simpson is too old and experienced an editor not to bear me out that the opinions of correspondents can not be quoted as the opinions of the editor when in the same issue so often are many communications on the same subject diverse in the views they contain. Moreover, the *American Field* has said "lots of kind things" about the Pacific Coast Kennel Club; and I think very many of the members of the club know the kind feelings the *American Field* has entertained for the club and the full measure of success it has wished it.

N. ROWE, Editor *American Field*.

Chicago, Ill., May 4, 1883.

A Novel Pointer.

Mr. Samuel J. Dixon of Philadelphia tells the following story: "During a visit to my farm yesterday afternoon I noticed one of my Gordon setter bitches, which has been allowed to run wild, standing at a mouse hole, and about twenty feet back atood one of my Skye terriers backing her. His muscles were as fixed as a piece of statuary, in which position he remained until the bitch moved on, when he made for the hole and went to work to scratch with all the energy of a true Skye terrier. The bitch is evidently in the habit of finding holes for the little terrier, for it seemed thoroughly understood by them both. I anppose the setter's acenting powers to be much more acute than that of the terrier, which enables him to discover the holes with greater ease."

Mr. Bird of Bird's Point, Alameda, had an old greyhound bitch called Lady Bird that possessed the finest of noses. She would go out quail hunting with a fine Gordon setter and of the pair found far the more birds. She would point stannchly and was an excellent quail dog in every respect except that she could not be induced to retrieve a bird without biting it.

New York Dog Show.

Nearly 1,000 dogs are on exhibition in Madison Square Gardens, where the Westminster Kennel Club's bench show is now being held. It will be remembered that Mr. Lotz of Chicago, at the time of the Cleveland show, offered a gold medal for competition between his greyhound Doubleshot and Mr. C. E. Dawson'a greyhound Spring. The dogs were to have met in London, Ont., soon after the Cleveland show, but Doubleshot being out of condition, Mr. Dawson won the medal by default. He has placed it in the hands of the *Forest and Stream*, to be given at the Westminster show, and they have decided to offer it for the best greyhound dog or bitch in the show.

In addition to this, twenty other special prizes were given by various sportsmen, many of the prizes being very valuable. At the close of the show a meeting of greyhound fanciers will be held with a view to establishing in the East a coursing club similar to those in this State.

Value of Pedigree.

The following letter from Geo. D. McDougall and published in the *Forest and Stream* should be carefully read by all who take an interest in dog breeding:

"It has been my lot to see and be concerned in a great deal of miscellaneous breeding, and being always an earnest searcher after the true *raison d'etre* of the various dicta in the science of breeding, I have, of necessity, come to various conclusions of my own respecting the most desirable crosses; that is, the ones most likely to produce the desired results. I may be accused of overweening self-confidence in advancing my opinions in the face of the writings of older and wiser men, but surely a man has a right to form his opinions, and to express them too; and those who do not think I am right have only to forget my letter as soon as read. I think, however, that a great many will agree with my main proposition, for even though the idea may seem new, they will find that they have really believed it for many a long day. I have seen in several works the same statement that I am about to make, but not advanced to the absoluteness with which I believe it, consequently, though I cannot claim absolute originality, I can say that I go further than any previous writer.

My proposition is this, that nearly if not quite all the inherited merit comes from the dam. I do not deny that the sire often influences the shape and looks, but even here, in a litter of pups, more will resemble the dam than the sire, and the exceptional cases in which the pup takes after the sire in temper, pluck, nose, pace, style, etc., only go to prove the rule. Notice the progeny of any really good bitch, and compare them with those of the best sires of the day. Leicester is one of the best sires we have ever had, but notice how much better his pups out of Dart have been than out of any other bitch. I do not mean to say that Dart is the only good bitch that Leicester has ever covered, but use her name as that of a bitch whose merit is undeniable, and I still think that the Leicester-Darts are the cream of Leicester's get.

Go back a step to Dora, dam of Dart, Davidson's Doll, Druid, Champion Drake, Dimple, etc., and back of that again to Phœbe, probably the best brood bitch that has been known in modern times. Think how many of the winners of the Llewellin blood have descended in the female line from Phœbe, and also on the fact that Phœbe produced field trial winners in every litter that she bred, and I think that my readers will acknowledge that I have some grounds for my belief. Let every reader of this article look back at the best dogs that he has bred, or owned, and how many of them take after "the old bitch?" I have noticed it time and again in my experience, and to-day, after eight years of breeding dogs, of five or six different breeds, I pin my faith on the dictum that "most of the inherited merit comes from the dam."

I do not, by any means, wish to underrate the importance of a good sire, for I regard that as indespensable; but my standpoint is, if a man wishes to breed good pups, let him get a really good bitch, whose dam and grandam he knows to have been good, and then, with the best sire to he got conveniently, he may rest assured that if the pups are well-reared he will have three or four young dogs that will gladden the heart of a sportsman.

In every large kennel, and I have seen a good many, there will be one or two good stud dogs, perhaps a few fair bitches, but often a collection of "scrubs" that are worse than useless. If a bitch is too ugly to show and too worthless to train, never mind! she will do to breed from, as long as her pedigree is all right, and often even if it isn't; the result of which is that the country is inundated with worthless dogs with long pedigrees, deceiving tyros and bringing high-bred dogs into disrepute among men who would otherwise admire them. It is the same with racehorses; after a mare has been trained and raced and hacked about till she is a walking mass of blemishes and unsoundness, put her to stud, breed her to a fashionable stallion, and get a second Luke Blackburn. Then loud are the complaints when the colt is useless, and another instance is given to the many who decry "blood."

Trotting men usually have more sense, lately, at all events, using, for breeding, stallions that never have, and never will be, trained; breeding two or three foals from their young mares before they are trained, and choosing the best of them to do nothing but produce foals year after year.

It is very easy to trace the prevalent blind faith in a "fashionable" sire. A man has an indifferent bitch, and, wishing to breed some pups to sell, what does he do? He tries to hide his bitch's lack of merit by breeding her to a fashionable sire, while a man who has an indifferent dog puts him to one side and sends his bitches to the nearest "crack," and his dog does not perhaps cover a single bitch in his lifetime, unless he does it on his own account, consequently the sires are few and select, the dams numerous and of very mixed quality. Let the owner of the indifferent bitch continue to breed her to the best attainable sire, however, unless he does better than that and consigns her to the same seclusion that surely swallows the indifferent dog. It would be much better for all parties if there were fewer and better pups bred, so that the country would not be flooded with such dogs as every sportsman has seen and probably owned, that are simply not worth their salt. If the breeder would be sure not only of profit, but of success and reputation, let him look to his bitches and determine never to breed but from a good bitch, instead of pinning all his faith on his fashionably bred, prize-winning sire. One good bitch will do more to advance a breeder's reputation and stock his kennel with dogs worthy of the time and trouble spent than a small fortune spent in stud fees to "fashionable" sires for covering second-rate bitches.

In Llewellin setters particularly my belief is in the female line, tracing from old Phœbe. The best setter I ever owned, or ever saw for that matter, was a bitch out of Doll, out of Dora, out of Phœbe, and as she has left no progeny behind her, I am on the look-out for a nice young bitch of the same blood, a daughter or granddaughter of Dart or Doll Dimple.

A clerical error on the part of a volunteer secretary caused the San Francisco press to do an injustice to the judges of sporting dogs in the late show. There were no pure Laverack dogs on exhibition and no prizes were awarded in that class, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. We have tried to procure the official list of awards but so far have not succeeded. Mr. Orr, one of the judges, has taken some pains to get the list, but has not yet succeeded. When it comes the correct and official awards will be made public.

Shooting Knights.

At the anniversary picnic of the Knights of Pythias at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, last Tuesday, the following gentlemen were the prize winners at the public target, 200 yards, 12 rings, 2 shots, military rifles:

1st, Lieut. H. J. Mangels	9 11—20
2d, Sergt. N. Williams	9 10—19
3d, Corp. D. B. Bankhead	7 9—16

BASE BALL.

League Games.

Games won and lost by clubs of the California Base Ball League from April 1 up to May 5, 1883:

	Niantic.	Haverly.	California.	Redington.	Total Games won.	Runs Made.	B. H. Made.
Niantic	.....	.....	1	1	2	14	23
Haverly	1	.....	1	*	2	10	16
California	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	12
Redington	.....	*	.....	.....	0	4	5
Total Games Lost	1	0	2	2	5	49	56

* Game postponed on account of rain.

The announcement made in the daily press to the effect that the proposed Oakland League had fallen through appears to have been somewhat premature. Arrangements were entered into last week and perfected this week, by which the league will be organized in a few days, and will be composed of the Howards, a team from the University and the Olympics. Previous to any schedule being adopted, however, the teams will compete for the trophy presented by Captain Howard, and which consists of a silver ball, strikingly resembling the real sphere, with stitched cover. The games will be played on the Oakland grounds where the diamond is as smooth as a billiard table.

The inclemency of the weather on Sunday last sadly interfered with the schedule of the California League, and occasioned a postponement of the game between the Haverly and Redington Clubs till the end of the season. By a wise provision incorporated in the rules of the league all postponements will take the same course, and by this means the schedule originally adopted will be played on the days set apart for each club.

The Haverlys will put in the field the following players for to-morrow's game: Meegan p., F. Carroll c., Barnes 1b., Gagus 2b., Morris 3b., Sheridan s. s., Sobr l. f., Levy c. f., Johnson r. f. The Niantic play for the same game: Sweeney p., Lawton c., Egan, 1b., J. Carroll 2b., Finn, 3b.. Donobue s. s., Fogarty l. f., Lyman c. f., Sullivan r. f.

Sweeney, who formerly played with the old Camornia Club of this city, has done excellent service in the East as pitcher. Base hits have been remarkably scarce, and his delivery seems to puzzle some of the tried veterans. Lackawanna Bill, as he was popularly known here, figures as conspicuously at the bat as he does in the field.

A local base ball critic thus treats of a recent game: "No chances were offered, and hence no plays." Possibly he might be induced to explain where he managed to obtain his score of errors or assists if no chances were accepted.

Frank Smith, formerly one of the crack short stops in the city, should be secured by one of the clubs for that position.

Cullen was disgusted with his recent experience on the diamond, and is represented as saying that he has permanently retired. John should have retired long ago.

Officer Peckinpah is reported as anxious to organize a team in the Department. A match could probably be arranged with the Milpitas club.

YACHTING.

Opening Day of the P. Y. C.

The opening day of the Pacific Yacht Club, which was postponed last week on account of unfavorable weather, will occur to-day. The programme for to-day and to-morrowe is indicated by the following orders made by Commodore Phil Cadue:

Order No. 1—The yachts of the Pacific Yacht Club will assemble off Front St. Wharf on Saturday, May 12, 1883, at 12 m.

At 12:15 p. m. a gun will be fired by the Commodore, at which signal the yachts will prepare to get under way.

At 12:30 p. m. a second gun will be fired by the Commodore, at which signal the yachts will get under way.

The course will be around Mission Rock, passing same on east side, returning on the west; thence along the city front to the anchorage off the club house, Old Saucelito, where they will occupy positions most convenient to each.

Yachts will immediately dress ship upon coming to anchor.

Yachts will observe gun-fire from the flagship, for hauling down and hoisting colors, at sundown and at at 8 a. m.

Yachts of the club will carry the club flag.

Other vessels accompanying the fleet are respectfully requested to comply with these orders.

Members and guests will take the 1:30 p. m. boat for Saucelito, returning at 7:30 p. m.

Order No. 2—The Pacific Yacht Club Squadron will assemble off the club house at Saucelito on Sunday morning, May 13, at 10:30 a. m. At 10:45 a preparatory gun will be fired, and at 11 a. m. a second gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way.

On leaving Saucelito the yachts will sail in line, following the movements of the Commodore until the stake boat off Hunter's Point is passed, when the squadron will try rate of sailing back to club house, passing the mid-channel buoy on the starboard hand, thence to the club house at Saucelito.

Time will be taken upon passing the stake boat at Hunter's Point and on arrival at the club house.

The Force of Habit.

A lot of old timers were assembled in the members' stand at the Oakland track last Wednesday. Old reminiscences were in order, and when the stock stories were exhausted Jim Roff told a new one about Hoosier Dan, the noted card sharp. Dan always looked for the best of a game and usually stood in with some one else. When he fell into a game among strangers he would nudge his neighbor under the table to intimate to him that he wanted a partner in crime. This got to be a habit of Dan's, and was so strong that Jim declared he saw him at Sacramento one day playing solitaire, every once in a while nudging the leg of the table to "stand in." Jim told another story, about Jack Gamble, who walked twenty-four miles barefoot, when a boy, to see a quarter race. The horses scored for two days, and getting thirsty, Jack went to a saloon on the track to take a drink. He was only gone a minute, but before he returned the race was over and his walk and long wait went for nothing. This is what Jim calls hard luck.

HERD AND SWINE.

A Nebraska Creamery.

The West Point Creamery, located in Cuming county, in this State, is owned by an association of eastern men who have invested $80,000 in lands, buildings and fine high bred cattle. The returns so far have been satisfactory. B. D. Brown of Indianapolis is president, W. B. Eager vice-president, Chauncey Hale secretary, and Thomas King treasurer, all of Orange Co., N. Y., with J. J. King superintendent.

The creamery, and some twenty barns for cattle, hogs, storage, etc., are located half a mile from the railway station on a slope which affords excellent drainage, and protected by hills planted with groves of timber. In connection are 260 acres of the finest farming lands, and ten miles north a stock and grain farm of 2,300 acres, which is well supplied with a large farm-house, barns, wind-mill, etc., where are now 600 head of cattle. Here the young stock is grown till it reaches an age for use at the creamery, and the males are fattened for market. In the receiving room of the creamery, 25 by 50 feet, are two vats of the pool system filled with cans of milk floating in water at 40 degrees, where it is allowed to stand 24 hours. The churning room contains three Boss churns which will be increased to five, and some small churns of the same kind for testing the milk of single cows. Beside these these are packing and refrigerator rooms, etc. In the second story are pleasant family rooms, office and sleeping rooms for the forty men employed. A five-horse power engine, fed by cobs from the corn sheller, furnishes all the power, and heats the whole building. Three hundred cows are stabled in barns, which hold 100 each, are warm, clean and well lighted. Entering the barn a row of heads is presented on each side of an alley seven feet wide. The platform where the cow stands is well bedded and dry, so that the cow's bag is always clean. Behind this is a fourteen-inch gutter and thirty inches to the back wall. On the clean boards in front of the cows are placed full rations twice a day of corn fodder, which was cut and cured in August from a crop of eight tons to the acre. With this at each feeding is a ration of five quarts of bran and three quarts of corn meal. Mr. King says always grind the feed fine to aid digestion. The more the animal can digest, either for milk or fat, the more the return. A feed of well-cured prairie hay is also given once a day.

After each feeding a plank is turned back in front of each row of cows, showing a clean trough, into which is pumped a clear stream of water, at a temperature not less than 50 degrees—a great advantage in winter over the cold stream which runs through the yard, which is 15 degrees lower. The animals are turned out once a day into the yards, where, in pleasant weather, they stay two or three hours, and in the mean time the stables are well cleaned and ventilated. Every particle of manure is saved and goes back on the farm. Every cow is marked with a number on her horn, and the books show her complete history, date of her calf, its sire, the amount of milk she has given, and her butter product. No cows are kept which will not come up to the standard, which is an average of one pound of butter per cow for every day in the year.

Up to the present time butter has been made only from the milk of their own cows, but this spring they will commence cream-gathering from other farms. At the beginning they bought 300 good grade cows, and on these have bred Guernseys and Jerseys, which have given the desired increase in milking qualities.

One of the barns used for storage—44 feet by 340, built on a side hill—has a basement opening to the south, well lighted, where are pens for 200 calves, and calving pens for the cows. The calves are brought up by hand after three days old, being fed at first fresh milk, and then skim milk mixed with oil meal and ground oats. They are full fed from the start, and as soon as there is an abundance of grass they are sent to the farm. Two thousand bushels of oats are on hand for young stock; 1,500 bushels of rye, to be ground and fed with milk to young pigs, and they will carry over 20,000 bushels of corn for fall feeding of hogs and cattle. At present they are fattening 400 hundred high crossed Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. These are April and May pigs, which weighed, Nov. 1, an average of 175 pounds. These are in pens, seven hogs to each, in warm, well-lighted barns, fed on the milk from the creamery, mixed with ground feed, and for two months before being sent to market on shelled corn. One lot, fed last year, averaged 337 pounds. Shipments of butter last year showed a return in New York of 46 to 49 cents. At present most of it is sent to the Omaha market, where it sells at 40 cents. The great demands from the West cannot yet be filled. Breeding the highest qualities of milking stock will be carried on to the full extent of the grain production of the farm.—*Country Gentleman.*

Under no condition should the hands be allowed to come in contact with the butter. Not only does the touch of the hand by heat injure the grain, but it also imparts a taint. One of our best butter makers says the cleaner the dairyman's hands the easier the escape of the effete and waste matters of the system, and the greater the human taint which may attach to the butter. If a person was so unhealthy as always to have cold hands and never perspire there would be less danger of taint, but even then it would not be well to risk the chances. If a person be in a state of health the hands will be too warm, and in health or otherwise there are emanations from the pores of the skin that should be kept away from so extremely sensitive a thing as butter. The material to be brought into contact with butter is wood, sponge, cloth, etc. For working very small quantities a wooden bowl and ladle, or a table and paddle, may do; but for general dairy purposes, where butter is to be packed, a "butter-worker" is very necessary. Our best butter buyers can easily detect a parcel of butter worked by hand, and such lots do not command the highest price. Again, the health of the operator should always be an element in the calculation. The hands in constant contact with a cold mass of butter affect the general circulation, and strike a chill through the whole system.—*American Cultivator.*

Mr. Cranston, manager of the Duke of Buccleuch, some time ago made the experiment of crossing the illustrious Galloway bull Black Prince of Drumlanrig (546) with two carefully-selected and well-bred long-horned West Highland heifers. The first years' produce, says the *North British Agriculturist*, were two black polled heifers, which not only showed no trace whatever of horns, but which bore so close a resemblance in every other respect to pure-bred Galloways that at the time when they were about sixteen months old a dozen of the most eminent and experienced breeders of Galloways were asked to point out the Highland crosses from a lot of nearly twenty pure Galloway heifers of the same age, which were grazing together, and in every instance, without exception, the wrong animal was selected.

Practical Suggestions.

In an article in the *Breeder's Gazette* Harvey Sodowsky, the veteran champion of Shorthorns, from the depth of his good sense and long experience, makes these advisory remarks:

I have been an exhibitor of different kinds of stock for many years in the various State and County fairs of the West, and in the course of my experience in the ring I have had many different kinds of men to deal with. It is a pleasure to recall the names of some who were always straightforward and honorable in their dealings, but it is to be regretted that in the scramble for ribbons many have not been as careful as they should have been concerning their integrity and good name. A man may gain a prize by selfish actions, but in the end such a practice will not be found to pay very big dividends. Whenever I see a man squirming and twisting and objecting to this man and that who may be offered as a judge, I always feel that he has no confidence in his own stock. As a rule, I believe that the managers of our fairs honestly endeavor to select good and competent men to make the awards, and if allowed would go ahead and tie the ribbons, in a majority of cases, about where they belong; but the exhibitor who is aware of the defects of his own stock imagines that by annoying the officers of the society and getting the best judges thrown off, he will have as good a chance as his better fortified competitors. With such a committee he knows it is like tossing up "wet and dry," as we used to do when I was a boy.

I would suggest that societies use the judges first selected, unless, of course, some serious objection was urged, such as relationship or interest in the stock to be shown. All men should have a fair tribunal to settle all controversies, and known advocates of certain breeds should not therefore sit in judgment where their favorites are parties to the suit; but this thing of objecting to Brown "because I don't like him," and kicking against Smith, because somebody does know him, is getting to be an abuse and ought not to be tolerated. These associations are called fairs, and the spirit of that word ought to pervade all the acts done under the direction of their managers.

In this connection I will state what, in my opinion, should constitute the most perfect herd of cattle. This is a question worthy of the deepest consideration of fair managers, and concerning which there should be more uniformity of meaning, as the term is used in different senses by the various societies. The model herd may be limited to five females and one male, of which one cow should be four years old or over; one three years old or over; one two years old or over; one yearling, and one under twelve months. The male should be two years old or over. This sort of a make-up would give the exhibitor a chance to show the females in the different class rings, and the same animals in the herd ring, thus obviating the necessity of shipping two car-loads of cattle to make up the herd and fill the other rings. I should like to see this matter brought before the boards of the more prominent shows at least. If some such scheme should be adopted, I am confident there would be a better show than ever before.

Some of your readers having asked my opinion as to what age to breed heifers I will briefly state my views. If the heifers are spring calves I would say breed them in June at two years old, so that their calves will come the following March; and if you want to breed steers for profit, by the time your calves are thirty months old they are ready for market at as good a price as a three-year-old steer that was calved in the fall of the year. You have three summers and two winters, which is fully as good as a longer time in rougher weather. Calves coming in the spring will grow off better than fall or winter calves. It will do to breed heifers at eighteen months if they are well grown; but if they are bred at one year old it is better to let them miss the next year, otherwise they will be run down in size and lose their fine shape and form. In breeding old cows, when they become very fat and fleshy or doubtful breeders, I use a young bull; a well-grown youngster of ten or fifteen months is about the right age. I have tried this experiment a number of times and it has almost invariably proved successful.

There is another subject of the utmost importance to Shorthorn men at present, which I should like to see agitated until a reform is brought about. I refer to the importance of trimming inferior bull calves instead of selling them for breeding purposes, and also to the necessity of using the knife upon some of our finest calves to feed for exhibition. I am now castrating the majority of my bull calves as they come, and a few weeks ago altered the best one I have seen in many a day. I intend to feed some of them to see what they will make, and don't propose to let any of them lie down hungry. One of them is by General Custer 4th, out of Airdrie's Bloom by 21st Duke of Airdrie, tracing to Gloster's Bloom by imported Duke of Gloster 11,382. Another is a Frantic, and still another a Rose of Sharon and Cambria, with crosses of imported Baron Booth of Lancaster 7,535. I think if Shorthorn breeders generally would weed out their bull calves and use the knife more, the rest would bring better prices. If our farmers can afford to raise and feed common cattle and make it profitable, surely men who have thoroughbred cows and bulls can afford to alter more of their meaner bull calves. I have seen too many good steers spoiled to make mean bulls. Let us, therefore, begin right now to multiply the number of Shorthorn steers and work a corresponding decrease in the ranks of indifferent bulls. Let us also trim some of our very best too, or some other breed will lay us in the shade. We must put our best foot forward, as did the Hereford men last November, and slaughter our choicest bullocks. Had I been in the ring with Tom Brown, or the best steer, I should not have hesitated to put him to the test of the block. It was a great mistake that this was not done. When I start out to win I intend to do so if I can, and this is the reason I have sacrified one of the best bull calves that ever stood on my place.

Prevention is better than cure. It is better to supply animals with what their systems need than to have them become sick for the want of it. Some persons never think of giving salt to hogs, when they need it just as much if not more than cattle, sheep or horses. They will not thrive well without it. But charcoal is very desirable for hogs. We are reminded of this as we sit at the depot waiting for a railroad train. All along the railroad track are hogs eating the coal that has dropped from the furnace of the locomotive. They eat the coal as they would corn. Have farmers never seen their hogs eat the coal in the ashes they threw out? For many years we have made a practice of burning charcoal for our hogs—not a large pit, but enough for the hogs for a year. This is fed to them occasionally, and they go for it like children for candy. Our hogs are always healthy. They have had no cholera or other diseases. They have pure water salt twice a week, charcoal thrown to them once a week, and they thrive and keep in good order all the while. If farmers would pursue a similar course with their hogs, we are sure that we should hear less about deaths from hog cholera.—*Rural World.*

Cattle Shipment for Nevada.

The Reno *Gazette* compiles the following figures of cattle shipments westward from that point for the season: There were none made before December. The total shipments were 422 cars, containing 7,878 head, all of which were for food, except 20 head of work oxen that went to S. C. Chase, Sacramento. San Francisco absorbed 285 cars, 7,334 head; Stockton, 18 cars, 345 head; Sacramento, 4 cars, 58 head; Dutch Flat, 6 cars, 13 head. The amounts shipped in the different months were:

Month.	Cars	Head.
December	36	674
January	54	1,054
February	101	1,825
March	93	1,850
April	138	2,475
Total	422	7,878

The consignees were:

	Cars	Head.
Hayes, Carrick & Co	139	2,413
Horn & Chapman	19	349
Grayson, Howell & Co	130	2,396
Poley, Heilbron & Co	12	231
H. Fish	5	100
Miller & Lux	10	187
Schubert, Beale & Co	5	90
J. Schoenfield	11	230
Emerson & Co	14	256
Brandenstein & Co	10	187
Crandall & Co	12	202
E. & H. Moffit	40	703
S. C. Chase & Co	2	20
A. R. & A. J. Cook	2	38
L. Dean, Stockton	18	345
C. Cier, Dutch Flat	2	40
Pierce & Kerr	2	45
L. J. Corr	2	46

In addition to these there were 204 head of hogs and 591 head of sheep. Estimating the beef cattle at $40 per head, these were worth $364,570.

Swine breeders have not sufficiently borne in mind the variation in the amount of lean meat found in carcasses of different hogs. The Berkshire is universally credited with having more lean than any other breed; but even Berkshires vary in this regard, as do all other classes of swine. Hence, by closely scanning the cut-up carcasses, giving preference to certain families showing liberal presence of muscular substance, these to be used as breeders, the relative quantity of lean could be increased in any family or breed. It is well known that some hogs, when reduced to an impoverished state, are really very thin, as the term is understood, while others have as meager an amount of fat as the thinnest, yet have greater fullness of all the parts, and under no circumstance do they become so lean in appearance as the others. This difference is owing entirely to the greater size of the muscle—the motive parts—and this difference is invariably shown in the cut-up meat. So it will be seen that there are two modes of making a very correct estimate of this peculiar difference in swine—by comparing animals that are, so far as we are able to judge, alike reduced, then again scanning the fat carcasses as they lie side by side upon the block.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Raising Pigs.

The true farmer will keep a pig. He will commence with a breeder. What breed? In an experiment with all or nearly all, breeds, Columbia County, Chester White, Poland, Suffolk, Berkshire and Essex, I settled on the last two as the best fitted for all purposes. The farmer wants his pig to have the meat properly proportioned; he wants the chime and spare-rib to have as little fat as consistent with the relish of eating those pieces. And while he wants good thick middlings, he wants some lean on them. If there is much he can trim it off, to fry fresh, or make into sausage-meat. The ham and shoulder he wants streaked with fat, or it will be dry and hard. He wants to fat his hog to get as much lard as possible, and not affect the pieces designated. All these qualities are combined in the Berkshire. The Essex nearly as much so, with the advantage of maturing earlier. The Berkshire has my preference as the hardier of the two. The Berkshire is the most thoroughbred hog in the world, from which the Essex is an outgrowth. The pure bred Berkshire is black, will have four white feet with a star on his forehead. The hams will be streaked with fat, not dry. The Essex is entirely black. There is a breed of hogs of a russet color, a cross from the Berkshire. I have not tried it and cannot speak from knowledge. More depends upon care and attention than on breed. While it would take a great many years to breed a hog as perfect as the Berkshire, there is no class of animals can be improved so rapidly by inbreeding as—requiring no science or skill in that respect—as cattle. If your sow has more than six pigs, destroy all over that number. A good foundation for six is better than a poor start for more. A good start is what succeeds at the end of the race. Remember, in the breeding of animals a few good ones and not more than you care and provide for are better than many inferior ones. The care of hogs should not be neglected. First of all is cleanliness. The hog is naturally neat, unless you compel him to the contrary. A good, warm sty in winter, a cool place in summer. Have the yard dry, with straw for bedding, and remove it every week for fresh straw. Never bed with hay, especially swale hay. It is poisonous. Forest leaves will do. Be at all times familiar with your pig. Domestication is the true theory. I know you will hate to kill him, and so should I. When every one shall do his share of labor, perhaps we will not destroy even animals. But I confess to loving a chime of pork and a slice of ham, and a piece of middlings does season cowslips and lima beans; and then what could we do with baked beans without pork, or how fry doughnuts, or make pie crust?

I was going to tell how to feed hogs. You had best breed your own hogs. Do not wean all the pigs at once. Take off a pair at eight weeks old. Don't put them in the barn nor under the barn. Nothing is so bad for hogs to root in as earth that has been covered up for years by a building. Saltpeter or brine is poisonous to hogs. Have a small temporary pen, wean them two at a time at intervals of two weeks, let the last one or two remain twelve weeks. This will be the preminm pig, and the sow's udder will not get inflamed. Feed the little pigs with skim milk. If your pigs come in March or April, with proper care you can make them weigh 250 to 300 pounds by December. Put away at least two for yourself; you don't know what may happen. I would not keep the sow but one season; it won't pay. Be sure, she will have more pigs the second and third litter, after that she will decrease in numbers. Cut the ham pretty well on to the rump if you prefer smoked meat. Cut the shoulder large; smoke your own hams; you will like them better. Take a syringe, run the tube two inches beside the bone into the ham and blow the ham full of strong, sweetened pickle around the bone. Never mind if the ham does swell. When ready for smoking, dig a trench in the ground the depth of a shovel,

ten feet long; put a flour barrel at one end with the hams in it. Lay a plank over the trench and build a fire with green bark or hardwood twigs at the other end; the green earth draws the smoke to the hams. Before warm weather pack the hams in whole corn or oats; no flies will get at them. The breeder must not be fed too high for a few weeks before breeding. If solid, firm pork is desired, two weeks before slaughtering feed nothing but dry grain twice each day, with all the cold water the hog can drink at noon. During these two weeks clean the nest out every day, and the meat will not smell disagreeable in cooking.—*George M. Davenport in American Dairyman.*

Cattle Diseases.

While the recent Congress had under discussion the questions of tariff, civil service reform and various other questions of more or less importance to the advantage of the two great political parties, nothing was done looking to the suppression of contagious cattle diseases, which many think are on the increase in this country. The politicians are always willing to legislate on the tariff, civil service reform, etc. A tariff or civil service bill pleases a large number of their supporters who have nothing to do with a tariff or civil service, and are only interested in the political and social consequences which they suppose likely to follow from their agitation.

The prevention of cattle diseases has little or no interest to the average politician. In theory and promises they are warm advocates of all measures which have for their object the benefit of the farmer, but as a rule they fail to practice what they lavishly profess to preach. Congress has been urged for the last three or four years past to take steps to prevent the importation of diseased cattle to this country, and to stamp out the disease in such localities as it already exists. The only way we know to reach the subject is for the farmers interested in cattle to call a convention, and let that convention voice their views, by demanding of Congress to take such steps as will prevent the importation of diseased cattle and stamp out the disease where it already is to be found, and we know of no place so appropriate for holding such a convention as at the Fat Cattle Show at Chicago in November next, just preceding the assembling of the new Congress.

The question of preventing the importation and spread of cattle diseases is one of vital importance to our farmers, and they should insist upon the Government doing something to check and suppress it. Left to themselves Congress would probably do nothing, as a majority of the members know nothing on the subject of the meat supply, their acquaintance with beef beginning and ending when it is cooked and placed on the table. We have no foreign competition in meat supply, but are large shippers to Europe. With the severe winters and storms in the Northwest for the last few years many thousand head of cattle were destroyed, and with this loss, the rapid increase of population and the foreign shipments, beef has advanced rapidly; should pleuro-pneumonia or any of the contagious and fatal cattle diseases get among the cattle of the West and Northwest, beef would go to famine prices. To guard against such an accident it is the duty of Congress to pass stringent laws to prevent and stamp out these deseases. The convention of cattle breeders at Chicago this fall should send a petition to Congress with all the evidence obtainable, showing the necessity of the passage of such laws as will prevent the importation of diseased cattle, and the extinguishment of the diseases where it already exists in this country. A concert of action by the agricultural press of the country will do much to forward this very important matter.—*Live Stock Record.*

A pig farrowed in April and slaughtered about Christmas will more than repay his cost; during that period he will be but a pig, and the earlier feedings small in quantity. He should weigh about two hundred and fifty pounds when killed, and the carcass will contain a fair admixture of lean and fat. The quality of the meat influences the price, and the difference of only one cent a pound amounts to quite a sum in the whole. The profitable hog is the one that is grown and fatted without delay.

An Angora Hegira.

Among the stock breeders of this Coast who have been attracted by the broad pasture lands of Texas, is Mr. W. M. Landrum of Watsonville, the pioneer and most extensive breeder of Angora goats in the State. Mr. Landrum was the first to introduce the Angora to this Coast, having brought two bucks across the plains in the summer of 1860. They were bred by Col. Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia, and were of the finest strains. A few years spent in raising graded goats demonstrated that plebian blood produced an unmarketable hair, and in 1867 Mr. Landrum commenced a series of importations of pure bloods exclusively, selecting the finest bucks as stock bucks from every importation but two or three that ever came to America, and over a hundred fine ewes. The history of this flock of goats is almost the history of the Angora on this Coast. In 1870 Mr. Landrum sold to James M. Rodgers a half interst in the business and two years later the firm purchased nearly the entire band belonging to Col. Peters and brought them to this State. For twenty-two years Mr. Landrum has followed the business with admirable system, aiming at perfection, and unquestionably the band is the finest collection of pure breds and high grades in America. But the influx of settlers and the encroachments of grain fields on the ranges of the southern part of the State have compelled breeders who required room to move toward the edge of civilization, and Texas is now the promised land for extensive stock raisers. Mr. Landrum has purchased the interest of his partner, and started his stock overland for Uvalda. He has associated himself with the Rowan Bros. and other capitalists of New York who have large landed interests in the lone star State, and will conduct the business of goat and sheep raising on a large scale. The business will be under the personal superintendence of Mr. Landrum.

The sheep for stocking the ranges will also be drawn mostly from California. The property where Mr. Laudrum will have headquarters is known as the Adams ranch. It contains 20,000 acres of the finest pasture lands in Texas, situated at the forks of the Nueces river, four miles above where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the river and near the railroad running via Eagle pass into Mexico. The ranch is covered with two varieties of mesquite grass and, on the high land, sotol and cactus enough to carry all the stock through in a dry year. The parties also own a tract of 14,000 acres, twelve miles below the Adams, which is well adapted for sheep and will be stocked with grades for wool and mutton.

The Lakeview Jockey Club of Lakeview, Oeregon, will hold a three days' meeting on July 3d, 4th and 5th. They claim to have one of the best and fastest tracks in the northern country.

FISH.

Work Contemplated by the Fish Commission.

A meeting of the Fish Commissioners was held in Sacramento on Saturday last at which it was decided to rescind the resolution previously adopted asking for bids for hatching the salmon required during the present year. The reason for this action is that the purchase of government hatcheries is contemplated because of it being less expensive and fully capable of meeting the wants of the commission. Some misapprehension appears to have existed in connection with the matter of the State appropriation which it was errrently reported would be expended entirely in the cultivation of salmon. This impression seems to have been created by the fact that one of the Commissioners is prominently identified with canning interests, but a representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been assured that no such course was contemplated. The Commissioners, however, seem to incline towards salmon interests to the exclusion of trout culture as, shown by their proposed trip to the McCloud river where they expect to hatch some two million salmon while beyond merely stating that they would obtain 25,000 trout eggs from Modoc county, and, when hatched, the young fish will be distributed in the central waters of the State, trout culture has been ignored. A committee has been appointed consisting of Messrs. Redding and Buckingham to take steps towards the prosecution of the violators of the law at Vallejo, Rio Vista and Carquinez.

The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is apparent that a general disregard of the lawe in relation to fishways and fish ladders now exists throughout the State,

Now, therefore, the California Fish Commission respectfully calls the attention of the several district attorneys of the State that they may make immediate and particular inquiry to ascertain if the natural passages for fish throughout their several districts are obstructed by artificial dams, etc., in any of the streams, and that they may proceed at once against each and every violator of the law in relation thereto to the full extent of the power in them vested.

Furthermore, the Commission calls the attention of the people of this State to the necessity of constructing fish ladders where the streams are obstructed by natural dams.

The Commission will furnish plans for ladders and fishways whenever requested, upon receiving the necessary information.

The Commission requests that the papers of this State may publish the above resolution at least once, that the importance of these matters may be brought before the public.

The Angler's Paradise—Trouting in the North Pacific Region.

The clanging wild fowl are flying northward, and the frogs have started up their concerts in the plashy fens. Spring is fairly upon us, and the cherry blossoms are falling from the trees. In the dense forest the white blossoms of the dogwood light upon the woodland aisles, and all nature, save the locust trees, wears its wedding garment to the vernal feast. The law regulating the taking of brook trout by rod and line expires on the 31st of March, but April came in with a spell of weather that was fairly winter in its violence. The rains came pelting down and the winds blew in fitful gusts for a week, while the streams were so muddy that the trout could not see the fly. For my own part I stayed home, enjoyed my book and pipe, and contented myself with sorting over the flies in my book, and getting ready for "a vigorous prosecution of the war," when brighter skies and warmer days should come to greet the devotees who revere the name of Izaak Walton and worship at the shrine of Dame Juliana Berners. Certain it is that no streams in America can surpass the tributaries of the Willamette and Columbia for fine fishing; nor is there any region along the Atlantic coast which has one continuous season of fishing from May to October, like ours. In May, try the Cowlitz, the Toutle, and the smaller tributaries of the Tualatin; in June, your fishing takes in the creeks that debouch into the Mollala, the Santiam and La Creole; in July, when the Washougal and Lacamas are no longer fit for the fly, then try Hood river, the streams debouching into the bay of Astoria, and the two beautiful little rivers that flow into the bay of Tillamook; in August, try the head waters of the Sandy and the Clackamas, taking the wagon road known as the Barlow gate; and in the sweet September days, take the McKenzie from Eugene or the Mattoles from the Dalles. Eastern fishermen have no idea of the extent of trout fishing in Oregon and Washington Territory, nor will they ever have till they have come here. Talking with James B. Montgomery, the other day, that gentleman said: "When I first read Dr. Murray's bewitching stories of the Adirondacks, I thought he had drawn more upon fiction than upon facts in the structure of his work. The wild beauty of his forest scenes and the large catches of fish that he described all bordered upon the miraculous. But last year I spent my holiday in September at the Belknap springs on the upper McKenzie, and after what I saw there, Dr. Murray's book reads like a very tame affair. There are no such baths anywhere else besides as good fishing; and as for scenery, there is nothing like it, except it may be in the canyons of Colorado. You go to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and you have nothing but the healing waters; in the Adirondacks you have nothing but the fishing, but at the McKenzie you have everything." The Eastern lakes lying in Idaho Territory, along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, are said to be the Mecca and Medina of anglers. One of these lakes is the Coeur d'Alene, where is located the most beautiful military post in America, and where some catches of trout have been made which border upon the marvelous. Another is Lake Cocolalla, whence our city derives a large quantity of its ice for summer consumption. The water in this lake is intensely cold even in the summer months, and the fish are necessarily fine and sweet. The streams flowing into Pen d'Oreille lake are all filled with splendid trout, and a five-pounder is no great novelty. For sport nothing can surpass the angling at Spokane falls, but for the table the fish are inferior to those taken in any of the lakes above named. Indeed there is no uniformity among Pacific coast trout like there is among the speckled beauties of the Atlantic streams. Fourteen distinct species were distinctly described in the *Rural Spirit* about two years ago by an English gentleman residing in Wasco county, who was evidently not only an ardent angler but a highly educated anatomist. The trout caught near the White River falls, where the stream is full of glacial deposit, he describes as being scarcely fit to eat, while those taken in Badger creek, scarcely four miles distant, were pronounced fit for the table of Lucullus himself. A singularly marked fish is to be taken during July in the basin at Multnomah Falls about thirty-six miles from this city on the O. R. & N. line to eastern Oregon. If you can imagine a merk like a letter Z, with the upright part perpendicular instead of slanting, you can imagine this very pretty fish which takes the fly with the greatest gameness and gives a severe battle when hooked. The trout taken in the small lakes on the summit of the Blue mountains whence eprang the Powder and John Day rivers, is a species never caught in any of the western Oregon streams, but is *de sui generis*. It seldom exceeds thirteen inches in length, and is a broad fish like the eastern trout, with a black mouth, and belly of a dull gray. Its sides gleam like burnished silver, and undergo some strangely beautiful changes of color while it is dying. For August fishing and good deer-hunting these lakes cannot be surpassed by anything on this coast. The trout taken in the Mattoles river in Crook county, near Camp Polk, are very much like those taken in the Sinnecaquitaine and other tributaries of Pen d' Oreille Lake. Those caught on the McKenzie are entirely different from any ever taken around here, and surpess all others in gameness, as well as in delicacy of flavor. The Puget Sound streams have splendid trout, which we attribute to their habits of going down into the salt water to rid themselves of parasites which attach to them during the spawning season. Those who have fished the Des Chutes at Offutt's and at Hays' meadows can testify to the gameness of the speckled beauties in the stream. It is pleasing to note the growing demand for artificial flies and less of a desire merely to make a big creel. And speaking of fly-fishing reminds me of some very artistically tied flies made by Harry Gordon of this city, on large hooks for use in the Tillamook and McKenzie rivers. His speciality in tying is that the wings are not alike in any one fly. This is an experiment, the value of which is yet to be tested.—*Oregonian.*

Newton Hornbuckle caught a trout near Buena Vista which was covered with red spots instead of black ones. Several other instances are on record of red speckled trout being caught in this section. Either the trout, unlike the leopard, can change its spots, or else some eastern brook trout have been put in the Willamette.—*Portland Oregonian.*

George Carrol of Santa Clara reports good trout fishing in the vicinity of Gilroy.

John P. Ainsworth at Saucelito caught fifty rock-cod on Sunday.

Mission rock is a favorite fishing point for emelt.

High Sport at Willows.

G. W. Potts of Willows, Colusa county, has a pretty good mare of Hambletonian stock that can get over the ground in a way that must convince all competent judges of equinary merit that she has a good strain of blood coursing through her veins. A crowd of gentlemen of sporting propensities, Mr. Potts being of the party, stood in front of the Alhambra saloon on Sunday afternoon discussing the merits of the mare as a stepper, when Sam Culver offered to wager $20 that she could not make a single dash of a mile in four minutes. Now, everybody in this community knows that when Sam Culver starts in for a little sport he will be on hand at "every turn," and when Potts slapped his twenty in the pot Sam's twenty made it jingle. The mare was accordingly prepared for the contest against time. Potts assumed his position on the sulky, and the word "go" was given. Bud Doble, in all the glory he frequently won by going through the air with lightning velocity behind Goldsmith Maid, could never have felt more like a king of the jockey world than did friend Potts as his "fiery steed" amid the deafening shouts of the assembled multitude passed the judges' stand in 3:28½. Potts won the twenty and was elated. Success begets ambition. The more success a man has the more ambitious he becomes. The crowd returned to the Alhambra and resumed the discussion of the horse-flesh subject. Potts was there, his countenance wreathed in smiles occasioned by his victory and one hand was busily employed in rattling two twenty-dollar pieces, one of which having been added to his taxable wealth by the celerity of the movements of his little mare. Now, there's our merchant friend, Jake Kahn, as fine a little man as ever sold a Havana cigar, who thinks he has the boss, in his nine-year-old "hoss," and in a race no local trotter will he bar. He listened to their talk, and straightway did he walk to his store, which is a very fine place; he got a twenty-dollar piece, saying: "I vill dry und make some 'bish,'" and he shook the Mammon chunk in Potts' face. And he said: "If you dank you've de boss, shust put up uud dry my horse, und ve makes de times a leedle more alike, and ve'll go over mit de track, und if your maire vas dake de cak, you shust dake dis piece if she do it in dree und five." Potts jumped on Jake's twenty like a June bug on to a mosquito, and the race was made. The race was to have taken place that afternoon, but by the time the fleet-footed steeds were gotten on the track ready for the contest, it had grown so late that it was decided to postpone the race until the next day (Monday) at 2 o'clock p. m. At the hour named on Monday a large number of people gathered at the track. Judges were selected, and Jimmy Sullivan was secured as the driver of the bay mare, while Fred Crawford held the ribbons on the grey horse. Pools were sold by Zeal Bates, and the grey was the favorite. After a little brushing, the horses were started and the grey won the heat in 3:03. The second heat was won by the grey in 2:58½. Jake was now experiencing the ne plus ultra of happiness—his joy over the excellent strides his horse was making for that "swausy" dollar piece was, we judge, almost equal to that felt by the doomed Anthonio when the cruel Shylock was deprived of the pleasure of taking a pound of flesh from his body. He found himself unable to hold his enthusiastic feelings, and he exclaimed: "Yah, of money I have lots, und I'll bet some more mit Potts, if de word he'll shoost come oud nud say, dot dish r-a-c-e I'm bound to beat, for I'll vin dot under heat, und dere beoples will hurrah for my old grey!" But friend Potts at this juncture gave the race up and Jake triumphantly carried off the honors of the day and the bullion. The race was made quite exciting by the interest taken in it by the friends of both parties. Both gentlemen have good horses. With some training Jake's horse could, we believe, be brought down to 2:40.—*Willows Journal.*

Maggie B B, the dam of Iroquois, dropped recently a chestnut colt by Alarm, on the same month and day of the month on which Iroquois was foaled, and, as coincidences are striking, the career of this colt will be watched with considerable interest.

The Directors of the Santa Cruz Agricultural Fair Association have decided to hold the races this year at the Bay View Driving Park, between August 15 and 20.

Willita, Mendocino county, will have a race meeting on the 5th and 6th of July.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

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San Francisco, Saturday, May 12, 1883.

THE DEATH OF RIFLEMAN.

As nearly as can be discovered the last entire son of Glencoe has paid the debt that all horses have to liquidate, and though there are, perhaps, a few daughters alive, the nearest of kin to that great horse are those of the second generation. Rifleman has figured prominently in the horse stock of the Pacific Coast, and with the exception of Belmont his blood is more widely diffused than any other stallion which has lived in this country. On the racecourses, the trotting tracks and the quarter paths there have been distinguished performers which trace their descent from Rifleman, and in Oregon and the northern portion of this State they have been found as serviceable for the work of the farm and for use on the road as any strain. Combined with the Lummux and Henry lines of blood, that are peculiar to that country, an "all-work" horse has been developed that is hard to excel, and in this branch of horse-breeding our neighbors have been very successful. As a general rule families of horses which have gained distinction for speed for short distances are among the best of farm horses, and as the crosses of Rifleman and those of so long established merit are of fine size, there are a number well suited for the coach and carriage. We have not sufficient data to give more than a sketch of what has been done by the sons and daughters of Rifleman, and the records of racing when most of them were on the turf, are so meager as to present little only a portion of their feats. Nell Flaherty was probably the best known and in addition to being a fine race mare was also of very high form. Nettie Brown was very fast and as she is the dam of the flying filly, May D, and other promising colts, she is likely to gain still more celebrity in the stud. Rifleman had a very slight chance to get racehorses, his location being where there were few broodmares, and, in fact, at a distance which precluded many being sent to him. He stood at Red Bluff in 1861, which we believe was soon after he was brought from Oregon, and in 1862 and 1863 between Tehama and Red Bluff. In 1866 he was at J. C. Tyler's ranch, who owned him from that time, and probably before, until his death. Mr. Tyler had a few thoroughbred mares and bred Nell Flaherty, Nettie Brown and others. The blood of Rifleman is likely to be of great value in the trotting pedigrees.

Colonel Lewis was a "wonder." When so crippled that a majority of horses would have given up, he trotted in 2:18½, and there is no good reason to forbid the claim that if sound, properly handled from a colt, and escaped accidents he would have been one of the fastest horses ever hitched to a sulky. This he displayed, and it is better to state that with good luck he would have made a mark close to the top notch. The grandam of Marlette is Ida Martin by Rifleman, and we have it from good authority that she was a good performer on the turf.

We will endeavor to obtain information that will enable us to write a full history of this notable son of Glencoe and the Rodolph mare, and will be obliged to those who know his history, especially his early history, to send a statement to this office.

Oroville wants a racetrack.

THE CLOSE OF THE RACE MEETING.

The fifth spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association has come to a close, and in many respects it has been both successful and brilliant. Successful in a pecuniary sense, for had it not been for the rain that precluded the racing on Saturday last, the credit side of the account would make a good showing. We have not the least hesitation in pronouncing several of the performances brilliant, and two of them are the best on record when the weights carried are considered. These are the races of Joe Howell and Douglas, and the mile of the former in 1:42 with 119 pounds, and the first heat of three-quarters in 1:14½ with 117 pounds, and the latter's performance, especially the second and third heats in 1:15 and 1:15¼ with 120 pounds, take the first places in the calendar. The Cup race won by Fred Collier, the 1¼ miles of Duke of Monday in 2:09, the 1⅜ of Lucky B in 2:24, and the doings of the colts are all worthy of being rated very high. Of the youngsters who made their initial performances it can be truly said that they are far above an average. Prince of Norfolk may safely be rated as No. 1, and Lizzie Dunbar, John A, Callie Smart, Mariposa, Hirondelle and the Grinstead filly, from the sister to Clara D, are likely to occupy prominent positions. The place which Gano took among the two-year-olds of last year deterred owners from doing much with the three-year-olds that were named against him in the stakes, and when his stable companion Lucky B was so nearly of the same caliber there was still less inclination to contend. Then the "distemper" and accidents made inroads on the foals of 1880, and the only one of that age outside of the Santa Anita flyers which gave any show of merit is Augusta E. This strapping big daughter of Monday is likely to develop into a fine race mare, and should nothing happen her in the way of bad luck by this fall she will be troublesome.

There were only two drawbacks to the complete absence of anything to justify adverse criticism. One was the "starting" in some of the races, the other the postponement from Saturday until Wednesday.

The office of starter is the most unpleasant position there is connected with a race meeting, and the person who fills the place has a duty to perform which is nearly certain to awaken the animosity of some who imagine they have been wronged.

In the first day of the meeting the errors were in not compelling the horses to go back of a line marking thirty feet from the starting point and in delaying the dropping of the flag until the horses were in front of the flag. Although it cannot be sustained that the rule was violated which compels the start being made from the right side of the post, the delay in dropping the flag gave a coloring to the supposition that the "wrong side" was reached ere the signal was given. That was corrected, however, after the first day, and the greatest trouble thereafter arose from the good-nature of the starter in permitting trainers and jockeys to set at naught his authority and to usurp his functions. The most palpable violation was in the two-year-old race that was run on Wednesday. Nearly an hour was lost in getting the colts started, and this delay, so trying to the spectators, arose from the trouble alluded to. To providing an adequate remedy, a rule was framed to cover such cases. That empowers the starter to impose fines which the judges or associations cannot remit when the amount does not exceed $25; and in case one does not effect the purpose, he can "repeat the dose," until the desired effect has been accomplished. In the race allnded to trainers gave the directions, ordering their jockeys to "turn" when the starter had forbidden such a course, and so flagrant were their misdeeds that had he recommended a still greater punishment than fines, the association would have supported him by the infliction of severe penalties. There is little danger of a repetition of the offense and hereafter measures will be taken to correct the evil. These trainers who think they can ride over the association by treating with contempt the mandates of the starter will be taught a lesson forcible and emphatic enough to cure the evil, and if the starter shuns his palpable duties, they will be taken in hand by those who have the determination to eradicate a propensity which is subversive of the interests of the turf.

Postponements in a large majority of instances are detrimental to the attendance, and at times work injustice to those having engagements that they expect to meet on a specified day. The importance of running "fixed events" on the day selected has been so generally recognized that in all the main racing associations of the East and in all the jockey clubs of Europe, the rule is rigidly adhered to, and rain or shine, mud or dryness, the affairs are decided. The Derby has been run in a snow storm, frequently some of the largest stakes in the East have been decided when there were torrents of rain and the track mud to the fetlock, and this without question is the wisest course to pursue. The added money is generally far below the amount which the owners put up and the forfeits even far in excess, so that those who contribute should be allowed to rule. By making it obligatory to run at the time agreed the subscribers to stakes know just what is required them. If the power is left to an association to say whether they shall be run or not, there will always be grumbling and charges that some one has been favored hy the postponement. There is little question that if the public fully understands that the races are to be run regardless of the weather, there will be more people on that day than when it is postponed to a further time.

Racing is entirely different from trotting in respect to weather. The incumbrance of wheels is serious when mud has to be "negotiated" and the shoes of the trotter are more likely to lose their hold than a racing plate and thus be dangerous when there is little risk to the galloper.

In all other respects the past meeting has been eminently satisfactory. Every race has been honestly run and the decisions have not been questioned in a single instance. There was not an accident to record, and only one claim of "foul riding."

FALL RACE MEETING.

The Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association met Thursday evening, and after going over the figures showing receipts and expenditures of the late meeting took the preliminary steps towards the arrangements for that to come. The dates fixed were the 11th, 13th, 16th and 18th of August, and the selecting so much earlier time than has been customary will be more satisfactory to all who are interested in the horses, and assuredly better for the race-going public. As the meetings of this association are the only ones entirely devoted to racing on this coast, it follows that the entries are more numerous and with large fields of starters. In August there has been plenty of time to recover from the spring campaign, and the contestants will be fresh and in full vigor. Should there be casualties or loss of condition in making the circuit of the fairs the drawback is avoided, and there is a freshness which is lost when November is the date. Then the days are growing short and there is a likelihood of rains interfering. The absence of rain in August can be relied upon with a degree of certainty that bad weather does not come into the calculation, and an assurance of a "good track" beyond doubt.

There is another good result. Coming before the opening of the Golden Gate fair, the horses will be on hand to participate in the purses offered by that institution, and the managers can feel justified in offering inducements that they could not under other circumstances. There will be plenty to run, and in contradistinction to previous years there will be large fields engaged. It is scarcely necessary, however, to amplify on the advantages which the early dates give, as they are so apparent as to be acknowledged at a glance.

A committee was appointed to arrange the details, the members of which are P. A. Finigan, Henry Schwartz and Jos. Cairn Simpson. The "fixed events" to be decided have the longest list of nominations ever made in California, and the rest of the bill will be liberal and comprehensive. The closing of additional stakes and the entries for purses will probably be fixed on the first of August, so that this will come at the regular time and also when the fair entries close.

There will be another committee provided for, viz.: a commission to look after the interests of the turf. The members of it will be appointed hy the President, and the resolution empowers him to delegate whoever he thinks will best subserve the interests at stake, and to make such changes and additions as he deems necessary. This is a capital idea and when fully understood will meet with hearty concurrence of all who are real well-wishers of the sport. It will be a terror to those who contemplate mischief when they are aware that their actions are watched so closely that there will not be the slightest chance to escape punishment. There is not time at present to amplify on the advantages that will accrue, and hereafter we will give it the attention demanded.

TROTTING BROODMARES FOR SALE.

As will be learned from an advertisement, C. A. Umbstaetter of Lake county, Ohio, offers three very desirable broodmares for sale, and the prices are surely low for the class of animals. Hecla is royally bred, being nearly of the same blood as Piedmont, and the conjunction of the Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief blood has proved to be such a "happy nick" in so many instances that it has taken the highest place in the books. Minnie H is a scion of distinguished families on every side and so is Varilla, and the colts by Orange Blossom and Meadow Chief can scarcely fail to come up to high expectations. It is unnecessary to add to the full information contained in the advertisment further than to state that we are assured from a thoroughly reliable correspondent that they are fully up to the standard claimed.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

It was a gloomy May Saturday for California a week ago when the race meeting should have come to a close. There was mud below, drizzling rains from above. But the disagreeable was overshadowed by the good that would result, and the annoyance more than balanced by the culmination of what is nearly sure to make the season of 1883 one of the most bountiful ever known. Even the farmers are not more dependent on a good crop than those who trust to racehorses and trotters to balance the debit side of the account, and though there would have been gratification had the rain come a few days later too much good resulted to warrant the slightest repinings. A few weeks ago there were dire forebodings. The lightest-hearted wore a somber visage, and the ultra-sanguine had to nerve themselves to meet the situation. Two weeks more of dryness and the lugubriousness would have been succeeded by despair, but at the right moment the rains of March came, and when it became evident that there was quantity sufficient, and better yet, widespread, fructifying the whole country, there was relief and joyousness. With that there was a feeling of regret that there had been distrust, self-accusation at the pessimistic thonghts which were harbored. Although few localities were suffering the late rains came opportunely—in time to insure the grain heads filling with swelling kernels, and that which was late-sown to make vigorous growth. It brought fresh feed in pasture fields which were getting short, and caused a flow of milk to make the playful foals still more gleesome. It gave the hills a fair chance with the more fertile plains, and on those "mesas" which lie within the dry belt it gave hopes to the husbandmen. In vineyard and orchard the good work went grandly on, and the wine press and cannery will be full of business when the clusters grow purple, and red, and tokay-colored under the August sun, and the branches beg for support to sustain the load of lusciousness which threatens destruction. While the utile is thus blessed there is a wealth of adornment made bright and glowing from the rains of early May. California is one vast flower garden, and the beauty there is on every hand is indescribable. Cottages enveloped in a mass of color that nearly hides the verdant foliage, lawns where grass, flowers, shrubs and trees vie in freshness of coloring, and the air impregnated with perfume. Heretofore the rains have come when there was a lot of hay in swarth, winrow and cock; that is, in the ten pluvial visitations in May that we have seen. This year the "haying" was scarcely begun, not one-thousandth part cut of this year's crop, and it is long odds now that the "clearing up" will bring a "spell of weather" that will be just right to cure the California forage in the best manner. We have little patience with the croakers who tell of grain beaten down, and the rust which is to overwhelm the fairest crops which ever decked the soil of the coast. The northwest wind will shake the superfluous moisture from the drooping, bearded heads, and following the valleys lick up the excess of humidity that, reinforced with a hot sun, might do damage. This is bound to be a grand year for California, and as a natural sequence a grand one for the fairs. There will be tens of thousands of happy people to join in the "harvest home," and glad voices in the chorus of thanksgiving and contentment. There is much to return thanks for. When we read of the terrible hurricanes, the devastating floods, the snowfalls and the storms of springtime in the East, and in contrast this favored clime, what an ill-constructed mind the person must have who rails in advance over what is so unlikely to happen. As nearly as anything that has the least uncertainty can be foretold, the crop of California this year will be abundant, with a strong probability that it will exceed in amount that of any previous year, and that prices will be such as to bring plenty of money into the hands of the fortunate farmers.

DR. PARDEE ON THE RIFLE.

That "good wine does not need a bush" is an axiom that receives universal acknowledgment, though it may be that some who would like very well to obtain the true juice of the grape require to be directed to the location if the bush which is superfluous after acquaintance has been made. Thus it is not necessary to refer to the articles of Doctor Pardee to those who have read what has been published, but as many of our subscribers have become readers since the break in the series (occasioned by sickness of the author) we again call attention to them.

There have been so many encomiums from those who are thoroughly acquainted with the science of rifle shooting that it gives us still more confidence in expressing our views, and the coincidence in the estimation of their value is very gratifying. In this number the doctor deviates from the actual delineation and concludes with a *veritable* bear hunt.

There may be those unacquainted with the habits of the mountain terror who will think the tale something of the Munchausen order, but surely a man who has a constant lesson before him of the value of truth as exemplified by the straight barrel and "true twist" will not deviate from its limits. Although the relator does not indorse the statements of his correspondent he may have thought that it would be superfluous to make the attestation.

VIEWS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

In the article from N. Rowe, editor of the *American Field*, which appears in this issue, he alludes to the well-known fact that an editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents. It appears that this was lost sight of by the person who wrote the criticism, and we are much pleased to give place to the correction.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

A bets B that C can beat D a match of ten birds, and the money is put up. C on being told of the match declines to shoot. Has A the privilege of drawing his money or does he forfeit it? EUREKA, NEVADA.

Answer—The money should be drawn.

ATHLETICS.

A New York Athletic Park.

The work of grading and preparing the piece of property recently leased by the Manhattan Athletic Club has already commenced. The property consists of the entire block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets and Eighth and Ninth avennes. On this will he laid out a quarter of a mile track, with graded turns for bicycling, and along the Eighty-seventh street side of the ground a straightaway track of 220 yards in length will be made. The track will thus be an exact counterpart of that of the London Athletic Club, except that the finishing point for all races run on the quarter-mile course will be on the Eighty-sixth street side and close to the grand stand. Water pipes will be laid down by the edge of the track, so that it can he sprinkled in dry weather. Inside the running track a basehall diamond will be prepared and the border of the track will he leveled with the turf center field, so as not to interfere with the players in running after the hall. At the Ninth avenue end a large space will he allotted to lawn tennis courts, and will include nearly all the ground between the running track and the fences. This portion will he partitioned off with a rail fence and sunk four feet helow the track level. Dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen using the courts will he erected within the inclosure. At the Eighth avenue end the club honses, grand stand and gymnasium will he situated. The stand will be of very artistic design and capahle of accommodating 1,500 people. It will he reached hy a bridge similar to that in nse at the Polo Gronnd, so that the visitors will he prevented from getting on the track and getting in the way of officials while in the discharge of their duties. Underneath the grand stand there will he fonr large dressiug rooms, together with bath and toilet rooms and every convenience for the athletes. These rooms can he reached by a wide passageway running from the track to the hack of the grand stand. The gymnasium, which will be erected in the fall, will be on the north side of the grand stand, and will be fitted up with all the best and most useful appliances.

The Manhattans have always made it their endeavor to lead in athletics, and to-day they enjoy the proud distinction of being ahle to pnt a team of club men in the field capahle of holding their own against any club in the world. The new grounds are to be completed hy May 9 and will cost $10,000. —*Herald.*

The suggestions contained in this column last week have heen productive of some good, as the nnmher of entries for the Olympic club meeting, which takes place at the Oakland gronnds on Decoration Day, have heen coming in with a fair prospect of a large and interesting field. For some reason or another, best known to himself, Haley has announced his intention of withdrawing from the sports of that meeting and ingloriously leaves the honors to his former rival, Masterson. It is useless to say that this step has created considerahle comment, as it was expected that the two would embrace the opportunity to settle their claims for supremacy. As it is, Masterson is only harred from the 220-yard race, and may reasonably be connted npon to walk away with the varions prizes unlesa tbe handicaps are such as to equalize matters. Those already entered repreaent the Merion Cricket club, the Golden Gates and the University Athlectic club. Some changea have been made in the programme, notably ao in the maiden race, which has been limited to memhers of the Olympic club. Tbia was found necessary on account of the difficulty which would he experienced in determining whether outside parties who wonld enter for that event had ever competed in any race previous to that time. Nothing has yet been done in tbe way of including a tug of war in the list of events, though it ia highly prohahle that aome such arrangement will be made during next week. Tbe club bas decided to allow the various cluha represented in the meeting to select their own judges according to representation, and thus aomé of the objectionable comments usually passed on similar occasiona will he in a measure provided against. Letters to that effect have heen addressed to tho cluha. The grounda are reported in excellent condition and quite favorahle to good time. Entriea close on 25th instant.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of tho Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York, it was agreed that should W. G. George, tbe English champion, come over to this country for the purpose of trying conclusiona with L. E. Myers, the distances to be run ahould he 1,000 yards and 1,200 yards and three-quarters of a mile. It ia expected that at these distances tbe men will meet on equal terma and that the events, ahould they he contested by them, will he close and exciting.

A sparring tournament ia among the attractions at the Olympic club, for wbich a large numher of entries is promised. Tbe events will, nnless some supervisiou ia exercised, he considerably mixed, as tbere ia some talk of heavy weights going in for middle weights, and tbe latter for light weighta. Gold and silver medals are offered for first and second prizes.

Tbe Golden Gate Athletic cluh at its last meeting elected to honorary membersbip M. Price, who had assisted the club with a donation of boxing gloves. T. Flynn, representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, was also elected an honorary member. The club gave a private exhibition on Wednesday nigbt when George Lloyd and T. Flynn of the Pioneer Rowing club sparred with T. J. Pettit and Wm. Welch of the Golden Gate clnb. Lloyd had the advantage of Pettit in size hut the latter offset the handicap hy clever sparring. The set-to was scientific and pleasant. The heavy weights went in for solid work and sparred three very lively rounds, in wbich Welch showed great gameness. He has the requisite qualities of a good hoxer—quickness, hitting power and the resolution to go in and punish. The boxing of botb light and heavy weights elicited much applause. P. Tormey gave an exhihition of wrestling and thew a numher of altbletes half a foot taller than himself with consnmmate ease. Tbe Golden Gate club is certainly a vigorons young organization, for out of its comparatively small membership it can put forward a good man in nearly every branch of sport.

The annual run of wheelmen to San Jose will take place to-day, the start heing made from the Oakland side. The programme carried out on similar occasions consists of a run through the towns of Haywards, San Leandro, Niles, Milpitas, Alviso and San Jose where the party arrives in time for dinner. On the following day a visit is made to the Alum Rock road, usually returning to San Jose in time for the evening train for the city. It is probahle that some of the wheelmen will go as far as Gilroy.

William Muldoon having challenged all comers to a wrestling match has been accommodated by Donald Dinnie, the Scotch athlete, and $50 forfeit has heen deposited by both parties. They will meet next Monday evening to draw the articles. As Muldoon affects the Greco-Roman and Dinnie makes a speciality of the Cumherland style a waiver will be necessary from one or hoth if a match is made.

Harriman having settled down in the saloon business at Truckee bas fitted his place with a track and other accessories for pedestrian exhihitions. He announces that he is negotiating with O'Leary to visit that altitudinous town when he returns from the colonies and make a display of his powers.

The Golden Gate Athletic Club proposes to bold forth at the Bay District Track. No particulars are given.

The Mission Athletic Club will hold a meeting some time next month at which prizes will he given.

The University Cluh has abandoned the idea of holding a meeting dnring the snmmer.

George L. Rohinson is training for long distance races.

BICYCLING.

The Wheelmen's League.

The arrangements for the third annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen, which is to take place in New York Wednesday, the 28th inst., are pushing forward hy the committee having them in charge, and it is expected that the meetiug will he tbe largest ever held in this country. At a recent meeting of the Park Commissioners a petition requesting the use of Central Park and Biverside Drive for the use of the hicyclers on the day of the meet was presented, and the nse of the West Drive of tbe Park and the Riverside Drive hetween 3 and 5 o'clock on that afternoon was granted. This concession is hailed with delight hy the wheelmen of New York, as the Park Commissioners have heretofore refused to allow them the use of any portion of the Park.

It is expected that fully 1,500 riders will be in line on the day of the parade. These will represent cluhs from all parts of the country and will he divided into three divisions. The commander-in-chief will he Mr. W. M. Beckwitb, of the Citizens' Bicycle Club. The first division will he commanded by Fred G. Bourne, of the Citizens' Bicycle Club. This division will consist of the members of clubs helonging to the League. Division No. 2 will he under the command of William R. Pitman, captain of the Ixion Bicyle Club, and will include clubs not membera of the League, but who bave memhers who are individually connected with the psrent orgauization. George R. Bidwell, of the Kings County Wheelmen, will command the third division, whicb will take in cluhs and individuals who arc in no way connected with the league. These will form in line in the ahove order on Fifth avenne, the head of the line facing south, at Seventy-second street. At 2 p. m. the order to start will he giveu and tl e procession will move to Fifty-ninth street and then counter on Fifth avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth street, to Seventh, then to Central Park, through the park hy the West Drive to Fifty-ninth street, then hack througb the park to Seventy-second street, to the Riverside Drive, to One Hundred and Twentieth street and retnrn to "Mount Tom" on the Riverside Drive, wbere a drill will probably take place, after which the men will he photographed and the parade will then dishand. This route will be a most charming one for men wbo come from distant cities, as it will show to them the spring heauties of "New York's hreathing apot" and will also give them a view of the Hudson and the Palisades on the Jersey shore. In the evening there will he a dinner at the Metropolitan hotel, to which President Arthur, Governor Cleveland, Mayor Edson, Mayor Low, ex-Mayor Smith Ely Jr., the Park Commissioners, Isaac H. Bailey, Jackaon Schultz, General Grant and Robert Center have beeu invited. Among the prominent people that will he preseut are Charles E. Pratt, ex-President of the Common Council of Boston; Albert S. Parsons of Cambridgeport, Mass.; W. H. Miller of Columbus, O.; Richard Ganey, St. Louis; W. V. Gilman, Nashua, N. H.; J. O. Blake, Chicago; Fred T. Scholes, Cleveland, O., and Leland Howard, Washington, D. C.—*World.*

Mr. James B. Cbase of tbis city haa had the misfortuno to lose his fine hrood mare Folly. She died at Mr. Chase's farm in Sonoma county on Wednesday morning of inflammation of the howels. Her colt, three months old, by Wheatley, is doing well. Folly was hred hy A. J. Alexander of Woodhurn, Kentucky, and foaled in 1875. She was sired by Planet, first dam Miranda, by Lexington; second dam Miriam, by imported Glencoe; third dam Minerva Anderson, by imported Lutzborough; fourth dam by Sir Charles.

Geo. W. Woodard will give a purse of $250 for all foals of 1883 sired hy his borso Alexander Button, the purse to he trotted for over the Woodland course on tho first Saturday after tbe first day of Septemher, 1883. Tho race will he mile heats, best two in three, to harness and to rule.

Tho average period of gestation in 300 marca selected for the purpose of testing the matter was 342 days, or al months, the shortest period of producing a foal whic being 313 days, whilo the longest 370 days, a dif 57 days.

THE GUN.

Wet Fun.

The rain of last Sunday did not prevent the $75 match among Edwards, Muller and Gonld from coming off, but at an early hour in the forenoon the trio and twenty-five or thirty other sportsmen were at the pigeon grounds of Oakland Trotting Park ready for tbe fun. Shower after shower passed over but the shooters did not seem to mind the water and shot with as much interest as on any day, running out in ths mnd and wet grass to retrieve their wounded birds with cheerful indifference to the effect ou their raiment. Tbe conditions of the match that called these men together were: Twenty-five dollars each, at 25 pigeons, 21 yards. Tbe one making the best score to have $60 and the second best $15. The pigeous far this match were picked hy A. E. Burbank and were a very good lot. The shooting was very eatisfactory, as the kills and misses were made clean, only one bird, Gould's fourth, dying out of bounds. Following are the scores:

Edwards, 10111 11110 11001 10111 01101—18.
Muller, 01110 11111 00001 11110 11111—17.
Gould, 110°0 11111 11110 10111 00110—17.

As above seen Edwards was the winner of the first money with 18 kills against two scores of 17 each. It was decided that the ties should be shot off for secoud money at tbree pair of double birds; in this Muller was the winner with four of the six against Gould's three, as this shows:

Muller	10 11 01—4	Gould	10 10 01—3

After this came a $2 50 sweepstakes at six birds, twenty-one yards rise. Thirteen entries were made, hut all of those who missed the first withdrew to save birds, leaving ths game, so to speak, in the hands of four or five shooters: The scores etand:

W. Golcher Jr.	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Eyre	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Lacbman	1 0 w —1	Broden	0 w —0
King	1 1 1 1 0 1—5	Putzman	1 0 1 0 1 w—3
Slade	0 w —0	Brown	0 w —0
Pearson	1 1 1 0 w —3	Gould	0 w —0
Lambert	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Edwards	0 w —0
Overman	1 1 0 1 0 w—3		

It was the intention to have the purse divided into 50, 35 and 15 per cent to the first, second and third best men, but Golcher, Lambert and Eyre, tying on a clean score, the lucky men thought better to take ten dollars each, and remember the trapper with a liberal donation than to wasts more than the stake shooting off the tie. The next match arranged was a four-bird "miss and out," commonly known as freeze-out. The shooting was at thirty yards rise, both barrels, $5 entrauce, the best man to take the purse. Six entries were made and the shooting throughout was even and pretty. Though King missed his first, which spoiled his chance for the purse, he continued to shoot as he and Gould had a private bet. After these two gentlemen shot and tied on eight pigeons they drew down their money. But to the match proper: Lambert, Pearson and Broden killed their four straight, as this shows:

Lambert	1 1 1 1—4	Broden	1 1 1 1—4
Pearson	1 1 1 1—4	Gould	1 1 1 0—3
King	0 1 1 1—3	Smith	1 1 1 0—3

The tie among ths three named was shot off on the "miss and out" rule. Up to the fourth pigeon they all held together but on the fifth Lambert broke down, on the sixth Pearson fell from grace and ae Broden killed his sixth hs got the purse of $30. This is the tie:

Lambert	1 1 1 1 0 —4	Broden	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Pearson	1 1 1 1 1 0—6		

Mr. Howard Black officiated as judge to entire satisfaction of all interested.

Vacaville Gun Club.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Only a few members of the Vacaville Gun Club were on hand to coutest for the Club'e gold medal on the 28th, a number being absent luring the speckled beauties in Lake and Napa counties, while others were too busy to attend.

The following named faced the trap. Conditions, twenty clay pigeons, twenty-one yards rise. Six to left, six straight away and eight to right:

H. Bassford, 10111 01111 11111 11111—18.
A. R. Long, 11111 11111 11111 10101—18.
Ed Whitby, 11011 11110 10101 01100—13.
S. Dobbins, 11111 11111 00100 01010—13.
J. M. Bassford Jr., 10111 11011 11111 11111—18.
J. Dobbins, 11110 11111 11101 11101—17.

H. A. Bassford, J. M. Bassford and A. R. Loug shot off at ten pigeons, straight away, twenty-one yards, with following result:

A. R. Long	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
H. A. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
J. M. Bassford Jr.	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—8

H. A. Baseford took gold medal. J. M. Bassford, second prize.

Nearly every one expected Mr. Long would win the medal, but he did uot hold out. Hs shot eplendidly up to the 17th bird.

Pool ehooting was then in order. First shoot, fivs hirds, 21 yarde rise:

J. Bassford Jr.	1 1 1 1 0—4	H. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1—5
M. J. Reams	1 1 1 0 1—4	A. Long	1 1 1 1 1—5
J. Dobbins	1 1 1 1 1—5	S. Dobbins	1 1 1 1 1—5

Ties on five shot off "miss and out":

J. Dobbins	1 1—2	A. Long	1 0—2
H. Bassford	1 1—2	S. Dobbins	1 0—1

Divided by J. Dobbins and H. A. Bassford.

Next match twenty-eix yarde straight away, miee and out.

J. Dobbins	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8	S. Dobbins	1 1 1 1 1 1 0—7
C. Losee	1 1 1 0 —3	H. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 —6
M. Reams	1 1 0 —2	J. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 —6

Won by J. Dobbins. X. X.

Ths firet match at the trap sver held at Yuha City came off last Tueeday. The participante shot at ten ghes balls and got on the record tbus: G. W. Bensou 8; M. E. Sanborn 7; S. E. Wilcoxon 7; Shaw Rex 6; C. E. McQuaid 4; Chas. Alvord 2. A gun club is being organized.

At Chico last Wednesday a match at 50 glase balls for $100 a side was shot between J. T. McIntosh of Chico and George Dietzler of Bigge. Ths score wae McIntosh 47, Distzler 43.

Teame of four men from the guu clube of Willowe and Orland, Colusa county, will shoot a match to-day, the Orland team being ths challenging party.

"Biled crane," and crane on toast, are among the new-faugled luxuries of Modoc county epicnree.

State Sportsman's Association.

The third annual meeting of the State Sportsman's Association took place at Gilroy on the 3d inst., President J. K. Orr presiding. A committee on credentiale was appointed and an adjournment moved until 8 o'clock p. m., as all the members expected would not arrive till 6 p. m. In the mean time tbose already assembled were invited to partake of a shoot at clay pigeons on the racetrack, where everything was in readiuess to receive them. Mr. Jno. Paine kindly volunteered the use of his four-horse coach to convey the parties to the grounds. Some good shooting was exhibited, but the great cracks from San Francisco did not distinguish themselves greatly. On assembling at 8 p. m., the committee reported delegates from the following clubs as entitled to seats in the convention: Butte County Club—T. J. McIntosh, N. B. Scott; California Wing Shooting Club—Crittenden Robinson, T. A. Pearson (Robinson proxy); Folsom Gun Club—E. Christy, C. L. Ecklan (Christy proxy); Gilroy Gun Club—D. M. Pyle, J. R. Payne; Gun Club of San Francisco—Ramon E. Wilson, W. J. Golcher; O'Neil Gun Club of San Joaquin—C. A. Merrill, J. P. Spooner; Stockton Gun Club—W. R. Fisher, C. J. Haas; Tule Shooting Club—Gen. E. Kirkpatrick, C. Robinsou; Recreation Gun Team of Los Angeles—H. F. Hazard, H. T. Payne; Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club—E. A. Roberts; Sonoma County Club—J. H. Burnett, B. F. Cockrill. Antioch Club, Woodbridge and Yolo had no representatives. The treasurer read his report, which showed $455 20 on hand, and was accepted. Interesting papers were read by President Orr, Secretary Spooner, Ramon E. Wilson and H. M. Briggs, which will be published when received by this paper. Ralph Turner, hy special request, read two poems: "The Loved Ones at Home" and "The Huuter's Song." Mr. Turner has written some good poetry under the nom de plume of "Elsie Warner." It was decided to hold the next maeting at Los Angeles on the first Thursday in October, 1884, and thereafter the association will meet annually in the same month. In October the members of the association will be more at liberty and can spare the time better than in May. The president was instructed to appoint a committee of six to suggest game laws adapted to the various climatic conditions of the State. The present law works an injustice in some placcs to the sportsmen, and in other places to ths game. The president was given time to appoint the committee.

Ths following gentlemen were elected officers for the present year: President, M. M. Estee; Vice-President, D. M. Pyle, Gilroy; Treasurer, Sidney Newell, Stockton; Secretary, J. P. Spooner, Stockton. Directors: C. Robinson, San Francisco; H. T. Payne, Los Angeles; Dr. J. W. Hays Jr., Grass Valley; R. E. Wilson, San Francisco; J. T. McIntosh, Chico.

The State Shooting match was held under very unfavorable conditions, the beautiful rain coming down copiously. There were twenty-two entries, the rules being twelve pigeons each, 21 yards rise, use of one barrel. The shooting was good, with the following score:

F. Maskey	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12		
J. T. McIntosh	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 w — 7		
C. Robinson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12		
S. E. Knowles	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 w — 7		
R. E. Wilson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12		
N. B. Scott	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 w — 8		
F. Post	0 1 1 1 1 0 w — 4		
Jno. Swain	1 1 0 0 w — 2		
C. Merrill	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12		
F. White	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 w — 7		
D. M. Pyle	1 1 1 1 1 0 w — 5		
D. L. Duncan	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 w — 8		
— Roberts	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 w — 6		
J. R. Payne	0 1 1 1 0 0 w — 3		
C. J. Haas	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 w — 5		
W. R. Fisher	1 1 0 0 w — 2		
F. N. Lastredo	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—11		
E. Leffler	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 w — 7		
E. H. Farmer	1 1 0 1 1 w — 5		
H. M. Briggs	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 w — 4		
H. Frutig	1 1 1 1 0 0 w — 4		
Jno. Paine	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 w — 2		

On account of the unfavorable weather for out-of-door amusements, the Gilroy club did not have the opportunity of showing their sporting visitors the many pleasant things they had in store for them, among which was a social picnic at Sargent's Station, with clay pigeou shooting and other agreeable accompaniments. Nevertheless, the sportsman can, of all meu, adapt himself to his surroundings, as he is accustomed to all kinds of luck and puts up with it, with stoical indifference. Besides many of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits, aud rain at this time of the year in California is too great a blessing to make any oue complain of a little temporary disappointment.

The holding of the next meeting at Los Angeles is a good idea, and we hope to see it carried in due course to San Diego and even to Oregon, as the Pacific Coast is alike interested in the proper protection of game. Ws think it would be good to have a Pacific Coast Sportsman's Association, in lieu of the present organization and include Oregon, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico. The time is come when sportsmen everywhere must come to the rescue, or in a few years the game will be wantonly, thonghtlessly destroyed. We think with the handsome balance in hand, the Sportsman's Association would act wisely by importing and propogating some foreign game, such as the bob whites and the various kinds of pheasants, for which our wooded ravines are so admirably adapted.

The English partridge might also he experimented upon in our large stubble fields. We hope the directors will spend the whole amount in hand in importing foreign species, and trust to the incoming revenue for prosecuting tresspassers and violators of the law.

A Mr. Graham of London has issued a challenge to the pigeon shooters of the world, to shoot at 100 birds for $1,000 a side. He prefers an American competitor and invites Bogardus, Dr. Carver and Mr. Mitchell to respond. Mr. Graham also offers to make a second match for $1,000 a side under the following conditions: Mr. Graham to stand at twenty-six yarde rise and uss one hand only, the other competitor to staud at thirty-two yarde and use both hands.

The challenger is a member of the Union Gun Club of Hendon. His handicap is thirty yards, and on March 30, 1882, he beat a Mr. Johneon in a one-hand match, killing twenty-threo out of twenty-five at twenty-five yards. Mr. Graham also won a challenge cup at Heudon in October, killing nine straight at thirty yards, and in Novemher became the holder of the Warner Challenge Prize by killing eight at thirty-one yarde from a field of thirteen. Mr. Graham is also recorded ae the winner of eeveral small affairs in the Englieh provincee. This year, on the 14th of March, he ehot a match at the Abbey Hey Grounds, near Manchester, for £50, when he was beateu hy Mr. T. Ranthmsll. They sbot at 100 hirds, at twenty-five yarde, with half an ouuce of ehot. Ths wiuner scored fifty-three out of 100, to Graham's forty-three out of ninety-one. The birde furnished were described as ons of ths fasteet lote ever trapped at Manchester.

The Trap at Ventura.

Tbe Ventura Gun Olub held their first formal club shoot on May Day. They shot by teame at twelve clay pigeons and the first match resulted as follows:

BONESTEL'S TEAM.		EASTIN'S TEAM.	
Coffman	111111000000—6	Foulks	101101011010— 7
Goodwin	111111010100—8	Kaiser	111111111001—10
Leech	100111000001—5	Warring	101110100010— 6
Charlebois	111101100111—9	Sifford	110111100100— 7
Tom Chrisman	110101100100—6	Chrisman	111111010000— 7
Newby	111111101000—8	Abbott	001110000000— 3
F. Sheldon	111100001110—7	Vickers	110110010001— 6
Bennett	001100100011—5	Pixley	101001110000— 5
Sheldon	001110101000—6	Beal	111111010001— 8
Hall	011111000000—5	Steepleton	011001011000— 5
Barnard	111101101011—9	Reilly	110010000100— 4
Donlon-Granger	000010100000—2	Granger-Donlon	000010100000— 2
Bonestel	011110101000—6	Eastin	011111111001— 9
Total	82	Total	79

Second match for a purse of $15; five birds.

Goodwin	4	Chrisman	3
Charlebois	1	Pixley	2
Foulks	3	Abbott	2
Leech	3	Hall	3
Sifford	4	Bonestel	5
		Kaiser	4
		Coffman	2
		Beal	4
		Warring	2
		Eastin	4

Bonestel took first money. In shooting off ties of four Sifford and Kaiser missed first bird and Eastin dropped out the second. Goodwin and Beal finished as follows:

Col. Goodwin.....1111111111—10 | Miller Beal.....1111111110—9

Goodwin second money and Beal third.

Farm Accounts.

An important difficulty in keeping accurate farm accounts lies in the fact that there are many expenses which it is not easy to classify or charge against any particular crop. Such iteme can only be deducted from the final showing of profits at the end of the year. In striking a balance with each crop separately sometimes an apparent profit is shown, yet it is quite rare to find the supposed gain in ready cash at the end of the final accounting. A little thought will convince each farmer that there are many little nnnoted items of expense and loss which detract from the apparent gains on ths farm. Thus in all northern sections a large proportion of the hay, etraw and coarse fodder, besides some corn and oate which were harvested in the fall, have been consumed in the feeding of stock of various kinds, and which it was necessary to keep for the proper working of the farm. The keeping of a team of horses may cost the farmer from $250 to $300 per year, rating the expense of feed at the ruling market price, and unless the farm is so managed as to give employment to the horss labor during most of the year, much of thie outlay must prove a clean lose and must be deducted from the apparent profits in other branchee of farm economy.

To the credit of the unworked team there is, to be eure, a small item in the manure pile as an offset to ths hay and grain fed out, yet if this, too, is half wasted in its management, as is too often the case, the farmer would be better off to sell his team and hire hy the day euch service as he requires. Observation shows that there are many farms which, from their limited area or want of thorough tillage, do not warrant the expenee of keeping a team, yet we can find hnt few owners of such farms who are willing to acknowledge this as one canse of their ill-success, though they are ever ready to complain that they cannot make both ends meet. If a careful account of the cost of keeping and the returne of each farm animal were kept, there would soon be a general clearing out of such old and worthless stock as is now kept only because it cannot be sold at a profit. A poor, inferior animal is dear even as a gift if it must be fed and kept up. When it requires good management to make the choicest animals pay a small percentage of profit over the expenses, there certainly can he no gain in feeding the poorest stock.

The same principle holds true respecting farm crope. Very fsw farmers can state with any degree of certainty which of their crops pay a profit and which do not. They grow certain crops from motivee of habit and tradition, because their fathers did so before them or because their neighbors set the example. Particnlar crops are raised from their certainty of yielding money receipts, yet the actual cost is seldom regarded. If such cash crops demand in their prodnction the hand and team labor of tbe whole farm, together with most of the mannrs on the place, then oftentimes the profit therefrom is seriouly reduced or perhaps wiped out altogether. It is this absence of close calculation that bas been the ruin of thousands of farmers. Not knowing where to look for the leaks in their business management, tbey are often unable to check tbe errors until the moet serious consequnces have been incurred. The more accurate accounts of the merchant and the manufacturer enable them to determine whicb brauch of business yields the profit and which neede to be abandoned.

Just before entering upon the summer campaign, is an excellent time for the farmer to make an inventory of his real and personal property. An annual practice of this nature would soon determine the actual profit or loss of tbe business, and lead the farmer to select such stock or such crops ae showed the best returns in their management. It is worth some trouble to know just what property is scattered over tbe farm. Some of the shrewdest farmere in the country have a clearance sale every few years at auction, of old tools, implements, wagons and the like, huy anew and take a fresh etart. Others, less shrewd, are always on hand at such auctions to pick up that which they are pleased to denominate as hargains. Possibly there are a sufficient numher of exceptious to coufirm the rule, hut it rarely pays to huy or use anything at second-haud. An old wagon may and probably will give out just at the time when labor is scarcest and when crops are most in need of being gathered into sacks or harne. The failure of an old reaper at the critical time of harvest may cause loss sufficient to huy a new one, that with proper care will be just as good after the first harvest as before it began. We have seen farmers market an entire crop of grain in hags which would waste enough in going to market to purchase new ones three times over. The farmer'e business ie made up of a succession of small items, and it is only by attention to these innumerable details that it can be made a success. Many a man goes to work with extravagant expectations of profits which for a time he may believe he is realizing, hut if he does not attend to the minor details, if he doee not keep an accurate account with his animals and his crops, his failurs is only a question of time.

A USEFUL ARTICLE.—Rawson's U. S. Army Suspsnsory Bandage is, ae the cnt connected with the advertisement elsewhere clearly shows, a complete relief and eupport, and should be in general use. It is self-adjusting, and displacement ie impossible. It counteracts nervous tension and other ille that mankind is heir to. Sold hy all druggiets. Can be sent hy mail safely. Addrees S. E. G. Rawson, patentes, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ROWING.

Peterson's Victory.

Owing to the roughness of the water on Sunday the single-scull race between P. J. McInerney of Lowell, Mass., and Henry Peterson of the Ariel Rowing Club of this city was postponed until Tuesday at 10 a. m. There was much dissatisfaction among Peterson's backers at the postponement, as the rough water was to the advantage of their man, and it was believed that delay would enable the Eastern sculler to improve his condition, which was not of the best. McInerney had had but little practice in his boat, which was delayed on the railroad. Most of his work had been done on land, and however healthful walking may be, it is but a poor substitute for hard work on the water. The referee, Capt. Brannan, was, however, inflexible in his determination to postpone the race so as to give the stranger a fair show, and despite the protestations of Con Lynch, Peterson's mentor, the race was set for Tuesday. On Sunday evening McInerney took a spin over the course, which was then smooth as a mirror. He showed considerable dash, and those who saw him scull and had their money on him felt encouraged. On Monday he was in his boat twice and expressed himself perfectly satisfied with his rig. On Tuesday morning the wind was from the west and was just strong enough to ruffle the bay and yet leave the water in tolerably good condition for sculling. Any San Francisco oarsman would have been perfectly satisfied to row through such water, but the Lowell man did not quite like the looks of the course, over which several yachts were scudding merrily. The referee, who appeared extremely anxious to give fair play, decided that the race should be rowed, and after the usual and painful and seemingly inevitable delay, the stake boats were set and everything ready for the commencement of the race. By that time the Long bridge was black with people. The crowd was the largest that had ever assembled on the bridge to see a boat race, and, considering the busy hour and the day, was doubly remarkable. Pool selling was lively, with McInerney the favorite at 100 to 80. On Sunday the Eastern man sold readily at 2 to 1, but the state of the course increased the confidence of Peterson's backers, and they were willing in some cases to lay even money. At noon the referee called the men out. Peterson was the first to show up and was loudly cheered. He wore the Ariel colors, white and blue, and as he pulled slowly down towards the line he seemed in the pink of condition. McInerney followed and looked somewhat anxious. The tide was running in like a mill-race and the "rip" seemed to trouble him. As he pulled down towards the start, however, he showed good form and the opinion strengthened that the race would be a good one. It proved anything but that. McInerney was the first to catch the water, notwithstanding the assurances of several of the morning newspapers which made a queer hash of the report of the race. The Eastern man won the toss and chose the inside, which was no advantage as the tide was equally strong in the stream. Had he led to the stake boat and been able to fight his way home, the inside position would have helped him, but it proved no benefit. Before the word was given McInerney took the water. One of the judges said something and the Eastern man stopped. As he did so the referee said "go" and Peterson commenced to row. The result was that the two boats got off pretty nearly even, notwithstanding the hasty start of the Lowell man. In the first 200 yards the scullers passed each other three times. McInerney shot the bow of his boat to the front ten feet. Then Peterson dashed in front. McInerney came up with another spurt and then both settled down to steady work and Peterson began to draw away very slowly but steadily. As the men passed the bridge the crowd shouted and the San Francisco man responded with a spurt that gave him half a length advantage. On passing the bridge McInerney seemed to be afraid of running into the yacht which lay ahead on the side of the course and looked over his shoulder anxiously a couple of times. Peterson kept on his way with hardly a glance ahead, steering as steadily as a ship, and soon had a clear length of the Eastern man. Off the ship yard, about 1,000 yards from the start, he was clear of McInerney, who was doing the best work he had so far shown. The Eastern man was rowing 36 and putting all his strength into the strokes while Peterson was rowing 32 and driving along at a fine pace over the lumpy water which had seemed to give him no concern whatever. About 200 yards from the ship yard the Eastern man made his last effort. He closed up the gap a few yards but the attempt exhausted his speed and he began to fall back at once. The hot pace so far had unmistakably pumped him and he was content to peg along at amateur speed and fall further and further behind. At the mile and a quarter there were three lengths of open water between the boats, and when the Eastern sculler looked over his shoulder and saw the condition of affairs, the last spark of hope left him. He lost another length in the next quarter but gained three in the turn. Peterson had been swept about forty feet up in the strong tide and had to row in to turn his stake boat "from inshore out." McInerney being well inshore got straight to his boat. He was a beaten man, however, and the advantage helped him none for he ran up in the tide and straightened for home so slowly that the Ariel champion regained his lead. Peterson steered an admirable course home. He worked gradually from the strong tideway into the lee of the Rolling Mills wharf and, hugging the shore home, continued to gain on the Eastern man until the procession was melancholy. At two miles, McInerney was about 100 yards behind. The winner finished in 22:27½, which, considering the state of the water, was fast time. The manner in which the course had to be rowed to escape the force of the tide made the distance somewhat over three miles. McInerney was beaten one minute and forty-seven seconds.

The victory of the San Francisco boy was of course received with tremendous applause. On stepping out of his boat, the champion who looked as if he had taken a practice pull, was presented by President Growney of the Ariel club with a beautiful gold medal, the gift of Alma Stuart Stanley.

Peterson's performance shows that he is a remarkably good man, and it also tends to prove that if McInerney is a "second rater," as classified by some Eastern journals, we have several men of that class here. There are at least three men here who can finish far closer to the champion than McInerney did. It is very likely that the Eastern man was not in good condition, but no training will make him beat the Ariel sculler. In the last week of his training the Eastern oarsman began to have an improved opinion of the San Francisco oarsmen, and said to an admirer of rowing that he was greatly surprised to find so many good scullers here where there is so little talk about rowing and so little of it done.

Much sympathy was felt for the defeated Eastern man, who during his sojourn here has acted in a very manly and straightforward way and by his conduct won numerous friends. Although McInerney is a much larger man than Peterson, standing 6 feet 3 inches, and weighing in condition 185 pounds, he seemed smaller in his boat than the San Francisco boy, who is 5 feet 10 inches and 173 pounds in condition. Peterson is a professional waterman, and has attained his knowledge of sculling under the careful and intelligent tutelage of Con Lynch, who deserves great credit for the manner in which he prepared the boy for the race. Lynch backed the lad for all he was worth and the result shows that his intelligence was as good as his nerve. Peterson is about twenty years old, so that his chances of getting into the first class make that contingency not only possible but exceedingly probable. The stakeholder in the race of Monday was Supervisor Griffin; the judges, for Peterson, Alfred Branch and Con Lynch of the Ariels; for McInerney, Hamilton Dobbin of the Golden Gate club, and J. Shelley of the Alert club of Vallejo. The stakes, $1,000, were paid without any objection.

It begins to look as if the Ariel four who won the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN's cup on last Thanksgiving Day are not to be allowed to retain undisputed possession of that trophy. The Pioneer Club is bestirring itself to form a new crew and evinces signs of renewed activity that promises good results. The club has been woefully inactive and unsuccessful, and the bad fortune has been the result of indolence and carelessness. The club should be one of the very best on the coast, as it has a good membership and plenty of boats. There is no doubt that if an earnest effort be made, the club can put forward a crew that should be able to do it credit in the next race for the cup, and if beaten will not be disgraced. Next Sunday the club will hold a meeting and take the first step towards selecting a crew to row for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN cup. The Pioneers show an earnestness in the matter that augers a good race and a restoration of the old club to a justly prominent place in aquatic affairs.

Henry Hussey says that it was no wonder McInerney got beaten with the sculls he used, a pair of London make, which Jack Largan used in his late races in Australia. Peterson used a pair of Henry's own make, and they certainly did good work. Altogether it was a great day for California and the only sad man was John Twigg, for if Peterson had used John's boat he would have won just as easily.

President Growney of the Ariel Club, who is a very popular and withal modest gentleman, is an ambitious boxer, as well as an aspiring oarsman. He would make his mark with the glovee, only that he can't afford to discard his intellectual epectacles, and the amateur boxing rules forbid any competitor from glaring at his opponent through a pair of blue goggles.

The oarsmen of this city are anxious to know when the Amity Rowing club of Stockton is going to buy the boats it has been examining. The boys here begin to think the Stockton oarsmen do all their rowing on land. The Stocktonians might get up a crew or find a sculler and send them or him down to remove the unfavorable impression.

Assemblyman Murphy witnessed the boat race from the top of the Potrero gas works and yelled so lustily when the Californian oarsman turned his stake boat first that he almost dislocated his jaw. Considering the strength of the organ, this was a most remarkable incident. Ever since the athletic Assemblyman has been complaining of neuralgia.

Louis White won a pot of money on Peterson and has sent East for a new paper shell, in which to row Griffin. Louie cannot swallow his defeat by the featherweight sculler and is bound to have another trial. Fit and well he will give Griffin a hard race, as he rows fast and only needs condition to stay the distance.

Con Lynch, who brought out and trained Peterson, gave up a position at $5 a day to attend to the lad and staked several hundred dollars of hard coin in his protege. Everybody thought Con was taking desperate chances and he certainly gave a good exhibition of nerve.

Dan Leahy lost some money on the Peterson-McInerney boat race. The aquatic peeler bet with Louis White that 23 minutes would not be beaten. White had a close shave, as he laid odds that the race would be rowed inside of 22:30. It was rowed in 22:27 1-5.

The most disgusted man on Long Wharf last Tuesday was Leander Stevenson. "Golly!" said the disheartened supporter of McInerney, "Pete got away with him bad, but wait till Pete tackles my big brother. Gosh! won't the long fellow warm him."

Peterson has a young brother who will, one of these days, be making it exceedingly lively for the champion. Even now he can make his big relative extend himself.

Iron's Cadmus.

Mr. Wm. H. Bennett, of Richmond, Ind., has written to a local paper some facts in relation to the history of Iron's Cadmus, the paternal grandsire of Smuggler, whose record of 2:15½ is the best ever made by a stallion. Mr. Bennett says:

"About forty years ago, Goldsmith Coffeen, the great 'harness man,' whom turfmen will all remember as the pool buyer at all the races in this country (and, by the way, considered a crank), bought an old thoroughbred mare in Kentucky, sired by Sumpter, a horse whose pedigree can be found in the stud book. I think he was by Sir Archy. She was a pacer, and never known to trot. At the time he bought her she was said to be in foal to a thoroughbred horse. Old Goldsmith sat up with her of nights until she foaled, and to his great surprise and disgust he was presented with a mule colt. He then bred her to Beach's Cadmus, a black horse with white points, a son of American Eclipse, and Iron's Cadmus was the result. My old partner, Wm. F. Spinning, bought him of John Iron, I think about 1848. He made two seasons here, and two more at Liberty. He then went back to Middletown, O., where he sired my old stallion Red Oak. He went from there to Wheeling, Va., where he sired Blanco, the sire of the great Smuggler. He was then purchased by a company in Missouri, and shipped by steamboat, but died on the passage, of lung fever, at the age of about twenty-three.

"When Iron's Cadmus was first broke he was used as a fox-hunter, and, it was said, could jump a higher fence than any other horse in Ohio. He stood first at Lebanon, O., at $3 to insure, with very poor success. When he came to Richmond, my partner, regarding him as a very fine horse, which he certainly was, raised to $5, but he did a very moderate business. Mr. Sutton stood him at Liberty at $7, with about the same success. At Middletown, near where he first saw the light of day, he stood at $20 and did a good business, and at Wheeling his services were in great demand at $50."

The report that Piedmont would be campaigned in the East this season is incorrect. The representatives from Palo Alto will be all youngsters.

Farewell to Felters.

Not very many places in New York have been better known in days gone by, to men who like good drinks and good stories, than Harry Felters' old grocery store and "California side-board house," on Broadway, near Prince street. For forty years it has been the resort of all classes, law abiding and not law abiding, but now it is to be pulled down, for it stands in the way of modern improvements. So the old order changeth.

"Forty years ago Prince street was on the very verge of civilization," said the late Abram C. Dayton in his book entitled "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York." Since then Prince street has been during a long period the very heart of the metropolis, and more reminiscences cluster about the neighborhood than any other locality in the great city. A business which has existed in this part of the town during the whole time referred to by Mr. Dayton must in itself be a history of the locality. Such is the story of Felter's, and it is the only business in the neighborhood which began with the improvement of this part of the city and has outlasted the onward and upward march of population.

Harry Felter's first customer was John Jacob Astor, whose descendants are now tearing down the old building for a block of shops. The office of Mr. Astor remains now where it was then, but times have changed and Felter's could not change. His second customer was Billy Niblo. Niblo had been a carterer on Pine street, but as early as 1828 he opened a suburban place of entertainment and refreshment at the place which was then and is still called Niblo's garden. In the years that intervened before Felter's advent many changes had taken place in the neighborhood, and Niblo's was, what it now is, Niblo's theater. When Harry Felter began business at the corner of Prince street, opposite Niblo's saloon, on the northwest corner of Prince and Broadway, and not No. 560, to which he subsequently removed and remained so many years, the garden was then the favorite summer theater of New York. John Sefton was the stage manager. Further down the street the little Olympic, with Mitchell at its head, was in the height of its popularity. The New York of the time lay to the south, the east and the west, but already had begun that upward movement which was to transfer the fashionable quarter of the metropolis to Bleecker street as only a temporary stopping place on the march towards Murray hill. Commercial New York was, however, as it ever must be, in the narrow and crooked thoroughfares, which for went of a better name can only be described as "down town." It so happened that, although when Mr. Felter first went into business Prince street was on the very verge of civilization, the fashionable part of New York was soon clustered above and around him, making the locality the center of life and population. In those days Felter's became a favorite resort for our fathers and grandfathers.

Felter belonged to a type of which he is the last living representative—a type which bound the New York of the last to the New York of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. So remarkable was his personal magnetism that in all the years he was in business he always made a friend when he made a customer.

Felter's was not a "saloon," or a "gin-mill," or a "bar-room," but one of the first—if not the first of the "California sideboard houses." In a back room, behind the hams and piles of cheeses and sacks of coffee and barrels and cases of wines and liquors, were a score of easy chairs and a side-board, with an attendant. There was no bar. The store was for men exclusively, not for women. Heads of families stopped and ordered supplies sent home, cracked jokes and went to their business. Harry was an accomplished horseman. He was exceedingly well versed in the mysterious "lingo" of the road and the racecourse, and he was equally an authority upon the sporting intelligence of the present and the sporting history of the past. Tattersall's was in Broadway between Howard and Grand streets, when he began business at Broadway and Prince streets, and the horsemen of that time were among his constant visitors. The horse talk at Felter's during the last five and forty years would comprise a complete history of the American turf. From the time when Boston and Fashion contended for victory—from the time when Flora Temple gained those marvelous triumphs which compelled her acknowledgment as the Queen of the Trotters down to the epoch of Dexter and Goldsmith Maid, and so to the present the sideboard at Felter's has been the silent listener to the glories, secrets and confidences of the racecourse. William T. Porter, "the tall son of York," and founder of Porter's *Spirit of the Times*, many times discussed with his friend, the host, the merits and claims of Confidence over Ahdallah. Henry William Herbert, whose works on the horse are still text-books among American breeders, came too, sorry to see his chief yielding more and more to the appetite for strong drink. There, too, one would often see George W. Miller, of the New York Tattersall's, just in from speeding his Pegie Magie and Ice Pony; William Cowan of the Crosby Street Bazaar, relating stories of the achievements of his Sally Miller; General Dunbam, with tales of his powerful Moscow; John C. Perrin, the first owner and driver of Flora Temple, who, shrewd horseman that he was, picked her out from a herd of common animals and bought her for $80, and Sam Segue, a name unknown to New Yorkers of this epoch, but that of a man who well deserved fame, as is proven by the fact that he was awarded the first premium at Tattersall's as a talker. Segue was the typical horse dealer of his time, whose horses were "pictures" or "star gazers"—"no mud turtles." Often vis-a-vis with him was Commodore Vanderbilt, whose love of a horse was as great as that of his son William H., and who was as readily tempted to buy a "flyer" as a steamboat or a railroad. One of the most noteworthy, because one of the most accomplished, horsemen who visited Felter's was Hiram Woodruff, and with him would be seen upon occasion Jo Elliott, still sound in limb and strong of head though he has passed the allotted three-score and ten; Geo. Wilkes, Colonel Bruce and other writers on the subject in which Woodruff took a deep interest; Backman and Dryadick, well known in connection with the introduction of the Hambletonian stock into this country; George Alley, the first owner of Dexter; Horace Jones, James McMann and Charley Brooks.—*World*.

The trotting stallion Mars, belonging to John Reber of Lancaster, Ohio, ran away and killed himself one day last week. Mars had no record but was valued for his breeding. He was a chestnut, sixteen hands high, four years old, sired by Great Western, son of Mambrino Patchen. First dam Orino, by Miller's Hambletonian; second dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest; third dam by Berthune (thoroughbred); fourth dam by Blackburn's Whip.

The California Schuetzen Club held their monthly prize-shooting Sunday last at Alameda Schuetzen Park, with the following result: Champion goblet and first-class medal, F. Freese, 422 rings; second-class medal (finally), [illegible] mann, 384 rings; third-class medal, C. Lingenf[illegible].61 rings; fourth-class medal, Roschell, 257 rings.

Eel River Fisheries.

Near the close of last month the State Fish Commissioners held a meeting in San Francisco, at which the proposition of establishing a salmon hatchery at Eel river was discussed.

In the course of that discussion Mr. Buckingham made the uncalled-for and unwarranted statement that a hatchery in Eel river would benefit one man—intimating that it would not be of general benefit—a statement which it is hardly necessary to denounce as false and fictitious. The following communication from one of the oldest residents in Eel River Valley furnishes facts which are correct in every particular, and places Mr. Buckingham's statement in the position which it properly merits:

TO FISH COMMISSIONERS DIBBLE, REDDING AND BUCKINGHAM, SAN FRANCISCO, *Gentlemen:* I wish to call your attention to the importance of establishing a salmon hatchery on Eel river. Salmon fishing has been carried on in Eel river every season from 1852 to the present. From 1852 to 1860 about 2,000 barrels of 200 pounds each was an average catch. Up to this time there were many Indians living along the river from its month to its source, and of course they caught large quantities of "seed" salmon on the spawning grounds. Then the Indians were all removed to the reservations, and the settlers caught but few, so the "seed" salmon had almost a free run, and the regular run of salmon began to increase largely until in 1880 there were salted and canned the equivalent of 5,000 barrels of 200 pounds each.

At this time the price of salmon being better and the demand large, a great many persons engaged in fishing, and a general law being passed changing the open and close season for the "rivers of California," was decided by our District Attorney to repeal the close season as provided in the Eel River law, and since then salmon fishing has been going on almost all the year—catching the "seed" salmon while on the spawning grounds through the months of December, January and February, when they are unfit for anything but the barbarous appetite of a Chinaman or an Indian. Then the small fry that are hatched out the latter part of the winter and early spring show themselves in large quantities in the river in August and September, and are caught in small-meshed seines and sold for front. They are really young salmon, weighing from one to two pounds each. They have neither milts nor spawn, which would be the case if they were trout or mature fish.

The yearly catch has materially fallen off the last three years. At the proper time we hope to have legislation adapted to the wants of Eel River. A general law, or a law that fits the requirements of Sacramento River, will not do for Eel River, because our open season should be through October and November.

About 75 years ago Eel River ran along the north side of the valley and emptied into the Ocean near the end of Table Bluff. Up to that time, the Indians tell us, there was a regular spring run of salmon, as well as a fall run, and that the spring run was greater than the fall run. Heavy freshets then caused the river to cut a new channel near the south side of the valley, and made a new entrance about twelve miles south of the old one. The spring salmon have not entered the river since. The mouth of the river is now about half way between the two extremes.

About twelve miles up Eel river is a never-failing stream coming from the redwoods, and carrying about ten inches of water throughout the dry season (and much more in the winter), where a flume can be built to take as much water as is required for hatching troughs, where they can be set out of reach of the freshets in the river, so that the works would be permanent. The proper site for this hatchery is on lands belonging to Hon. Joseph Russ, who, with reputed liberality, offers to contribute as much privilege as may be required for that purpose. I am confident if a hatchery is established here, and the spawn of Sacramento and Columbia spring salmon are propagated and turned loose, we would soon again have a regular run of spring salmon. There is a good opportunity to catch as many "seed" salmon as wanted out of the river near our proposed hatchery in the month of December.

Another reason for the opinion that a spring run of salmon can be introduced in Eel river is that the mouth of Klamath river is only thirty-five miles north, where there is a regular and large spring run, but it is not much utilized by the whites from the fact that twenty-five miles of its length is occupied as an Indian reservation.

The salmon coming into Eel river are not what may be called "coast salmon." Coast salmon proper run into such streams as Russian, Mattole, Bear and Mad rivers, the mouths of which are closed up by sand during the summer season, so that salmon cannot get in till opened by the winter freshets.

Eel river is a larger stream, probably 200 miles in length, and ten or twelve feet of water on the bar at its month all summer. The quality of Eel river salmon for salting and canning is first class, and has long borne a high reputation (see Cronise's "Resources of California".) There were employed in fishing on Eel river last season 25 seines, 60 nets, and about 300 men, not including those employed in the canneries.—*Eureka Times-Telephone.*

Coughs and Colds. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes.

Borrowing Fowls for Exhibition Purposes.

I wish to enter an earnest protest against the meanness and dishonesty of borrowing fowls to exhibit at the fairs in competition with the fowls shown by their breeders. The fairs are intended to bring forward the best results of a man's honest skill and investment, and when an exhibitor is allowed to show borrowed birds it defeats the aims of the fair, deceives those who purchase stock from him, and is in every way an unworthy proceeding. And yet this has been done by a man who pretends to prominence in the poultry business, and by his action I was defrauded of some premiums to which I was honestly entitled. I desire to make this prominent mention of these facts that visitors at the fairs may know beforehand the tricks of some exhibitors, also to warn those who propose to get premiums in this way that their acts will not be passed over in silence in the future.

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HECLA.

(Standard. See "Wallace's Trotting Register.)" Bay mare; sixteen hands high; foaled 1873; got by Almont (sire of 70 winners of contested races, 20 with public records below 2:30), son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Haidee, by Mambrino Chief; second dam Zenith (5940); bred by D. Swigert, Esq., Kentucky. Hecla is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the finest broodmares in America. Has had three fine colts, one of which, a yearling by Orange Blossom, may be seen with her. Is again in foal to Orange Blossom. Colt due end of June next.

Price $1,200.

MINNIE H.

Brown mare; sixteen hands; three white feet and blaze in face; foaled 1875; got by General Knox (sire of Lady Maud, 2:18, Camors, 2:19¾, and about ten others in the 2:30 class); dam Sallie Groves, by Prince Moscow Jr.; second dam Tuck (a fast pacer), by blind Tuckaboe; bred by Hon. H. B. Holton, Powhatan, Md. This mare trotted in 2:36 while in Mr. Holton's possession, previous to being put to breeding. Has fine yearling filly and has not yet been bred this spring.

Price $750.

VARILLA.

Bay mare; very nearly sixteen hands high; a trifle white on one hind foot; as near as could be ascertained by the owner the age of Varilla is twelve years; got by Middletown (sire of Music, 2:21, Nellie Irwin, 2:23, Orange Blossom, 2:26¾ and others), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam by Hector, by Latourette's Bellfounder; bred by D. B. Irwin, Esq., Middletown, Orange Co., New York. The present owner of this mare has three of her colts, all of fine size, weight and promise; one, a four-year-old, has been sent to Dr. Herr, Lexington, Kentucky, for training. Varilla has a filly, foaled April 14, 1883, by her side by Meadow Chief, be by Hamlet (sire of Lcontine, 2:21½, Brookside Flora, 2:29), by Volunteer, and has not yet been bred this season.

Price $750, or $900 for mare and foal.

To one purchaser the three mares will be sold for $2,500 cash. The owner respectfully refers to the "Spirit of the Times," New York, and to Joseph Cairn Simpson, editor "Breeder and Sportsman," San Francisco, Cal. Address, or call on,

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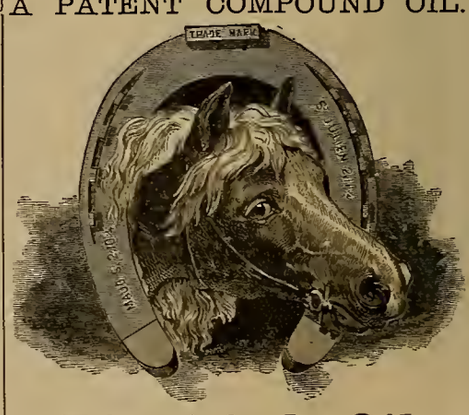

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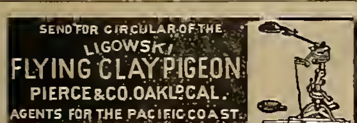

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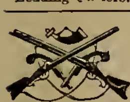

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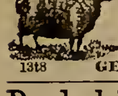
STANDARD CLAY STALLion Billy Hayward 489. Record 2:31¼. The owner, having sold his mares, will sell at reasonable figure. Is sound and in fine condition and can trot fast. Apply to

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

FOR SALE.



150 Fine Rams.

13t8 **GEO. W. HANCOCK**, Sacramento.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to

CAPT. FOSTER.
At the Cliff House.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY..........PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

STOCK FARMS.

My New Catalogue For 1883,

OF 180 PAGES, CONTAINING VALUABLE TAbles, with trotting statistics up to close of 1882, with descriptions and pedigrees of 276 high-bred trotting stock, now at Fairlawn stock farm, adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., will be sent free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing, and to all others who send four cents in stamps to prepay postage.

TWENTY
Fine & Highly-bred Broodmares

bred to the Fairlawn stallions, and

138 Head of Promising Young Trotting Stock,

consisting of young stallions, fillies and roadsters, most of them sired by ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM, ABERDEEN and CASSIUS M. CLAY JR.,

ARE OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

There are in use at Fairlawn over one hundred HIGHLY-BRED BROODMARES, with the standard-bred and noted trotting stallions ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM and ABERDEEN at the head of the stud.

It is confidently believed that no breeding establishment in the world possesses greater facilities for making judicious trotting crosses. Hence parties who wish to engage in breeding and raising fine, highly-bred and fast trotters, and those who want fast, stylish, game, level-headed and reliable roadsters, have an opportunity of obtaining just what they want at FAIRLAWN.

ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:23¼; another with a record of 2:26, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:28¼, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23¼, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20½ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. No son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23¼ to 2:28¼, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 had eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to drop into the 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T, 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¼, by Happy Medium Jr.; and Carrie B, 2:28¼, by Elial G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to serve

A Limited Number of Mares IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege to return such mares in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

Time will be given responsible parties at regular bank rates of interest.

For catalogues or further information address

WILLIAM T. WITHERS,
2-13y1 Lock box 392, Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Manlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M ‡7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:30 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:43 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theater train, Saturdays only.

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stage via San Mateo, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Pescadero, Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Gilroy. Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturdays and on Sunday mornings—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose; also to Gilroy Hot Springs, $6.

Sunday excursion tickets to either Monterey or Santa Cruz, and return, $3.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Baracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggageman. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
*1:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso and East — Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and East — Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Stockton — via Livermore	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M	Galt and Stockton — via Martinez	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
*4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	*10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	" "	‡11:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and East — Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	Ogden and East — Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff and Tehama — via Marysville	5:10 P M
*3:00 A M	Red Bluff and Tehama — via Woodland	*7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento and Colfa — via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento and Colfa — via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	Sacramento and Colfa — via Benicia	11:10 A M
*4:30 P M	Sacramento, via Benicia	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	‡11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	*7:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	"	‡11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*3:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30 A. M.—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00 P. M.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:20—*6:50—*7:20—*7:50—*8:20—*8:50—*9:20—*10:21—*1:20—*4:50—*5:20—*5:50—*6:20—*6:50—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:27—*5:57—6:27—6:57—7:27—7:57—8:27—8:57—9:27—9:57—10:27—10:57—11:27—11:57—12:27—12:57—1:27—1:57—2:27—2:57—3:27—3:57—4:27—4:57—5:27—5:57—6:27—6:57—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:36—*6:06—6:36—7:06—7:36—8:06—8:36—9:06—9:36—10:06—10:36—11:06—11:36—12:06—12:36—1:06—1:36—2:06—2:36—3:06—3:36—4:06—4:36—5:06—5:36—6:06—6:36—7:06—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:15—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods.

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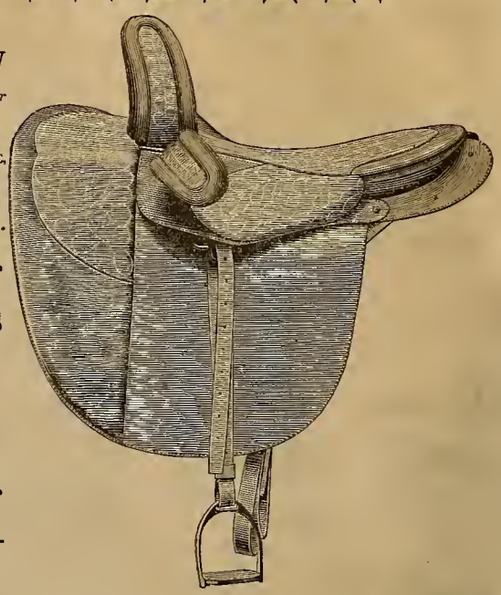
Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order in special styles



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Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

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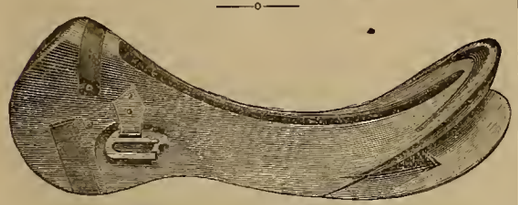
WHITMAN TREES.



HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis street,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.

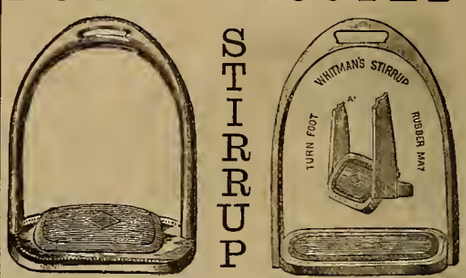
EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis St., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis Street, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by Imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by Imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by Imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charle
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By Imported Medley.
8th " By Imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By Imported Janus.
11th " By Imported Monkey.
12th " By Imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.
Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

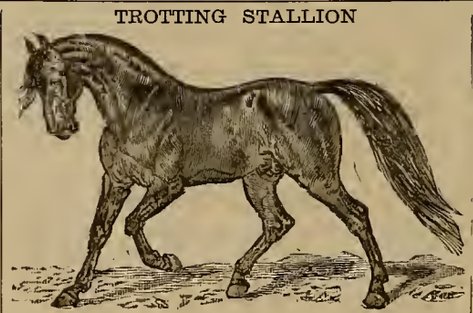
BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by Imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by Imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wanamita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland,
or 508 Montgomery street.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue's Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Morehead, City Front Stables, will be received, good care taken of them and forwarded to Oakland.

TROTTING STALLION



Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:23¾; NAPA QUEEN, 2:28¾; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59¾. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

TROTTING RULES.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION FOR sale at this office. Price 25 cents per copy, paper. Pocket edition 50 cents. Also

"THE TURFMAN'S DIRECTORY,"

Compiled by Thos. J. Vail, Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

PRICE $2.

THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

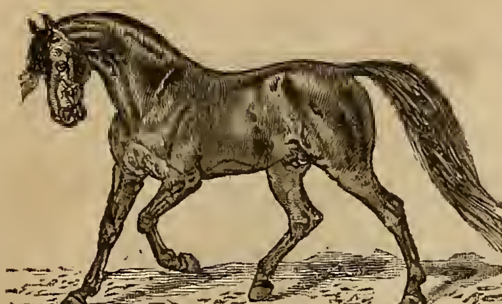
TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars fort he season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

STALLIONS.

UNDERMAN.



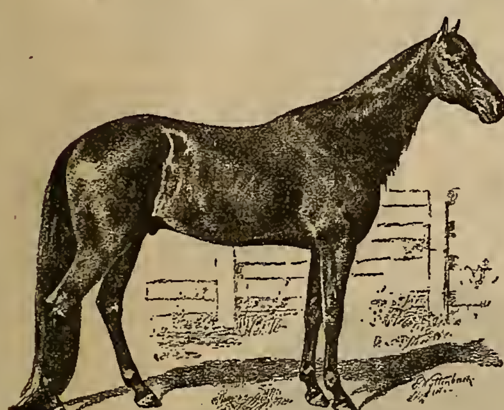
SIRED BY ELMO, DAM BY TOM HYAR SON OF OLD Belmont, will make the season of 1883 from March 1st to July 1st at the Bay District Track, San Francisco.

Underman is a dark chestnut, with blaze face and left hind foot white. Coming six years old, 15¼ hands high and weighs about 1,100 pounds.

Terms, $20 for the season. Mares not proving w'th foal can be returned next year free of charge. No responsibilities assumed for accidents. Apply to

FRED RENNETT.
Bay District Track, San Francisco.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21½, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21½; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.

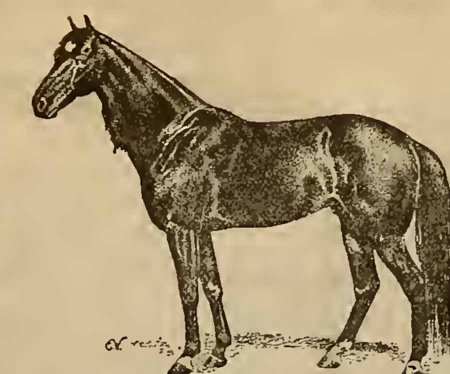
Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

STALLIONS.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

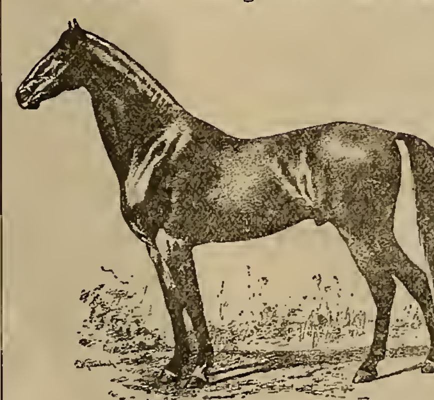
Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion



ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stables, Petaluma.

Alexander is by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20½) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Creim, by a son of Brown's Bellfounder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander's get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22½, Nellie Patchen 2:27¼, Eudora 2:34½, Inauguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to be one of the best three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any country. He won the stake for three-year-olds at the State fair, beating Belle Echo, Annie Laurie, Len Rose and others, winning the first, third and fifth heats and making a dead heat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:31½, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, beating Belle Echo and Len Rose; time, 2:28¾, 2:30¼, 2:33¾, 2:31¾. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, beating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33½, 2:32½. In 1881, as a four-year-old, Button mdaea record of 2:26¾ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, by Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and Marin District fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mares left at the City Front stables, San Francisco, will be forwarded. For further informatian apply to

T. T. UNKLESS, Petaluma.

STEINWAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at the stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payable before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay; 15¾ hands high; long, flowing mane and tail; two white hind ankles; remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head, set on a stout neck; his shoulders are of the Hambletonian form—do not mount very high at the withers; has great length and capacious middle piece; plenty of bone and substance, and his gait is big and square.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.

First dam Abbess by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.

Second dam by Marsbal Ney, by imported Emancipation.

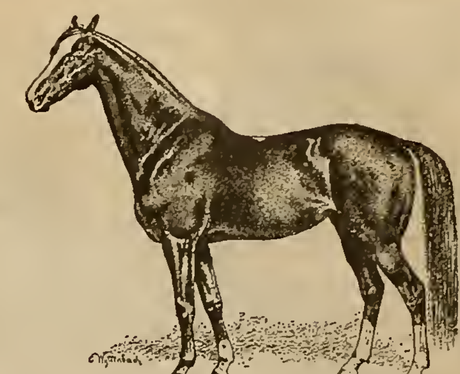
Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28½, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Steinway, 2:25¾; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29; Solo, five years old, 2:28½; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

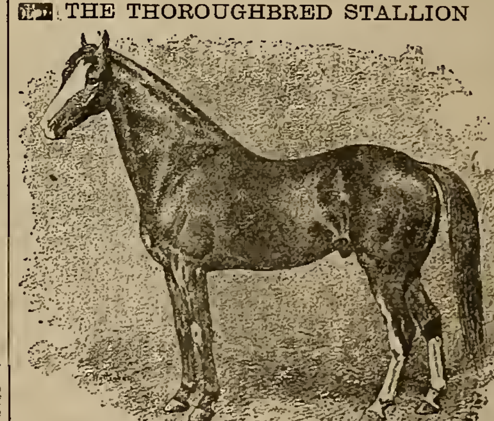
PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisha's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Galiopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to
MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack.
Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 Front St., San Francisco.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON.
Owners, Sant[illegible]

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

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A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.
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Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

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Thoroughbred Poultry.

2,000
to Select from

HAVING DISPOSED OF my dairy, I devote my whole time to poultry, and think I can please all who desire to purchase first-class breeding or exhibition stock, or eggs for batching. I keep all the leading varieties of both land and water fowls, i. e., Light Brahmas, Langshans, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, White, Brown or Black Legborns, Pekin ducks, Ronen ducks, Bronze turkeys, wild turkeys, and Toulonse geese that weigb over 50 lbs per pair. My stock is well known all over the Coast, and needs no praise, as it speaks for itself. Send 3-cent stamp for circular and price-list.
R. G. HEAD, Napa, Cal.

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LAN SHANS, BRAHma Cochins, Legborns, Houdans, Plymoutb Rocks, White Faced Black Spanisb, Guinea fowls, Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Bronze and White Holland turkeys, peacocks, etc. Also eggs for batching. DISH-FACED BERKSHIRE PIGS,
Poland China Pigs, Jersey Cattle, Etc.
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New edition; over 100 pages; handsomely illustrated Price by mail, 50 cents.

Stock or eggs for hatching guaranteed trne to name, and to arrive safely. For fnrtber information please write, inclosing stamp. Circular and price-list sent on application. Address
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VETERINARY DENTIST,

CURES BIT LUGGING, DRIVING ON ONE REIN, Tossing the head, drooling, imperfect and painful mastication, by dental manipulation. Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.
N. B. Particular attention paid to colts, trotters and gents' drivers. Best of references if desired, having operated on **St. Julien, Overman, Romero** and other noted horses of this Coast.

BARRY & CO.'S
Horse Lotion.

(Concentrated.)
For Sore Backs, Buckshins, Cuts, Wounds and Abrasions.
PRICE $2 the PINT, $1 the HALF-PINT BOTTLE
BARRY & CO.'S
HORSE SALVE.
For Cracked Heels and Angry Sores.
Full directions for use on labels. Price $1 00 per pot.

Sole wholesale agents, HARNESS AND SADDLERY BAZAAR of the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and 50th street, New York.

Agents wanted in all large cities.

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BROADWAY AND FIFTIETH STREETS,
NEW YORK.

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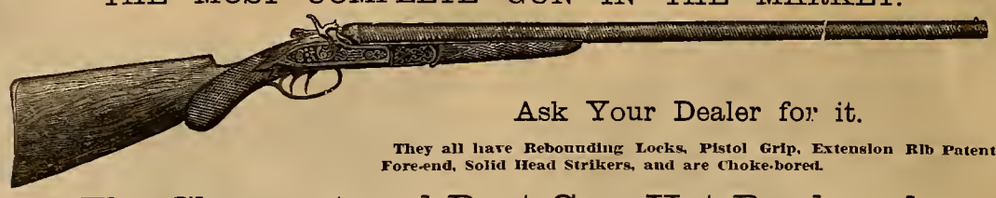
New Model Breech-Loading Double Gun.
THE MOST COMPLETE GUN IN THE MARKET.



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They all have Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip, Extension Rib Patent Fore-end, Solid Head Strikers, and are Choke-bored.

The Cheapest and Best Gun Yet Produced.

Plain Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Decarbonized Steel Barrels..... $45 00
Selected Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Twist Barrels..... 55 00
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English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved..... 75 00
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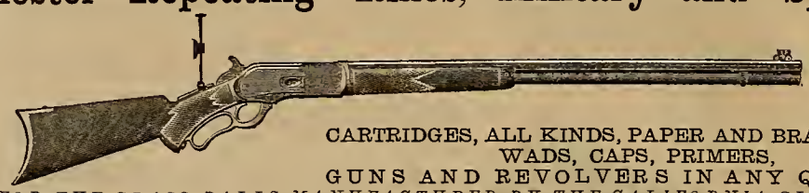
Winchester Repeating Rifles, Military and Sporting.



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Veterinary Surgeon.
OFFICE TELEPHONE STABle, 1324 and 1326 Market St., San Francisco.

O. C. BALDY,
Veterinary Surgeon,

OAKLAND, CAL.
ALL CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. Office and residence 1167 Washington street.
References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

AUCTION SALES.

ANNUAL SALE OF THE
Elmendorf arm YEARLINGS,
SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1883.

AT ELMENDORF FARM (late Nortb Elkhorn), six miles from Lexington, Ky., comprising *FORTY-FIVE HEAD,* the get of
VIRGIL, GLENELG, MONARCHIST, LEVER, ETC.
Catalogues furnished on application to
D. SWIGERT,
Muir's P. O., Fayette Co., Ky.

ANNUAL SALE OF THE
Runnymede Yearlings.
FRIDAY, MAY 18TH, 1883,
AT LEXINGTON, KY.,

COMPRISING NINETEEN head, the get of
IMPORTED BILLET.
Tbe sale takes place tbe day preceding tbe Elmendorf Farm Yearlings and two days before the Woodburn Farm sale of yearlings.
Catalogues furnished on application to
GEO. W. BOWEN & Co.
PARIS, KY.

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LIVERY, BOARDING & SALE STABLE
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221 ELLIS ST., S. F.
BEST ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE BOARDing of borses.
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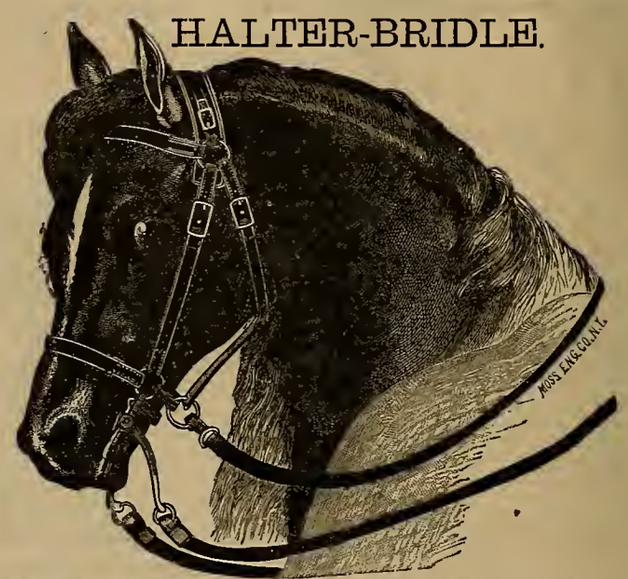

THIS HALTER TAKES UP TO FIT ANY HORSE, AND IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT WITH AN ordinary pair of reins you have a complete bridle.
ELEGANT BRIDLES FOR FANCY PARK RIDING ARE MADE ON THIS PLAN.
For sale by **J. A. McKERRON,** 230 and 232 Ellis street, Sole agent for the Pacific Coast.
☞ THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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A POSITIVELY RELIABLE "FLY-BACK"
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And Accurate Time-piece Combined.
STEM WINDER AND STEM SETTER.

In heavy Gold Open-face Cases, price $55
In heavy Silver Open-face Cases..... 27
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When you send an order mention the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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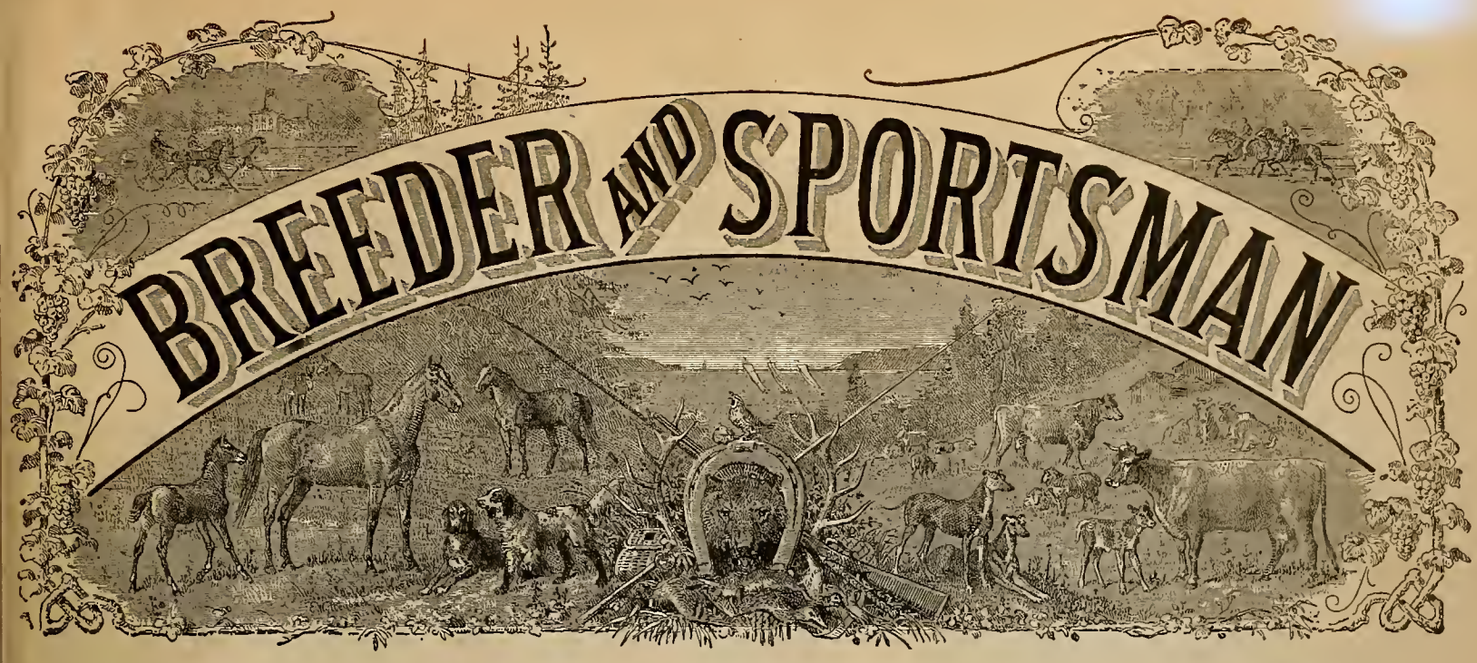

Vol. II. No. 20.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE STABLE.

Trotting Action.

A visit to any trotting stable which is under the charge of a man who has studied the business will disclose that there are a vast number of accessories which he deems are of service, and many of them that he will tell you cannot be dispensed with in the education of his pupils. At least that without them he would expect to be in continued trouble, as at a fair estimate three-quarters of his horses would soon be injured if their use was debarred. These are "boots," and though it may appear anomalous to call the coverings that are placed above the feet by this name, long custom is the sponsor which is responsible for the christening.

Should the visitor be from a country where the fast trotter is not known he will be at a loss to understand what possible benefit can follow the application of so much leather and kersey, and before he was informed would come to the conclusion that an animal must be so hampered that speed would be out of the question. The trainers of a third of a century back would be nearly as much in the dark, and be equally as much at a loss to imagine what they were to be used for. There are hundreds of patterns for the dozen different places that require protection, and the inventive faculty of the trainer has been sharpened in the endeavor to improve, the skill of the workman who fashions them seeked to the utmost. On the fore extremities are worn quarter, ankle, shin, knee, arm and elbow boots, and in some cases a pad is needed to guard the lower part of the chest which I have also heard called a boot. On the hind there are toe, pastern, ankle, shin and hock boots. These boots have been looked upon as guards against injury and little thought given comparatively to their effect on the action, and yet the latter question is of great importance and well worthy of attention. The usual plan after the colts have been broken is to drive them without boots of any kind until there is a token in the shape of cuts or bruises that the protection is imperatively demanded. As long as the gait is slow it is deemed superfluous to use them as the impression is general that a certain degree of speed is necessary to inflict injury. In the old days when a horse cut his hind legs between the ankle and foot it was termed "speedy cut," as that was thought to be an indication of future celerity. Before that when racehorses wounded the inside of the hock or the upper part of the shin, that was given the same appellation, and the hopes were that as the animal progressed in its training the fault would be overcome. When it is fully realized that a large proportion of trotting-bred colts will be benefited by applying the guards at the commencement of their education, the first place to protect will be the front part of the hind foot, and a properly-constructed scalping-boot is the first article of the kind to be used. Informer articles it has been shown that a fast gait was not the only one which was likely to bring fore and hind feet into collision and that when this occurred it would be followed by a change in the gait. In a few instances the change may be such as to remedy the trouble without the action being faulty, though in general there will be a resort to a method of handling the limbs inimical to progress. Even the bare foot can cause serious injury, and with shoes there is an aggravation. The hoof is the part that is struck in the early stages, then the pastern and afterwards the inside of the shin. The tendency to strike is increased by the curves of the track, and there is no question in my mind that "straight work" will be found better in the primary stages of the education. When going in a straight line it is evident that there will be greater freedom of motion than when the arc of a circle has to be compassed, and, though it will be claimed that as the trotting has to be done on such ground, the lessons should be given under analagous circumstances, yet if the action which is favorable for speed can be sooner acquired on a tangent than when tangents and semi-circles are joined that much is accomplished and the habit of getting around a turn in proper shape can be fixed afterwards. The system of training adopted at Palo Alto is proof of the efficacy of this kind of treatment. Restricting the "brushes" to furlongs and quarters enabled the giving of fast work to be limited to the straight portion of the track, and while there was the beneficial effect of freshness of muscle and clearness of breathing, there was also the advantage of perfecting the action without so much liability of injury when acquiring the proper step. There is additional testimony in favor of this position. In the Eastern States where the winters are so severe as to freeze the lakes and rivers solid enough to permit driving on the ice for months, it is well known that colts will make greater progress, notwithstanding the drawbacks peculiar to the season, than in a corresponding length of time of track work. When a resident of Iowa I knew of many colts which were benefited by ice work, the most notable being Blackbird, the horse now owned by D. Reavis of Butte county. He was broken the summer he was three years old and trained on the track at Maquoketa. To the best of my recollection the fastest mile he showed was 3:19. During that winter he was driven on the ice on a pond near where he was kept and made marvelous progress. His trainer was so elated with the improvement that he continued to drive him after the ice was unsafe, and had it not been for the assistance of some of some boys who were skating his career would have come to a watery end. He broke through and was saved with a good deal of difficulty. When the track work was resumed he was an entirely different colt, and the rapid pace acquired by the straight driving on the ice was not relinquished. There is a peculiarity in trotting on the ice which suggests reasons why it should be advantageous. The action is quickened and the stroke is not only more rapid, but also "cleaner." There is nothing like the tendency to break from the trot into a gallop, and horses which were notoriously unsteady on the track would "stick to the trot" with the greatest pertinacity on the ice. The animal evidently is in fear at the novelty of the situation, and the longer bound of the gallop and the concussion attending the alighting deters it from the fastest pace. There is a wide difference between trotting on the ice and the hardened snow, that makes fully as firm footing, which covers the land. No matter how smooth the road may be there is an inelastic frozen stratum of earth below, while on the coating that covers the water there is some yielding. Then the ice is far crisper than any snow-path, no matter how hard it is packed. The calkins must be sharp in either case, and the cutting edge breaks the jar. This is readily illustrated by striking against a log with the pole of an ax after giving a blow of equal force with the edge. In one case there is quite a shock to the hands; in the other it is not felt. It is manifest, however, that there must be a great change in the action or the sharp calkins would seriously wound the coronet if the fore foot struck it, and that this difficulty is avoided is certain as I do not remember an instance when the injury occurred. Horses were also inclined to trot squarely, and though it may be that the long interval that marks the time since the experience has obliterated the fact, I cannot recall a single case of any of the horses I have driven that "hitched" or "hobbled." Those which "pointed" and "dwelled" in their exercise on the track would have sharp knee action and send a shower of fragments that the calkins cut against the dashboard of the sleigh. In the winter of 1869 Mr. Robert Bonner sent me a "rolling motion" shoe with calkins to fit it for driving on the ice. The difference from the ordinary shoe consisted, in place of the toe-calk, which for ice work was made long, horizontally, of there being two set some distance back from the toe. I had a set of them put on A. W. Richmond, and the first trial I gave them was to a skeleton cutter with a seat elevated enough so that with ordinary shoes the driver was protected by a dashboard of usual size. With the rolling motion shoe there came such a hurricane of particles that I was glad to stop him, and further tests were made in the safer seat of a sulky. I firmly believe that Richmond could show a two-minute rate on the ice, and this was entirely due to the quickening of the action. The effect of setting back the calks was to increase the rapidity of the movements of the feet, and the combination of shoe and ice sufficient to warrant the comparison of likening it to a "boy beating a snare drum." This horse was naturally a very long strider, and all that prevented him from proving a very fast trotter was an injury which came from his first lessons being given on a track with very short turns. It was the same on which Reavis' Blackbird was broken, a half mile in circuit, and the shape of a badly-formed letter D. There was an irregular semicircle with a short stretch to connect the ends. He could trot fast the first time he was hitched to a sulky and in making the turns struck his leg. This was seventeen years ago, when Richmond was a four-year-old, and at that time in Iowa little was known of hoots, and his driver totally ignorant in everything pertaining to training trotters. He drove him daily even after the continued hammering had lamed him, and kept driving until he was on three legs. In less than a month he was so lame that his owner could not get him home for some time afterwards and the injury he never recovered from. Had this promising young trotter been fortunate enough to commence his education with straight work, had he been properly protected with hoots, or if his driver had been gifted with sense enough to lay him up, and stop exercise that was so palpably wrong, all would have been overcome. Blackbird also became lame when working on that track and was more rationally treated by being stopped in his work until he recovered from his lameness, and then the "straight ahead" work on the ice perfected the fast-trotting step, and taught him the right way of going with comparative safety. Although the sire of Romero would stand driving on the road, no matter how fast, a short period of track work would invariably result in a return of the lameness. From the spring of 1870 until I came to California, April, 1874, I used him for that purpose, and on several occasions was tempted to try a return to regular training from the speed and endurance he exhibited. The injured leg was "fired," thinking the actual cautery might effect a cure, but this was also a disappointment, and from my experience this treatment, so highly extolled, is not nearly so efficacious as it is thought to be. In the case of Richmond there was a palpable injury, as it was a long time before he recovered sufficiently to be driven on the road, though it gave an illustration of his resolution. The veterinarian who performed the operation preceded it with the same treatment on another horse. He was "thrown," and in spite of all the appliances to hold him down, he battered his head terribly in his endeavors to resist. With Richmond the opposite leg was strapped up, a twitch applied, and after one or two efforts when the iron first touched the skin, he stood quietly. Had this horse been protected with hoots as completely as would be done in a similar case at the present time, even the damage caused by the abrupt turns of the track might have been limited to a temporary infliction. This was a case where good natural action was rendered useless by a lack of knowledge on the part of the trainer.

While the benefits of ice-trotting cannot be utilized in California, there are superior advantages offered by ground that is never frozen, and which has more elasticity in the winter months than at any other period of the year. For the education of young colts the opportunity to keep them at constant work is a great boon to the breeder, and there are few breeding farms where a straight drive of sufficient length cannot be easily and cheaply made. I have the fullest confidence that if the lessons were continued on this kind of a track

til the animal had become established in the "right way of going," there will be far less trouble, and the change from a true, square gait will be less frequent. Especially if early measures are taken to prevent the pain which is caused by a blow on the hoof, coronet, pastern, ankle or shin, for though there is less risk than when going on a curve, there is a chance for injury. It may be accepted as a general rule that the nearer the limbs are carried in a straight line the easier it will be to keep up a rapid flight of speed, and consequently more endurance. The carrying the feet close together, however, is more likely to bring collisions. For instance, if the hind foot passes outside of the fore so as to clear it entirely there can be no danger of scalping, and a still more "open gait" prevents the shin being wounded. But this straddling action is inimical to endurance, and in my opinion is also detrimental to the highest degree of celerity. The proper effort then is to endeavor to obtain the benefits and overcome the drawback by reducing the danger of striking to a minimum. The obvious result arrived at is to teach the pupil to such an acceleration of the movement of the fore feet that they will be carried out of the way of the hind. There must be a more rapid motion in the anterior limbs and it is easier to affect the fore feet than the hind. Owing to the greater elevation of the fore feet when trotting the portion of a circle which the fore foot inscribes has a shorter radius than that which marks the arc which the hind foot traces. In its passage the fore foot is turned from a position in which the sole touches the ground to that of being nearly level again, but with the ground surface of the foot above and in some horses almost touching the chest. The hind foot is partially reversed when thrust back but it is never elevated to one-half the height of the fore. The action of the fore leg is marked by bending the knee and ankle, carrying the foot so as to form quite a section of a circle, the chord of which is in the case of Edginton eighteen feet three inches, and with a measurement from the center of the chord to the center of the arc of over thirty inches. The action of the hind leg is more sweeping, the chord of the arc being the same length but in place of thirty-odd inches being the measurement from the center to the middle of the curvature, it is only a little more than one-third of it. To prevent the feet from coming together the motion of the fore will have to be accelerated or that of the hind feet retarded, provided the object be to continue the straight action. The former practice has been to change the action into a wider sweep of the hind legs, and, to effect this, unequally weighted shoes and side-weights were used. As weight on the feet is supposed to have a tendency to make the action higher, light hind shoes are regarded with the most favor, and thus a lower, easier sweep is gained. As the same ground has to be covered, the quickening of the motion of the fore foot, as it leaves the ground, must be followed by a corresponding dilatoriness in thrusting it forward. By a nervous jerk the foot is brought up quicker, immediately after it leaves the ground, and there is more room for the hind foot to pass under it without interference. Then the low motion of the posterior foot is in favor of avoiding collision, and the aim will be to bring these two into harmony. From the ice particles being hurled with such increased velocity from the calkins of the rolling motion shoe, it is evident that part of the business was accomplished, and that the fore foot made the effort before it left its hold of the ice. There are sound reasons why this should follow the placing of the calkins some distance behind the toe, and these will be given in a subsequent article.

According to Prof. Johnson, over one-half of the saline matter of blood consists of common salt, which is discharged every day through the skin and kidneys. The bile also contains soda, one of the ingredients of salt, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. It will be seen from the above, how necessary it is for the good health and growth of animals that salt should be placed where they can get it as desired. Then they will take it just as often and in the quantity nature requires at each time. If salt is given to animals only once or twice per week, we do not know how to gauge the quantity necessary for each; and they are so greedy for it, they often take an excess, doing themselves thereby, perhaps, more harm than good. Those living near sea-water find it an excellent thing to wash the feet and legs of their horses in it in summer. It is also asserted that strains in the sinews of the back, sprains, curbs, and some other ailments, are cured by making the horse stand in sea-water several hours a day in succession. Those who do not reside near the ocean, can make up a mild brine, and bathe their horses with it. This might answer a good purpose, but of course it would not be so effectual as to have the diseased parts of the animal completely immersed, as they could be on the borders of the ocean.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The *Country Gentleman*, in response to a request from a correspondent for a cure for horses that have contracted the habit of pulling at the halter, says: Take a sufficiently long piece of half-inch rope. Put the center of it under the tail like a crupper, cross the rope on the back and tie the two ends together in front of the breast snugly, so there is no slack, otherwise it would drop down on the tail. Put an ordinary halter on (a good one) and run the halter strap or rope through a ring in the manger or front of the stall and tie it fast in the rope on the front of the breast; then slap his face and let him fly back. He will not choke, nor need telling to stop pulling back. Let him wear it a while, and twice or thrice daily scare him back as suddenly as possible. After one or two trials you will see that he cannot be induced to pull back.

Horses kept in close stables, especially if underground, are apt to suffer from sore eyes, caused by the ammonia from their urine. A little land plaster or gypsum scattered in the stables will absorb the ammonia and save its valuable fertilizing properties. Diluted sulphuric acid will do the same; but it is not so convenient as the gypsum.

The Idaho and Oregon Stock Improvement Company have now 500 broodmares on the ranch near Silver city, Idaho.

Cold-Blooded Horses.

In tracing up the pedigrees of trotting stock, unless that of the horse or mare can be distinctly stated, it is usually stigmatized as "cold-blooded." I think, if the animal shows good breeding in its form and pace, with spirit and endurance, this stigma is unjust, and that, on the contrary, we ought to say it is well-bred, as in England, or at least partly so. To show how truly this may be, let us consider that the importation of thoroughbred horses into America commenced soon after the breed was well established in England—about the years from 1745 to 1750. It is pretty certain that the celebrated horse Spark, and the equally celebrated mare Selima, were brought over to the United States during, or a short time previous to, the latter date. Others have continued to follow these regularly in considerable numbers, down to the present day, except during the revolutionary war.

In addition to the English thoroughbred, there have been importations every now and then in smaller numbers, direct from Arabia and other Eastern countries, together with a spice of the Andalusian (descendants of the African Barb) from Cuba, and perhaps even from Spain. All these horses have been crossed to a greater or less extent on our native-bred mares, thus giving a considerable diffusion of their blood over the whole country. It is a misfortune that we have had so little record of this; and it is now beyond recall, leaving us in the greatest uncertainty as to pedigrees, and giving full sweep for every jockey to exercise his imagination in making them up of the most false and fanciful kind.

Outside of the "Racing Stud Book," the descendants of the famous English horse Messenger, imported in 1788, are the most easily traced. These can be pretty accurately followed, at least from the birth of Plato, in 1802. They soon spread from Pennsylvania, and perhaps the border of Maryland on the south, to Maine, and even into the border of Upper Canada on the north, and from Long Island, the eastern end of New York, to its remotest western counties. Can we not say now, with perfect truth, that there are few horses in the above wide region which are not tinctured with English, racing, Arabian, Barb or Turkish blood?

A number of years ago an aged friend of mine, a native of Massachusetts, but who was then breeding racehorses and Shorthorn cattle at Harlem, N. Y., informed me that he personally knew of upwards of twenty Arabian stallions that had been sent into New England for the purpose of breeding during the first quarter of the present century; and it was the produce of these, of which no record had been kept, which made up in part the fine, high-spirited and enduring horses occasionally turned out among the farmers there, who knew nothing of blood or cared for it. Among these there can be no doubt that the Morgan tribe partook of Eastern blood, and there are other good families tinctured in the same way, of mere local celebrity, bred, however, less distinctly and with less care.

Now, when a mare with good traits has been put to a trotting stallion, in giving the pedigree of the produce, her merits ought to be fully stated, together with age and name of her breeders, and then all who are disposed can look into the matter and attach their own value to her breeding, and judge for themselves whether she has choice blood in her veins and is worthy to be recorded in the Trotting Register as one of the dams of trotters.—*A. B. Allen, in Live Stock Journal.*

Games as Practical Fowls.

Game fowls are generally acknowledged to be superior layers, the most delicious of table birds, and the best of mothers. In spite, however, of these qualities of greatest utility, the majority of those who breed poultry for what they will produce for the market look with suspicion upon them as a mere fancy fowl. The pugnacity of the game has, without doubt, proved the great barrier to his general adoption. He is a brave, spirited bird that will submit to no invasion of right or domain, yet not a malicious brute that will pursue a beaten adversary from place to place, until, fixing him in some corner, he stands over him ready to give pick and blow at any and every opportunity. Granting his pugnacity, the ordinary care exerted by breeders to preserve the beauties of their Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks or Leghorns will avert the disastrous results of combat. While eggs are sold by number, quantity, not size, is the objective point. Here games may bear comparison with any variety not non-sitting.

In my own yards a lot of Red Pile games, bred side by side with Plymouth Rocks, excelled the latter in egg-production. The quality of the egg is richest beyond doubt, and its size but little below the average. The chief argument against them, then, is based upon their size.

The condition of a fat game, even very fat, is best described by the word "plump." That is just what is wanted, and what may be obtained in the larger breeds by an introduction of game blood. The most striking impression received from a study of the game's form is the lack of a single superfluous feature.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* gives the following plan for preserving wagons: The experience of a California stage proprietor in oiling wagons led me to try his plan for prolonging the usefulness and strength of wagons. He soaked in oil all the wood-work of his vehicle before it was put together, and discovered that he had little need of repairs. The oil used is crude petroleum. I wash my wagons with it twice, even to the end of the pole. It is quick work with a good brush. An application once in six or eight weeks sufficed to save me from repairs, except of a slight character. I ascribe these results to the oil preventing the wood from shrinking or swelling. The cost of crude oil is but a trifle, and the application of it a very insignificant item compared with the cost of smith work and the increased durability of the wagon. Petroleum oil is better than other oils, because of its superior penetrating character.

The cholera, or "chicken cholera," is the deadly enemy that checks progress in poultry raising, and I know of no sure cure for it, though I have known it to yield when a spoonful of meal, saturated with coal-oil, was administered twice daily. Cholera never appears in cleanly-kept yards and houses, as it is born of filth. Lice will disappear from fowls by the use of the dust-bath, if the quarters are clean. Roup is caused by dampness and cold draughts of air on the fowls at night. Warmth, and a teaspoonful of a saturated solution of chlorate of potash, three times daily, is the best remedy for roup. Fowls that moult early begin to lay early, and fowls that have fluffy feathers under the wing are hardier than those that are naked in those parts.

At a meeting of the Contra Costa Agricultural Society held last Saturday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William Caven; Vice Presidents, Samuel Gamble and G. W. T. Carter; Secretary, S. B. Snyder; Treasurer, B. J. Murphy; Directors, Fred Moses and J. H. Tennent; Visiting Committee, T. Z. Witten, Nathaniel Jones and I. J. Smith. It was decided to hold a fair this fall and the meeting adjourned to June 2.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Blue Ribbon of 1883.

As the great event of the English racing world is now fast approaching, we think it as well to give an epitome of the probable runners, and try as far as we are able to analyze their performances, so as to give our readers some sort of an idea as to what are the relative chances of those engaged. First and foremost we must place Galliard, the winner of the Two Thousand. The winners of this race have not been, as a rule, particularly successful over the Epsom course, only nine having carried off the double event, and of these, three also won the St. Leger, viz., West Australian, Gladiateur and Lord Lyon. The following horses won both at Newmarket and at Epsom: Cadland, Bay Middleton, Cotherstone, West Australian, Macaroni, Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, Pretender and Shotover. However, we sincerely trust that, for Lord Falmouth's sake, he will form another on the already illustrious scroll.

Galliard has been so recently described in this paper and his pedigree given at length that suffice it to say that he is a brown colt, by Galopin out of Mavis, and as good a looking horse as a man can clap his eyes on, and the man who has one to beat him is lucky indeed, and when seen stripped with "the Tinman" up he will doubtless start a very good favorite, and those who backed him prior to his Newmarket victory will stand on velvet.

Goldfield was bred by Mr. Crowther Harrison, a well-known and successful Yorkshire breeder. He is a brown horse, by Springfield out of Crucible, by Rosicrucian, her dam Apple Sauce, by Camerino (by West Australian) out of Pineapple, by Knight of Kars out of Evergreen Pine, by Orlando, etc. He did not appear in public until the Doncaster September meeting, when he won the Rous Plate, where he beat the favorite, Mespilus, Esa, etc. He was then beaten by Hauteur in the Clearwell, running, however, a good second. At the same meeting he was unplaced for the Middle Park Plate. His best performance, however, was at Sandown, where he won the Great Sapling Stakes, beating the Prince, Rookery, Adanapaar, Potosi, etc., and wound up the season by running second to Ladislas in the Dewhurst Plate, conceding four pounds to the winner, behind the pair being Energy, Acrostic, St. Blaise, etc. But useful horse that he is, we think him hardly good enough to carry Lord Cadogan's popular Etonblue to victory.

The Prince is a bay colt bred by his owner and trainer, Charles Blanton, and is by Balfe (by Plaudit) out of Lady Sophie (Exeter's dam), by King Tom, her dam Bridle, by The Saddler out of Monœda, by Tanrus out of Mona, by Partisan. The Prince ran five times as a two-year-old, and only gained one winning bracket. However, he was a backward horse, and one that evidently wanted time. The first time of asking he was beaten in the July Stakes, being unplaced to Macheath, Fulmen and Tyndrum. He then won the Rous Memorial Stakes at Goodwood, Bonny Jean being second, and the colt by Springfield out of Lent Lilly third. Behind these three were Britomartis, Lilac, etc. He was then unplaced in the Champagne at Doncaster, and in a similar position in the Rous Memorial Stakes at the Newmarket First October meeting, and then wound up his two-year-old career by failing to concede nine pounds to Goldfield for the Great Sapling Stakes at Sandown, beating, however, Rookery, Adanapaar, Pastry Cook, Potosi, etc. The Prince will, we think, be fitter to run at Epsom than when beaten in the Guineas. He is sure to run forward, and may get a place, but we hardly think he will be found good enough to carry the Newmarket trainer's colors successfully.

We now come to a prominent favorite in Beau Brummel. He is a bay horse, and was bred by Mr. McKenzie, and sold by him to Matthew Dawson, who in his turn sold him to Lord Hastings.

Beau Brummel is by George Frederick out of Ma Belle, by Lord Clifton, her dam Dulcibella, by Voltigeur out of Priestess, by the Doctor. His first appearance was in the Mostyn Two-Year-Old Plate at Chester, in which he was third to Camilla and Madrid. He was then stripped for the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, which he won cleverly by three parts of a length, Hauteur being second and Tyndrum third, Symphony, Sigmophone, Lilac, Massasoit and Etarre following them home. At Stockbridge he ran second to Alec Taylor's Hetty colt for the Mottisfont Stakes, Wild Arab and Maharance being behind them. His next was, however, his best performance, as he beat Macheath at a difference of three pounds, Export, Bon Jour, Crown point and Wenonah bringing up the rear. His last performance was unsuccessful, as he failed to get nearer than third to Macheath and Adriana in the Rous Memorial at the Newmarket First October meeting.

Beau Brummel is undoubtedly a good horse, and, taking his running with Macheath, has a great chance; still, we fancy he will find the distance further than he cares about, and will fail to get home.

Highland Chief is a bay colt, bred by his owner Lord Ellesmere, by Hamptou, out of Corrie, by Stockwell, her dam Mayonaise, by Teddington out of Picnic, by Glaucus. In the Newmarket first spring meeting he was beaten by Songless for the Stud Produce Stakes, beating Kate Craig, Lady Brooke, Topping, Father Prout, etc. He then earned his first winning bracket in the Exeter Stakes at the July meeting, Britomartis being second, and Bon Jour third, Red Gold, Comanche, etc., finishing behind them. His next performance was when he failed to beat Rookery and Adriana in the thirty-fifth Triennial Produce Stakes, Duchess of Cornwall and Narcissa being beaten off. Macheath then gave him three pounds and a half-length beating in the Middle Park Plate. In the Houghton meeting he beat Prince Batthyany's Fulmen in the Homebred Sweepstakes, and then retired into winter quarters with a defeat, as he failed to beat Mr. Crawfurd's Keir in the Houghton Stakes.

Highland Chief ran a good horse, always being there or thereabout. However, if, as it is said, there is anything the matter with his pipes, good bye to all chance of his winning the Derby. However, we trust it is nothing but idle rumor, for his noble owner's sake. He is sure to win some nice stakes ere the season closes, even if he does not actually take one of the classic events.

Sigmophone is a bay colt, the property of Tom Cannon, by Young Trumpeter out of Eau de Cologne, by The Promised Land, her dam Smelling Bottle, by Sprig of Shillelagh out of Vinaigrette, by Bentley. He ran six times and won twice, viz., the Stockbridge Cup, beating Mowerina, Athola, Golden Eye, etc., and the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood, beating Britomartis, Lacoon, Kate Craig, Bon Jour, Adriana, Rookery, Light o' Love, and Tyndrum. Sigmophone was a very useful horse, and like training on. We think, however, that the Derby is too high game for him, but unless we are much mistaken, his name will be heard of in some important race before the season closes.

Lord Falmouth has two colts besides Galliard engaged in the Derby, viz.: Grandmaster, by Kingcraft out of Queen Bertha (Wheel of Fortune's dam), who we may dismiss at

once as not good enough, but Prince Maurice, an own brother to Dutch Oven, we are told, is an exceedingly nice colt, and a fine mover. He never ran as a two-year-old. However, Matthew Dawson should know what o'clock it is, with Beau Brummel, Galliard, and Prince Maurice.

Ladislas was a bay colt, and was bred by Lord Rosslyn, and sold by him to M. Lefevre. He is hy Hampton out of Lady Superior, by Caterer, her dam Penance, by The Flying Dutchman ont of Rosary, by Tonchstone, her dam Crncifix, hy Priam. It will be seen from this that Ladislas is of a fast and also of a staying family. The first time he appeared on a racecourse was at Four Oaks Park, were he could only get third to Rookery and John Jones for the Great Midland Foal Plate. He was next beaten in the Lavant Stakes at Goodwood, won by Export. At tbe first October meeting at Newmarket he ran a dead heat with Mr. Crawfurd's Lovely, Vanduara, Wenonah, and L'Fille du Regiment being behind the pair, Ladislas afterwards walking over. His next performance disappointed his friends sadly. It was in the Middle Park Plate, and the Saturday previous he had been galloped most satisfactorily with Hanteur, Archer and Fordham being up, to be certain tbat no mistake was made, and he was backed to win a large stake. He, however, never got within hail of the winner, and was beaten hy his stable companion, Hanteur, with Loates up. However he wound up the season by winning the Dewhnrst Plate, Goldfield second, and Acrostic third, whilst in the ruck were Energy, St. Blaise, Regain, and Ettarre. In this race he proved that the further he went the better he liked it, and as real stayers are scarce, when we find one like Ladislas we are bonnd to make him dangerous.

St. Blaise is a chestnut horse, by Hermit out of Fnsee, by Marsyas, her dam Vesuvienne, by Gladiator out of Venus, by Sir Hercules, and was bred by Lord Alington. His first appearance was at Stockbridge, where he won the twenty-fourth Biennial, beating The Dnke, Ducrow, etc., at the same meeting walking over for the Troy Stakes. His next win was at Goodwood, when he won the Molecomb Stakes, Elzevir, Montroyd and Bonny Jean heing behind him. He finished his two-year-old career hy winning the Troy Stakes at Newmarket, Pehhle being second and colt by Kisber out of Bellicent third. St. Blaise is now the property of Sir F. Johnstone, but we think the company at Epson will be too good for him. We are afraid it is nnnecessary to make mnch mention of the American horses engaged, as there is nothing, we fear, to follow in the steps of Iroquois.

The Duke of Westminster has one or two dark ones engaged, viz., Thorgrim, by Doncaster out of Freia, and Winchester, by Doncaster out of Windermere. The latter is said to he able to gallop above a bit.

Ryan also has two in Cornfield, by Springfield ont of Crocus, and Newfield, by Springfield out of Sunshine, both of which are well bred enough to satisfy anyone, which applies also to Hamako, by Hermit out of Hippia, and consequently an own brother to Nellie.

It is a thonsand pities that the deaths of Prince Batthyany and Mr. Crawfnrd shonld have cansed Fulmen, Macheath, Keir, etc., to be disqnalified. There are several dark horses engaged of which we know nothing, and the field may be swelled by such as Adanapaar, Auctioneer, Montroyd, Padlock, Export, Bon Jour, Madrid, Dick Swiveller, etc., which may be dismissed with scant notice, although we think the latter will trnn out a nsefnl horse, and in conclusion we think that Ladislas will win, whilst Matthew Dawson may not improbatly furnish the two placed horses with Galliard and Beau Brummel, and we like them the best in the order named. Tbe Prince is sure to run forward, but we are of opinion that the distance will be found too far for Highland Chief.

We had almost forgotten to mention Lord Bradford's Laocoon, hy Lacydes out of Adversity, by Adventurer, her dam Stockhausen, by Stockwell out of Citron, by Sweetmeat; her dam Echidna, by Economist. Now during the winter we heard a most favorahle account of this horse, and trust for his lordship's sake it was a correct one. He ran twice last year without earning a winning bracket, the first time in the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood, when he ran third to Sigmophone and Britomartis, and the next time he appeared was in the Middle Park Plate, where he was nnplaced.

Last May we were at Worsley, Lord Ellesmere's seat, in company with Good, Lord Falmouth's stnd groom, and in the conrse of conversation we asked him: "What are the hest two-year-olds at Newmarket?" "Ladislas and our horse Galliard," was the answer, and events have so far proved he was not far wrong.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Racing and Trotting at Chico.

CHICO, May 10, 1883.—Racing, mile neats, three in five, for purse and stake of $2:25.

Marion Biggs' b m Edna Conger	2	1	1
Jas T. McIntosh's h c Fred Ackerman	1	2	ds

Time—2:45, 2:53, 2:51.

Same day—Trotting, three in five, for purse and stake of $75.

J. T. McIntosh's b g Dutchman	1	1	1
Chas. Sherman's b g Roanoke	2	2	2

Time—2:45½, 2:39½, 2:44.

Thursday, May 11—Purse and stake $50; mile heats, three in five.

J. T. McIntosh's blk m Blue Bells, by Prompter	1	1	2	1
T. Barnard's b m Verona, by Alexander	2	2	1	2
Marion Biggs' br g Chico, by Lodi	dis for run'g			
Charles Sherman's wh g Modoc	dis for run'g			

Time—3:00, 3:06, 3:02, 3:04¾.

Pools before the start, Blue Bells and Verona selling even, Modoc third and Chico fourth; after first beat, Blue Bells 20 to 10 for Verona; after third heat, even in the hox but some outside bets $60 on Blue Bells to $40 for Verona.

Same day—Match; $50 a side; half forfeit; mile heats, two in three.

J. T. McIntosh's b g Dutchman (trotter)	received forfeit
Burnham's b m Edna Conger (pacer)	paid forfeit

This match proved no race. While warming up Edna, owing to the heavy condition of the track, cut her quarters fearfully, and paid forfeit. Pools and outside hets declared off.

Same day—Trot; heats of a mile, two in three.

Chas. Sherman's wh g Modoc	1	2	1
Marion Biggs' br g Chico, by Lodi	2	1	2

Time—3:11, 3:10, 3:11.

OCCASIONAL.

A Newmarket correspondent of *Bell's Life* speaks as followe on eome of Mr. Keene'e horses: "Marsh, as every one is well aware, has been compelled to stop Foxhall in his work. This, of course, ie a very nnfortunato affair for hoth trainer and owner, but it has'not eurprised me in the slightest, as in my notes eome time ago I hinted tbat I thonght there was eomething wrong with the son of King Alfonso and Jamaica. Golden Gate, in this stahle, has improved wonderfully in appearance since last eeason and goes remarkably well. Blue Grass, an animal the Yankees had a ratber high opinion of last year, bnt wbo certainly disgraced himself in public, has grown into rather a good-looking horse, and he is moving much hetter behind now than when I saw him rnn for the Cheveley Stakes, and we may yet see thie son of Pat Malloy and Amy Farley do something useful."

Entries at Salt Lake.

Tbe following is the list of entries to the stakes and purses of tbe Salt Lake Jockey Club:

No. 1, May 29—The inaugural rusb; purse, $300; for all ages; $50 to second; one mile.

Stemler & Ayers' b g Joe Howell, hy imported Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.

J. T. Gilmer's b h Red Boy, by War Dance—Neilson hy imported Sovereign.

M. M. Allen's b h Jocko, by Cariboo—Reply hy Enquirer.

J. F. Wisdom's b m Ordnance, by War Dance—Bonnie Kate.

G. Covington's c h Euchre, by Leinster—Flush.

F. McCoy's c g Pike's Peak.

No. 2, May 29—Tbe Livery Stable Stake for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $100 to second, third to save entrance; 1¼ miles.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.

George Howson's b m Augusta E, by Monday—by Norfolk.

M. M. Allen's blk f Thaby, by Tom Bowling—Colleen Bawn.

M. M. Allen's c f Gift, by Tom Sawyer—by Gilroy.

J. T. Gilmer's c c Lorillard, by imported Moccasin—Vixen hy imported Saxon.

W. H. Pierce's b g Beauregard.

No. 3, May 29—Trotting, 2:30 class; purse, $700, first $400, second $200, third $100.

C. F. Samson's w m Happy.

J. Mathewson's b g Frank L, formerly Orphan Boy.

J. T. Wisdom's b m Lady Faustina, by Vermont.

M. M. Allen's c m Ethel, by Messenger Duroc—Coquette.

No. 4, May 29—Club Purse; $150; all ages; $100 to first, $50 to second; one-half mile dash.

George Howson's b h Jim Douglas, hy Wildidle—hy Norfolk.

W. H. Pierce's c g Johnny.

G. Covington's c f Formosa, by Sun Dance—Norma.

No. 6, May30—The Clnh House stake for all ages; $25 each, play or pay, $300 added $100 to second; ¾ of a mile.

Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.

Stemler & Ayers' b g Joe Howell, hy imported Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.

Thos. McCoy's c g Pikes Peak.

J. P. Woolman's b m Bolus, by imported Buckden—Jennie C by Daniel Boone.

W. H. Pierce c g Johnny.

G. Covington's c f Formosa, hy San Dance—Norma.

No. 7, May 30—Trotting, 2.50 class; purse $300, first $175, second $75, third $50.

C. F. Samson's b g Laster, by Almont—Motber Hubbard.

D. Hutchinson's blk g Zip.

Jas. Mathewson's b m Millie D.

Alfred Thompson's hlk g Signal, by Black Bird—by Signal.

J. W. Montgomery's g g Grey George.

No. 8, May 30—Pacing 2.35 class; purse $250, first $150, second $75, third $25.

J. C. C. Glanfield's r g Blue Dick.

M. Heinau'e brs g Tommy H.

C. W. Carrington's bk g Missing.

E. Burke's b g Barney.

No. 9, May 31—The Salt Lake Derby, for three year-old colts and fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $500 added; $100 of which to second, $50 to third; also plate valued at $100, presented by Joslin & Park; 1½ mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.

George Howson's b m Augusta E, by Monday—by Norfolk.

M. M. Allen's bk f Thaby, by Tom Bowlin—Colleen Bawn.

M. M. Allen's c f Gilt, hy Tom Sawyer—by Gilroy.

J. T. Gilmer's c c Lorillard, hy Imported Moccasin—Vixen by imported Saxon.

W. H. Pierce's b c Beanregard.

No. 10, May 31—The Saloon Stake, for all ages; $25 each, play or pay; $300 added, $100 of which to second; 1 mile heats.

Stemler & Ayers' h g Joe Howell, by imported Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard.

Stemler & Ayers' s g Fred Collier, by Joe Hooker—Puss by Norfolk.

Thos. McCoy's c g Pikes Peak.

J. T. Wisdom's h m Ordnance, by War Dance—Bonnie Kate.

No. 11, May 31—The Railroad Handicap, for all ages; purse $300, $100 of which to second; owners to Handicap and start at the weights named; 1 mile and 500 yards.

Stemler & Ayer's s g Fred Collier, by Joe Hooker—Puss by Norfolk.

J. P. Woolman's h m Bolus, hy imported Buckden—Jennie C hy Daniel Boone.

G. Covington's c h Euchre, hy Linster—Flush.

J. T. Gilmer'e b h Red Boy, by War Dance—Neilson.

Thos. McCoy's Pikes Peak.

No. 13, June 1—The Hotel Stake, for all ages; $50 entrances, $25 forfeit, $500 added, $100 to second, $50 to third; 2¼ miles.

Stemler & Ayers' s g Fred Collier, by Joe Hooker—Puss by Norfolk.

Thomae McCoy's c g Pikes Peak.

J. T. Gilmer's b h Red Boy, hy War Dance—Neilson.

M. M. Allen'e b h Jocko, by Cairhoo—Reply hy Enquirer.

J. F. Wisdom's b m Ordnance, by War Dance—Bonnie Kate.

No. 15, June 1—Club purse, $200, all ages, first $125, second $50, third $25; one-half-mile heats.

George Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—by Norfolk.

Thomas McCoy's c g Pike'e Peak.

W. H. Pierce's s g Johnny.

G. Covington'e c f Formosa, by Sun Dance—Norma.

No. 16, Jnne 1—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $400, first $250, second $100, third $50.

C. F. Samson's br g Dexter, hy Almont—Mother Hubbard.

James Mathewson's b m Millie D.

J. W. Montgomery's g g Gray George.

J. T. Wisdom's g g Greenhack, hy Glencoe Chief—by Venture.

D. Hutchinson's hlk g Zip.

No. 17, June 2—Selling race; purse $250, $75 to second; horsee entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry entitled weights; two ponnds off for each $100 under fixed valuation; wiuner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and any excess over entered price to be divided hetwcen the club and second horse; 1¼ mile.

Thomas McCoy'e e g Pike'e Peak, to be sold for $300.

J. P. Woolman's h m Bolus, by imported Buckden—Jennie C, to he sold for $500.

George Covington'e c h Euchre, hy Leinster—Flueh, to sell for $500.

J. T. Gilmer's h h Red Boy, hy War Dance—Neilson, to sell for $1,000.

No. 18, June 2—Trottiug, free for all; purse $1,000, first $600, second $300, tbird $100.

C. F. Samson's w m Happy.

E. J. Travis' rn g Tommy Dodd.

Jas. Matbewson's h g Frank L, formerly Orphan Boy.

J. T. Wisdom's b m Lady Faustina, by Vermont.

Cbeney Luce's ch g Pat Hunt, by Old Tecumseh—by St. Clair.

Three events, the Merchants' Stakes for two-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile, the Trotting Purse for the 2:35 class, and the Flash Stakes for two-year-olds, tbree-qnarters of a mile, did not fill.

Flora Temple.

Flora Temple was bred by Samnel Welch of Oneida county, N. Y., foaled in 1845, sired by Washington Loomis' Sorrel Bogus, dam Madam Temple, hy a spotted Arabian horse. Flora Temple, tbe subject of this notice, was one of the most celebrated trotters that ever appeared on tbe American course. She left a monument to her memory by the unexampled nnmber of races won, and the indomitable energy and iron will with which she contested for tbe palm of victory in every heat and every race in her long and successful career, which leaves an honest record in her famous history tbat will live as long as the horse finds admirers.

The memorials of her gallant contests stand out in bold relief on the most brilliant pages of the trotting register, as beacon lights, to illuminate the path of her successors, and to show the world her memorable triumphs, on a hundred battle fields, nnprecedented in the annals of racing.

Flora Temple was small—so diminntive in size, and plain in appearance, that she sold for $13 when a colt, and afterwards would have exchanged for as many thousands, when in the palm of her greatness and glory. Flora was pnrchased, when four years old, for a livery stable, by Richardson & Kellogg of Eaton, Madison county, N. Y. One year finished her career in tbe livery stable. In the month of June, 1850, one of her owners started with Flora, in connection with a drove of cattle, for New York, and disposed of the future queen of the tnrf to Mr. Velie of Washington county, N. Y., for the sum of $175, who shortly afterwards sold her to Mr. George E. Perrin of the City of New York, for $350, who commenced training this wonderful mare for speed. Her first race was a match with Vanderburgh's grey stallion, for $500 a side, mile heats, the stallion to draw a 250-pound wagon, Flora to go to harness. The mare won her maiden race in gallant style. She was soon after started against some of the fastest trotters then on the conrse, and seldom fonnd her eqnal. As a campaigner, she bad no superior. She was constantly on the go, and slept in the cars with all the equanimity of the veteran tourist.

She was the first mare to heat 2:20, which crowned her qneen of trotters of her day. She lowered the record, at Kalamazoo, in 1859, down to 2:19¾, which remained on the sporting calendar unequaled for nine years. On August 16, 1859, she trotted a two-mile race with Princess over the Eclipse Course, L. I., which she won in 4:50½, which remained the fastest two-mile record for twenty-one years. Flora Temple started ninety-nine times, and made the ample retnrn to her owners of the enormons sum of over $100,000. She won more races with less defeats than any other horse that ever lived, at least preceding her glorious career. Sho performed herculean lahors, by traveling over nearly every state in the Union, to exhibit to admiring crowds her wonderful powers, that had vanquisbed so many distinguished horses, and scored the fastest time on record.

She stood without a peer, in all the majesty of a conqueror, the idol of the public, and the invincible heroine of her race. She must have bad an iron constitution to stand so much labor, and to crown her labors with so many signal triumphs over the best horses of her day and generation. She was on the conrse till over twenty years old, with the exception of a few years of vacation that she reposed upon her laurels, and died December 21, 1877.

Flora Temple left the course without a rival. She was retired to the breeding stahle, the property of Mr. A. Welch, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Penn., where she bred three colts from as many different sires, and died at thirty-two years old. Her produce was a bay filly, Kitty Temple, foaled 1868, by Rysdyk, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; bay colt, Prince Imperial, foaled 1869, by William Welch, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; bay filly, the Queen's Danghter, foaled 1871, by imported Leamington.

Money for the Trotters.

Tbe stewards of the Eastern Grand Trotting Circuit held a meeting at Rochester, N. Y., on the 8th inst., to arrange dates and programmes for the season. The Narragansett Association of Providence, R. I., was admitted as a member. The following dates were assigned to the several associations: Pittsburg, July 24 to 28, inclnsive; Cleveland, July 31 to August 3, inclnsive; Buffalo, August 7 to 10, inclnsive; Rochester, August 14 to 17, inclnsive; Utica, August 21 to 24, inclusive; Ponghkeepsie, August 28 to 31, inclusive; Hartford, September 4 to 7, inclusive; and Providence, September 11 to 14, inclnsive. The following programme for each place, except Hartford, was adopted: First day—Purse $1,500, for the 2:29 class; purse $1,500, for the 2:24 class. Second day—Purse, $2,000 for the 2:22 class; special purses tbat have closed. Third day—Purse $1,000, for the 2:20 pacing class; special purses of $4,000; purse $2,000, for the 2:20 trotting class. Fourth day—Purse $1,500, for the 2:26 class; purse $2,000, free for all pacers; purse $2,000, for the 2:16 class.

The special programme for Cbarter Oak Park, Hartford, is as follows: First day—Purse $2,000, for the 2:23 class; purse $2,000, free for all pacers. Second day—Purse $10,000, for the 2:19 class; purse $1,000, for the 2:29 class; purse $1,000, for the 2:37 class. Third day—Special purse, $4,000; purse $2,000, for the 2:25 class; purse $1,000, for the 2:45 class. Fourth day—Purse $2,000, for the 2:21 class; purse $1,000, for the 2:33 class; purse $1,000, for the 2:20 pacing class. It was decided that the entries throughout the circuit should close on the Monday night before the Cleveland meeting, July 30.

The contract to build the new pavilion of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, to be ready for occupation early in the season, has been let. It will be a handsome, commodious, and substantial edifice, 60 feet front by 120 feet depth. The site for it is in the Park Grounds, at the racecourse, a mile from town.

The Tulare Valley Agricultural Association will hold their first annual races at Visalia on May 31, June 1 and 2. Among the features of the last day will he a stallion exhibition with cash premiums for tho best roadster, draft and thoroughbred stallions.

The Cayucos, San Luis Obispo county, Jockey Club has completed a half-mile racetrack on the lands of A. T[illegible]zinni, one and a half milee from that town.

THE SACRAMENTO RACES.

First Two Days of the Spring Meeting of the Capital Turf Club.

The Spring meeting of tbe Capital Turf Cluh opened Tuesday under very favorahle circumstances, the weather heing pleasant, the treck in snperh condition and the attendance fair, in fact good, for the first day, and those that were present were well rewarded for their attendance. Contrary to the expectations of Friscoites, the rain of Mondey night skipped ns almost entirely and the sun shoue nearly all day, making it fine racing weather. The runs made in the half-mile and three-quarter dash will hear me out in the assertion, and it is to be regretted that many who were present at the Oakland meeting were not fortunate enough to have heen present Tuesday. The spring meetings of this cluh sbould certainly draw a hetter attendance the people should recognize the impetus giveu by the few to racing thet is conducted honorably. The memhers of this cluh do not desire to make anything out of these meetings; on the contrary they are willing to give their time, money and experience in these matters for the purpose of making the hreeding of racers in this country a success. The entries made show that the owners are doing all in their power to furnish amusement for the people, which they should recognize.

The first race on the programme yesterday was a half-mile dash for two-year-olds. The entries were Pritchard's Bazaar—Dunhar filly that won the five-eighths at Oaklaud, Mackey's Mileta that made such a poor showing in the same race, Baldwin's Grinstead filly, Appleby's Neilsou, by Wildidle and Liehenthaler's Leinster colt, which did not start. In the pools Pritchard's filly owing to her well-earned run iu the five-eigbths, was prime favorite at $40, Baldwin at $25, Mackey at $20, Appleby $20. The hetting near the close, however, chopped so that Applehy and Pritcherd sold ahout eveu for choice at $25, with Mackey last at $6, in $50. The delay at the start was very tedious; this made the hackers of Pritchard feel sanguine, while those of Baldwin and Applehy felt opposite, knowing full well the disposition of the latter, as she was very nncontrollahle after the first hreakaway. On the sixth attempt the flag fell to a very fair start, Mileta prohahly getting a little the hest of it, but all running. She lead around the upper turn, making the first quarter in 24½, a driving clip. At the head of the stretch Howson on Pritcherd's filly made a run at her, hut she ehook him off quite handily; from the seven-eighths pole home whip and epur were applied with vim, hut the produce of Lever and Malta held tbe lead and won hy ahout girth in 0:50, Pritchard second, Baldwin third, Applehy fourth. Thue the Rancho del Paso redeemed itself and showed that the selection of Mr. Haggin's Eastern purchases was not bad in this case.

SUMMARY.

Agricultural Park Course, Sacramento, May 15.—Capital Turf Club—Running; one-balf-mile dasb for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added.

Jno. Mackey's b f Mileta, 107.................(Kelly) 1
W. L. Pritchard's ch f by Bazaar—Dunbar, 107.................(Howson) 2
E. J. Baldwin's cb f by Grinstead—sister to Clara, 107.................(D——) 3
W. L. Appleby's b f Neilson, 107.................(Kennedy)
Time 0:50

The low pools having won in the first events caused quite a gatbering of hettors at the hox for the second race, as the American bettor generally plays for even—don't care to win much, and don't propose to lose if possihle. The second race called forth the unsettled question of superiority of the coutestants, which has not, as yet, heen decided, as the three starters have all won from each other a three-quarter dash. The money that each has won or lost for its hackers would satisfy a Bohemian in point of riches, and procure for him the elegant lunches often dreamed of, hut seldom had. The tap of the hell for saddling up caused the hlankets to he removed from the handsome forms of Jim Douglas, Joe Howell (old vet.) aud Premium. A murmur of satisfaction as to condition arose from the knowing ones, and as they cantered arouud to the starting post in charge of Mr. Isadore Townseud, the starter, many who had hacked one really did not have the stamina to stay, hut sauntered np to the pool hox and kind of covered on one of the others. Jim Douglas' weight beiug 127 pounds, heing peualized seven pounds as winuer of the Hearst Stake, made many of hia old-time hackers fearful lest the heavy weight would prove a serious hindrance, hut such proved not altogether well-founded. The average pools showed Howell favorite at $40, Douglas $24 and Premium $14. They got away the first time with au average etart, Douglas prohahly getting a length tbe worst of it, hut runuing; old Premium off first, as usual. Having the pole, ahe made the pace very rapid with hoth the horsea crowding her to the half in 0:25. Around the upper turn Douglae, who waa third, made a rnn at Howell, who eeemed to let out one of those reserved links of his, and he in turn made a run at the old mare, hut she had a little speed left and refused to yield the track to Joe, hut at the three-quarter pole old Joe made another ruu at her aud succeeded in getting on cven terms with her, with Douglas trailing them hoth. Here all three whips were pulled simultaneously, and from there home they were plied with a will. The excitement was great, aud I never eaw such a contest—not even the mile dash at Oakland excelled the riding of Duffy, Guerro and Howson; all rode for dear life. But as the old saying is, "Blood will tell; age ain't notbing." At the drawgate old Joe ehook himself aud drew away from them only just euough to say so, and heat Douglas and Premium, who ran dead heat for eecond place, only a girtb, in 1:15. Thia race has shown what a horse Douglas is—taking up ten pounde over Howell and twelve over the mare, run three-quartere iu 1:15½. There is some talk of making a race hetween these same three of five-eighthe of a mile with 110 pouuda on eaeh, for au inside stake of $1,500. Should this he consummated it will he a difficult prohlem to eolve as to which one will walk off with the stake. It will make a very interesting race.

SUMMARY.

Agricultural Park Course, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, Cal., May, 15, 1883.—Running, three-quarter mile dasb; free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit $150 added.

Stemler & Ayers' b g Joe Howell, 117.................(Duffy) 1
Geo. Howson's b b Jim Douglas, 127.................(Howson) 0
Jno. Mackey's cb m Premium, 115.................(Guerro) 0
Time—1:15.

The last race on the programme wae a mile and repeat for all agee. Duke of Monday, Sam Stevenson and Up and Up (a new importation from the northern part of the State who, had he been in hetter trim, would have made a good ehowing); theee were the only onee that faced the starter. The Duke had the call in hetting at $25 to $7 for the other two, and the following summary will show that his hackera were correct:

SUMMARY.

Agricultural Park Course, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 15, 1883.—Running, mile and repeat; free for all; purse $150, $25, to second, entrance free.

Jno. Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, 115.................(Guerro 1 1
W. Murray's cb h Sam Stevenson, 119.................(Duffy) 2 2
J. H. Muse's b g Up and Up.................(Kennedy) dis
Time—1:45½, 1:46½.

Second Day.

Wednesday hrought forth the dark, dismal and threatening clouds that overhung all day and hroke out in a torrent of rain ahout four o'clock in the afternoon. Notwithstanding the had weather, the attendance exceeded the first day, and those who were unfortunate enough to have heen present on the Friday of last fair week can imagine what the aspect was this day; the storm thongh not as hard came more regular, and the ducked drivers and ruhhers felt that even in their husiness they had to face the elements. This would have heen our gala day hut for the inclemency of the weather, as it was nearly a home occurrence, as the cluh had wisely provided for a race for named horses that are used generally on the road. Tbe time made in the mud shows them to he a trifle better than road horses. The contest was for superiority among a class of our citizens who delight to sit hehind a trotter aud jog down the road during the heautiful summer evenings for which Secramento is noted. The first on the programme to-day was a pacing race, mile heats, three in five, for a purse of $200. The entries were Schlutin's Prince, McDonald's Buzzy, McIntosh's Fred Ackerman and Greely's Grey Frank. Prince had the call in the pools at $25 to $21 on Frank and $7 for the field. They went off for the first heat at a good start, with Frank in the lead, which he maintaiued throughout the heat, although at times hardly passed hy Priuce. Frank won the heat in 2:31½. This caused a revolution iu the hetting, Frank selling for $20 against $7 for the field. Frank won the next two heats handily in 3:30½, 2:32½

SUMMARY.

Agricultural Park Course, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 16, 1883.—Pacing, Mile heats three in five, for 2:30 class; purse $200.

J. Greeley's g g Grey Frank.................1 1 1
Chas. Schlutin's br g Prince.................2 2 2
P. McIntosb's Fred Ackerman.................4 4 3
N. McDonald's r g Buzzy.................3 3 dis
Time—2:31½, 2:30½, 2:32½.

After this followed the race for gentlemen's roadsters, which proved very exciting, owing to local feeling evinced on the part of the friends of each. The entries were D. H. McKay's Golddust, John Batcher's Mayfly, J. W. Wilson's Dan and E. K. Alsip's Unknown. Mayfly was favorite at $30, Field $28, Dan $19. While scoring for the first heat the rain commenced. No postponement was asked, as all were anxious for the race. They received the word after several attempts, with Golddust in the lead, but he immediately left hie feet and Mayfly went to the front at a rapid gait, with Dan at her wheel, and she could not shake him off. They maintained this position nntil the finish, although Wilson's made a gallant effort to lift the hlack horse ahead at the finish, hut in so doing he lost his footing, went into the air and Mayfly landed winner of the heat in 2:44¾. Pools now sold, Dan $25, Mayfly $18, field $10, as many supposed that Dan could have won this heat had he kept his feet. They got away on the second heat with Mayfly at the pole. She led around the first time, with Dan second, Golddust third. The race down the hack stretch was exciting, Schlutin holding his mare steady, with Wilson on his wheel, shaking old Dan np. At the half Dan lost his feet, dropping hack a length or so. When Wilson got him down he struck a terrihle pace, and from the head of the stretch home it was as hard a race hetween him and Mayfly as one ever saw. Wilson shook the hit in Dan's mouth, worked at him in every way, and when within fifty yards the mare broke and Dan won hy ahout a length, time, 2:42½. The pools sold now at $20 on Dan and $7 for tbe field. The hackers of Mayfly thought that Schlutin was too weak to handle the mare on a slippery track so they prevailed npon Henry McConn to get in hehind her; the rain came now in torrents, track slippery, hoys shouting, and away they went amid mnch confusion and excitement; Mayfly and Dan trotted douhle to the half-mile pole, when the mare hroke and dropped a peg; when Henry got her straightened again, he went at Dan and drove him out in 2:42 with Mayfly on his shoulder, Unknown third, Golddust fourth. The hackers of Mayfly seemed hlue, and she did not find many who would stake $5 against $20 on Dan, it seemed such a sure thing for Dan to win it, although this heat in 0:42 with mud hoof-deep made him very weary. The next heat Schlutin again got np hehind her. Away they went with Mayfly aud Dan side hy side, throwing mud right and left. Every inch of ground was contested for hy the two favorites. Dan led all the way; when within 40 yards of the score he left his feet, owing to the tired condition of Wilson, to longer steady him, and Mayfly won in 2:46½ with Dan second, Unknown third and Golddust fourth. Pools now sold at $20 for Dan against $20 for the field. The last heat was started in a heavy shower with the track sloppy. Wilson relinquished his seat in this heat to Tim Kennedy who went off with Dan ahout two lengths in the lead around the first turn, makiug a hot pace; this he kept to the half with the mare trailing; when rounding the upper turn Dan left his feet and the mare passed him; he never overtook her from there home, she beating him out hy a length in 2:49, winning the race. The small pool-huyers now had the track, and amidst the rain aud mud, the loud hurrahs went np for the grey mare. This was an exceedingly exciting and interestiug race. Ahout $10,000 went into the hox on this race.

SUMMARY.

Agricultural Park Course, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 16, 1883.—Trotting race, mile beats, 3 in 5, for named horses; purse $150.

Jno. Batcben's g m Mayfly.................1 2 2 1 1
J. W. Wilson's blk b Dan.................2 1 1 2 2
E. K. Alsip's b h Unknown.................3 4 3 3 3
D. H. McKay's cb b Golddust.................4 3 4 4 dis.
Time—2:44¾, 2:42½, 2:42, 2:46½, 2:49.

This ended the day's sport, as the 2:30 trotting race had to he poetponed. The prospects of the cluh np to date are very bright. To-day (Thursday) is sunshine, the clouds having disappeared, and it is possihle the track will he good enough for the remainder of the week. More anon.

Mile and a Quarter.

Sacramento, May 17, 1883.

The Three-Minute Race.

The trotting purse for the three-minute class, offered hy the State Agricultural Society, closed with following entries:

L. J. Rose, San Gahriel, h g La Grange.

Henry McConu, San Francisco, h h Arah, hy Electioneer, dam Lady Hamilton.

W. B. Todhnnter, Sacrameuto, h h General, hy Gen. Reno, dam Maryeville Queeu.

P. Farrell, San Francisco, h h Barney B, by Sargent's Patchen, dam uuknown.

C. F. Taylor, Marysville, h g Blockade, hy Rondo, dam hy Selim.

C. J. Ellis, Los Angelee, h h Boh Maaon, hy Echo, dam Belle Mason, hy Belmont.

J. B. McDonald, Maryeville, h f Hazel Kirk, hy Brigadier, dam Fannie, hy Jim Brown.

J. W. Donathan (P. Johnson's), Oakland, h g Scandinavian—pedigree unknown.

P. Rohson, San Francisco, h h Col. Gannon, hy Sam Purdy, dam Woodhurn & Bel'mar's mare.

Chas. David (S. S. Drake), Vallejo, h f Sister, hy Admiral, dam, Black Flora, hy Black Priuce.

Wm. Corhett, Sen Francisco, h g Joe Arthurton, hy Arthurton, dam Flora.

ATHLETICS.

The Firemen's Tourney.

The State Firemen's tournament took place at Gilroy last Tuesday and Wednesday and was not seriously interfered with hy the scowling weather. Light showers were frequent, sufficiently so to make the track a trifle heavy, hut not to make any postponements necessary. Ahout 4,000 people were in attendance. The exercises of Tuesday hegan with the Hook and Ladder races. The conditions were to run 300 yards, put np a thirty-foot ladder and send a man up, time to he taken when the ladder man's hand touched the topmost round. The contestants were the Eagles of San Juan, a team from Santa Clara, and the Eurekas of Gilroy.

The Santa Clara team ran first. They passed the line teu feet at the outcome and lost time. Their ladder work was also awkward. The watches stopped at 58¾ seconds.

The Eurekas of Gilroy then took the track and made a fine start, hut ran the first half too fast, causing some of the runners to lahor at the finish. and 60 seconds was the hest they could do.

The Eagles of San Juan came next and made a clean and sharp run, throwing up the ladder without a hitch and getting a record of 53½. This was the time reported hy the timing officials, although the non-official made it three seconds faster. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Eagles, first prize, $150 in coin. Santa Clara team second, $100 in coin. Eurekas third, Climax fire extinguisher. The Eurekas were also winners of the prize for slowest time, a hog.

The second event was the contest hetween juvenile hose teams, to run 300 yards, nnroll 300 feet of hose, hreak coupling and get on water. Teams from Gilroy and Hollister participated and the result was a dead heat in 1:04¾.

On Wednesday the hose races were decided. The conditions were to run 400 yards, nnreel 300 feet of hose and get on water. The teams ran as follows:

Californias of Watsonville, 1:15.
Vigilants of Gilroy, 1:15¾.
Tanners of Santa Cruz, 1:16¾.
Alerts of Santa Crnz, 1:12¾.
Pilots of Santa Cruz, 1:13½.
Pajaroe of Watsonville, 1:14¾.
Eurekas of Gilroy, 1:12.

The Hopes of Santa Clara started hut met with an accident and did not run through.

The Wide Awakes of Hollister ran hut were protested for changing men during the run and unreeliug hose hefore the line was reached. Prizes were awarded as follows:

First, $300 in coin, Eurekes of Gilroy.
Second, $175 in coin, Alerts of Santa Cruz.
Third, $100 in coin, Pilots of Santa Cruz.
Fourth, $25 in coin, Pajaros of Watsonville.
Hollister Wide Awakes took the hog.

The Watsonville diamond helt, competed for hy Hollister, Watsonville and Santa Cruz, was won hy the Santa Cruz Alerts.

The dead heat hetween the juveniles of Gilroy and Hollister was then run off and was won hy the Gilroy team. Time, Gilroy, 1:02¾; Hollister, 1:06½. Mr. Henry Miller presented the winners with a special prize of $50.

The wrestling exhihition hy Wm. Mnldoon and Donald Dinnie will not take place on Monday as announced, uuexpected difficulty in finding a suitahle hall having heen experienced. Of course it is not pretended that the primary ohject of the wrestlers in testing each other's merits is to capture as large as possihle an amonnt of gate money. It is said that there is $250 a side staked on the match, and the money is certainly "up," hut whether the winner will take the stake is altogether another matter. Professional athletes, as a rule, do not jump in with a week or ten days' preparation aud compete for $250 of their own money, as the alleged etake in the present match is said to he. Aside from all considerations of the stake money, however, the match will undouhtedly he worth seeing, as Dinnie is a champion at his style of wrestling and Muldoon a champion at his. The terms of the match are that the men shall wrestle half an hour Scotch style aud half an hour Græco-Roman style, and that Diunie shall throw Muldoon twice as often as Muldoon can throw him. Dinnie appears to have the hest of the match, as he claims that in wrestling Scotch style if any part of a competitor except his feet touch the ground he shall lose a fall. It ought to he much easier for the hrawny Scotchman to hring Muldoon to his knees or on one of them, than for the sturdy New Yorker to throw the "Heelan man" a square fall Græco-Roman style, Muldoon is, however, confident and evidently intends to wrestle to his full ahility. He is training at the Ocean House. The match will take place Wednesday night at the Mechanics' Pavilion.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

J. R. G., Los Augeles:

Wellswood, gr h, foaled 1857, hy imported Yorkshire.

First dam Grisette, hy imported Glencoe.

Second dam Fandango, hy imported Leviathan.

Third dam imported Gallopade, hy Catton.

Forth dam Camillina, hy Camillus.

Fifth dam hy Smolcusko. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. 7, page 501.

Names Claimed.

By J. H. Tennent, Pinole, Cal.

Lorna Doone for hrown filly, large star in forehead, off hind leg white, foaled April 24, 1883; hy Steinway; first dam Lady Dudley, hy Tom Dudley; second dam hy Bertrand Jr.; third dam hy Pacolet; fourth dam hy Sir Solomon, son of Sir Archy.

Maria W for a hrown filly, large star in forehead, foaled April 28, 1883; hy Whipple's Hamhletonian; first dam Pinola, hy Pinole Patchen; second dam hy Owen Dale.

Striped hase have heen taken at the Crystal Springs reservoir recently which weighed eight pounds.

BASE BALL.

A Decidedly Poor Game and its Cause.

The attendance at tbe sixth championship game between the Haverlys and Niantics at the Recreation Grounds on Sunday last was hardly np to the numbers whicb witnessed the previons baseball contests. It is regretted that the actions of certain players have beeu such as to disgust the warmest supporters of the game and thus severely handicap any and all efforts to bring ahout a season characterized by good sport and good feeling. Some time before the opening of the season, the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN anticipated similar action hy an elaborate review of the history of the game on the Pacific Coast, stating that its decline was solely attributable to the dishonorable practices of certain players who never allowed an opportunity to pass for an exhibition of conduct that would not be tolerated in a friendly game unattended by spectators, and mucb less during the progress of league games. The prospects for a successful and eventful season were never more promising than at the outset of the present games. Not alone were the clubs as a rule composed of hall players, but the management of the clubs was entrusted to gentlemen of undisputed ahility and standing in the community, and it was reasonably to be expected that uuder their eupervision the games would be condncted in an orderly and professional manner. If their efforts in tbis direction have been nullified and if the contests henceforward fail to attract even much smaller audiences than they do at present, the fault can be readily traced to the players themselves. It might be suggested that the member who so openly compromised the clubs last Sunday be expelled, and this done, an attempt should be made to have the present management continue. The hint is worthy of the earuest consideration of the league clubs, as the only practical way out of the difficulty. In view of the above facts it could hardly be expected that the game should result in anythiug but a one-sided affair, especially as regards the fielding. At the bat the Niantics were nnusnally weak, and during the entire game they scored a total of six hits as against seventeen for their opponeuts. Their fielding was execrable, with the solitary exception of Finn, who played brilliantly throughout. The Haverlys, on the contrary, were in excellent form and did heavy work in the field and at the bat. Morris was fortunate in making four hits, all of which were heavy grounders, on which he made three runs. F. Carroll behiud the bat for the Haverlye did the best playing seen this season and was frequently applanded during the game. There was a remarkable disparity of errors between the competing teams, the Niantics snmmiug up a total at fourteen and the Haverlys two. Making dne allowauce for the inability of the Niantics to control the eccentricities of their pitcher, their fielding is still a matter of surprise, as the easiest plays were fumbled and lost. Following is the score:

NIANTICS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
J. Carroll, 2b & p	4	0	0	4	2	2
Donahue, s s	4	0	1	0	2	2
Sweeney, p & 2b &3b	3	1	1	1	0	0
Finn, 3b & p	4	0	2	0	2	0
Sullivan, r f	4	0	0	1	2	1
Egan, 1b	3	0	0	6	0	2
Lawton, c	3	1	2	5	1	3
Fogarty, l f	3	0	0	1	1	2
Lyman, c f	3	0	0	2	0	2
Totals	31	2	6	22	10	14

HAVERLYS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Barnes, 1b	5	4	2	4	0	0
Sohr, l f	6	2	3	3	0	0
Levy, c f	6	2	1	1	1	1
Morris, 3b	5	3	4	1	0	0
F. Carroll, c	5	2	2	16	0	0
Meegan, p	5	2	1	0	1	0
Gagus, 2b	5	3	3	0	0	0
Sheridan, s s	5	1	1	0	1	1
Johnson, r f	5	2	0	0	0	0
Totals	50	21	17	25	3	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Haverlys	1	1	8	0	1	2	0	8	*	—21
Niantics	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

*The Haverlys did not play their ninth inning.

Earned runs—Haverly 2, Niantic 0. Left on bases—Haverly 3, Niantic 2. Struck out—Haverly 1, Niantic 13. Wild pitch—Sweeney 1, Meegan 1. Base on balls—Haverly 1, Niantic 1. Two-base hits—Barnes, 1, Morris 1, Meegan 1, Carroll 3. Umpire—H. Videau, Scorers—Fisher and Egan.

League Games.

Games won and lost by clubs of the California Base Ball League from April 1 up to date:

	Niantic.	Haverly.	California.	Redington.	Total Games won.	Runs Made.	B. H. Made.
Niantic	......	......	1	1	2	15	29
Haverly	2	......	1	*	3	39	33
California	......	......	......	1	1	13	12
Redington	......	*	......	......	0	4	5
Total Games Lost	2	0	2	2	5	49	56

* Game postponed on account of rain.

Since the above review wae in type, it appeare that Sweeney, pitcher of the Niantics, has been expelled from the league and that John J. Mone, president of the California Base Ball League, has resigned. Tbis is to be regretted as no more enthusiastic patron of tbe game can be found on the coast. The causee which inspired the resignation will, no doubt, bring the game into its former disrepnte. That the club needs to be reorganized is quite apparent.

Announcement ie made that the Haverlys on tbe 20th inst. will play the Union Club of Sacramento for the championship of the State. As neither club hae yet any claim to be recognized as a champion pending the conclusion of the league games, tbe wiuning team will have a long road to travel before being entitled to championship honors.

Secretaries of interior clubs desirous of playing the Haverlye of this city are requested to addrese A. Platt, Manager, 627 Bueh street.

YACHTING.

Opening Day of the Pacific Yacht Club.

The opening day of the yachting eeason under the auspices of tbe Pacific Yacht Club, even after the postponement of tbe 5th inst., was not attended by the fine weather whicb has characterized aimilar events in the past. Tbe sky was overcast during the entire day, and beyoud the fact that the heavens refrained from ahedding what farmere are jnbilant in calling copions showers, the day was uot calculated to cause even the moet ardeut yachtsman to go into ecstasies. On the following day, however, beautiful weather prevailed and a most enjoyable sail was experienced. As the hour appointed for the yachts to get under way approached, the wharves were lined with people anxiona to witness the start, and promptly at 11 o'clock the eignal gun was fired by Commodore Philip Caduc, the fleet following the flag sbip Annie, and looking neat and trim. As they paseed the city front from Saucelito on their trip to Hunter'e Point, they looked beautiful as they sped before a fair wind. Rounding Hunter's Point, rate of sailing followed on the return to the clnb house, and resnlting in favor of the Halcyon. The following yachts participated: Ariel, echooner Nellie, Chispa, Rambler, Halcyon, Flenr de Lis, sloop Nellie, Con O'Connor, Lurline, Thetis, Whitewing, Lively and Frolic.

	Hunter's Point.	Mid-channel buoy	Home	Actual sailing time
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	H. M. S.
Halcyon	12:32:55	1:55:00	2:12:35	1:39:40
Lurline	12:35:30	2:05:00	2:15:35	1:41:05
Nellie	12:37:00	2:14:30	2:31:12	1:54:12
O'Connor	....	2:07:30	2:22:15	1:49:30
Fleur-de-Lis	12:32:45	2:07:00	2:27:20	1:54:35
Annie	12:32:25	....	2:37:55	2:05:30
Ariel	12:34:34	....	2:45:15	2:10:41
Frolic	....	....	....	....
Whitewing	....	....	....	....
Clara	....	....	....	....
Rambler	....	....	....	....
Chispa	....	....	....	....

The Aggie was recently on tbe Merchants' Dry Dock, and seemed the worse for new copper. A bad leak was found forward, but beyond giving her a coat of paint and tacking a few strips of copper nothing was done.

THE KENNEL.

The Poisoned Dogs.

Last Tueeday night some of the members of the Kennel Club met at the Occidental Hotel to take some action relative to the poisoning of Carroll'e and Orndorf's dogs during the late show. A short discussion revealed some facts decidedly uncomplimentary to the managers of the show. When it was first fonnd that the dogs had been poisoned, several persons offered large rewards for the discovery of the poisoner and it was generally nnderstood that the managers, who had more iuterest in the matter than any one person except the owner of the dogs, would take eteps to have the contents of the dogs' stomachs analyzed with a veiw to conducting a vigorous search for the offenders. Mr. Carroll left the hall with this understanding and being quite sick dnring the next two daye paid no attention to the matter. The carcasses of the dogs were left in the hall in possession of the managers, one of whom was present at the hall next day. Instead of preserving the dogs' stomachs, he allowed them to be thrown away and with them all proof of the poisoning was lost. Without them it is useless to attempt any search after the evil-doer, for while it ie generally known that the dogs were poieoned, no legal proof exists of that fact. The gentlemen who put their dogs on exhibition had a right to expect that the best of care would be taken of their pets and while there ia no reason to assnme that the poisoniug occurred through any specific neglect of the managemeut, no excuse can be offered in palliation of the failure to take proper and prompt steps to bring to justice the evil-doers. The gentlemen who allowed their names to be used as a guarantee that the show would be properly managed have no reason to congratulate themselves. Dissatisfaction at judging was to be expected, but they had a right to ask that the dogs be properly cared for and the show conducted in a proper manner. Mauy exhibitors complain tbat their doge came back poor and dirty, evidencing neglect in many waye. There was not enough help placed at the disposal of the superintendent and a niggardly plan of doiug things prevailed. Mauy of the prize-winners have not yet received their medals and have good cause for complaining on that acconnt. The blame should be placed where it rightly belongs. The few gentlemen who compose what is known as the Kenuel Club agreed with the public to be responsible for the fair judging of the dogs. Mr. Levy, the maneger of the show, and who alone had any interest in its pecuniary success, agreed on his part to care for the dogs, provide sufficient belp and give certain prizes. If he did uot do so, he alone is to blame. Unfortunately the gentlemen whose names were used had uo sort of power or control over Mr. Levy aud while some odium may attach to them for the shortcomings complained of, they were powerless to do more than request and advise. Had their advice been heard, Mr. Levy would have had to spend a few dollars, but in retnrn he would have saved a good deal of grumbling.

Corrected List of Prizes.

As stated last week, eeveral mistakes were made in all the published reports of the awards made in the setter classes at the late dog show. The corrected statement follows:

English Setter Dog—First, H. D. Bartlett's Rob Roy, Farmer's Queen—Miller's Jo; second, J. C. Nealon's Dick.

English Setter Bitch—First, E. H. Farmer's Queen, Belle-Belton; second, T. R. Jacobs' Fannie.

English Setter Pups—First, E. H. Farmer's Marks, Farmer's Queen—Miller'e Drake; eecond, John De Vaull's Royal Duke; V. H. C., H. D. Bartlett's California Rose; H. C., R. W. Martin'e Jim Budd; H. C., H. A. Mayhew's Mars, Belton II—Coin II.

Llewellin or Field Trial Dog—First, E. L. Mayhew's Dan.

Llewellin or Field Trial Bitch—First, Henry Payot's Cleopatra.

Llewellin or Field Trial Pupe—First, D. M. Pyle's Daisett; eecond, J. B. Martin's Chispa; V. H. C., E. L. Mayhew'e Topsy.

Many of these dogs were classed improperly, and bad to be reclassed by the judges in accordance with the rules. No prizee were given for Laverack setters, but eeveral dogs eutered as Laveracke got prizee as Llewellins.

Last Sunday and Monday the Schuetzen Verein beld their annual epring shooting tournament at Schnetzen Park, Alameda. The club were very liberal with their prizes, giving about fifty prizes, of different values. A large number, probaly twenty-five prizes, were donatcd by friends of Schnetzen. The clnb has at present about 150 members, most of which are excellent ahots with tbe rifle. The ehooting at the last tonrnament ebows aome fine scorea. This evening the seventy prizea will be diatributed at tbe new Turu Vereiu Hall on Turk sreet. We will give the list of wiuners in onr next.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We qnote: Best City Extra, $5 65@$6 05; medium grades, $4 50@$5 25; Shipping Superfine $4@$4 25.

WHEAT—The dullness of the Liverpool market is felt to some degree in our local market in this grain, especially in cargo prices. Millers are holding back, and but little business has been done lately. The present quotations are No. 1, $1 77½ @ $1 80. No. 2, $1 72½ @ 175

BARLEY—The lack of confidence among operators has affected a decline in the prices of this grain. Recent sales are No. 1 $1 14¾ @ $1 15 do June, $1 09½; do seller 1883 $1 05 ₱ ctl.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 85@$1 05; Good, $2@$2 15; Choice, $2 30@$2 35 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Qnotable at $1 65@$1 85 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $27 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $35 ₱ ton; Shorts, $15 50@$17 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal, the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ₱ ton, less the nsual discount; Middlings, $20@$22 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $10@$14; Wheat, $16@$18; Wild Oat, $16@$18; Mixed, $10@$13 ₱ ton.

STRAW—50c@80c per bale

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@16¾c; California, Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15¾@16½c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 15@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 15@15½c for heavy and medium, and 16@16½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 15¼@15½c; Pork, $18 50@$19 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $24 50@25 for Mess, $25 50@$26 for clear and 26 50@$27 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 50 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $16@18 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13½c.

FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 40c@50c for common and $1@$1 50 ₱ box for good to choice; Lemons, $6@$6 50 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, 75c@$1 50 per box; Limes, $6@$7 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ₱ bunch; California Oranges, $1@$1 50 for common and $2@3 for good to choice ₱ box; Pineapples, $5@$6 ₱ doz. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ₱ bbl; Strawberries, $6@$10 ₱ chest according to variety. Raspberries, 50c per basket.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Summer Squash, 6@10c ₱ lb; Carrots, 37½c@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, $1@$1 25 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, $1@$1 50 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 3½c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Dried Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 2½@3½c for common, and 4½@8c for sweet; Rhubarb, 6@8c per lb; Mushrooms, 75c @$1 ₱ box; Tomatoes, $2@$2 50 ₱ box, Cucumbers, 20c@$1 75 per doz.; Asparagus, $1 12½@$1 50 ₱ box; Sprouts, 3c ₱ lb.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ₱ doz.; String Beans, 10@12c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 50@70c; Early Rose, 50@70c; Tomales and Petaluma, $1 05@1 12½ ₱ ctl; New, 1½c@2c per lb.

ONIONS—87½c@$1 for good to choice.

BEANS—Bayos, $5; Butter, $3 25@$3 50 for small and $3 50 @$4 for large; Lima, $3 80; Pea, $3 50; Pink, $4 75@$4 80; Red, $4 60@$4 70; small White, $3 50; large White, $3@3 25 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We qnote jobbing lots: Fancy, 25c; choice, 23@24c; fair to good, 17@22c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; firkin, old, 20@22½c for choice; new, 22@25c; pickled roll, 20@26; Eastern 17@20c.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14c for choice: 11@12½c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 23@25c ₱ doz; Eastern, 23@24 per doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 22@23c; do, Hens, 22@23c; Roosters, $7@$7 50 for old and $10@$12½ for young; Hens $7 50@$9; Broilers, $4@$5, according to size; Ducks, $6@$8 50 ₱ dozen; Geese, $1 50@$1 75 ₱ pair; Goslings, $1 50@$2 25 per pair.

GAME—Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 75c@$1 for common; Hare, $1 25@$1 75; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 50.

WOOL—We qnote: Choice Northern Free, 22@24c; Choice Northern Burry, 17@19; Calavaras and middle counties, 20@23; San Joaquin and coast, choice, 16@18c; San Joaquin and coast, inferior, 13@15; San Joaquin and coast, year's clip, 14@18c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, nsual selection, 16½@17c ₱ lb; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ₱ lb less; Dry Kip, 17c; Dry Calf, 17c@22; Salted Steer, over 55 lbs, 11c ₱ lb; Steer and Cow, medium, 9½c@10c; light do, 8@8½c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 9½@10c; Salted Calf, 13@15c ₱ lb; Salted Veal, 12@13c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings, 30@50c for short, 50c@9.c for medium, and $1@$1 40 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 8@8½c ₱ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8½@9c; medium grade, 7½@8c; inferior, 6½@7c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 7@8c; small ones, 9@10c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are qnotable at 4½@5c and Ewes at 4@4½c ₱ lb, according to qnality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 6@5½c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 8@8½c for hard and 7@7½c for soft; dressed do 10½@11c ₱ lb for hard grain hogs.

SPEED PROGRAMME

OF THE

Third Dist. Agricultural Ass'n

AT CHICO, CAL., COMMENCING TUESDAY, AUG. 28, '83.

DIRECTORS:

A. B. COLLINS, WM. HAWKINS, JAMES SHELTON, J. W. B. MONTGOMERY, L. H. MCINTOSH, H. C. WILSON, U. S. NYE, C. C. MASON.

OFFICERS:

C. C. MASON, President; J. H. KRAUSE, Secretary; CHAS. FAULKNER, Treasurer.

$3,000 IN STAKES AND PURSES.

$3,000 IN STACES AND PURSES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

No. 1—Trotting race; 3-minute class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

No. 2—Dooley Stake; running race; three-quarter dash for all two-year-olds; entrance $25; p. p.; $100 added; second colt to save entrance.

No. 3—Union Hotel Stake; running race; free for all three-year-olds; entrance $25, p. p.; $150 added; second horse to save eutrance money; 1¼ miles.

No. 4—Reavis Stake; running race; three-fourths of a mile and repeat for a purse of $200; first horse to receive $150, second $50, entrance free.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

No. 5—Trotting race; 2:40 class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200, for all horses owned in the district; first horse to receive $120, second $60, third $20; Roanoke and Dutchman not barred.

No. 6—Pacing race; 2:30 class; mile heats, free for all, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 31.

No. 7—Trotting race; 2:22 class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, free for all, for a purse of $800; first horse to receive $400, second $200, third $120, fourth $80.

No. 8—Trotting race; for a purse of $300; free for all four-year-olds owned in district; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

No. 10—Burk & Mansfield Stake; running race; one-half mile and repeat; free for all; entrance $25, $100 added, second horse to save entrance money.

No. 10—Fashion Stable Stake; running race; dash of two and one-quarter miles; free for all; entrance $50, forfeit $25, $300 added, second horse to save entrance money.

No. 11—Consolation Purse; running race; single dash of one and one-eighth miles, for a purse of $250, for all beaten horses; entrance free; first horse to receive $150, second $75, third $25.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all trotting and pacing races.

In all trotting and pacing races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance, ten per cent, to accompany all nominations.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all running races.

Non starters for running races will be held for entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before 8 o'clock p. m.

Horses distancing the entire field in one heat will be entitled to first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

All entries for races to close with the Secretary at Chico, August 1, 1883, at 11 o'clock p. m.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the races, will be strictly enforced in every respect, and all purses and stakes will be paid after the judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the stand.

C. C. MASON, P[resident].

J. H. KRAUSE, Secretary.

HERD AND SWINE.

Summer Management of Pigs.

Every farmer should make the best use of his resources. Grass is a cheap food for pigs, and a most healthy and profitable diet. Much of the profit on pigs must come from a proper use of grass as summer food. Some have expressed very grave doubts whether pigs can be fed at a profit in pen all their lives, but we do not think there is any doubt about it. For, if the best feeding will not pay for the food given pigs, then they must be considered unprofitable animals—a position wholly untenable, as it has been abundantly proved that the pig is the best utilizer of food on the farm. We fully believe in the use of grass for pigs; and, if obliged to keep pigs constantly in pen, would carry the grass to them, purely as a matter of health, but better health will make better thrift. We know that pigs will pay a profit when every pound of food from the the first to the last day of their lives is charged at the market price. But this requires full feeding, with due regard to every precaution for health.

If these doubters mean that the pig cannot be fed at a profit, wholly upon concentrated food, we shall not dispute the conclusion. But it is not difficult to give pigs the benefit of grass or other green food in pen.

We fully believe in the economy of pasture for pigs in summer, and that every one who feeds a considerable number of pigs should always provide pasture for them. Pasture may furnish a large part of their food, and furnish it cheaply; but grass should not be the exclusive food, for, in that case, the growth will be slow, although a healthy growth. Much valuable time is lost by feeding pigs sparingly in summer, for this should be the most rapidly-growing season; and if they only half grow through this most favorable season, and the other half is put on in the cold season with grain, the profit is largely if not entirely lost. One-half or one-third of the grain fed to pigs upon pasture that is required to produce the winter growth would add quite as much.

It should be remembered that the grass will give the food of support, besides some food of production, and the grain added will go wholly to production or profit. Whereas, if this extra growth is delayed till winter, it will take as much extra food to keep up animal heat without growth as it would to have produced the extra growth in warm weather.

It is, therefore, quite evident that pigs should be pushed rapidly forward in summer, when everything is favorable for the most rapid and healthy growth. The case is somewhat different in regard to young breeding sows. These should be given a vigorous growth, but should not be pushed so perseveringly as fattening pigs. These young sows may be kept principally on grass, with a small feed of oats or wheat middlings to give them a strong, muscular growth.

These young breeders should have plenty of exercise, and therefore a good range of pasture. Very little, if any, corn should be allowed them, as it is too heating for the young blood. Food that will grow muscle and bone is most needed. Linseed meal, in small quantity, is a most excellent food for breeding sows. It keeps the stomach healthy and furnishes a large proportion of food for muscle and bone. The breeding sow needs a large, rangy frame, and this can be produced to a great extent by the food.

More care than is usual should be given to cleanliness and furnishing pure water. The pig cannot resist all possible malarial influences any more than other animals. Human cholera is supposed to be bred by uncleanliness and a malarial atmosphere. Why should the pig be expected to maintain health when its water is alive with the germs of disease, and it sleeps in a mud hole? The pig is, no doubt, our most abused animal, and yet his great importance in our home supply of food, and in swelling our foreign commerce more than one hundred millions a year, would seem to entitle him to better treatment.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Are Shorthorn Cattle Hardy?

Yes, we answer, unhesitatingly, as much so as any other breed of cattle in existence, when properly reared. They have only become delicate when foolishly stuffed from birth, with an excess of rich food, kept shut up from healthy outdoor exercise, and housed alike from summer heat and winter cold. There are thousands of thoroughbred and high grade Shorthorns in the Western States that have been reared without an hour's shelter of any kind, and had no other food since weaning, than grass, from spring to autumn, and the run of a cornfield in the winter; and these prove so superior when full grown, as to win the highest prizes often over all other cattle at the various stock exhibitions throughout the country. Shorthorn bulls when delicately bred, taken to the great western plains, and turned out there among a herd of half wild cattle to "shirk" for themselves, as a matter of course could not long endure such a life; but had they been reared and kept in a proper manner, as some few of the wiser ranchmen have latterly done, these bulls would have served well and lived to a fair old age.

The grade progeny of Shorthorn bulls out of Spanish or Texas cows, one of the largest of the ranchmen says, "unite the qualities of the former with the power and activity of the latter." And to this they undoubtedly add the further merit of maturity two years earlier than their female ancestors. They consume no greater quantity of grass, and turn out a quality of beef worth from 50 to 75 and perhaps 100 per cent more than the Spanish or Texas bullocks. The same story is told in Great Britain, where Shorthorns and their grades have spread rapidly during a century past, from their original home in Durham, to the severe winter climate of the north of Scotland and the very mild one of the south of England; and throughout the country they are now successfully competing in thrift (and at a greater profit in breeding and raising), with many of the various sorts of the natives.

The celebrated African traveler, Livingstone, wrote that in one large district of that excessively hot country he found a native breed of cattle as large as and closely resembling the English Shortborns in all their points. A similar native breed has existed from time immemorial, in the cold mountainous cantons of Switzerland.

Give the Shorthorns plenty of healthy food and pure water, and they will do as well as other beasts; but, we say, all ought to be well sheltered from winter storms, by day and night, and have shade to go into at will during the extreme hot summer. On thin pasture, and rough, hilly, mountainous land, smaller and more active breeds are more profitable, and those should be kept in such districts in preference to Shorthorns, Herefords, and other large animals.—*American Agriculturist.*

J. W. Laver of Mountain View, Santa Clara county, has a Holstein cow, six years old, which makes thirteen pounds of butter in a week. We have not Mr. Laver's personal assurance of this yield but understand the figures to come from him.

The Use of Scales in Stock Rearing.

It seems strange to Americans that British farmers should be content to buy and sell live stock without weighing; yet it is the exception, not the rule, that farm animals are weighed in Great Britain. Platform scales, or weigh-bridges, as they are called on the other side, are very rare on farms. They are common on the larger stock farms of America, and their frequent use is of great help to the stock-feeder. We have known many men who claimed to be able to judge with wonderful accuracy of the weight of animals, but we have found few who did not sometimes make wide misses. So, too, the scales are a better test than the eye of the comparative progress of an animal at different seasons. Continued practice of frequently weighing stock would cause many even old feeders to modify their opinions.

Yet the scales may lead one to form incorrect opinions. It is unsafe to weigh one or two animals and judge the flock or herd by these. It is unsafe to take the results in any one year, or with any one lot, as a fair average result. Great gains or small gains in particular cases may sometimes be explained by the condition of the animal at the time of weighings. A cow will drink enormously at times, and this may make a surprising apparent gain or a loss in two weighings near together. Weighing after fasting is the more accurate mode, but this is objectionable with cattle or hogs except when to be sold.

Frequent use of the scales will clearly teach the young stockman that there is much difference in the weight of cattle when on grass and after they have been put on dry feed in winter and have passed through a cold storm; also, what is not so likely to occur to him, that he can better afford to buy, at the same price per pound, a few days after cattle have been turned on grass in spring than while they are yet on dry feed; but that he cannot safely defer his purchase long after they are on the grass. Weighings when "full" and after "dry yarding" will show him that buyers sometimes insist on too great a deduction from full weights.

Polled Cattle as Milkers.

The question of the milking qualities of polled cattle being under discussion I want to call attention to the fact that almost invariably a Galloway calf is fat, though owing more to the quality than to the quantity of milk given. They give small quantities of exceedingly rich milk. This is one of the strong points in their favor for Western ranchmen. They want their calves well suckled, but want no caked udders caused by an over-production of milk. The Scotch cattle are notably a beef tribe, and that they take on fat the easiest and under the most unfavorable circumstances, and furnish a quality of beef from grass the nearest to stall fed of any of the different breeds, is a fact which is spreading over the West like a prairie fire and leading the polled cattle to the head of the column, where they deserve to stand. As cattle for the ranges, either in the Northwest or Southwest, the Scotch Galloways seem to be the best adapted.

In Montana and the North, when the thermometer registers 20 degrees below, the ranchmen all tell us that the Galloways are the first on the range in the morning, and the only cattle which will paw away enow to get grass. On the other hand, when the stinging flies of Texas are driving the thinner-skinned animals to desperation in their efforts to drive them off, the Galloway stands complacently and chews his cud, his long, thick hair and tough hide being impregnable. No doubt the black skins are average milkers, but the reasons above mentioned, with numerous others, are what is giving them such notoriety more than their dairy excellence. The beef of this country is produced in the West, and the cattle best adapted to stand the climate and usages customary are the ones which will take the lead.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Keeping Old Cows.

It pays to run a machine as long as it can be made to return a fair profit on the cost of operating it. Using the old machine saves interest on a new investment, and the continued wear on it does not decrease its value, for the waste material in a condemned machine will be the same whether it is wholly or only half worn out.

The case is quite different with farm stock, which can be used as food when it begins to diminish in usefulness to its owner. The man who keeps an ox or a cow till it pines with old age is a double loser by so doing. It invariably costs more in food and care to maintain an old animal than a young one. As the vigor of life fails, digestion is less perfect and assimilation slower and more difficult, and the waste is greater. As the decline goes on more and more food is required to produce a given amount of labor, or milk, or meat. Old animals can seldom be fattened at a profit, even if their flesh was as valuable as that of younger ones, because it requires so much more time and feed to do it. But their flesh is not equal to that of animals in their prime, so there is a loss, both in the quality and in the cost of producing. Old cows that have been milked till their life force has been exhausted make very poor and low-priced, as well as expensive beef. When a cow has reached twelve or fourteen years of age, it hardly pays to fatten her, if she could be had for nothing. Some cows of extraordinary quality may be profitably kept as long as they can be, for the sake either of stock or milk, but average cows are better converted into beef before it would be appropriate to call them old.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The food of pregnant animals is an important consideration. Creatures in this condition should be well fed, and especially if they have to accomplish a certain amount of labor or yield milk. The appetite is generally increased, and there is a tendency to fatten. This tendency should be somewhat guarded against, as it may prove troublesome, particularly if it is allowed to proceed to an extreme degree, when it may retard the development of the fetus, induce abortion, cause difficult parturition, or give rise to serious after-consequences. This precaution is more to be observed in the second than the first half of pregnancy, when the food should be plentiful, but not in excess, and flesh more abundant in the animal than fat. The food should also be of good quality, very nutritive, easy of digestion, and not likely to induce constipation. Indigestion should be carefully guarded against, and unaccustomed, hard, damp, bulky, fermentable, mouldy or otherwise hurtfully altered food should be avoided, as it is likely to prove indigestible, occasion tympanitis and produce other injurious results.—*Fleming's Veterinary Obstetrics.*

To tell the age of Polled cattle, and keep a reliable record of their pedigrees, it is necessary to make some distinctive marks upon them. Tattooing the inside of the ears is found to be the best method. This has been practiced extensively on sheep in Great Britain for many years past, and now the application is made to Polled cattle. An instrument for this is made in Germany, which does the tattooing cheaply and rapidly.

Danes as Butter Makers.

The Danes have acquired a wide renown for making butter of fancy quality and for long keeping. The extraordinary duration of their butter has enabled them during the past few years to build up a considerable export trade in butter in distant parts of the world. They are reported to have a trade in butter in China, in the South American States—especially in Brazil—in the West Indies and in Spain.

Their management of milk is well calculated for producing a superior quality of butter. It is more favorable to quality than to yield. Cream is raised on the Swartz system, by deep setting and low refrigeration. The principal part of the cream—two-thirds to three-fourths—is quickly raised and removed for butter-making, leaving a very sweet skim-milk, holding one-quarter of the cream for making skim-cheese. Of the principal part of this milk a soft and fairly palatable and wholesome skim-cheese is made, which is economically used as one of the necessary means of sustaining life, and as a substitute for more costly animal food. It is doubtful whether the nitrogenous, or flesh-forming elements with which the milk they so use abounds, could be put to a better use. It is certainly more consistent than the practice which prevails extensively with us of feeding it to domestic animals to be converted into another form of animal food, at a loss of four-fifths of its nutritious value. It is better also than the course pursued to a considerable extent here, of taking all he cream out of milk and then making it into a poverty-stricken cheese, which the strongest stomachs must make a desperate struggle to digest, and which is neither palatable nor wholesome. Such cheese is neither profitable to the producer nor consumer, besides standing in the way of a more liberal consumption of better goods, and being a disgrace to our dairy interests. As the best of the cream rises first, it is the poorest part for butter which is left back to go into cheese, where quantity is of much more consequence than the kind of fat used. The very fresh and sweet condition of the skim-milk, with the amount of cream left in it, gives it a pretty liberal consumption in the families of the producers and in the villages and cities within transporting distance.

The practice of taking only the best of the cream for butter is very general in Denmark, and secures a uniform and high quality and a high national reputation for their butter, and creates a demand for it abroad. Their mode of manufacturing butter for export to hot countries is a little peculiar. Nothing but butter of the longest keeping quality would answer for this trade. The cream is all churned while sweet, and the butter rendered, to free it absolutely of all foreign matter, the presence of which is recognized as the cause of the very perishable nature of butter. As souring is the beginning of decay, it is not allowed to develop in the cream at all. It is said to render the butter unsafe for long voyages in hot climates. The pure and sweet butter fats are put up in tin packages lined with wood filled with salt by being treated with saturated brine, and then covers soldered on air-tight. This is done to exclude air and heat. Put up in this way, packages have been sent to China and returned to Copenhagen without any perceptible change, although no salt is used in the butter so put up.

Copenhagen also furnishes considerable first-class butter for London and Liverpool, where it has a high reputation. For these markets it is not rendered, but is made very much like our Western fancy creamery butter, except that all the cream which would rise is not used.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Puerperal of Milk Fever.

Puerperal fever, otherwise known as milk fever, or parturient apoplexy, is most common to cows who secret milk abundantly, and is induced by high feeding, neglect of proper care and insufficient exercise. At parturition the blood is directed to the udder to promote the secretion of milk, but if for any cause, as inflammation, the udder does not perform its functions, the blood may flow to other parts and serious results follow.

The symptoms of milk fever are unmistakable. The cow loses her appetite, her eyes become dull and heavy, the tongue is dry, the pulse beats rapidly, the bowels are costive, there is no milk secretion, her horns become cold and general weakness and debility follow. In advanced stages of the disease the body becomes swollen, and unless a remedy is then effected and the swelling reduced, the chances are that death will ensue. The stockman should study these symptoms, and the disease itself in various phases, so that he may know how to treat it, or, what is better, take the proper precautions to prevent its occurrence. The method of treatment depends upon the condition of the disorder. Bleeding may be resorted to in the early stages, if the animal is in great pain and very feverish, or ice may be applied and the legs rubbed. The blood should be diverted from the brain by every means available, since it is generally directed there, sometimes causing loss of the senses. Administer a purging drink as soon as possible; small doses of some stimulant, such as brandy or whisky, are advantageous. A good cathartic is a pound of Epsom salts dissolved in a pint of hot water, with a half ounce each of gentian and ginger, to be given in one dose. In four or five hours after, and until the action of the bowels is restored, give one-half the above dose. If necessary an injection may be given of a half pint of spirits of turpentine, a quarter of a pound of treacle, a half pound of salt, and two or three quarts of gruel, mixed. Should the animal refuse to eat, give her every two hours or so a drench of two quarts of milk, some linseed gruel, a teaspoonful of ginger, and a tablespoonful of molasses. Encourage the flow of milk by rubbing the udder, and if this should be inflamed rub it occasionally with soft soap and cold water. If at any time the bowels become costive again, resort at once to the use of the purgative above named, or to any other that will effect a similar result. Give the animal the best of care; let her have plenty of good bedding to rest upon. As the brain in this disease is frequently surcharged with blood, causing a partial loss of the senses, care must be taken that the animal does herself no injury.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

A word about mutton. Do farmers generally know this secret given me by an experienced butcher? To have the best quality of mutton, keep the sheep to be slaughtered from food for at least twenty-four hours and be careful to keep the woolly side of the skin from contact with the carcass. This is not an easy matter. But kill as I say and dress with utmost care, and even the merino will yield a really good mutton.

An importer of Galloway cattle tells me that Scotch breeders, on account of the increased demand for their cattle, are beginning to be tempted to keep too many of their male calves as bulls, many of which will not prove worthy of the breed. I presume the same trouble will be found with the Aberdeen-Angus

Restlessness at Milking.

Cows are often troublesome on being milked, and the kicks and knocks they receive for this restlessness only render them more fretful. If the evil cannot be overcome by kindness, thumps and loud language will never make them better. But the fact is, restless habits were, in nine cases out of ten, eugendered in them by the treatment they received when first milked, and when most probably they were dragooned into submission. Udders and teats are very tender immediately after calving, and especially after the first calving; and when unfeeling, horny hands tug the teats in stripping, as if they had been accustomed to the operation for years, no wonder that the young and inexperienced cow should wince under the infliction, and attempt to get rid of the tormentor by kicking. Could the "critter" be otherwise than uneasy? and how can she escape the pain but by kicking out a heel? Straps and strings are then placed on the on the hind legs to keep the heels down, and the same is perhaps done to her tail. Add to this the many threats and scolds uttered by the milkers, and a faint idea of how a young heifer is broke into milking may be conceived. Some cows are naturally unaccommodating and provoking; but nevertheless nothing but gentleness towards them will ever render them less so. Some cows are only troublesome to milk for a few times after calving, and soon become quiet; others kick pertinaciously at the first milking. In the last case, the surest plan is for the milker, while standing on his feet, to place his head against the flank of the cow, stretch his hands forward, get hold of the teat the best way he can, and let the milk fall to the ground; and in this position it is out of the power of the cow to hurt him. Such ebullition of feeling at the first milking after calving arises either from feeling pain in a tender state of the teat, often from an inflammatory state of the lining membrane of the milk chamber, or simply from titillation of the skin of the udder and teat, which becomes the more sensitive as the heat increases; or, the udder being hard, gives pain when first touched; and should it be difficult to soften, the calf should be allowed to suck at least three times a day, until the udder becomes soft. This will doubtless cure the udder, but may cause another species of restlessness in the cow when the calf is taken away from her; wherefore it is preferable to let the milker suffer some inconvenience than run the chance of the udder of the cow being injured from the want of milking. Be the cause of the irritation or of the restlessness what it may, one thing is certain, that gentle and persevering discipline will overcome the most turbulent temper in a cow. Milking affords different degrees of pleasure to different cows. One yields her milk with a copious flow, with the gentlest handling, another requires great exertions to draw in streams not larger than a thread. The udder of the gentle one has a soft skin, and short teats like velvet; while that of the hardened one has a thick skin, and teats long and tough like tanned leather—*Prairie Farmer*.

Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club.

The movement to organize a Jersey Cattle Club and establish a herd book for the territory west of the Rocky Mountains has met with a hearty affirmative response from breeders, over fifty of whom have already sent letters of assent and commendation to Major Beck. This organization is not intended as an "opposition" to any other similar association, neither does it propose to lower or change the standards already fixed for the Jerseys. The dissatisfaction with the management of the American Club of New York is widespread and from the intimations of reliable gentlemen East, West, North and South it would appear that there has been a departure from the mutual benefit idea upon which it was established and that it is in many case an obstruction instead of an advantage. But aside from all these questions the breeders of the Pacific Coast are numerous enough and the interest of a sufficient magnitude to justify a home herd book and association. The American Club is remote and inaccessible, and has no advantages not enjoyed by the breeders of this Coast for all the purposes it can possibly serve. Gentlemen interested risk nothing but consult their own convenience and security by enrolling themselves among the members of the Pacific Coast Club. The movement is crystallizing into practical shape and this week the following circular letter was sent to all the known Jersey breeders and owners within the territory designated:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned breeders and owners of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, believing it to be advisible, desirable and necessary that a Jersey herd book be established for this Coast, including all territory west of the Rocky Mountains, cordially invite you to attend a meeting to be held at Room No. 1, Stock Exchange building, San Francisco, June 16, 1883, at 1 o'clock p. m., when all matters pertaining to that great interest, and the formation of a Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club, will be fully discussed.

ROBERT BECK,	A. MAILLARD,
JAMES McM. SHAFTER,	P. J. SHAFTER,
J. M. REQUA,	J. D. FRY,
E. H. MILLER JR.,	P. A. FINNIGAN,
R. G. SNEATH,	ALBERT DIBBLEE,
WILLIAM D. BLISS,	WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,
JNO. W. COLEMAN.	

San Francisco, May 17, 1883.

Good Prices for Jerseys.

A few weeks ago the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN printed a description of the Jersey stock and dairy farm of Theo. A. Havermeyer in New Jersey. On the 8th inst. a draft of cattle, principally young ones, from the Mountainside farm were sold in New York and the following good figures realized: Heifer Amy La Grise 2d, $380; the heifer Mouse, $375; the cow Elsprita, $850; the heifer Lady Arthur, $1,875; the heifer La Financiere 2d, $1,050; the heifer Carlos Primrose, $855; the heifer Carlos Maud, $575; the heifer Crecapola, $400; the bull Grilpolo, $710; the heifer Whipped Cream, $725; the heifer Bergerelia 2d, $925; the bull Royal Darling, $950; the bull Hanibal Duke, $900; the heifer Bonnie Grisette 2d, $1,600; the bull Daldimon, $1,000; the bull Bow Carlo, $775; the heifer Flora D 3d, $750; the heifer Favorite's May 2d, $925.

The quality of milk is impaired by allowing cows to drink foul water, and to eat improper food. All know the bad effect of turnips in winter, and of wild onions and other weeds, cropped while at pasture, in summer; but now comes up something which has not been thought of as injurious heretofore. This is from grass and hay grown on boned land, or such as is fertilized by sewage. Distillery slop, perhaps, is the worst of all foods for milk cows, and we do not like it any better for fattening pigs. Milk from the cow, when given improper feed or drink, affects cheese made from it, more seriously than it does butter; but in either cases it is bad enough, and sometimes, when drank, it is the origin of deadly fever and various other fatal diseases.

ROWING.

Let it Disband.

The Pacific Coast Rowing Association held a meeting on Wednesday evening and wrestled with the definition of the word amateur. As usual, the association got thrown very heavily, and after picking itself up in a very much demoralized condition, took itself off, metaphorically speaking, on its ear. We have before called attention to this so-called association and carefully refrained from saying a kind word of encouragement for it. Our reason is simply that the association does not understand its duties and has given a sufficient guarantee of its lack of honesty by hesitating to adopt the proper definition of the word amateur. There can be no such thing as a professional rowing association governing the aquatic contests of this or any other coast. No such association exists anywhere. No man who rows for his own or his friends' money will listen to the dictates of any association. The idea is ridiculous. A Pacific coast rowing association, to be recognized as an organization, must be strictly and purely amateur in its aspirations. It must be entirely free from the suspicion of harboring professionals under false colors. Such an association would be productive of an increase of interest among amateur oarsmen, who, at present, are exceedingly scarce in San Francisco. There is not a single sculler on the bay who can pull two miles inside of sixteen minutes who is an amateur under the most liberal definition of the word. Nearly all the men who row at the South End have competed time and again in professional races, and should under no circumstances be admitted to an amateur association. Some of these men are members of the new association and the fact is sufficient to show that it has mistaken its duties. At the meeting on Wednesday the chairman stated that the association was formed to promote the interests of rowing and was neither for amateurs nor for professionals exclusively. It is now in order for the association to quietly disband and let some people of more intelligence direct the destinies of amateur rowing on this coast. Professional rowing will regulate itself. What we want is an association of amateurs, pure and simple, that will draw the line carefully, and by excluding from competition men who are ready to row for money give those who row for pleasure only an opportunity to compete with some credit and a fair show of success.

Brightwell's Performance.

The fact of Charles Brightwell having beaten George Tarryer's fast time over the Thames championship course has been variously commented on by the sporting press. *Bell's Life* says of the event:

Certainly we never saw the tide running up much faster, while what wind there was was all in favor of the scullers; but few could have dreamt at the start that a couple of third-rate men would do better, at least as regards the time test, than such a phenomenal oarsman as the champion Hanlan. * * What Hanlan could give to either of last Monday's performers it is impossible to guess, but certainly no reasonable amount of start would bring them together, and yet we find that Brightwell covers the distance between Putney and Mortlake in no more than 3:54, faster time than is credited to the invincible Canadian.

Tarryer rowed the full course in 1877 in 22:55 and beat Con Brian of Shadwell. The time being by long odds the fastest on record made Tarryer's friends think he was a wonder, and when by a most extraordinary scratch he again beat the record on a trial his backers were willing to match him for the championship. Their confidence in his performances against the watch lost them a pot of money, for he never got beyond third-class and could never again get near the record on its shady side.

Waters & Co., the paper boat builders of Troy, N. Y., keep writing out here that no maker of wooden boats can hope to compete with them. Still, it is a noteworthy fact that every good sculler in the East this year has ordered a wooden shell for the season. Now, if paper boats are so much faster and stiffer why doesn't some scrub get one and polish off all the cracks in their shaky boats built by Ruddick, Blaikie and the other noted boat builders. Hanlan has just ordered two new wooden boats, Kennedy will row in a wooden boat, so will Ross, so will every Eastern amateur who can "pull a bit." If any one wants to see the difference between a wooden boat and a paper one he need only look at McInerney's old shell in the Golden Gate club house and then at the new paper boats. The old wooden boat is as straight as a die after several seasons while the paper boats on damp days double up like a jack-knife. On fine warm days when the air in the air-tight compartment is greatly expanded the paper boat is stiff and fast, but on cold, damp days when the air fails to keep the paper deck taunt she is weak as a cup of restaurant tea and as slow as organization of the new Pacific Amateur Rowing association.

Hanlan and Kennedy will row on May 30, at the Point of Pines, Mass. There is no question that the race will "be for blood." The Washington correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times*, who has been watching Hanlan and Kennedy at work says: "Hanlan left town on Friday evening, April 22, for New York, whence, after remaining a few days, he will go to Lowell, Mass., to finish his training. He has conducted himself while here in a most gentlemanly manner, and has made a host of friends. Despite the continual carping of a few newspapers, both Hanlan and Kennedy still live, and will both come to the post to row for blood. While my best wishes and prayers are for my fellow-townsman, my judgment is that Hanlan will win. Kennedy is out every afternoon, and takes a ten-mile pull up to Chain Bridge and return. Hanlan has presented to each of the boat clubs here a handsome souvenir, in the shape of a picture of himself and the trophies won by him in his races."

The Pioneer Rowing Club held a meeting last Sunday, T. Flynn presiding and Geo. Lloyd secretary. The retiring treasurer, Alf Tobin, turned over a cheerful balance, and the comparison of the receipts and expenditures of the club showed that the organization is in a very healthy condition. It was resolved to organize two crews at once with a view to selecting a picked crew and competing and challenging the winners of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN club to another race. Louis White selected as his crew John Sullivan, T. Flynn and P. Brannan stroke. Alf Tobin chose as his crew R. Lyne, R. Crowley and P. McDonnell. The crews will row in barges within two weeks.

It is said that the Australian scullers Trickett, Laycock and Pearce and the English champion, Jack Largan, will come to America this season. The question is what are they going to do. Trickett ought to have had enough of rowing in America.

McInerney is to raffle his shell in which he had such bad luck when competing with Peterson. President Growney of the Ariel club is investing heavily in tickets and if successful will issue a challenge to Leander Stevenson, to run a two-mile race in shells. Growney now claims the championship of the wherry rowers, Mike Price having returned with a broken leg and Tom Murphy with a severe attack of political dignity that indisposes him to row races.

The immense crowd which witnessed the McInerney-Peterson boat race showed a magnanimous spirit to the defeated oarsman. There were, however, a few loud-mouthed ruffians who hooted the stranger. Those fellows who stand on the wharf and hoot a beaten man are always the miserable curs who have not the courage to bet a dime on the race, and who would no more meet an opponent in a boat than face a runaway locomotive.

Wm. Elliott, the English professional sculler, now in active training at Flushing, L. I., will leave for Pullman, Ill., the first week in June. He has entered the three-mile open single scull race, to be held on Lake Calumet, June 22, and in which nearly all of the American professional scullers will compete.

The Hanlan-Ross race has been fixed for Wednesday, July 18, at Ogdensburg, N. Y. The distance is four miles, two miles and return, and the stakes $1,000 a side. The city of Ogdensburg will add $2,000 to the stakes.

A sculling race in watermen's boats, for $500 and the championship of Australia, was rowed on the Paramatta river, Feb. 17, between Clifford and Pearce. It was an exciting contest, Clifford winning by six lengths.

Muldoon, the champion Græco Roman wrestler, who is training at the Ocean House is a fine oarsman.

Northern Notes.

Dr. C. Munson, who has been engaged in the beet sugar manufacture in California, has arrived at New Tacoma and expects to establish a manufactory at that place.

Butchers from the Dalles are offering $60 per head for dry cows and two-year-olds, and $70 a head for big steers, in Haystack valley, but none are offered for sale.

A band of 7,000 wethers has been started from Heppner for Kansas, where they will be wintered and fatted for Chicago markets.

Mr. Shanks purchased in Jackson county, Oregon, 4,300 head of sheep for $5,000. He will drive them to Montana.

Pat O'Neil, who lives near Tacoma, killed a cougar with a club. It must have been a small cougar or a big club.

The increased acreage of hops in Yakima county will this year be double as much as the year past.

Cannery men are paying $1 apiece for salmon. One cannery near Skomockoway pays $1 10.

Fifty cents have been offered to one Washington Territory hop raiser for his crop already.

Thirty acres of hop roots have been set out in one neighborhood in Lane county, Oregon.

Wallowa valley is said to have 200,000 acres of land that is susceptible of cultivation.

Abe Hackleman of eastern Oregon sold 2,000 head of cattle for $110,000.

Over 18,000 buffalos have been killed in Montana this season.

Sales at Fairlawn.

Gen. W. T. Withers of Fairlawn, Lexington, Ky., has made the following sales of high-bred trotting stock:

Miss Hunt, bay mare, no white, foaled Sept. 15, 1876, by Almont; dam Lady Hunt, by Starlight, son of Blood's Black Hawk; second dam by Mambrino Chief. Price $450. Sold to A. G. Strawbridge of Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

To Dr. John Fish of Bissell, Geauga Co., Ohio, the bay colt Dominion, no white; foaled May, 1881; by Hidalgo, son of Almont; dam Corinne. Price $400.

To Wilbur Sisson and George W. Sisson of Ironville, Essex county, N. Y., the brown stallion Montello, foaled June, 1879; by Almont; dam Dalmona, by Delmonico. Price $2,000. Montello is speedy and promises to make a very fast trotter.

To a Western party, one-half interest in brown mare Annahel, foaled 1875; by George Wilkes; dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Price for half interest, $2,500.

To Henry Anthony of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, the bay colt Lightning, foaled May 11, 1882; by Almont Lightning, son of Almont; dam Miss Hunt, by Almont; second dam Lady Hunt, by Starlight. Price $600.

To Hampton Jackson of Gainesville, Texas, the bay filly Wilma, foaled April 16, 1880; by Almont Mambrino, son of Almont; dam by Bob Johnson, thoroughbred, son of Boston; second dam by Medoc, son of American Eclipse. Price $350.

To Drs. S. W. Frame and W. G. Terry of Jefferson county, N. Y., the bay stallion colt Almont Champion, foaled June 11, 1881; by Almont Lightning, son of Almont; dam Stella Champion, by Mambrino Champion, son of Mambrino Chief. Price $750.

To F. S. Foster of Mobile, Alabama, the brown stallion colt Browmont, by Almont; dam Madame Cogar. Price $1,000.

To J. H. Fallton of Nashville, Tenn., the bay colt Justinian, foaled April 7, 1882; by Solicitor, son of Belmont; dam Capitola, by Knickerbocker. Price $400.

Professor Law says that "the great majority of ringbone in young horses comes from the failure to shorten the toes." To this may be added that ringbone is apt to be formed if colts are allowed to stand on a plank floor, or anywhere else where the footing is hard, during the first eighteen months of their age. Whether in stable or yard during this period let them have earth for standing or walking, free from stone or gravel. If their summer pasture is a gravelly soil, or even somewhat stony, it is not objectionable, because the colt will always pick out springy turf enough to stand and walk on without injury to his feet, legs or joints.

Grease is akin to scratches on the heels, but is more injurious to the horse, and not so easily cured. Wheat bran is a good sedative for such affections, and should be fed at least half and half with Indian meal or whole corn, and one-fourth to one-third of oats, rye or barley. The horse should also be kept well salted. A teaspoonful, even full or heaping according to his size, and mixed up well in the bran at [illegible] a fair dose.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, May 19, 1883.

PERSISTENT.

Although the *Turf, Field and Farm* is forced into acknowledging a misstatement, it is done so reluctantly that the merit of being candid is lost in the special pleading that follows. It certainly did not require any explanation from us, further than to call attention to the words used, to meet with a retraction, and inasmuch as these words could not possibly be twisted into a charge that Mr. Simpson had said, "Algath had broken down," a fair and plain acknowledgment should have been made. Pursuing the course followed all through this controversy, the last article of our contemporary is given entire, so that our readers can judge intelligently of both positions. It will be seen that the "qneer indorsement" of Mambrino is again brought into prominence, and just as carefully hidden that he agreed with us that the wearing of tips was beneficial to the feet and legs. We repeat that we do not consider that proof has been offered that will establish the fact that a majority of horses will trot faster with tips than when wearing full shoes, notwithstanding we are firm in the faith that such is the case. We are entirely ignorant of what others have done, and in the case of Algath the only information we possess is that she trotted her races in tips, and presumably that the fast half mile in 1:08 was also made with these pedal appendages.

There is another point in which we differ from the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and that is that we have a fair chance to live long enough to see and hear of tips being given a trial, and that is all that we desire, having full confidence that general use will follow. There has not been a dissenting voice among those who have examined our colts in agreeing that their feet and legs are in such admirable condition that some of the good must have resulted from the treatment they were subjected to, and as nothing has been done in the way of soaking, poulticing, stuffing, or even washing, whatever good there is arises from leaving nature to take care of them, excepting the removal of extraneous horn. There is not a splint on either of the five colts, not the least indication of abnormal horny growth, not a puff or windgall. The walls of the feet are not disfigured by wrinkles or grooves, the soles are all right and the frogs wide, long and elastic.

The residents of other countries are agitating the question of the necessity for a change in shoeing, and the advocates are nearly unanimous in recommending that tips be used. Those who do not fully indorse the partial covering of the foot look to the "Charlier" for a remedy. Already there are orders from all over this country for "Tips and Toe-weights," and from Australia, India and England we have received letters ordering the book to be sent as soon as published.

The trainers here are not nearly so obstinate in their determination not to be convinced, and quite a number of owners are already using them. Paul Friedhoffer, the blacksmith formerly referred to as a firm believer in the advantages which follow the use of tips, and who is as enthusiastic as we are regarding them, is making new converts every day. He says that whenever a man gives them a fair trial scepticism is replaced with faith, and a longer intimacy changes doubts into belief and opposition into advocacy. Jim Douglas wore tips in all of his races at the late meeting, and when he "romped home" the second and third heats of three-quarters of a mile, with the steadier of 120 pounds on his back, in 1:15 and 1:15¼, and closed such a tremendous gap as he did on the first day of the meeting on such horses as Joe Howell and Premium, it was evident that he, at least, could race with them on. Billy Appleby, the trainer and rider of May D, recounted a still more emphatic indorsement. May D wore tips when in training on the private course of the Messrs. Judson near Santa Clara. She was given a trial before leaving home which was good enough to cause them to think that she could run 2¼ miles on that day better than four minutes, and when beaten in the Cup race in 4:03¼ her owners and trainer were woefully disappointed. Appleby could only ascribe the result of the change that was made in replacing the tips with full shoes, that change coming from thinking that, the Oakland track being harder than the training ground at home, the "protection" was necessary. With the old-time prejudices still influencing it is not surprising that people are misled into an erroneous belief that "hard ground" entails the use of still harder metal between the foot and the impacted soil. A little reasoning will show how little there is to sustain the position. A narrow band of iron or steel, covering not more than one-quarter of the surface that has to strike first, raising the natural guard against concussion so that its provisions are rendered useless, in place of being a benefit is sure to do more or less injury, far worse on a hard track than when the ground is soft enough for the foot to be buried to a depth which will give the frog a chance to perform a part of its functions. That bruises, corns, contractions, quarter-cracks and diseases of the interior of the foot are the result of this false protection, and that there is an almost entire immunity from these troubles when the protection is ignored, is better proof than chapters of conjectural arguments. In all of the articles of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, reasoning has been tabooed. Not a paragraph which contained a reason why the use of tips should be abolished. Dictatorial assertions, quotations from obsolete veterinarians and wise saying of an old cynic, pompous and labored, without a particle of sense to sustain them, is not the way to convince people who think. It is on a par with the assertions of stable boys and old rubbers who think that the capacity to groom a horse gives an insight that is denied to those who take means to acquire information by diligent study and close observation.

Fifty-eight years do not leave much of a margin between that and the "threescore and ten" which even "good editors" may look forward to reach. The retrospect is of value and as the greater portion of the time passed has been occupied with "horse matters" there are the teachings of many failures to aid in making the comparatively short future of more use.

Not given to promulgating predictions, still we have not the least hesitation in offsetting the dictum of the *Turf, Field and Farm* with the prophesy that a short time hence it will be difficult to find an intelligent trainer who does not use tips, and that in a large majority of instances it will be found that even fast trotters are benefited by wearing them:

Mr. Simpson now denies that he said that tips broke Algath down. We certainly understood him to say so. Here are his own words: "It (Mambrino's letter) completely upsets the first position taken by the *Turf, Field and Farm*, that the wearing of tips on Algath should have broken her down."

With Mr. Simpson's explanation, we now see what he meant. He referred to a quotation from our paper wherein remarked it is a wonder that tips did not break Algath down. We cheerfully give him the benefit of his explanation.

But how Mambrino's letter "completely upsets" our position is a mystery to us. Mambrino did not advocate the use of tips at speed on Algath or any other trotting horse, so far as we can remember; on the contrary, he said: "There is no danger of its going into general use for fast road or track work, for not one horse in fifty but requires more weight to balance their action than can be put into a tip."

That is precisely what we think; and, therefore, without going into long and tedious discussion, we must agree to disagree with Mr. Simpson.

If he continues to "hand fast" to his position until he convinces all the trainers of the country that their horses can trot faster in tips than in ordinary shoes, we think he will live to reach—not merely the age of fifty-eight, as in a friendly note he tells us he has now reached, but the good, round old age of Methusaleh—an age, by the way, which all good editors aspire to reach!

ENTRIES AT SALT LAKE.

In this number will be found the entries for the purses at Salt Lake, and the number is a guarantee that the meeting is likely to be very interesting. Likely may be changed to certainly, as without general misfortune there cannot be a failure.

Pressed for room this week, and late now in receiving the information, precludes an extended notice which will have to be deferred to the next issue.

CHICO FAIR.

The programme of the Chico Fair was received too late for comments which will have to be delayed until the coming week. The advertisement appears, however, and from that it will be seen that a very liberal bill is presented.

BEATING THE RECORD.

There is a growing tendency to disparage every contest in which the time falls short of what has been accomplished at a prior period, and not a few of the spectators withhold their approval until the blackboard gives them the cue to applaud. The watch is their chief of the *claque* and the slender hand which marks the fractions on the dial is the monitor to regulate their enthusiasm. Associations are prone to encourage this feeling and by offering premiums to hippodroming stars are doing their part towards working serious injury to the sports of the turf and track.

The fastest time is always an exceptional occurrence. There has to be a combination of circumstances to render it probable and in ninety per cent of the trials failure follows. Failure engenders disgust. Eulogies on the flyer which has gained renown by a fortunate display of a quality that is far beneath what others have done mislead people who are not familiar with the subject, and tend to detract from the sterling performer, who has far greater claims to distinction. The time worshipper has no appreciation of other qualfications. The compassing so many yards in so many seconds and fractions of seconds is the standard with which he measures, and when, from causes beyond his comprehension, the point is not reached, he denounces vigorously where the judicious applaud. The great attraction in races is closeness of the struggle, and when horses are fighting desperately for every inch of ground there is a rushing of blood through the veins of the spectators and an exhilaration of spirits that finds vent in shouts and cheers. It is the fervid orator who sways the audience. The voluble parrot who gives utterance to the greatest number of words in a minute falls far short of a Demosthenes, and yet he should receive encomiums for the display of his speed, if horses are to be rated by the rule of the greatest celerity under the most favorable auspices.

Recognizing the fact that the time occupied in making a specific distance is a potent element in giving a place to horses, objections arise to making it paramount to everything else. As a portion of a bill to add to the attractions of a meeting, and thus induce the attendance of people who would not come under other circumstances it may be admissable. The Chicago plan of tacking a premium to the end of a purse, a sort of addenda, a kind of dessert to wind up the banquet, is the least objectionable form it can take, and the proffer of so much money if the best time in the classes be lowered, not so bad. The test purse, as it may be termed, of the Golden Gate Association also has redeeming features that absolve it partially from the censure which is applicable to a majority of cases, and the linking of two-year-old, three-year-old, and all ages gives it a flavor of novelty that is also a recommendation. These are not what we consider reprehensible pandering to the morbid taste that can only be gratified by sensational events, although they may aggravate the disease and increase the tendency to clamor for "fast time." Time has become so closely interwoven with trotting contests that the web cannot be unraveled without tearing the cloth to pieces. It is a part and parcel of the sport. It has been fixed upon as a means of classification that comes nearer to ensuring contests than any other method that has yet been adopted in full. The "signs of the times," however, indicate that there may be innovations that will be found beneficial and afford a remedy for one of the greatest drawbacks in trotting affairs. That is the determination to avoid "a record" until it subserves the interests of owner and driver to "go to the front," and this has led to rascality of the most figrant description. Still, after awarding the old fellow with hour-glass and scythe, long beard and haggard looks the championship, he proudly claims: "I cut down all." There is a nonsensical air in overrating his importance in every race. It is one of the queer phases that is continually cropping out, and when carried to the extent it now has reached, is detrimental to the welfare of the breeding interests. To see a horse going against something as intangible as the flight of seconds cannot for an instant be classed with a genuine contest in which there is a real battle. The best judge in the world cannot tell whether the gait is a 2:10 or 2:15 clip without something besides his eye to guide him, and to realize the efforts a watch has to be consulted at every quarter pole. Take away the amount at stake (or claimed to be at stake) and the interest to the public would soon cease. Man may be truly defined as an animal that gambles, and next to participating is the desire to see others play for large stakes. Let two men be engaged in a game for a couple of glasses of beer and there will be few spectators. Put a thousand dollars in sight which depends on the turning of a card, and there will be a throng of eager lookers-on. This desire or weakness of human nature, whichever it may be termed, has led managers of race and trotting meetings and the directors of fairs to cater to it for the sake of the added gate receipts.

For this the huge sensational purses have been given, for this is the "hippodrome" encouraged. In place of working for the future welfare of the breeder and turfman, the aim has been to give the star the whole of the inheritance and cut of those off inferior rank with a shilling, and a mutilated coin at that. It is true that the star has a market value which represents a stable of those which are somewhat below his standard, and were it not for road purposes the breeding of trotters would soon be abandoned, and the production of phenomenal excellence come to an end. With a more certain return in the shape of encouragement for all the grades, the breeder has an assurance that his venture will be fairly remunerative, increasing his efforts by putting the business on the basis of an investment that will be self-sustaining, and to further this should he the aim of those who can give effectual aid.

VIGILANCE.

In the last number there was a notice of a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, empowering the president to appoint a committee whose duty it would be to give particular attention to promoting the interests of the turf. The object of passing this resolution was to make it the duty of the members of this committee to report whatever came under their observation which had a bearing on the interests at stake, fearlessly presenting objectionable actions of all descriptions, for reprehension and punishment, and to offer suggestions regarding the best course to pursue in order to further the welfare of breeding and racing on this coast. The old adage of "what is everyone's business is poorly done" is peculiarly applicable to racing affairs. There must be a definite task, a labor which is clearly outlined. Individually a member may hesitate to present a wrong for correction; as one of a committee which has a specified duty to perform he does not shirk the responsibility, and correction follows. The work of this committee is not confined to detective labor, although a close watch will be maintained and a certainty of discovery of any crookedness insured. There is no question that the people now engaged in racing here are of a class that will not countenance fraud, and though there may be a temptation for those in subordinate positions to err the terrors of certain punishment will deter them from engaging in any overt act. An honest man will not object to his actions being closely scrutinized. There is a stern necessity for taking steps to prevent rogues from accomplishing contemplated misdeeds. With this committee in existence there will be scarcely a chance to carry out nefarious plans. There will be constant supervision, an eye that never sleeps taking cognizance of all that is going on, and an acuteness that cannot he made subservient to the wiles of the keenest manipulator. The president of the association will be the only one who knows where the allotted duty falls, and until the report is made there will be a total ignorance of the personnel of the committee. This secrecy will make the labor more effective, and should there be anyone hatching schemes of roguery will insure the certainty of discovery. There are in a large majority of cases of rascality indications of the intention preliminary to the race being run. The judges are in a position that they cannot observe all of the maneuvers, and in such cases information that is thoroughly reliable will be of vast benefit in breaking up the scheme. There are people outside of those engaged about the horses who need looking after. Hangers-on of the track who make it a point to interview stable boys and jockeys, who are continually prying into affairs which they have no right to investigate, and very many of them who will not hesitate to corrupt by bribes those who can be led astray, and are the most dangerous of all the elements which are met, and to which the committee can give close attention. This class is usually composed of men who do not wager much money, but the little they risk is only posted on what they consider a "sure thing." Occasionally a "plunger" appears, one of the same stamp, but with more money and recklessness in proportion. It is evident that to successfully contend against those who perform their dirty work at times when the officers of the association are engaged, there must be watchers who are on guard every moment; be about the stables to see who may visit them in the absence of owner and trainer; during the morning gallops giving diligent attention, and awarding close observation to the pool sales and the purchasers. If even there is no necessity for such a close guard good will follow. We do not think that there has been a race at the last three meetings of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association that had the least tinge of fraud, and only one since the organization of the society which gave rise to just suspicion. But there will always be charges of wrongdoing, which it is quite important to be able to rebut with positive testimony. It is a protection which the honest can claim, and insist that the association does not permit them to be slandered with impunity. Then again this committee will relieve owners of the dread they have of the "touts," for just as surely as men are detected in seeking surreptitious information, just so surely they will be punished. Some may claim that there is no power to punish those who are not identified with horses, but when expulsion has been decreed and instructions given to gatekeepers to refuse admission to the guilty, there will be a weeding out which will soon relieve the sport of the obnoxious element. Although at first we had doubts of the proper working of the plan, the more thought that is given it the more it meets with favor.

SACRAMENTO MEETING.

Our Sacramento correspondent "Mile and a Quarter" sends a capital report of the races of Tuesday and Wednesday, of the Capital Turf Club.

When the rains of Monday morning came so heavily here there were serious apprehensions that the sport might be seriously interfered with, hut with the exception of the shower on the afternoon of Wednesday the weather has been favorable, and we are much gratified to learn that for many years there has not been so successful a meeting held in the spring as that which is still in progress as we write. There is good cause for jubilancy and while congratulating the members of the club for the success which their enterprise so richly deserves, the breeders and owners of horses reap the most benefit. Spring meetings have been wofully neglected by those who should give a hearty support, and the indications are now favorahle that the lethargy has been overcome, and that after this year there will be a change and that owners will aid in making them popular. Good racing and trotting is sure to "draw" at a season when there is a little respite from the cares of business, and the interval between seed-time and harvest will be utilized to further the interests of the breeder. There is nothing like actual contests in the education of horses, and the maxim of "Tom" Parr "sweat your horses in public" a good one to follow with racehorses, while everyone acknowledges that in the schooling of trotters one race is sometimes better than a month's training.

When the meeting is concluded we will review the whole proceedings, and again we are highly pleased that there is much to applaud.

LONG DISTANCE RIDING.

On the 4th of July next there will come off at San Jose one of the long distance races with which old Californians are familiar. It is a trial of riders as well as steeds, and tests the endurance of jockeys very severely. There is far more excitement than people suppose who have never seen one of them, and the varying features of the contest creates an absorbing interest. This is the case when the competitors are limited to two; when this is changed to a battle royal with the number which is likely to engage in the San Jose bout the interest is intensified. The liheral purse offered, $800, with medals added, gold to the first and silver to the second, with free entrance, must bring out the largest field ever engaged in a race of that kind. The money is divided into three premiums, $500 to first, $200 to second and $100 to third, which is a further inducement to enter. There is no limit to the number of horses, though changes are required to be made at the finish of each mile, and we hope to see some wiry race riders like Fred Ross, Billy Appleby or other knights of the saddle enter the lists against the trained vaqueros. As we suppose that assistance cannot be used in mounting, the shorter limbed jockey would be at a disadvantage, though this drawback might he overcome by superior jockeyship when fairly seated. With the number of entries which the liberal purse guarantees there will be an immense assemblage to witness the race. To make a full afternoon's sport there is supplemented a ring tournament to give caballeros the opportunity of showing their dexterity in handling a lance, and as the whole is given by the San Mateo and Santa Clara Agricultural Association the management will be of the right kind. The entries close on the 1st of June, and the particulars will be found in an advertisement in this paper.

GOLDEN GATE FAIR.

Elsewhere will be found the programme of speed department Golden Gate Fair, which is to commence Monday, September 3. As the entries do not close until August 1, there is plenty of time to enter into a full discussion before those who are interested make up their minds what they will do. The classification, however, can scarcely fail to meet the approval of those who expect to participate, and the money given is quite liberal. There are minor matters which present grounds for criticism, hut as these may be ohanged before the time for closing arrives, it is not necessary to dwell on them at present. The trotting is divided into three-minute class, purse $600; four-year-old, $800; 2:24, $1,000; 2:35, $750; three-year-old, $500; two-year-old, $400; and free-for-all, $1,200. At this gait there is also a purse of $200 offered for horses of 1,400 pounds weight or over, and this gives a fine opportunity for the owners of the big division to prove what many of them claim, that mammoth proportion is not incompatible with speed at the trot. There is a pacing purse of $500, limited to side-wheelers that have not beaten 2:20. The running is formulated thus: Purse $500, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; $500 for three-year-olds, one and a quarter miles; and $500 for all ages, heats of a mile. There are also what are termed "California Record Purses" of $1,000, and a Combination Purse of $500, that have such novel conditions that more than a notice en passant is required. We see grave objections to them, which are more palpahle after closer attention. In order not to put our readers to the trouble of referring to the advertisement the conditions are repeated:

All trotting and pacing races are best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Entrance fee, ten per cent on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all, five to enter and three to start. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, hut the board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

Those who have entries in the running purses must name to the secretary, in writing, the horses they will start on Monday, on the Saturday previous; those on Friday, the Wednesday previous. No money will he paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by conseut of the judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running racea, except as specially provided.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse, also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to he worn by rider.

Entries to all the ahove races to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "Entries to Races" on the outside of the euvelope.

Now the California records are two-year-olds 1:44, three-year-olds 1:42½, free-for-all ages 1:42. Assuming that the record is beaten in all three of the classes, then each one would only win $200 more than the entrance, which would scarcely be sufficient recompense for so arduous a trial. Either of the records are so fast that it is douhtful if any one of them is beaten, though the two-year-old presents the best chance for success, and then comes the question of weight. Atalanta, who has the premier position, ran in a race with 97 pounds up, Mark L as the weights were for three-year-olds at that time, 1879, and Joe Howell "packed" 119 pounds. There is an amhiguity in what would be termed classes, and this might lead to disagreement. It is not likely that the intention is to start all which are entered in one class at the same time as in contests "against the watch." The presumption is that every contestant must be given the same opportunity to defeat the ticker. Then a three-year-old might be chosen to represent his class according to his age, and also run where there is no limit. His owner might claim that one run was sufficient to decide both, and if his time was the fastest this would entitle him to be crowned the victor in both. Thus we will suppose that in the three-year-old class he carried the same weights as Mark L, and ran in 1:42 half a second inside, and the "aged" one who runs in 1:41¾ having only dropped a quarter of a second has to be content with his entrance back. The complications thicken at every point of the question. When Joe Howell ran it was in the springtime, when the rules say that an aged horse is twenty pounds better in a mile race than the three-year-old. In September the difference is only rated at one-half, and ten pounds is deemed sufficient to bring them to an equality. These questions are intricate, and before the entries are made should be definitely settled. There are other stumbling hlocks in the way. The purse requires five entries to fill, and that more than a month before the race is to he run. That it will be tame in comparison to a race where there is a good field to contend is a foregone conclusiou. In racing time does not cut so prominent a figure as in trotting, and to see a horse galloping along with an antagonist as intangible as thin air would fail to elicit more than a spark of enthusiasm. But the worst feature of all is the tendency to lower legitimate racing to the level of the hippodrome. In lieu of the gallant thoroughbreds striving for mastery, a dozen, pernaps, in all the varying features of a race, the colors shifting like the images in a kaleidoscope, the favorite in the lead, dropping back, coming again, and then the exciting run home, there is one galloping at a regulated pace, at the best a "teaser" laying on his haunches, his place taken by another at specified distances, and men with watches at various points to give the jockey the cue.

The "Combination Purse" is, if anything, still moro reprehensible. If, in that, the five contestants are started, each claiming the privilege of going aloue, the whole afternoon would be occupied before the two dashes of a quarter and a half mile were got through with, the timers thoroughly exhausted, and the spectators demoralized before the winner was figured out. From all these considerations we hope to see the "novelties" withdrawn and the $1,500 applied for purses which will be for the encouragement of genuine racing. The officers of the Golden Gate Association are ready at any time to make chauges for the good of the owners of horses, and whenever convinced that a different course will be better to further the interests, are prompt in making the change.

There never has been so good an opportunity since the organization of the society to get the support of the owners of racehorses, and if that part of the programme is satisfactory, there will be large and good fields to start. The August meeting of the Blood-Horse Association insures this bringing the horses to this section before the opening of the fairs, and a large proportion of them will engage in the races of the Golden G[illegible]

CHICAGO TROTTING ENTRIES.

Two-nineteen class—Purse $2,500; with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:16. Eleven entries:

Name.	Sire.	Dam.
J. B. Thomas, b g	Sterling	Lady Hooper.
Romero, gr b	A. W. Richmond	Gretchen.
William H, b g	Young Wilkes	by Daniel Webster.
Troubadour, blk g	Revenge	Illinois Maid.
Monroe Chief, b b	Jim Monroe	by Bay Chief.
Dr. Norman, br g	Colonel Moore	by Hiatoga.
Alexander, blk b	Ben Patchen	by Canada Jack.
Fanny Witherspoon, ch m	Almont	by Gougb's Wagner.
Minnie R, b m	J. C. Breckenridge	by Exchequer.
Tariff, b b	Clarion Chief	Lillian.
Adele Gould, ch m	Jay Gould	Emeline.

Two-forty class—Purse $2,500; with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:25. Twenty-eight entries:

Silver Chief, g h	Mambrino Patchen	by Alexander's Edwin Forrest.
Ed Geers, b g	Enfield	
Castenara, b m	Burbrino	Salnda.
Mambrino Sparkle, b b	Fisk's Mambrino Chief	by Sparkle.
Brown Thrasher, br g	Grey Fearnaugbt	by Hero.
Urbana Belle, b m	General Washington	Belle.
Sorghum, b g	Blue Bull	May Fly.
Fulton Maid, b m	Clay Pilot	by Basbaw.
Reel, ch m	Blne Bull	Kate.
Alice Blackwood, b m	Blackwood	Emeline.
Mand H, ch m	Richmond Boy	
Little Moak, b b	Clark's Mohawk	Eliza Jane.
John F, gr g	Deucalion	
Ramie, ch h	Blne Bull	Lady Sbepard.
Adelaide, b m	Milwaukee	Minnie.
G. W. Howe, b g	Rowland's Manibrino	by Golddust.
Phallas, b b	Dictator	Betsy Trotwood.
Secret, b m	Stratbmore	Amanda.
Toronto Maid, blk m	Captain	Lady Mack.
Minnie Wilkes, b m	George Wilkes	Emma.
Reynard, b g	Louis Napoleon	
Jas. Halfpenny, b g	Blne Bull	by Sam Houston.
Rideman, br g	Rideman	by Patchen.
Black Prince, blk g	Jefferson Prince	
Daisy Blackwood, br m	Blue Bull	by Blackwood.
Eva, b m	George Wilkes	
Mambrino Sotham, blk g	Mambrino Gift	
Index, b g	J. R. Breeze	Rosa Belle.

Two-twenty-three class—Purse $2,500; with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:19. Thirteen entries:

Tony Newell, b g	Clark Chief	
Director, blk b	Dictator	Dolly.
Alta, br m	Almont	by Bourbon Chief.
Jewett, blk g	Allie West	John Innes.
Lillian, ch m	Almont	Lillie Sbields.
Gladiator, b g	Blue Bnll	by Jim Monroe.
Neta Medium, b m	Happy Medium	by Yankee Tricks.
Harry Wilkes, b g	Geo. Wilkes	Mollie Walker.
Kate McCall, g m	Blne Bull	Nellie Grey.
Prospect Maid, br m	Geo. Wilkes	by Mambrino Pilot.
Independence, b b	Young Hindoo	by Tom Howard.
Lucrece, b m	Bob Whaley	by Rysdyk's Hembletonian.
Walnut, b g	Florida	by Relief.

Two-twenty-seven class—Purse $2,500; with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:21. Twenty entries:

St. Remo, b g	Volunteer	by Harry Clay.
Grand Sentinel, b b	Sentinel	by Mambrino Pilot.
Billy Bashaw, gr g	Green's Bashaw	Lady McNair.
Sleepy Joe, b g		
King Wilkes, br b	George Wilkes	Missie.
Fearnaught, b b	Canada Black Hawk	Red Bird.
Lucy, b m	Felter's Hambletonian	Dolly.
Frank Landers, br g	Saddling Buck	Roanie.
Commander, b b	Blue Bull	Nellie Grey.
Reveille, br b	New York	Fleet.
Minnie Warren, ch m	Night Hawk	
Handicap, gr g	S. A. Donglas	
King Almont, b b	Almont	Jenny.
Ticonic, ch g	Milwaukee	
Dutch Girl, rn m	Goldsmith's Abdallah	
Russ Ellis, ch g	Bacon's Etban Allen	
Alcyone, br b	George Wilkes	by Mambrino Patchen.
Cyclone, br b	Caliban	by Hamlet.
Annie S, ch m	Almont	by American Star.
Catchfly, b m	Administrator	Cacbnca.

Two-twenty-one class—Purse $2,500; with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:17½. Eleven entries:

Overman, ch g	Elmo	by Billy McCracken.
Clemmie G, br m	Magic	by Ned.
Fred Douglass, ch b	Green's Bashaw	by Gale's Morgan.
Mattie Graham, b m	Harold	by Mambrino Chief.
Buzz Medinm, b m	Happy Medium	by Nonpariel.
Captain Lewis, ch g	Spink	Lady Jones.
Harry Wilkes, b g	George Wilkes	Mollie Walker.
Mamie, b m	Blue Bull	Silverella.
Ewing, b g	Primus	Lady Washington.
Wilson, b g	George Wilkes	Miss Coons.
Tariff, b b	Clarion Chief	Lillian.

Two-thirty pacing class—Purse $2,500; with $500 to tbe winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:20. Twenty entries:

Charlie M, b g	Green's Bashaw	by Ned Forrest.
Gray Nathan gr h	Bob Rea	by Copperbottom.
Jack Hart, ch g	American Boy	Sboo Fly.
Little Em, b m	Billy Green	by Rattler.
Black Cat, blk m	Red Bnck	by Tom Hal.
Stella F, blk m		
Billy S, b g	Blue Bull	by Mambrino Chief.
Fritz, gr g		
Laura J, blk m	Legal Tender Jr	
Gurgle, b m	Pocahontas Boy	by Blne Bull.
Ned Hunter, ch g	Prince Pulaski	
Jack Rapid, gr g	Jack Rapid	by Falcon.
Vasco, b g		
Eddie D, gr g		
Joe Braden, b g		
Mattie Bond, b m		
Daisy D, b m	Black Steer	
Honoluln, rn m	Clark's Mohawk Chief	Robinson's Bellfounder.
Etta C, b m		
Van Zandt, blk g		

Two-seventeen class—Purse $2,500; with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:14. Five entries:

Charlie Ford, gr g	Grey Eagle	
Monroe Chief, b h	Jim Monroe	by Bay Chief.
Edwin Thorn, ch g	Thorndale	by Ashland Chief.
So So, b m	George Wilkes	Little Ida.
Von Arnim, b b	Sentinel	May Short.

Open to all pacers—Purse $2,500; with $1,000 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:11½. Twelve entries:

Lucy, gr m		
Richtall, b g	King Pharaoh	by Little Arthur.
Fuller, b g	Clear Grit	by Royal George.
Buffalo Girl, b m	Pocahontas Boy	by Tom Hal.
Flora Belle, br m	Stucker's Rainbow	by Tom Hal.
Sorrel Dan, ch g	Red Buck	Thoroughbred.
Mattie Hunter, ch m	Prince Pulaski	by Driver.
Sailor Boy, rn g	Smuggler Jr	
Sleepy Tom, ch g	Tom Rolf	by Sam Hazard.
Joe Bowers, b g	Joe Bowers	
Gem, b m	Tom Rolf	Lady Gem.
Little Brown Jug, br g	Tom Hal	

Two-thirty class—Purse $2,500 with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:22. Twenty-four entries:

Tony Newell, b g	Clark Chief	
George V, ch g	Hambletonian Star	by Magna Charta.
Rigolette, b m	Exchequer	Belle Gentry.
Minnie Sprague, br m	Governor Sprague	
Lady Lucas, ch m	Tramp	by Green's Bashaw.
Billy Bashaw, gr g	Green's Bashaw	Lady McNair.
Dick Dewey, br b	Western Fearnaught	
Wade Hampton, ch g	Anfboy	
Mountain Girl, b m	Widgeon	
Brown Wilkes, br h	George Wilkes	Jennie Ervin.
Milo, b b	Milwaukee	Minnie.
Nellie Clay, b m	Kentucky Clay Jr	by Tuckahoe.
Mamie, ch h	General Sherman	
Willie Woods, b g	Rescue	
Rex Wind, gr m		
Arter, ch g	Black Diamond	

Name.	Sire.	Dam.
Smith O'Brien, b b		
Bob Davis, ro g	Bonesetter	by Daniel Webster.
Farce, b m	Princeps	by Golddust.
Mollie Middleton, b m	Bay Middleton	by Old Champion.
Western, ch g	Tramp Dexter	by Green's Basbaw.
Sandford Keitb, ch g	Cuyler	Lady Gregory.
Ray Gould, br m	Jay Gould	Emeline.

Two-thirty-five class—Purse $2,500; with $500 to the winner of tbe fastest heat, if better than 2:23. Nineteen entries:

Kit Sary, b m	Wood's Hambletonian	by Billy Denton.
Doctor Frank, rn g	Blne Bull	
Maud R, b m	Gooding's Champion	Lady Ross.
Prince, blk g	Royal Revenge	Lady Allen.
Josepbine, b m	Hambletonian Star	by Magna Cbarta.
Strader, br b	Strader's Clay	Iodine.
Tom Kirkwood, blk h	Green's Bashaw	
Duqnesne, ch b	Tipp's Bashaw	Wild Rose.
Freestone, b g	Repnblic	Fanny Dodge.
Dixie Sprague, b m	Governor Sprague	Dixie.
Sister Wilkes, rn m	George Wilkes	Cherokee Girl.
George W Jr, b g	Rock Island Basbaw	Mollie Doyle.
Burt Sbeldon, br g	Warwick	by Harry Clay.
Mollie Harris, blk m	Crouch's Bashaw	
Black Prince, blk g	Jefferson Prince	
Daisy Blackwood, br m	Blne Bnll	
Alcyone, br b	George Wilkes	by Mambrino Patchen.
Otto K, b h	Blne Bull	by Sir Henry.
Amazon, b m	Sentinel	by Mambrino Pilot.

Two-twenty-five class—Purse $2,500; witb $500 to tbe winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:20. Twelve entries:

Lady Thorne, b m	Darlbay	Sallie Messenger.
Sleepy Joe, b g		
Loafer, rn g	Copperbottom Horse	
St. Louis, br g		
Alta, br m	Almont	by Bourbon Chief.
Hardwood, b b	Blackwood Jr	by Columbus.
Wilbur F, blk g	Hinsdale Horse	
Minnie Wilkes, b m	George Wilkes	Minnie.
Will Benbam, b g	Brit Clay	
Barrett, b b	Chester Chief	by son of Harry Clay.
Ina G, b m	Blne Bnll	Morgan mare.
Catchfly, b m	Administrator	Cacbnca.

Three-minnte class—Purse $2,500; with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:27. Twenty-nine entries:

Durango, blk h	Strader's C. M. Clay	Mattie West.
Gus, b g	Messenger Chief	
Manning's Novelty, b h	Graphic	Maid of Monntain View.
Black Jug, blk g		
Majolica, b g	Startle	
Belle Ford, b m	Grey Fearnangbt	by Green Mountain Black Hawk.
Urbana Belle, b m	General Washington	Belle.
Zoe, b m	Blne Bull	dam of Milo C.
Paddy Byan, gr g	Green's Bashaw	Lady McNair.
Ike Sbeppard, b g	Mambrino Patcben	
William T, b g	Thatcher's Mambrino	by Willis' Champion.
Felix, b g	Nutwood	by Abdallah Chief.
Pballas, b b	Dictator	Betsy Trotwood.
Tom Rolf, b g	Tom Rolf	Charlotte.
P. J. Purcell, b b	Strader's Hambletonian	
Cascarilla, b m	Sbelby Chief	Missie.
Mambrunella, b m	Mambrino Gift	by Mambrino Chorister.
Toronto Maid, blk m	Captain	Lady Mack.
Henry Clay, br h	Potter's Henry Clay	
J. A. Daniels, ch g	Blue Bull	by Tom Hal.
George R, b g	Bacon's Etban Allen	
S Y, b g	George Wilkes	by Corbean.
Mattie H, gr m	Blne Bull	by Davy Crockett.
Eva, b m	George Wilkes	
Pilgrim, b b	Smuggler	May Morning.
Mambrino Sotham, b h	Mambrino Gift	
Little Miss, b m	Goldsmith's Abdallah	
Index, b g	J. R. Breeze	Rosa Bell.
Strathlan, br b	Strathmore	

Two-twenty pacing class—Purse $2,500; with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:14. Thirteen entries:

Bessie M, blk m	Pocahontas Boy	
Richball, b g	King Pbaraoh	by Little Arthur.
Lone Jack, br g		
Chestnut Star, ch h	Red Buck	
Kismet, br g	Bull Pup	
Ned Forrester, ch g	Young Forrester	by Lexington.
Charles H, b g		
Princess, b m	Pocahontas Boy	by Blne Bull.
Jack Rapid, gr g	Jack Rapid	by Falcon.
Westmont, ch g	Almont	Anna.
Higb Jack, ch g	Higb Jack	
Warrior, b g	Warrior	
Mattie Bond, b m		
Billy Scott, ch g	Billy Green	Lady Jones.

Five-year-olds—Purse $3,000; open to all five-year-olds and under, witb $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:18. Seven entries:

Phil Thompson, gr g	Red Wilkes	by John Dillard.
Ed Geers, b g	Enfield	
Adelaide, b m	Milwaukee	Minnie.
Bonita, b m	Electioneer	Mayfly.
Wildflower, b m	Electioneer	Mayflower.
Bronze, b m	Morgan Messenger	Morgan mare.
Jay Eye See, blk g	Dictator	Midnigbt.

Turkeys.

Some few years since the writer, in connection with a friend, attended the State poultry show at Hartford, Connecticut. We had inspected the various departments, and at length came to the turkeys, the first coop containing a hnge Bronze gobbler of some forty ponnds weight. His merits were considered, and then we saw the coops of yellow, slate and brown. At length we passed on to where was a coop of white turkeys, and on examining the varions cards we saw the birds had been sold. While we were looking at a fine pair of birds, a sturdy granger came along and ventured to give his opinion of them. "Handsome birds," said he, "bnt mighty tender." The granger, while he thought he was imparting knowledge to ns, was only showing his ignorance. For there is a distinct breed of white turkeys known as the White Holland breed, and the specimens we had been inspecting were a remarkably fine coop of birds.

The White Holland turkey is not so large a breed as the Bronze, and is preferred by many on that account; but in every other point they compare favorably with them, or with the black, brown, yellow and slate-colored birds. They are quite as hardy, will withstand the effects of heat and cold as well as any breed. At the West they are very popnlar, and in every way one of the best breeds of turkeys we know of. Their flesh is, perbaps, the finest of all, a pnre white and very tender and delicate; it is not more dry than any turkey meat, but contains very little of the oil of the duck and goose, which gives that sort of poultry its high reputation among epicures. Yet if we were raising turkeys for the market we would prefer the White Holland because they are a smaller breed, fatten up sooner, and would be more nniform in size. As foragers they roam the fields with their broods seemingly with as much care of them as any breed. They fatten for market quickly, take on flesh readily from either hard or soft grain, and when dressed cannot be surpassed by anything in the market, providing they were in good condition to place on the hooks. I have never had mnch experience in fattening tnrkeys, bnt we have seen them on Block Island, R. I., and along the sonnd, from the month of the Connecticut river to Point Jndith—the extreme point of Rhode Island, the land runni[illegible] into the sonnd. The soil is very rocky and it is just the place for turkeys to roam. On Block Island, where more poultry is raised, according to the size of the island, than any spot in the world, they feed somewhat on fish and the small grains. Here turkeys, ducks, geese and our common land fowls may be seen by thousands, and we have known bnyers to go out, and, in a few hours, buy 500 geese.

Now I will give an old sailor and poultry raiser's ideas about fattening fowls for market, which will be worth a good deal: Fatten them up gradually, if yon have got to fatten yonr poultry. When stuffed for a few days they don't take on flesh, only bloat. "There ain't mnch depth to shallow water," so a poor fowl, nnless he can be fattened, might as well be killed. "Big fish don't come near the shore." The best fowls are always back somewhere, but the poor ones are always nnder yonr feet. You can't tell how fat a bird is by seeing him eat; he may tackle a black-fish, and eat him, bnt he may be as poor as a sea-gull. Lobster is good for ducks and geese, bnt their shells often make dead fowls of them. Feed early, night and morning. Feed more soft than hard food. Feed regularly and feed evenly.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Fancy bets are occasionally made on the large English races. One was offered recently on the City and Suburban Handicap, and, conditionally on the backer taking nine bets, the layer wagered 1,000 to 60 against Scobell, 1,000 to 60 against Lowland Chief, 1,000 to 50 against Hackness, 1,000 to 40 against Hygeia colt, 1,000 to 40 against Silver Bell, 1,000 to 40 against Nantilus, 1,000 to 40 against Goggles, 1,000 to 40 against Southampton and 1,000 to 40 against Battlefield. The betting was in sovereigns.

The Coach Horse.

Manifestly the great desideratum of the horse interests of this country is a distinct type of the coach horse. The landaus and coupes of wealthy families are now made upon such a magnificent scale, weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 ponnds, and the metal trappings of the harness are so massive, that the coach horse, to harmonize with this ontfit, must he ponderons, yet elegantly finished, with a high, proud step, yet stylish enough for a respectable appearance, even in light harness.

The model coach horse must be composite in character. Forehanded he must be snperbly finished. He must have a long, delicate neck, with a beautiful crest, in contradistinctiou to the many thick, short-necked horses used in that capacity, which briugs the head and shoulders too closely together when the collar and hames are in position to fill up too plainly the intervening space. The head should be well formed, and the ears both sprightly and shapely. Moreover, the head should be carried high, and the action in front should be that bold, lofty, proud movement that marks the well-bred park horse. When the coach horse is thus handsomely finished forehanded, he adds grace and dignity to the most elaborately decorated landau and harness. Indeed, he attracts attention on the promenades and gives an aristocratic completeness to the entire turn-out. No matter how lacking he may be in other portions of his contour, this forehanded formation and action are absolutely prereqnisites. Other desirable points may he wanting, yet these will enable him to pass the critical examination of dealers in this specialty. The shoulders should be deep and powerful, with a broad, generous breast, yet not bordering upon the massive shoulders aud the heavy, muscular breast of the draft-horse. The withers should not be too high or sharp, as they give an angular point to the neck and back, which shonld be a succession of graceful curves. Following the beautiful curve of the snperb crest should be a gentle curvilinear depression of the backbone, rising gradually to a broad and powerfnl coupling, aud finishing in the full, well-rounded, gently sloping hips, that should have a generous display of long, yet broad muscles, extending well down to the thighs. The back should not he too long. Unusual length of backbone is generally accompanied by a high, sharp coupling and ragged hips, both of which would seemingly indicate weakness where strength is very desirable, and homeliness where beauty of contonr is necessary to the completion of a handsome carcass. In this respect, the English conception of a magnificent coach horse is superior to that of the American. The English dealer insists upon a short back, and smooth, powerfnl coupling. Snch horses are more easily kept in condition; and when filled out, their amplitude of back and powerful saddle-place become the most elaborate harness. Moreover, there seems to be no limit to their endurance. They impress you with power, and nothing is more out of place than a coach horse with a long back, badly coupled, for, whether the horse is strong or not, these defects give him the appearance of weakness.

In the trotting horse the long back and high Bedford coupling that marked the grand racehorse Bedford may be associated with great speed and endurance, as in the noted instance of Rarus; but in the coach horse, who drags so much dead weight, and whose well-rounded outlines, indicating both strength and beauty of contour, are necessary to harmonize with the gold and silver-mounted trappings and the ponderous carriage, such defects are entirely inadmissable.

His carcass should be deep and well rouuded. At the girth his measurement should be great, while his flanks should drop down as low as the symmetry of a powerful body will permit. In comparison with the depth of carcass, the limbs should be rather short, bnt not so stocky as the primitive type of the Morgan, for that wonld give the coach horse a pony-like appearance, that would rob his outline of majesty. The limbs should be flat and broad, the joints quite prominent, though smoothly formed, for there is no necessity for the ontstanding muscle and tendon attachments at the joints, that accompany great speed.

Equally important are well-formed feet of the strongest possible texture. The coach horse is designed largely for use on hard pavements and macadamized roads. His weight, added to the enormous draft he is compelled to overcome, in conuection with the hard-paved boulevards over which he constantly travels, make the strain upon his limbs and the wear upon his feet almost incredible. It is almost impossible to find sonnd coach horses in the promenade avennes of Central Park. Very many of them reveal blemishes upon their limbs, either curbs behind, or splints in front, or wind galls both in front and behind, that show how telling upon legs and feet is the work to which they are snbjected. Shoeing smiths are nnanimous in their testimony, that second only to swift-trotting horses the coach horses are more universally lame, and more difficult to shoe, so as to prevent them from limping before a magnificcut coach, than any other class of harness horses. The legs, therefore, should be unusually broad aud flat, showing a strength and cleanness of tendons down to their insertion at the ankle, and the feet should be full and round, of firm, dark, steel-like texture, free from malformations, especially flat foot and chronic weakness, such as thin walls and narrow quarters. When the coach borse is thus blessed with broad, clean limbs, and perfectly healthy feet, it requires all tbe careful nursing of the groom and the skillful sboeing of the intelligent smith to keep him from blemishes and lameness. Weak limbs, defective joiuts, especially sprnng knees and cocked ankles, and curby hocks and defective feet, are not only hereditary, but are very apt to become chronic in large horses. Their height and weight and severe labors seem to induce these disorders. Predisposition to these weaknesses should effectually prevent snch specimens being used in the harem for breeding the model coach horse. He should always be of solid color—either bay, black, or chestnut. Nothing is more objectiouable than an off color, such as dun, or roan, or cream, or even grey color, unless it be the piebald, harlequin combiuation coat of the circns palfrey. Of all colors, the rich blood bay is the most desirable. It changes less with the seasons, and becomes every style of mountings and equipages with the least offense to exqnisite taste.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Tbe use of coal-tar as a preservative doea not appear to be so successful as was anticipated. While a post coated with this is protected from the effects of the moistnre in the gronnd, it does not prevent decay from taking placein the interior. Various solutions that will penetrate the wood have been proposed. One of the simplest of these is to soak the post in a saturated solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitrol), and when the liquid has penetrated the wood, let it dry, and then soak it for a few days in lime water. From what we have seen of this method, having used it for small garden atakes and labels, we should be disposed to try it upon posta if n preservative were required. It has the merit of being much cheaper than most of the other mixtures thnt are proposed.

THE GUN.

Shoot No. 3.

Last Sunday tbe California Wing Shooting Club held tbe tbird shoot of the season, for the three club medals, at San Bruno. The day was quite pleasant hut a stiff breeze blew across the grounds which carried many of the pigeons off to the right quarter. The birds were rather an uncertain lot, varying from hard blue rock tailers to squabs that seemed tired, judging from the tendency that many of them had to nlight as soon as thrown from the traps. The boys, too, who filled the traps handled the pigeons in a rather rough manner whieb would have n tendency to discourage the birds before they were thrown out.

The three medals were held last, first medal by Dr. Knowles, second by John Kerrigan and third by T. A. Pearson. The shooting was doue at twelve birds, twenty-one yards rise from four plunge traps. The attendance was very small and consequently there was very little betting though a great deal of interest was manifested by those present as some very pretty shooting was done. Thirteeu members entered. Ex-champion C. Robinson was the first to toe the stake and killed his first; he followed up his beginning by making a clean score of the twelve birds. Kerrigan on his fourth bird broke au otherwise pretty string by holding on a low-flying tailer too long. Knowles killed eleven; he broke by shooting under a left-quartering bird. He was using a small gun and light charges and though he hit his fifth pigeon very hard he had the mortification of seeing it drop, dead as a stone, just out of the eighty-yard bounds. Fay led off with two goose eggs, hnt this was more from carelessness than inahility. He finished the remainder more carefully and killed ten straight. Lachman, formerly a member of the Cosmopolitan Club, but recently initiated into this club, for a time bid fair to make a clean score, but on the sixth round he shot behind a right quartering bird and so made only eleven. The scores are as follows:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Brand	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Roche	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0— 7
Rice	0	1	0	1	0	0	w					— 2
Kerrigan	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Jellett	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
Knowles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Walsh	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Pearson	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0— 6
Bogart	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0— 7
Fay	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Hansen	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0— 8
Lachman	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 6

As above seen Mr. Robinson's straight kill gave him the first medal. Messrs. Kerrigan, Knowles, Walsh and Lachman tying on eleven, the tie was shot off at three pairs of pigeons, 18 yards rise. The birds killed by the gentlemen were:

Kerrigan	0	1	1	1—5	Walsh	1	1	0	1—5
Knowles	1	1	0	0—4	Lachman	1	0	0	1—2

Kerrigan and Walsh again tying, instead of again shooting, took the second and third medals which are nearly equal in value. Mr. Eyre acted as judge and Mr. Buckley as referee.

The next match arranged was a $5 sweepstakes at five pairs of birds, 18 yards rise. Twelve entries were made aud the purse divided into three prizes of 50, 35 and 15 per cent. In this match very pretty, clean shooting was done, there being five ties on nine out of the ten pigeons. The score stands:

Robinson	1	0	1	1	1	1	—9	Roche	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—5
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—9	Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Knowles	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—9	Lachman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—9
Jellett	1	0	0	w			—1	Bogart	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—7
Hanson	0	0	1	0	w		—1	Maynard	1	1	0	1	0	w		—4
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	0	—8	Buckley	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—6

In shooting off the ties, among the five who made nine points, at three pairs, Robinson and Fay killed the six birds and divided the fifty and thirty-five per cent, and the other three contestants to save pigeons divided the third money.

The third match was a $5 sweepstakes at eight birds, 30 yards rise from ground traps, 80 yards bounds, the use of both barrels allowed. This was the liveliest match of the day and the shooting was more than ordinary. Robinson brought all his birds down, the last one excepted, with only one barrel; the last came near getting away from him. Tbe scores are:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1*	—8
Pearson	0*	1*	1	1*	1	1*	1*	1	—7
Fay	1*	1	1	1*	1*	1	1*	1	—8
Roche	1	1	0	1	0*	1*	1	1*	—6
Knowles	1	1	1*	1	1	1	1	0*	—7
Walsh	0*	1	1	1*	0*	1	1*	1*	—6
Hanson	1*	0*	0*	1	0*	w			—2
Bogart	1*	0*	w						—1
Jellett	1	0	w						—1

* Both barrels used.

As the money was to be divided into two prnses, and as Mr. Robinson and Mr. Fay acored eight kills, they divided the money between them. The fourth and last match was shot nnder the same conditions as the one previous only that the best man was to take the whole purse. Seven persona entered and Mr. Hanson was tbe fortunate man, as seen below:

Robinson	1	1	1	1*	1	0*	—5
Fay	1*	1*	1*	0*	1	0	—4
Walsh	1*	1	1*	1	1	0	—5
Pearson	1	1	0*	w			—2
Knowles	1	1*	0*	w			—2
Hanson	1*	1*	1*	1	1	1	—6
Roche	1	1*	0*	1*	1	0	—4

* Both barrels used.

The shooting of the day passed off as pleasautly as an old-fashioned quilting bee and we are glad to note the strict enforcement of the no-outside-shooting rule. Excuse this little hint, gentlemen, bnt if the shooters knew how unpleasant it is to have n pigeon shot a few feet above the heads of the crowd they would no doubt let the bird go; heside, the crowd invariably drop prone on the ground when a gunner aims his piece at a pigeou just over their heads, and though this is the safest position nnder the circumstances it is, to say the least, a very ungraceful one, aside from the wear and tear on clothes and nerves.

To-morrow n lively match will take place at San Bruno among P. D. Linville, Ed Fay, T. A. Pearsou aud Swan. The conditiona of the shooting are $50 entrauce money, 25 pigeona each, and the rules of Hurlingham to govern. There will probably be pool shooting after the matcb.

There will be considerable pigeon pool shooting at the Oakland Trotting Park to-morrow. Many of the crack shots from this city will go over. A large lot of picked birds are ready for the occasion.

At Walla Walla, W. T., last Sunday week, D. K. Howe broke seventy-seven glass balls out of eighty.

The Trap Match at Chico.

Last week we made brief mention of a glass ball match at Chico betwent J. T. McIntosb and George Ditzler. We have since received the following detailed account from our correspondent: This has been a very lively week in Chico in the way of amusements. On Wednesday, May 9, there was a match at glass ball shooting for $100 a side betweeu George Ditzler of Biggs Station and Jas. T. McIntosh of Chico; conditious, Monarch trap, 18 yards rise. There was considerable bettiug as to the result, pools selling even up; some outside bets were made $60 on McIntosh to $40 on Ditzler. The following is the score:

Ditzler	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—	8
	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—	8
	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—	8
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—	9
											43
McIntosh	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	9
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	10
	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	9
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—	9
											47

Occasional.

At Yuba City.

The Yuba City gentlemen who lately took up tbe idea of forming a gun club are evidently in earnest, as they have inaugu rated a series of glass ball practice shoots to get themselves in condition. On Tuesday of last week they held a meeting and made the following showing at ten balls, twenty yards rise:

M. C. Barney	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—8	Chas. McQuaid	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Shan Rex	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—4	Robt. McGrew	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Chas. Alvor	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	W. P. Harkey	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—5
W. S. Harkey	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—3	W. M. Clark	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10

Second match, same conditions:

J. L. Duncan	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	W. S. Harkey	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—5
N. E. Boyd	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—7	Shan Rex	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—6
A.B. Van Arsdale	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—4	Robt. McGrew	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

A third match was shot in which W. S. Harkey, G. W. Benson, W. Walton, Joe Slattery, F. Butler, Pendletou and Rex shot, and was declared a victory for Joe Slattery, who broke nine balls.

Buying Yearlings a Lottery.

Well, yes, perhaps to a certain extent it is. For many years I regularly attended nearly all the great public sales in England, and a great many in France and other countries, and during that period have made note of certain animals that took my fancy in the sale ring, following their future career on the turf with considerable interest (mainly with an eye to information), and have come to the conclusion that even the most astute judge of horseflesh may spend thousands of dollars in bnying a nseless heap of rubbish before he buys a racehorse; and again, tbe man who buys one for a few hundreds may get a nugget. It is perhaps the glorious uncertainty that makes the pursuit so fascinating, and the sportsman comes up smiling a second and third time, only to be again and again disappointed.

However, there is one thing my experience has taught me to a great extent, and that is that a certain class of animal, if bought for racing purposes, is to be carefully avoided, and that is one step in the right direction. At this season of the year, when yearlings are being got ready for the auctioneer's hammer by their respective breeders, information founded on years of practice may not be either inopportune or unacceptable to those who have not had the same opportunities of making observation as myself. To begin. I have never seen a set yearling turn out a third-rater. By set yearlings I mean one that looks already furnished beyond his age, and a racehorse, so to speak, in miniature. Secondly: Avoid yearlings that do not stand and move true on their limbs (go down when they are rnnning in the paddocks and see them move for yonrself before the sale to ascertain this). Thirdly: Avoid gummy legs and bad feet; this last particularly. Tbey are the greatest annoyance to the trainer, and the source of endless trouble. More than one yearling—indeed, I may say scores, have I seen knocked down to professedly good judges, and for large sums, that personally I would not have had at any price unless to sell again, on acconnt of this defect. True, one may carry this prejudice too far, but for all that it is an extremely good prejndice to have and will save you thousands of dollars in the end. One more hiut. Do not get married to one particular strain of blood because it has been successful on the turf without your intended purchase or purchases have the necessary racing points in their conformation. Horses run in all shapes and forms, is an old law, and like many an old law, simply bosh. A horse, however well or fashionably he is bred, cannot gallop unless he has the reqnisite leverage and elasticity, this last equally balanced both before and bebind, and to have these he must again be possessed of certain points. What these points are I will mention briefly to you. The are three—oblique shoulders, deep chest and length from hip to hock. These are the principal points. There are many others which go to make up a racehorse, but let your purchase or purchases have these nt all events if they are not perfect in other respects, because they are absolutely necessary and the stepping stone to success. How many of your friends have you seen purchase a yearling because his brother or sister was a tip-top performer the year before on the turf, on the recommendation of the breeder, without first satisfying themselves that they were both equally shapely and possessed of equally good action and racing points? This is one instance of what I call being married to one particular strain and explains the expression sufficiently. To conclude, purchasing yearlings is so amusing on account of the amount of luck attending it that as a country grows rich so will the purchasers become more numerous and the breeders consequently more happy. For all that, it partakes so much of a lottery there is no real harm in knowing all you can about it before you join the rank of sportsmen and turfites.—*Insignis in New York Sportsman.*

To-morrow there will be a reunion of riflemen at the Newark range. Representativea from the various rifle clubs and military clubs will go down from this city and meet the riflemen from San Jose, Petaluma and Oakland in a friendly competition. Sides will be chosen from among the many present, and shooting matches on the several ranges be held for dinners etc. A pleasant and sociable time is expected, as nearly all of the rifle sharps in this vicinity will be present. We hear that only military rifles will be used, which will give it a military appearance.

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Racing & Riding TOURNAMENT

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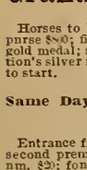

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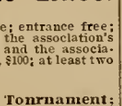

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consisting of young stallions, fillies and roadsters, most of them sired by ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM, ABERDEEN and CASSIUS M. CLAY JR.,

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There are in use at Fairlawn over one hundred HIGHLY-BRED BROODMARES, with the standard-bred and noted trotting stallions ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM and ABERDEEN at the head of the stud.

It is confidently believed that no breeding establishment in the world possesses greater facilities for making judicious trotting crosses. Hence parties who wish to engage in breeding and raising fine, high-bred and fast trotters, and those who want fast, stylish, game, level-headed and reliable roadsters, have an opportunity of obtaining just what they want at FAIRLAWN.

ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:23½; another with a record of 2:26, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:28¼, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23½, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20½ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23½ to 2:28¼, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 had eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to drop into the 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T, 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¾, by Happy Medium Jr.; and Carrie B, 2:28¾, by Ethan G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to serve

A Limited Number of Mares IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege to return each mare in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given on any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

Time will be given responsible parties at regular bank rates of interest.

For catalogues or further information address

WILLIAM T. WITHERS,
Lock box 392, Lexington, Ky.

2-13y1

ASHLAND PARK TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:30 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz, (Sunday Excursion)	†8:43 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theater train, Saturdays only.

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stage via San Mateo, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Pescadero, Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturdays and on Sunday mornings—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose; also to Gilroy Hot Springs, $6.

Sunday excursion tickets to either Monterey or Santa Cruz, and return, $3.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

TH

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R R. CO.

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Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

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THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

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ELEGANT OOMS

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Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggageman. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso (Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East (Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and (via Livermore	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M	Stockton (via Martinez	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
*4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	*10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	" "	‡11:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and (Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East (Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville	5:40 P M
*8:00 A M	and Tehama (via Woodland	*7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento (via Livermore	8:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Colfa (via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	via Benicia	11:10 A M
*4:30 P M	Sacramento, via Benicia	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	" "	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" "	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	‡11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	*7:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	"	‡11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30 A. M.—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00 P. M,

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:20—*6:50—*7:20—*7:50—*8:20—*8:50—*9:20—*10:21—*4:20—*4:50—*5:20—*5:50—*6:20—*6:50—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:27—*5:57—6:27—6:57—7:27—7:57—8:27—8:57—9:27—9:57—10:27—10:57—11:27—11:57—12:27—12:57—1:27—1:57—2:27—2:57—3:27—3:57—4:27—4:57—5:27—5:57—6:27—6:57—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:36—*6:06—6:36—7:06—7:36—8:06—8:36—9:06—9:36—10:06—10:36—11:06—11:36—12:06—12:36—1:06—1:36—2:06—2:36—3:06—3:36—4:06—4:36—5:06—5:36—6:06—6:36—7:06—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—‡4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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RACES.

GOLDEN GATE

Agricultural & Mechanical

Fair Association.

DISTRICT NO. 1—OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Races. Races.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1883.

No. 1—Running; Golden Gate Purse, $500, for all two-year-olds; three-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

No. 2—Same day; running; Alameda purse, $500, for all three-year-olds; one-and-one-quarter mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 3—Same day; running; Pardee Purse, $500; free for all; one mile and repeat; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 4—Same day; trotting; free for all horses that have never beaten three minutes; purse $600; $300 to first, $180 to second and $60 to third.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

No. 5—Trotting; purse $800; free for all four-year-olds; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to third.

No. 6—Same day; pacing; purse $500; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 7—Same day; trotting; purse $200; free for all big horses that weigh 1,400 pounds or over; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5.

No. 8—Running; California Record purse; one-mile dash; purse $1,000, $900 to first horse, second to save entrance; for two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and horses of any age; to be run in classes, the two-year-olds in one class, the three-year-olds in one class and the horses of all ages in one class, under the following conditions: The horse heating the record in California in his special class to take the first money; the horse making the next best time, all the classes being considered, to save his entrance; should the record be beaten in more than one class, then the first money to be divided equally among the winners, but should the record not be beaten in any of the classes, then the horse or horses coming nearest to it shall be entitled to first money.

No. 9—Trotting; same day; purse $1,000; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:24; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

No. 10—Trotting; Purse $750; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:35; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third.

No. 11—Same day; trotting; purse $500; free for all three-year-olds; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

No. 12—Running; Combination Purse; purse $500; free for all; one-quarter-mile dash, to be followed by one-half-mile dash by the same horses, with fifteen minutes between heats, the horse making the best average time in the two heats to take first money; second horse to save entrance.

No. 13—Same day; trotting; purse $800; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:28; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to third.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

No. 14—Same day; competitive military and cadet drills; purse and conditions will be named through the press after conference with the various military companies.

No. 15—Trotting; purse $400; free for all two-year-olds; $240 to first horse, $120 to second and $40 to third; heats of a mile.

No. 16—Same day; trotting; purse $1,200; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:20; $720 to first horse, $360 to second and $120 to third.

No. 17—Same day; bicycle race; dash of one mile; free for all; purse $50, $35 to first and $15 to second; entrance free; the nominations to be made, at the latest, on the first day of the fair, at 3 p m., with the secretary, at the track.

No. 19—Same day; ladies' riding tournament; prizes and conditions to be named hereafter.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Entrance fee, ten per cent on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all, five to enter and three to start. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

Those who have entries in the running purses must name to the secretary, in writing, the horses they will start on Monday, on the Saturday previous; those on Friday, the Wednesday previous. No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races, except as specially provided.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse, also name and residence of owner, and, in running racee, colors to he worn by rider.

Entries to all the above races to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envslope,

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Lock Drawer 1528, Oakland, Cal.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF THE LIGOWSKI FLYING CLAY PIGEON PIERCE & CO. OAKLAND CAL. AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN GUNS, Rifles, pistols, ammunition, fishing tackle and sporting goods of all kinds.

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DOG COLLARS AND CHAINS. Finest assortment in the city,

WILL & FINCK,

Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.

RACES.

$15,000 $15,000
IN PURSES AND STAKES.

California State Fair.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1883.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

No. 1. Running; Introduction Stake, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stakes.

No. 2. Running; California Derby; stake for foals of 1880; 1½-mile dash; $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added, second horse $100, third $50; closed August 1, 1882, with 11 nominations.

No. 3. Running; California Annual Stake, for two-year-olds, foals of 1881; dash of one mile; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second colt $100; third $50; closed August 1, 1882, with 22 nominations.

No. 4. Running; hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of 1½ miles over five hurdles; three to start.

No. 5. Trotting; 2:25 class; purse $1,200.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

No. 6. Trotting stake, mile heats, for two-year-olds; closed April 7 with 14 nominations.

No. 7. Trotting; purse $1,000, for four-year-olds and under.

No. 8. Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $1,000.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

No. 9. Running; Maturity Stake, for four-year-olds; dash of three miles; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $500 added, second $150, third $100; closed Aug. 1, 1882, with 7 nominations.

No. 10. Running; Nighthawk Stake; dash of one mile for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $200 added, second horse $75, third $25; stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten.

No. 11. Selling race; purse $250, of which $50 to second; entrance free; one mile and repeat; $1,000 fixed valuation; 2 pounds off for each $100 under and 2 pounds added for each $100 over fixed value.

No. 12. Running; hurdle race; purse $300, of which $50 to second; entrance free; over six hurdles; 1½ miles; three to start.

No. 13. Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $1,200.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

No. 14. Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $1,200.

No. 15. Trotting; purse $1,000, for three-year-olds and under.

No. 16. Pacing; 2:25 class; purse $400.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

No. 17. Free handicap stake; 2¼ miles; $50 entrance, $20 declaration, $300 added, $100 to second, third to save stake; weights announced Sept. 8; declaration Sept 10, 8 p. m.

No. 18. Running; colt and filly stake for two-year-olds; one-mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake; winner of two-year-old stake first day to carry 5 pounds extra.

No. 19. Running; purse $250, of which $50 to second; for three-year-olds; mile dash; entrance free.

No. 20. Running; consolation purse, $250, one mile and repeat, for beaten horses; entrance free, $50 to second horse free; three to start.

No. 21. Running; hurdle race; $150, of which $50 to second: one mile and repeat over four hurdles; entrance free; three to start.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

No. 22. Trotting: free for all: purse $1,200.

No. 23. Occident stake; closed Jan. 1, 1882, with fifteen nominations.

No. 24. Trotting; purse $300; for yearlings; mile dash.

No. 25. Trotting; three-minute class; purse $1,000; entries close May 15, 1883, at which time 2½ per cent of entrance must he paid, 2½ per cent payahls July 1 and 5 per cent August 1, 1883; to fill ten horses must pay first installment; parties not making payments when due forfeit their previous payments, and are debarred from starting.

Entries for the following events for 1884-5 were ordered to he closed with the above races;

No. 1. Running; California Derby Stake for foals of 1881, to he run at the State Fair of 1884; 1½-mile dash, $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added, second horse $100, third $50.

No. 2. Same stake, for foals of 1882, to he run at State Fair of 1885; same conditions.

No. 3. Running; Maturity Stake; three-mile dash, for four-year-olds in 1884; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $800 added; second horse $100, third $50; to he run at the State Fair of 1884.

No. 4. Running; California Annual stake for two-year-olds, foals of 1882; dash of one mile; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second horse $100, third $50; to he run at the fair of 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start; entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination; purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association rules to govern trotting; hut the hoard reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race hetween heats.

To fill running races, three or more subscribers are necessary.

All two-year-olds, when running in their classes, shall carry 110 pounds, with the usual allowance for mares and geldings.

All three-year-olds, when running in their classes, to carry 118 pounds, with the usual allowance as above.

Starters in all races must he named to the secretary or clerk of course at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only he drawn hy consent of judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise. Non-starters in running purses will he held for entrance under rule 3.

All entries to he made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner. In running races full colors to he worn hy rider, and drivers of trotting races are respectfully requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to he named in their entries, as their horses will he designated on programmes hy colors worn hy drivers. This is necessary to enable spectators to distinguish the horses in the race.

Entries to all ths above races except No 25 to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH Secretary.

O. C. BALDY,
Veterinary Surgeon,

OAKLAND, CAL.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. Office and residence 1167 Washington street.

References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE.

STANDARD CLAY STALLion Billy Hayward 489. Record 2:21¾. The owner, having sold his mares, will sell at reasonable figure. Is sound and in fine condition and can trot fast. Apply to

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

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150 Fine Rams.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will he made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

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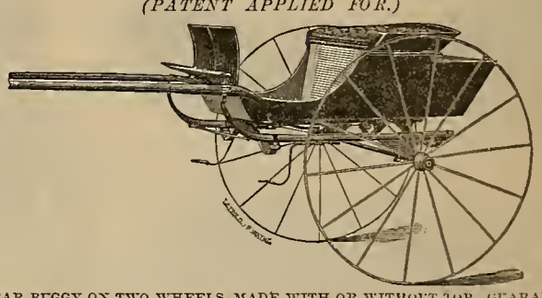

A SIDE-BAR BUGGY ON TWO WHEELS, MADE WITH OR WITHOUT TOP. GUARANTEED TO ride as easy as any four-wheeled buggy. ABSOLUTELY NO ROUGH AND JERKY MOTION, characteristic of ALL OTHER two-wheeled vehicles. Made in four styles, suitable for ladies and children, merchants, doctors, liverymen, farmers and all horse owners. Catalogue and prices sent on application.

L. B. JOHNS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Trotting Horse Stud Book.

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THE WHITMAN SADDLE.

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For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods.

SADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE, With or without the California horn.

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Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order in special styles

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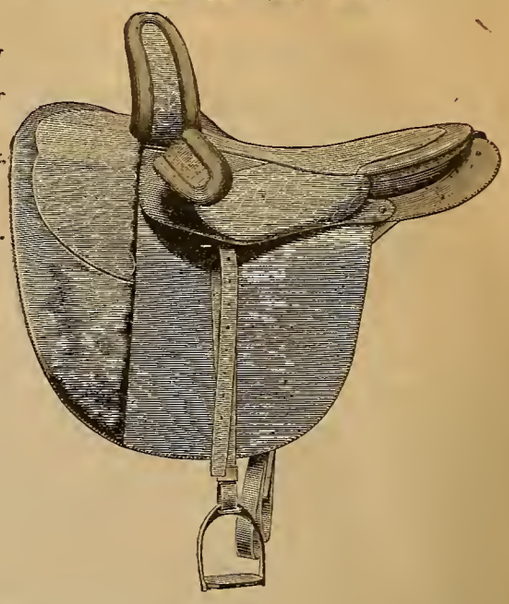

JOHN A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

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HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

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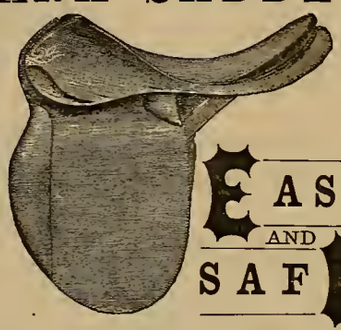

EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis St., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

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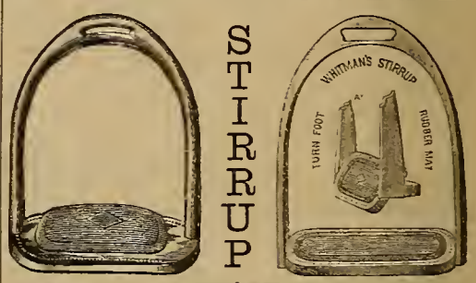

THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

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JOHN A. McKERRON,

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ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by Imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by Imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by Imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charle
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By Imported Medley.
8th " By Imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By Imported Janna.
11th " By Imported Monkey.
12th " By Imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

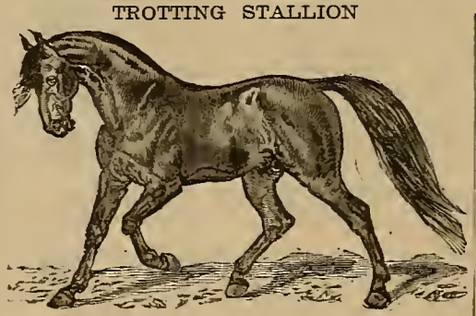
BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by Imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by Imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Rock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This leaves only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland, or 508 Montgomery street.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue's Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Hall, City Front Stables, will be received, good care taken of them and forwarded to Oakland.

TROTTING STALLION



Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¾; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38¾; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:58½. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Helnold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

TROTTING RULES.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION FOR sale at this office. Price 25 cents per copy, paper. Pocket edition 50 cents. Also

"THE TURFMAN'S DIRECTORY,"

Compiled by Thos. J. Vail, Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

PRICE: $2.

THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

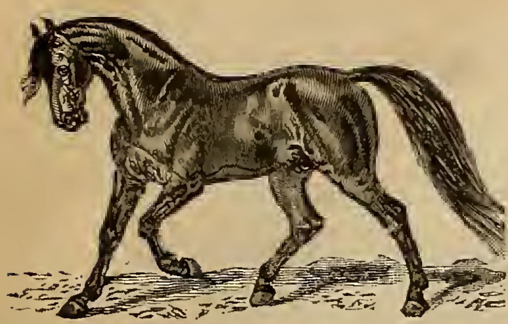
TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars fort he season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

STALLIONS.

UNDERMAN.



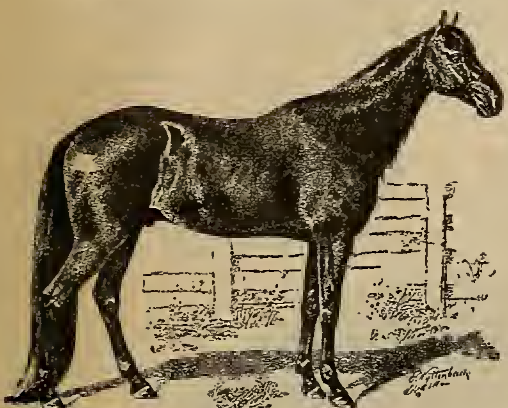
SIRED BY ELMO, DAM BY TOM HYA R SON OF OLD Belmont, will make the season of 1883 from March 1st to July 1st at the Bay District Track, San Francisco.

Underman is a dark chestnut, with hlaze face and left hind foot white. Coming six years old, 15¼ hands high and weighs ahont 1,100 pounds.

Terms, $20 for the season. Mares not proving w'th foal can he returned next year free of charge. No responsihilities sssumed for sccidents. Apply to

FRED BENNETT,
Bay District Track, San Francisco.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columhus. Woodford Mamhrino by Mamhrino Chief, his dam Woodhine hy Woodford, a thoroughhred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Msmhrino is recognized to be the best son of Mamhrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Ahbottsford, 2:21¼; Convoy, 2:22¼; Magenta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¼; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having puhlic records, he is the sire of the two celehrated mares owned hy Robert Bonner—Manetta and Mallce. Manetta, with a running mate, and hsruessed to s road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mamhrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodhine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Yonng Columhus, the sire of the dam of Ahhottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so thst on both sides of the house there are notahle performers. Ahhotsford is a rich rosewood hrown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Emhryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been pnt in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonahle rates, and extra pains taken, hut no lishility for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Ahhotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending Jnne 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Maleo, Cal.

MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 ponnds) combining the Hamhletonisn and Mamhrino strains and slso several thoroughhred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the ssme facnlty of transmitting the family qnalities to his offspring which pnt George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

☞ George Wilkes hss twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have recorda of 2:25 or hetter, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or hetter.

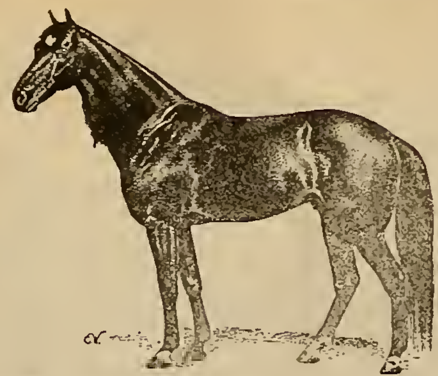
Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In pntting the price hy the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, therehy, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

STALLIONS.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at tho farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Bntte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is hy Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hamhletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) hy Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark hrown horse, tan flanks and mnzzle, a little tonch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was hred hy Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

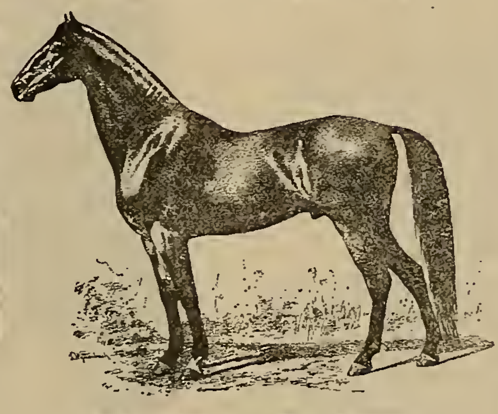
Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will he hred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, snd taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonahle rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

L A H A R P E

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is hy Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion



ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stahles, Pelalnma.

Alexander is hy Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20½) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Creim, hy a son of Brown's Bellfonnder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander's get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22¼, Nellie Patchen 2:27¼, Eudora 2:34¼, Inanguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to he one of the hest three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any country. He won the stake for three-year-olds st the State fair, heating Belle Echo, Annie Lsurie, Len Rose and others, winning the first, third and fifth heats snd making a dead heat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:34½, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, beating Belle Echo and Len Rose; time, 2:28¾, 2:30¼, 2:33¾, 2:31¾. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, heating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33½, 2:32½. In 1881, as a four-year-old, Bntton mdaea record of 2:26¾ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, hy Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and Marin Distric fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mar s lett at the City Front stahles, San Frencisco, will he forwarded. For further informatian apply to

T. T. UNKLESS, Petaluma.

S T E I N W A Y.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at the slock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa connty, Cal., at $100 for the season, payahle before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per monih, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, bnt no liahility for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McCleverty & Nohlett, Fashion stahle, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay; 15¾ hands high; long, flowing mane and tail]; two white hind ankles; remarkahle style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolnte head, set on a slout neck; his shoulders are of the Hamhletonian form—do not mount very high st the withers; has great length and capacious middle piece; plenty of bone and substance, and his gait is hig and square.

PEDIGREE.

Sleinway was sired hy Strathmore.

First dam Abhess hy Alhion, the sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.

Second dam hy Marshal Ney, by imported Emancipation.

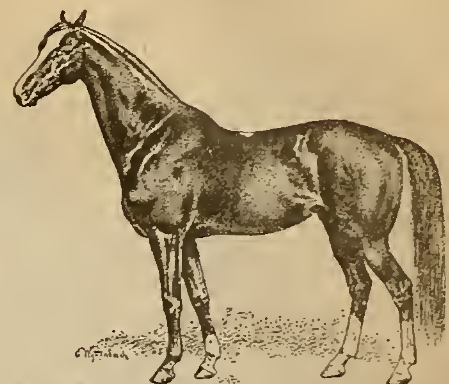
Third dam hy Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28¾, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Sleinway, 2:25¾; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29; Solo, five years old, 2:28¾; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29; hy Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 36 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



W H E A T L E Y

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payahle at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can he made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style a t dsppearance, and is hy War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, hy imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, hy American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, hy imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, hy imported Shark.
Sixth dam hy Rockingham.
Seventh dam hy Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam hy True Whig.
Ninth dam hy imported Regulns.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh hy Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam hy Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisha's dam hy Curwen Bay Barh.
Fourteeuth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arahian.
Fifteenth dam hy Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance hy Lexington.
First dam Reel, hy imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, hy Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, hy Camillus.
Fourth dam hy Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, hy Oroville.
Sixth dam hy Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, hy Matchem.
Eighth dam hy Turk.
Ninth dam hy Cuh.
Tenth dam hy Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam hy Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam hy Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelshy Betty, hy Curweu's Bay Barh.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobhy Mare, hy the Lister Turk.

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Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, hy Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam hy Chanticleer.
Eighth dam hy imported Stirling.
Ninth dam hy Clodius.
Tenth dam hy imported Silver Eye.
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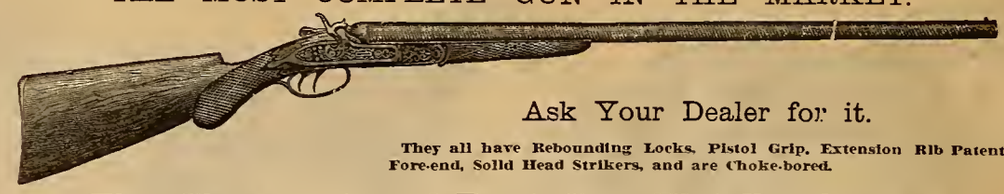

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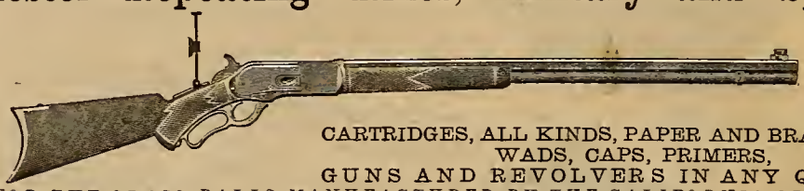

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HECLA.

(Standard. See "Wallace's Trotting Register.)" Bay mare; sixteen hands high; foaled 1873; got by Almont (sire of 70 winners of contested races, 20 with public records below 2:30), son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Haidee, by Mambrino Chief; second dam Zenith (3940); bred by D. Swigert, Esq., Kentucky. Hecla is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the finest broodmares in America. Has had three fine colts, one of which, a yearling by Orange Blossom, may be seen with her. Is again in foal to Orange Blossom. Colt due end of June next.
Price $1,200.

MINNIE H.

Brown mare; sixteen hands; three white feet and blaze in face; foaled 1875; got by General Knox (sire of Lady Maud, 2:18, Camors, 2:19¼, and about ten others in the 2:30 class); dam Sallie Groves, by Prince Moscow Jr.; second dam Tuck (a fast pacer), by blind Tuckaboe; Bred by Hon. H. B. Holton, Powhatan, Md. This mare trotted in 2:38 while in Mr. Holton's possession, previous to being put to breeding. Has fine yearling filly and has not yet been bred this spring.
Price $750.

VARILLA.

Bay mare; very nearly sixteen hands high; a trifle white on one hind foot; as near as could be ascertained by the owner the age of Varilla is twelve years; got by Middletown (sire of Music, 2:21, Nellie Irwin, 2:25, Orange Blossom, 2:26½ and others), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam by Hector, by Latourette's Bellfounder; bred by D. B. Irwin, Esq., Middletown, Orange Co., New York. The present owner of this mare has three of her colts, all of fine size, weight and promise; one, a four-year-old, has been sent to Dr. Herr, Lexington, Kentucky, for training. Varilla has a filly, foaled April 14, 1883, by her side by Meadow Chief, he by Hamlet (sire of Leontine, 2:24½, Brookside Flora, 2:20), by Volunteer, and has not yet been bred this season.
Price $750, or $900 for mare and foal.

To one purchaser the three mares will be sold for $2,500 cash. The owner respectfully refers to the "Spirit of the Times," New York, and to Joseph Cairn Simpson, editor "Breeder and Sportsman," San Francisco, Cal. Address, or call on,
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 22.
NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE STABLE.

Trotting Action.

"Rolling motion" is a good name for the shoe which is known by that title, albeit that the term does not convey the properties as fully as it deserves. There is no question that it gives the foot a quicker roll, the reasons for which are apparent. The points of support being some distance from the toe, the foot leaves the ground sooner than if the turning was done at the extremity. In the fast-trotting step the heel strikes the grouud when tbe toe has quite an elevation, and as the body is carried over it the foot has an eqnal bearing to be followed by the raising of the heel and before the foot is raised again there is a pnsh with the toe. It is manifest that in the fast gallop there is a necessity for a "good hold" with the toe of the forefoot. With the galloper there is an absolute loss of power in ronnding the toe not alone resulting from shortening the lever, as it also entails a diminution of the stride.

There must result an injury to the speed of the racehorse, but it must be borne in mind that the greatest effort of the racer to hnrl the body through the air is made with the forefoot, while the trotter uses the hind foot for that purpose. In a square trotter the hind and fore feet strike the ground so nearly together that the ear fails to note the difference, and as has been heretofore shown the forefoot is picked np a little eooner than the hind foot. Therefore, it is longer in the air, for undonbtedly the elight variation in striking is in favor of the hind foot. It has also been shown that ecalping occurs at the oommencement of the airflight, striking the ehin in the the midst of it.

Aeeuming that the length of the shoe ie five inches, the setting the calkin back half an inch, or beveling the toe that much, must accelerate the motion. Thns the heel first comes in contact with the grouud, and as the body is carried over it there is a change. The shoe is level a short time before the leg is vertical, and a ehort time afterwards. Then the heel is raised and last of all the toe. When the animal finds that the foothold on the ground ie giving way the foot is picked up, and this occurs much quicker when the point of resietance ie back of the toe. It is on this principle the Chineee ehoe is conetructed, otherwise the uuyielding sole would require that the turn be made at the extreme point of the toe. With an ordinary leather sole the bending effects the same purpose and in either case the action is easier. When I lived in Iowa a Germau fabricated wooden shoes which were the favorite pattern of those who used them. He placed a bar across where the ball of the foot would come and thus gave the requisite roll. Wooden clogs are rounded, something the same as the ehoe of the Chinaman, and for the eame purpoee. An indication of the effect it has on the action of a horse is obtained from placing the shoe on a flat surface with the ground eide down. It is tilted up easily, a slight pressure on the toe being all that is necessary. Reversed, however, and no amonnt of preseure will raise the heel, and to accomplish that it will be necessery to lift the posterior part. While there ie a difference from this test when it is nailed on the foot of a horse, it is manifest that less strength is required, and that placing the fulcrum one-tenth of the whole length of the shoe back of the toe gives an entirely different motion to the foot. With aome horses the change is detrimental. The "rapid," ahort-striding horee has naually enough of this movement, and an increase retarda in place of adding to his speed. But if the short-gaited horee wounds the coronet or pastern, or bruises the hind foot with the toe of the forefoot, it may be that the bevel at the toe will overcome the habit, after which something can be done to lengthen the stride.

Aesuming that there is no nccessity for guarding againet anything bnt a tendency to acalp, it is a logical inference that the rolling motion will be favorable in the increase of quickness in getting the foot ont of the way. The bevel at the toe aids in the correction, as it is evident that in the upturning of the foot the toe will strike when the hind foot is carried under it, and tbat the outer edge of the shoe will do the injury when the gait is more open. I have found that a barefooted colt struck hard enough to mark the horn of the hind foot and cut the front part of the hind pastern. By shortening and ronnding the toe, and also roundiug the edge of the horn, this was in a measure obviated, and in some cases it proved to be a complete remedy. The driving of barefooted colts entails constant examination of the feet and frequeut trimming. While there is a tendency to wear the toe rouudiug, a short distance back of the toe the edge will be sharp. This is likely to do injury should it strike the opposite leg or the hind one in passing it; also probable that there will be a breaking away of the horn, and there may be a splitting of the horn for quite a distance. When rounded so that the force of the blow when striking the ground comes an eighth of an inch inside of the crust, it is rare, indeed, when there is a fracture or any rending of the fibers. One of the objections urged against the practice of driving colts barefooted is that boots cannot be worn on the feet. I shared in the opinion that scalpers required the beels of a shoe to keep them from slipping under the foot, or, at least, one heel, as in the three-quarter shoe which I used on Anteeo. My desire to keep the hind feet of Antevolo in a natural shape led to experiments, and the result was a complete snccess, thongh at first there were failures. The trouble was to prevent the heelstrap from slipping down and getting under the foot when there was no chauce to rest it on the end of tbe shoe. Bnt bringing the eides farther up and drawing them in helped to retain it in position, and by interlacing a thin strip of metal sufficient stiffness was given to do away with all the difficulty. For several years I have used a screw in place of a strap to keep the boot in place, and this is by far the better practice. A half-inch screw is sufficient, and the longest I have used is one of five-eighths, the size being No. 9, three-sixteenths of an inch at the thickest part in diameter. It is put into the horn so low down that if the wall is perforated it will be below the sensitive tissues, and a ehort distance back of the center of the toe on the outside of the foot. There is no tugging at straps. The heel strap ie buckled before the boot is pushed down to its place, and when the hole in the boot is opposite that in the horn a few turns of the screwdriver sends it home. When the fastening is done with a strap running through a slot between the foot and the shoe, the foot has to be held up while the strap is run through, and then there is the give of the buckle after the tongue of it ia in the hole. The buckle is an excrescence, and then there is the liability of the strap being cut, which, of course, loosens the boot. With the metal stiffening—the best heiug a thin stratum of steel—there is scarcely a necessity for bringing the sides over the quarters, though this ie a safeguard which had better be retained. In some cases horses will "brush" that part of the foot that is covered, especially the inner quarter, and this is guarded against as well as keeping the heel etrap in place. When using the three-quarter shoe on Anteeo, I discovered that there was a tendency for the foot to elide forward, at times the slip heing six inches. A heel calk was not permissible, inasmuch as that would give a wroug bearing, and the remedy must be found in some other contrivance. Give the frog a chance to exert its natural functions, and that aided by the natural heels, and when the foot strikes it will be retained in position. The alipping forward is evidently detrimental, and the sooner a secure hold ie obtained the better it will be. It is also evident that the grand propulsive effort in the fast trotter being made with the toe of the hind foot, that should be given a firm hold on the ground to obtain the full effect of the muscular power. Rounding of the toe of the hind foot interferes with a firm hold, although I have known one horse in which advantagea followed that more than compensated for the loss. The action of the hind legs is not so easily controlled as that of the fore, and what may appear paradoxical in a majority of instances, the desired change will come from the appendages or mauuer of treatiug the fore feet. That is, that apart from the causes already mentioned, there is a kind of sympathetic action, and that when there is a change made in the manner of handling the forelegs there is also a corresponding differeuce in the motion of the hind. This is exemplified by pnt-ting bandages on the forelegs of an animal which has not been accustomed to wearing them, aud the incnmbrance will cause the hind legs to be picked up something after the fashion of a horse with stringhalt.

The conclnsion forces itself upon the understanding that to improve the trotting action the fore feet and legs are the points to depend upon when the injnry can be remedied by a difference in the movements. At the same time there must be protection, especially in those which have to acquire the proper step in order to trot fast, and the protection must consist in usiug guards that render the collision, as nearly as can be, harmless. How to effect these purposes in the best manner is well worthy of the attention of everyone engaged in the business of breeding, training or owning trotters, and of sufficient moment to warrant the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in devoting full space to the elucidation.

ATHLETICS.

Olympic Club Spring Meeting.

Arrangements for the Spring meeting of the Olympic Club which takes place on the Oakland gronnds on Decoration Day are about completed. The nnmber of those enteriug is as yet small, bnt no significance is attached to this fact, as it invariably happens that members are slow iu entering, and leave that matter nutil the last moment. Those who have entered have been practicing for some time past so that there is every reasou to expect a successful meeting. The events are interesting aud the handicaps will, no doubt, be liberal enongh to make them still more so, without practically barring good sprinters. The postponement of the University games is also counted upon to increase the entries. The Golden Gate Athletic Club, the Merion Cricket Club, the California Athletic and Lacrosse Club are already represented, with a probabliity that interior athletes will put in an appearance. The bicycling clubs have taken a lively interest in the contests, and send a good delegation especially for the short races. The handicaps in these events, however, have uenally been such as to shut out good riders, who were beaten before they entered. The fact that a rider has won a majority of races should be no reason to handicap him to such an extent as to preclnde the possibility of his winniug future events. The idea of handicappiug is to place contestants upon their relative merits so as to insure close races aud to give less skillful riders or racers an opportunity of competing successfully, and not with an idea of giviug them the race at the start. This has always been a sore point with wheelmen and unless the crack riders were handicapped beyond any possible chance of winning the lesser lights refused to enter, even though the handicaps, as against the former, were heavy. Should the same spirit he manifested at this meeting it would save trouble if good riders were plainly told that they are not wanted. The matter might he avoided by limiting them to certain events.

The wrestliug match between the Scotch athletes, Donald Dinnie and Muldoon, creates nothiug more than passing interest in aporting circles. That a full house will greet their appearance is admitted, but that the public expect to see anything like an out-and-ont match is the subject of grave doubts. The procession of flaming annonncements is hardly calculated to convince the public of the genuineness of the affair, and the wretched cuts which disfigure barn doors and dilapidated fences are far more suggestive of angular haunches of beef than of wrestling champions. Judging from the mass of sinews which the cuts display about the arms and breasts, the champions will be profusely decorated with breast pads, to say nothing of innumerable warts and bunions on their biceps.

J. W. Johnson, of Truckee, challenges any resident of Nevada, Sierra or Placer counties to a fifteen-hour heel-and-toe walking match for $100.

Trotting Mares as Broodmares.

In the last number of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, a paper whose expressions of opinion are generally the result of careful thought and investigation, the following statement is made:

"Neither Pocahontas nor May Bird have ever been in foal, although several times mated. The mare which goes through the severe training ordeal is not easily made fertile. The drain upon her vitality seems to affect the reproductive organs, and in the majority of cases she remains barren."

The proposition contained in the above paragraph will hardly bear the light of even causual investigation, a mere glance at the facts of history bringing to light an overwhelming volume of evidence on the other side, and showing that "the mare which goes through the severe training ordeal," is almost certain to produce foals—and healthy ones, too—when put to breeding, instead of "in the majority of cases remaining barren."

Let us begin at the beginning. Flora Temple was the first very fast trotting mare in this country, and the first trotter of either sex to beat 2:20. She came out in 1851, being then five years old, and remained on the turf eleven years, in every one of which she was in active training for a far greater length of time than is now commonly the case with trotters, some of her races having been trotted after winter had begun and the snow was on the ground. She trotted mile heats, two-mile heats and three-mile heats, pulling a wagon in a large minority of her races. She was essentially a wear-and-tear animal, but in spite of this fact the drain upon her vitality must have been immense. In her old age she was put to breeding, but the many years of training did not seem to have in any degree impaired her productive powers, as after becoming the property of Mr. Welsh she produced Kitty Temple, by Rysdyk; Prince Imperial, by William Welch, and The Queen's Daughter, by imported Leamington. So much for the pioneer trotting mare of America, one that came and flourshed in the days when long-distance races were the rule, and when a trotter that could not pull a 250-pound wagon fast enough to win was not considered a first-class performer.

Another noted mare, and one that beat Flora Temple two-mile heats to wagon handily, was Princess, that Jim Eoff brought from California. She had plenty of training, and plenty of hard racing as well, ten miles not being beyond her capability. After a long turf career she was put to breeding, and her son, Happy Medium, has long since taken rank among the successful trotting sires of the country. Besides him she gave birth to several other foals. Evidently the hard campaigns through which she passed had not exhausted her vitality. Widow Machree; a daughter of American Star, was another of the old-timers. She was game and enduring, and at Boston, in 1859, won a race, literally on three legs. She was bred, and her foal was Aberdeen, the sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½. Lady Sutton and Moscow are two more trotters of the early days, that made good broodmares.

After the retirement of Flora Temple and Princess the next great performer among the mares was Goldsmith Maid, and contemporaneous with her were Lady Thorne, Lucy and American Girl. With the exception of the last named all of these mares entered the breeding ranks at the close of their turf career, and all except American Girl were owned by Mr. H. N. Smith, whose breeding establishment near Trenton, N. J., was started with the idea that in order to produce trotters, mares that had proven their merit on the turf should be selected as dams. It would be a waste of space to write at length upon the turf career of Goldsmith Maid, as her history is fresh in the minds of all who have even a superficial knowledge of turf matters. It is doubtful if her equal as a campaigner ever existed. No complete record of her performances has ever been made, but from the time she passed into Budd Doble's hands in 1867, until she retired in 1877, the gallant little bay trotted no less than 118 races, and yet she has given birth to three foals in her old age. Lady Thorne was another good campaigner. During her eight years on the turf she trotted fifty-eight races, and yet when called upon to perform the duties of a matron she responded nobly by giving to the world a colt and a filly before death claimed her. Lucy could go the route fast and keep at the work all season, but she had three foals after the harness was taken from her for good.

These notable instances would seem to pretty well dispose of the theory that training takes away the vitality of a mare and unfits her for breeding, but there are plenty more of the same sort. The famous old pacer Pocahontas, that was a celebrity of her day, and that pulled a wagon in 2:17½ over the old Union Course on Long Island, was also a good broodmare, and her memory is being kept green by her descendants, to whom her speed was imparted. Her foals include Tom Rolfe, that sired the trotter Lady Rolfe, record 2:22¼, and the pacer Sleepy Tom 2:12¼, and a sixth heat in 2:14; Pocohontas, 2:26¾, and that has shown much faster time since becoming the property of Mr. Bonner, and May Day, dam of Nancy, 2:23½—and all these were by different sires. Grand Duchess, 2:26½, produced Galatea, that made a record of 2:25½ at Hartford in 1877, being at that time but four years old; and yet Grand Duchess trotted a hard race when five months gone with foal. Training did not exhaust her vitality. On Mr. H. N. Smith's farm may be found Daisy Burns, 2:28; Belle Strickland, 2:26; Idol, 2:27; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Western Girl, 2:27; Big Mary, 2:28¼, and Lady Walkill, 2:29½. They were all campaigners, and all have had foals. Lady Hayee, a mare that beat American Star to wagon in 2:34, was on the farm also and had foals. So did Le Blonde, 2:34. Lulu, 2:15, had plenty of trotting, but she is proving herself a good broodmare, and her son, by Gov. Sprague, will be in Chicago next summer to take part in the colt race. Lucille Golddust and Fleety Golddust, illustrious members of the family whose name they bear, obtained records of 2:16¼ and 2:20, respectively, when on the turf with Charley Green behind them, but they turned out broodmares just the same. May Queen was another member of Green's stable. She has a record of 2:20 and also a youngster by Gov. Sprague. It would take a long time, and more space than we have to spare, to give even the names of well-known trotting mares with fast records that have not proven barren when put to breeding. A few of them are Clementine, 2:21; Gazelle, 2:21; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Flora Belle, 2:22¾; Lady Foxie, 2:25; Gumball, 2:31; Katie Middleton, 2:23; Lucille, 2:21; Beautiful Bells, 2:29; Belle Brasfield, 2:20; Lillie Shields, (dam of Lillian, 2:23½,); Lady Prewitt, 2:30; Lottie, 2:28; Mila C, 2:27; Lady Morrison, 2:27½; Sister, 2:30¼; Trio, 2:23¼, Lady Monroe, 2:26¼; Lady Turpin, 2:23; Nellie Walton, 2:26; Edna, 2:27; Jessie Wales, of the famous old-time pole team, 2:27¾; Alice West, 2:26; Magenta, 2:24¼; Queen of the West, and old Kate Hazzard, that trotted so many good races in Illinois with H. H. Yates behind her.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

The wool clip of Butte county is said by sheep owners, to be the best this season that has ever been had, as regards both quantity and quality. The early rains started the feed that sheep kept in condition, which insured a healthy growth of the fleece throughout the entire winter.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Racing at Nashville—General Sporting News —The Bench Show, Etc.

Not until quite recently, within the last few days, has our unusually late season this year given any promise of real, genuine, simon-pure spring weather, and ulsters and furs were quite necessary within the past week, a snowstorm completing the novel experience which New Yorkers thought they had got through with two months ago. A glance at the vegetation in the parks, the northern limits of Manhattan, etc., shows the trees and shrubs still bare and leafless as if it were the "ides of March" with us instead of the merry month of May, although the sunny side of Battery Park, facing the bay, shows a slight improvement on the prevailing cheerless aspect of our metropolis. This is aggravating when incomers by train and steamer from the southern sections, and even a short fifty miles or so down in Jersey, report vegetation as forward and luxuriant as it should be at this time of year. Racing men, however, at the various training resorts in our neighborhood, have managed to get considerable work out of their equine charges thus far, and Sheepshead, Brighton, Monmouth, Fleetwood and Jerome have echoed to the flying feet of the runners and trotters on every day practicable.

In the Southwest the third meeting of the spring racing circuit of 1883 has been continued through a very successful week at the Rock City of Nashville, Tenn. Of course, the salient points of the sport have been already wired to your coast in all probability, but knowing by experience, when a resident with your citizens, how spare and incorrect (frequently) are racing dispatches that reach your paper, I judge that a *resume* of the prominent features of the meeting may not be without interest to your readers. New Yorkers took particular interest in what the week was expected to bring forth, on account of the East being right worthily represented by the Saratoga stable of Mr. Chas. Reed, and the desire felt in all quarters here to get some inkling as to the truth of the reported return to form of the great mare Thora, the best runner that Longfellow has yet sired. The first day of the meeting Mr. Reed's mare won a dash of nine furlongs in deep mud from a moderate field, and expectation was on tiptoe for Wednesday's race, at the same distance, for the River Stakes, worth $1,100. As here she would meet Pearl Jennings (the Utah filly), the old warhorse Checkmate, Saunterer, and the fast ones, the battle with these known good ones would show whether all was well with her or the contrary, and great was the disappointment when the pen was drawn through her name early Wednesday forenoon. However, as she was engaged with the same lot on Friday in the Rock City Stakes, a mile and a quarter, the sequel showed that it was simply from prudential motives, considering her many and valuable engagements the coming season, that Mr. Reed and "Jimmy" Lee withdrew her. The River Stakes produced a close race, the track still being slow, between the other "cracks," and at the finish the Western filly Pearl Jennings beat the old mouse-colored gelding (Check) three-quarters of a length and Saunterer was a half length behind him third. This showed that Pearl Jennings' victory at Memphis was not quite so much of a "fluke" as has since been imagined, that Checkmate needs more time, if his leg stands, and that sly old Saunterer, the fastest but biggest rogue of his day, has likely got into the sere and yellow leaf by this time, though at three quarters of a mile his speed is still great. Thursday evening last at Nashville showed heavy pooling at the Maxwell House on the result of the Rock City Stakes next day, and as the track had now dried up, though it is always rather deep and slow, the partisans of Thora, Checkmate and Pearl Jennings bought their favoritee heavily at nearly even rates, the Utah filly having to put up five pounds penalty for her win on Wednesday. This made the respective apportionments, Checkmate, aged, 118 pounds, Pearl Jennings, 4 years, 117 pounds and Thora, 5 years, 116 pounds. Cassidy's Blazes, 5 years, 121 pounds, was also in the field, after a fast race in which Mr. Reed's mare made all the running, the three-quarters in 1:17½ and the mile in 1:44¼, coming home under a pull. Thora won in a canter by six lengths from Checkmate second, who reversed Wednesday's running with Pearl Jennings by a neck. The time, 2:12, is very fast for the course, and the admirers of Susan Ann's daughter by Longfellow at once made up their minds barring accidents, she had regained again her great form of a year ago at Baltimore, where the show she made of Glenmore and Greenland stamped her the best animal, except Hindoo, in the county, over a Cup course, two miles and a quarter. It is hard work now to get even money against her for the Louisville Cup on the 25th, and most of the bookmakers have refused to bet any more money against her, for this race.

Four good two-year-olds showed up at Nashville, Martin's Granite, Cottrill's Buchanan and Mona, all three by the ill-fated Buckden, whose early death is greatly to be deplored, and Bryant's Gen. Harding by Great Tom, the latter colt out of the dam of the notorious Big Medicine (and named after the owner of Belle Meade, whose yearly sale was a great success, particularly as regards the equines sold), won a stake race at half a mile from Buchanan, Lloyd Daly, and a fair field in 53½ seconds, and Mona, out of the dam of Monogram, captured one at the same distance from a fair lot of fillies, most of them being debutantes. Granite met both of these winners on the fourth day, at five pounds in his favor, they each carrying a penalty for their wins, and the end of the five furlongs was Granite, 102 pounds, first, Mona, 105 pounds, second and Gen. Harding, 110 pounds, third, three lengths below first and second, Harding half a length behind Mona. time 1: ½. The last named colt got a bad start, or, with all his weight, he would have made it very warm for the winner.

The three-year-olds that ran during the week were a rather moderate lot, none of the "cracks" taking part, Joe S, by King Lear, Japonica (sister to Mahlstick), Standiford Kellar, by Great Tom, and Sovereign Pat, by Pat Malloy, being the best that ran. From Lexington, where eight days' racing commences to-day, and Louisville, come daily reports of the doings of the crack candidates for the Derby Cup, Merchants' Turf and other stakes.

At Louisville Drake Carter, Fellowplay and Morris' other horses are doing steady work. The Derby favorite, as Drake Carter is now decidedly, worked a quarter in 0:24¾ recently, a mile in 1:47½ with his shoes on. Cardinal McCloskey a mile in 1:46; Leonatus a mile in 1:46, mile and a half in 2:42. This is the best yet shown by any of the Louisville horses, and if this fast test has done the colt no harm, the one that beats him will about win the Derby. Ascender is doing good work, and so is Lord Raglan, while in the mile and a quarter race for the Distillers' Stakes, at Lexington, to-day, Bondholder, Pate's second string for the Derby, won in great style from Freeland, Lida Stanhope, Farragut, etc., in the very fast time of 2:08½, a great performance, and Drake Carter will have his work cut out to beat Bondholder in the Derby. Of the older horses, Apollo, Boatman, Lida Stanhope and John Davis, engaged in the Cup have greatly improved. The last-named aged son of Harry O'Fallon, worked a mile and three-quarters recently in 3:15. He is up to weight, at home in any kind of going, and promises to be Thora's chief antagonist in the Cup.

In this vicinity, most of the racers are moving well. Forester, the Withers and Belmont victor of 1882, is going like "great guns," and, if his legs stand, will be a dangerous horse for Thora and Eole in the Cup races. Circassian, by Alarm, twice a winner last fall, and greatly fancied by Littlefield and his party for the Withers and other spring stakes, has had to be let up in his training, and will be turned out probably until fall. Kinglike, the Nursery winner, in Mr. Withers' string at Brookdale, is a fine colt, but needs some months yet to fill out, and the fall will be his best time, likely. The Dwyers' horses are now at Jerome, and Geo. Renney finds many admirers, he and Mis. Woodford being intended for Jerome three-year-old events Barnes has been finally officially scratched at Louisville for the Derby by his owners, who should have done this long ago, and saved much wordy and pen-and-ink discussion thereby, and perhaps a few dollars to some unlucky mortals.

The "Plunger" (F. T. Walton), having stepped down and out from the hotel management in favor of popular "Billy" Connor, left this city on Saturday last for England, by the White Star steamer Brittanic. He takes with him our pet mare Girofle, who had a box specially prepared for her comfort on deck, $500 being the passage for the two horses, Marathon, five years, going with her as being an animal that the mare likes to trot with, and a fair performer himself, having been lately educated over hurdles with great success, it is said more. Girofle has the best wishes of all for her safe arrival in Albion, and if well, and not too heavily burdened, that she will show her heels to some of the foreign cracks is a certainty.

Yesterday's race at Newmarket for the Burwell Stakes shows that Mr. Keene has a fair three-year-old in Blue Grass, who beat five others a mile very handily. He is engaged in the Derby, as is also Bolero, Mr. Keen's brother to Glidelia, and if the Scotland colt is better than Blue Grass, Yankeeland may have a chance for the Epsom prize of '83 after all. At present, London betting shows Bean Brummel to be the Derby favorite, with the three placed horses in the Guineas, Galliard, Prince and Goldfield, at a trifle larger odds.

The Manchester Cup, run on the 14th, is also exciting great speculation in England, with Thebais, by Hermit, five years, as the favorite. Thebais belonged to the late Mr. Crawfurd, and in 1881 won the 1,000 guineas and the Oaks. And right here I will state for the information of any of your readers who may desire to invest on racing events either in England or this country, that the extremely unsportsmanlike precedent set by Louisville bookmakers of closing their betting books on certain horses in certain stakes such as the Derby Cup, Merchants', etc., is not followed by the pencilling gentry in New York, who are always ready and anxious to "lay against anything," at, of course, greater or less odds as the state of the market may warrant. So any "Friscans" who think they have "something good" in their minds for any future racing event can be accommodated to any amount by wiring or writing to W. Lovell, 39 West 28th street, Cridge & Co., or any of our responsible bookmakers, or the writer will cheerfully undertake any commissions himself.

Some large bets have been laid this week, $1,000 to $500 against Thora for Louisville Cup; $3,000 to $1,000, Drake Carter for the Derby; $1,000 to $200, Fellowplay for the Merchants'; $2,000 to $5 against the combination of Ascender for the Derby, John Davis for the Louisville Cup, and Fellowplay for the Merchants' Stake. $1,000 to $50 against Geo. Kenney's winning the Withers and Belmont at Jerome and the Coney Island Derby, he to win all three races to win the money; $500 to $50 against his winning the Withers and Belmont, etc.

The great entry of 246 nominations for the 17 events offered by the Chicago Driving Park is a great tribute to the association's liberality, and as Hicok and Goldsmith have entered Overman and Romero and others, your State will doubtless get a good slice of the $60,000 hung up.

The dates for the Grand Trotting Circuit appointed yesterday at Rochester will also meet with general approval among trotting men. Pittsburg lead off on July 24; then Cleveland, July 31; Buffalo, August 7; Rochester, August 14; Utica, August 21; Poughkeepsie, August 28, Hartford, September 4, and Providence, September 11.

Louisville's May trotting meeting began yesterday and the gray Joe Bunker beat J. B. Thomas, Dick Wright, France's Alexander and Troubadour in four heats. Fastest heat, 2:21¼.

There is talk of Col. Russell's famous stallion Smuggler, 2:15¼, leaving the old Bay State to make a season in California. If he should go west to the Pacific, he would be well patronized beyond question.

Old John Baker, known on your coast as Joe Howell, set the seal on his previous fame by his great race at Oakland. The Baldwin colt Gano, however, is entitled to nearly as much credit considering the character of the race, and if he came out of it all right, will be closely watched when he comes east.

All the theaters except Booth's, which is being dismantled, are doing well. Haverlys with the popular Gillette in the "Professor," is drawing large houses. Mrs. Langtry at Stetson's Fifth Avenue, "A Bunch of Keys" at the San Francisco Opera House, the McCaull opera troupe at the Casino, "A Russian Honeymoon" (a great success) at the Madison Square, "The Cape Mail" and the "Shaghrun" at Lester Wallack's two houses, and Neil Burgess' "Vim," a better piece than the "Widow Bedot," are having good patronage.

PACIFIC.

New York, May 9, 1883.

The pulse in horses at rest beats 40 times, in an ox from 50 to 55, and in sheep and pigs about 60 to 80 beats per minute. It may be felt wherever a large artery crosses a bone, for instance. It is generally examined in the horse on the cord which crosses over the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved position, or on the bony ridge above the eye. And in cattle over the middle of the rib; and in sheep by placing the hand on the left side where the beating of the heart may be felt. Any material variation of the pulse from the figures given above may be considered a sign of disease. If rapid, hard and full it is an indication of high fever or inflammation; if rapid, small and weak, low fever, loss of blood or weakness. If slow the probabilities point to brain disease, and if irregular to heart troubles. This is one of the principal and sure tests of the health of an animal.

The Board of Directors of Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc County Agricultural Association, District No. 11, is now as follows: E. V. Spencer, Chas. H. Lawrence, John McBeth, W. D. Fletcher, A. J. Ford, John Hardgrave, D. R. Cate and D. D. Newman. Sierra and Lassen have one each, Plumas has six, and five of the six are residents of Indian Valley.

ROWING.

The Double-Scull Championship.

Hanlan states that he is in fine condition and very confident of winning' his match with Kennedy. He also states that Lee is getting into fine form and he and the champion row over sixteen miles every day. Ham and Conly of Halifax hsve shown an esrnest desire to row Hanlan and Lee a double scull race. In November last Mr. Duryea offered to match Edward Hanlan and George Lee rowing double agsinst sny other two men rowing double a race of three or five miles, for from $2,500 to $5,000 a side. Albert Ham and P. H. Conly responded at once with an offer to row Hanlsn snd Lee double five miles for $2,000 a side and the chsmpionship of America. After some negotiation Hsnlsn expressed a preference for a four-milersce and declined to row until the middle of August on account of the numerous engagements which he has ahead. Conly and Ham assented to the champion's terms and there is every prospect of the double race coming off on the 15th of Auguet. The *Turf, Field and Farm* referring to the match says: When Mr. Duryea put out his challenges in November there was not much hope of acceptance, because of the overshadowing reputation of Hanlan, but already two races have been made, and the third is in a fair way of being completed. The boating season will be very lively on this account, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Duryea's long and severe illness in England should have rendered it necessary for him to withdraw from all connection with the matches. The mail brought us a letter from him yesterday, dated Cambridge, April 27, in which he writes:

"I was eure some twelve days ago I could sail on the Alaska to-morrow, but I am sorry to say my doctor tells me it would not be safe. I regret it exceedingly, for were I well and in America I would bet all I could raise on Hanlan beating Kennedy. It is just four months since I was taken sick. I got feeling pretty well for two or three days, and then grew bad again. I have had four of the best doctore in England, hut still I am here and unable to leave. If I get back to New York, you can rest assured I will never cross the Atlantie again."

Mr. George F. Johnson, of New York, took all of the races off of Mr. Duryea's hands. The only challenge unaccepted ie that of Lee to Courtney.

The Champion Criticized.

We have become so accustomed to hearing nothing but praise of Hanlan's faultless style that it is almost startling to find a writer who sees defects in the champion's method of sculling. The intrepid writer who dares mention the great champion'e blemishes has expressed himself as follows in the Boston *Globe:*

"Kennedy, they say, is a perfectly finished man in his execution; delicately even and true all through, and although lighter than Hanlan, yet possessed, perhaps, of equal strength and speed.

"Hanlan, they say, has not a finished style, and an unprejudiced observer will see that he does not row evenly. He takes the water and leaves it one scull before the other; his boat does not travel on a fair keel; he has not availed himself of many changes of rig which are universally acknowledged as improvements, and he gets his speed from his great strength and practice in his present rig, rather than from correct rowing. Hanlan, although so uniformly a victor, has been beaten in every race in which he has been well headed, and Kennedy's friends have a theory that the champion might not row through if crowded a good part of the way. Kennedy's staying powers have not been tried in public, but his opportunities for testing himself with Davis and others have been such that he must have fully aseured those in his interest as to this requisite. He has been brought up in a highly scientific as well as practical school; he has seen Hanlan under all circumstances; he has had better means of measuring than of being measnred; he has had the blessing of a still tongue and the judgment and cool calculation of his phenomenal associate Davie to assist him in his estimates and reflections, and it is safe to say he has not undertaken the present task without his advice and co-operation. Many think Kennedy will be better boated and in some way assisted by mechanical appliances. At all events, he can use only what is decided fair by a just referee, and will probably have no other handicap than the skill of his opponent. Now, who will win? The only answer is the echo: Let all good sportsmen hope the best man."

Hanlan and Kennedy.

That the champion has'lost none of his great speed is demonstrated by his great spurt, after a hard hour's rowing, with Geo. W. Lee, who had only just embsrked. The following story is from the Boston *Globe:* Hanlan went out for a six-mile spin at speed Friday afternoon from the Vesper boathouse; Lee, who had been waiting for him, started up at a rattling pace, and with a lead of a couple of lengths in his favor, invited "Sir" Edward to a "battle with the. blades." "Come on, now!" was what Hanlan heard; and, although pretty well tired out, he accepted the invitation, and the two men engaged in a contest which was much enjoyed by a couple of newspaper men and a few friende from Boeton. Lee struggled hard to keep his lead, but the other was too much for him; and as the bow of Ned's boat poked out in front of the Jerseyman'e, almost oppoeite the boathouse, the Newark sculler had lost his power of speech, aud instead of the "Come on, now!" of Lee, the air was resonant with the merry laughter of the champion. George thinks he will wait nearer the boathouse next time.

On the 8th inst., the backers of Hanlan and Kennedy met at the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm* and put up the eecond inetallment of the etakes $1,000 each. Yesterday another deposit of $1,000 was made and the whole money, $5,000, wae up. The race will take place May 30 at Point of Pines, Revere Beach, Boston. The owner of the beach expecte, if the weather be fine, that the race will be witnessed by at least sixty thousand people.

The profeesional single scull race to be rowed June 22 on Lake Calumet will be a great affair, if the followiug scullers who are entered show up: Edward Hanlan, Toronto, Ont.; Wallace Ross, St. John, N. B.; George Hosmer, Boston; George W. Lee, Newark, N. J.; Charlee E. Courtney, Union Springs, N. Y.; Jamee Dempeey, Geneva, N. Y.; Frank Hill, Boston; R. J. Nagle, Boston; M. Kilo, Cincinnati; F. A. Plaisted, Chicago; William Elliott of England; G. W. Weisgerber, Wheeling, W. Va.; William Bricelaud, Wheeling; Ed Clator, Wheeling; J. A. Ten Eyck, Peekskill, N. Y.; John McKay, Halifax, N. S., and J. G. Gaudaur, St. Louis. The course is three miles with a turn. The winner of the race will receive $1,000, the secoud man $200 and the third $100. On the followiug day there will be a siugle scull race open to all but the winnere of the first day's competition.

There will be work for Jack Lsrgan as eoon as he gets home. George Bubear has aspirstions to the position of premier sculler of England and hss issued a challenge to any bona fide resident of England, Ireland or Scotland to scull him over the Thsmee championsbip course for $500 to $1,000 within ten weeks. Bubesr admits thst there are a score of men in Americs who can beat him easily over any course. This is a humiliating confession for the champion of Englsnd.

The new rowing mschine in use at Cornell College ie on the hydraulic principle, but hss but one cylinder for all four men instesd of one cylinder for each of four meu, as ie usual on hydraulic rowing machines. The two bow men pull ou one yoke, and the two stern men on another. Tbese yokes are pivoted ou a cross hesd to the piston. By this arrsngement the two bow men and the two stern men must pull exsctly alike. It can be seen whether tbey take the stroke at the same time and pull alike.

Louis White, of the Pioneer Rowing Club, went out for a row the other evening, and in going under Long Bridge fell out and had to lug himself ashore as best he could. He kept the matter very quiet until a boatman turned up at the Pioneer clubhouse with one of the great sculler's shoee which he had discovered sticking in the mud and at first mistook it for the lost anchor of one of the Pacific Mail Company's steamehipe.

Fred Smith has purchased the old paper shell which Louis White has been rowing for the past two years. The old boat is considered to be very fast aud the Long Bridge men are wondering what the new owner is going to do with her.

Shire Horses.

The Shire horse, it is claimed by some, can be traced back for many centuries; according to some authoritiee, ae far back as 1500; others put their origin at a later date. At all events, we have a clear record from 1700. From that date np to about fifty yeare since, we find the Shire horse was an animal of great size, with large and well-formed head and compact body; but the one peculiar charscteristic he possessed was the wonderful flow and bunch of long hair in front of his forelegs, commencing or shooting out from under the knee, and extending downwards in some cases quite to the ground; a large patch also protruded from nnder the hock, but this not so long as on the forelege. Tracee of thie we occasionally see np to the present day, and where found it is a favorable indication and is generally appreciated. In my last importation I had one, Barton by name, bought of the late Charles Mainprice of Ely, and bred by Cbarles Day of the same place. A nearer type of the old English Shire could hardly be found. He has a beautiful head, long neck, with splendid, well-arched crest—so high, in fact, as to make him look low in the back, with high rump, standing wide before and behind, and promising fine action. The hair from this horse's knee reaches the ground, but, as I say, it is very uncommon.

The Shire is a very docile animal, kind and of good disposition. It was common to see, before the era of compulsory education, little boys and girls, too, driving along from town or farm to farm; lads not much higher than the plow taking their pair of horsee to do their day's plowing, or one to haul manure on land, or any kind of farm work. I have seen these little fellows putting the collars and harnees on, while the horse held his head down to assist in the operation. The Shire horse has also a good constitution, and is easily and cheaply kept. Ordinarily they have short backs, with wide loins and shonlders, broad chest, muscular arms, and large second thigh, plenty of bone and good, sound, large feet. Much, I note, has been written about the clumsy, heavy horse. I want to say, as this is my first communication, that there ie no better styled horse for action and fine carriage than the Shire horse, and one of the highest steppers ever known was bred from an English draft mare by Mr. Skelton Smalley of Whittlesea, and fetched one of the highest prices ever paid for a harness or driving horse, namely, $5,000. I eimply mention this to correct a frequent misstatement of fact.

The home of the Shire and draft horse I might fairly and truthfully, so far as I know, say is the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, and the fen or lowland which borders thereon, such as Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire. The higher lands of these tbree last named places are not (as indeed are most of the other parts of England) so suitable for the growth of this breed. In fact they do not develop elsewhere so quickly nor as good. My experience has been that whenever I have gone beyond the borders of the fen lands with a view to purchase, I have not succeeded. The horses are either not sound, or do not show the arm and muscle to be found in the fen districts. I do not write this to disparage any particular locality, for in all things there are exceptions to the rule, but I simply give what has been my experience, the result of a thorough knowledge, I may say, of twenty years—epeaking from an observation extending from my eighteenth year. Therefore, I place the home of Shire horse in the fen districts. It is a fact, which cannot be disputed, and to confirm the statement I would point out that more royal winners, or if not royal, certainly first-prize winners, at the different town and county shows, are generally found to be bred on these fen lands. Cromwell, the royal winner at Reading last year, was bred in these parts of the fen. The Earl of Ellsmere also has been a large purchaser, and rumor had it when I was in England last summer tbat he intended buying a farm there, upon which to hreod his Shire horses. Peterboro, lying in this immediate "home," is acknowledged to be, both in numbers and quality of the animals, euperior to the royal for its show of Shire horses and maree.

One might write for a long time of the triumphs that have been won by horses bred in these parts. It is in theso lands that France, Germany, Belgium and Russia have bought for years the draft Shire, and it was from these parts, my own immediate neighborhood, that I concluded to purchaee for this country. America has a large field, and it was not until I had epent two years in America, viz.: 1879 and 1880, buying export cattle at your Union Stock Yards, that I first saw a stallion sold. I had often remarked that the Shire horse was one that I believed would ultimately take well in tbie country, and, accordingly, I improved tho first opportunity that presented itself to make an importation. I have faith in the future of the Shire breed in America, and when I have secured a suitable farm upon which to carry on the business, I hope to be able to demoustrate moro fully than has yet been done their superiority.—*J. H. Truman in Breeder's Gazette.*

It is estimated that 200,000 sheep will be driven to Utah and Colorado from northern California thie summer.

The bunch grass in eastern Oregon has never been better for twenty years than now.

BILLIARDS.

How Dion Beat Vignaux.

The opening game of the Collender cushion-carom tourney in New York was plsyed on Monday eveniug, the 14th inst., between Joe Dion and Maurice Vignaux. The gsme is thus deecribed by the *World:*

At 8:05 o'clock Scofield walked to tbe head of the table and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, the inaugural game of the Collender tournsment at cushion-csrom billiards will be between Maurice Vignaux and Joseph Dion. It will be of 500 pointe up, and the winner of the tournament will tako $1,200 and s handsome gold and silver billisrd table."

He then turned and beckoned to the players, who had been seated near him, and said: "Msurice Vignsux, Joseph Dion."

Both men were cheered, and acknowledged the salute by bowing.

Maurice Vignaux was attired in full evening dress and a Spinola collar. Joe Dion was also dreesed in evening costume and wore a turn-down collar. Both ehook bands and went to the table to string for the lead, which was won by Dion, who took the white ball and counted the opening shot, the essay being greeted with applause.

He miesed the second stroke. Vignaux went to the table and missed.

Nothing of importance occurred until the fiftb inning, when Dion made a difficnlt straight-acroee-the-table shot, which caused his friends to cheer him loudly.

In his eixth inning Viguaux made a kise ehot to the upper rail, its finish being greeted with applause that fairly shook the building. Then set in an era of prosperity for Vignaux which made him happy; his long force drivee, draws to two cnehions and follows on rails counted, and though his ruus were not large, his play was brilliant, and he smiled, a thing that with him is rare.

In the fifteenth inning Vignaux got the balls on the left rail in the upper corner and by delicate one-cnshion nursing and short draws made 40. The balls then lined on the rail and he missed on an easy masse. Thie failure to count was the signal for a boy in the gallery to whistle softly, a performance that caused loud laughter.

In the seventeenth inning Dion made a four-cnshion shot and Vignaux made an attack npon hie vial of cough medicine.

At the end of the twenty-first inning Budd Scofield called the score, "Vignaux 100, Dion 72," and an individual bet $100 to $25 that Vignaux would win.

The next inning saw Dion make a run of seventeen, one of which was a force drive to six cushions, and he had to wait for a full minute until the applause subsided before he conld go on with his play.

In the thirty-six inning the score was, Vignaux, 255; Dion, 202. So rapidly and brilliantly did they play that at the end of the forty-second inning the score was annouuced, Vignaux, 305; Dion, 211.

There were lond shouts of "Go in Joe!" "Down the Frenchmen!" oblivious of the fact that "Joe" is himself a Frenchman.

The forty-ninth inning saw Dion plsying very strongly and Vignaux nervous. This was shown in his manner of standing near the table and watching his opponent's strokes until he could stand it no longer and left the hall for fresh air. When he returned at the end of five minutes he found that Dion had added twenty to his score, and a consideration of it caused him to miss his next shot.

He then applied himself for the second time to his cough medicine, and his friend "Don" Strauss whispered to him words of comfort.

Dion, however, was taking another and more effective course to assuage his grief, and when at the end of the seventy-fifth inning he was but fifty-eight points fo the bad.

In his next inning he got them in the corner and rattled them for thirteen before they got beyond control, and wheu again he went to the table he played a series of shots which were of the brilliant exhibition order and, as a spectator expressed it, "broke the Frenchman up in business."

When Vignaux went to the table in the eightieth inning he was so nervous that he made a direct carom and retired to his seat with a look of conscious self-disgust upon his face that made the friends of Dion joyful, and they gave vent to their joy by long and continued applause.

Vignaux had been at one time 463 to Dion's 382, bnt the great playing of the latter in the last hnndred caused him to catch up with and pass Vignaux in the eighty-third inniug. Vignaux had wanted at the commencement of that inning but fifteen points to the victor, but a miss, followed by Dion's run of twenty-eight, "rattled him," and his next essay was also a failure.

When Dion started on his eighty-fourth inning he wanted but six to run out, but when he had made five the crowd arose and prepared to rush toward him, when he would have made the last shot. But tbeir action unnerved Dion for the instant and he missed, and the crowd sat down amid a chorus of "Obs!"

Vignaux then missed and Dion counted and won the game.

The ecene beggars description—everybody laughing, cheering, hooting. All were joyful because, as an Irishman said, "the foreigner was bate."

The score by innings for both men is as follows:

Viguaux—0 1 5 1 0 4 0 3 3 2 3 8 0 2 40 19 0 2 2 5 7 14 0 41 15 3 19 1 14 1 12 13 5 1 9 1 8 8 0 3 11 19 0 9 2 3 1 4 8 5 3 3 0 3 9 1 26 2 23 10 8 0 0 6 22¼ 2 1 0 0 0 1 4 1 8 3 3 0,3 0 0 0 1 0—485. Average, 5 65-84. High run, 41.

Dion—1 1 1 1 15 1 0 1 2 1 1 10 0 10 8 3 3 1 0 12 11 17 6 1 17 12 1 7 15 3 11 9 0 1 0 19 1 0 3 0 0 5 14 17 20 1 6 5 0 4 0 4 7 13 4 0 1 13 8 3 9 7 2 7 0 9 6 1 6 0 2 2 7 4 16 20 5 3 8 6 7 8 28 5 0—500. Average, 5¼. High run, 28.

Time of game—Three hours and forty-five minutes.

Tho newspapers of the State have been publishing an item to the effect that Mrs. J. C. Tolman, of Jacksou county, recently procured for her carp pond one of those excellent fish, which cost hor $32. Tbat is a pretty large sum for one little fish, but it is trifliug whon comparod with the experience of Mr. N. R. Barber, the popular postmaster of Corvallis. In order to relieve the monotony of official life, last summer, he procured a suitable fishiug outfit and went into the Coast mountains in quest of game. After an absence of three daye he returned to his familiar post, having caught one trout, which coet him $90.—*Corvallis (Or.) Gazette.*

At the "New York Farmers'" dinner, recently, Thomas Sturgis, a gentleman repreeuting 60,000 head of cattle, gave tho following regarding the Wyoming Stock-Growing Association: This body organized ten years ago with ten members, representiug 25,000 head of cattle, worth $500,000; today it has a membership of 100, representing 1,000,000 [illegible] caitle, worth $30,000,000, and last year sent to mark[illegible] head of cattle which netted their owners $10,000,00[illegible]

TURF AND TRACK.

THE CAPITAL TURF CLUB.

Closing Days of the Spring Meeting at Sacramento.

Third Day.

As was predicted, the rains of Wednesday failed to injure the track for Thursday's races. The sunshine of Thursday forenoon dried up the track and, after harrowing and scraping, it was by one o'clock in fine condition. The first race of the day was the postponed trot of the 2:30 class, in which was entered Young's Colonel, McConn's Sadie S and Lyndon's Buck. In the pools Colonel sold as favorite at $60, with $25 for Sadie and $9 for Buck. Sadie drew the pole with Colouel next and Buck on the outside. The latter acted badly and it was after several attempts that they got away, Colonel immediately going to the front and winning the heat essily in 2:38 , Sadie second, Buck third. Colonel now sold for $20 against $8 for the other two. The second heat was but a repetition of the first; the Colouel proved to he too good a horse for the others. He was never headed in the heat, which was trotted in 2:37¼, with Sadie second and Buck third. After this heat, Mr. Tom Scott, one of the owners of Sadie S, asked permission to change drivers on his mare, not hut what he thought McConn was trying to win, hut he thought Mr. Shear, whom he desired to substitute, could handle her better. His opinion, however, was not substantiated, as the mare nnder Mr. Shear's guidance got the flag. The Colonel went off for the third heat and won the same in 2:37, without a skip, with Buck second and Sadie S distanced.

SUMMARY.

AGRICULTURAL PARK COURSE, CAPITAL TURF CLUB, SACRAMENTO, CAL., May 17, 1883.—Trotting race, for 2:30 class; mile heats; three in five; purse $300.

J. D. Young's b g Colonel	1	1	1
Jas. Lyndon's d g Buck	3	3	2
H. McConn's b m Sadie S	2	2	dis

Time—2:38, 2:37½, 2:37.

The secoud race was for three-year-olds, 1¼ dash. The entries were Baldwin's Gano, Howson's Augusta E and Pritchard's Bazear-Minerva colt. It was well known that Gano would not start owing to his contemplated Eastern trip, which had been settled npon. The excuse given for not starting the Pritchard colt in the three-quarter dash a day or so hefore, was that he had heen ont of fix for some time and was not fit to rnn, but the incentive to start was so great in this race, especially as no added money would he given unless he did start, tbat they concluded to start him, believing the club was in such financial circumstances that they could give the added money without a contest. To this the club demnrred and notified those in charge that no added money would go, as they knew the Bazaar colt had not been galloped for a week, and further, that his owner never calcnlated to start him. Upon this decisiou all pool selling was stopped, as the presiding judge, Christopher Green, helieved it his duty to protect the public against any such little perversions as thie. He was heartily applanded upon the announcement that Augusta E and the Bazaar colt would merely gallop for the stakes. Augusta E won under a strong pull in 2:19.

SUMMARY.

AGRICULTURAL PARK COURSE, CAPITAL TURF CLUB, SACRAMENTO, CAL., May 17, 1883.—Running; mile and a quarter dash for three-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added.

Geo. Howson's Augusta E, 113	(Howsou) 1
W. L. Pritchard's Bazaar-Minerva colt, 118	(Fox) 2

Time—2:19.

The third race proved a more exciting contest than any one believed would be. It was 1½ miles and repeat. The only ones declared in were Fred Collier and May D. A five-eighthe rnn of Collier's a day or so before this race scared the other entries out, hut May D proved herself a "foe worthy of his steel." The first heat they got away very evenly, the mare lapping Collier all the way aronnd. When they reached the last eighth the mare moved up on Collier, and Duffy was compelled to draw his whip, as did Applehy on the mare, and the strife for position from there to the wire was one of whip and drive. When within a couple of lengths of the finish, Dnffy let go of Collier's head and lifted him over the score, winner by a short head in 1:57. Prior to this heat the pool selling was not very hriek, Collier heing hig favorite at $20 to $6 on the mare. After the first heat the backers of Collier began to think the matter over and concinded to save themselves a little, any way. In consequence thereof the mare sold for $20 against $75 for the horse. The second heat was, like the first, contested all tbe way. The mare jnmped into the lead this time and led the chestnut gelding the first five-eighths. when Dnffy commenced to make his run, which proved not too early, as the mare lapped him ont in 1:58½. This was a good game race and the owners of May D need feel no discouragement at this defeat, as she showed herself to be first-clase in first-class company.

SUMMARY.

AGRICULTURAL PARK COURSE, CAPITAL TURF CLUB, SACRAMENTO, CAL., May 17, 1883.—Running, 1½ miles and repeat; $50 entrance , $25 forfeit, $200 added.

Stemler & Ayers' ch g Fred Collier, 119	(Duffy) 1
Wm. L. Appleby's ch m May D, 117	(Appleby) 2

Time—1:57, 1:58½.

Five paid forfeit in thie race. The last event for the day was a three-quarter-mile heat race in which started the old vet, Joe Howell, Duke of Monday and Up and Up. In the pools Howell had the call at $60 against $35 for the other two and quite considerahle money went into the box at these rates, as many believed the Duke would make a better showing than he did. Tbis seemed to be one of his off days aud he acted very badly at the post, Hie sulkinees lasted ahont half an hour, when Mr. Townsend who had become jnetly disgneted at his actions in cansing tedione delay, dropped the flag when the Duke seemed willing to start and they broke away to a very fair beginning. Old Joe took tbe track and wou, bands down, in 1:17, Dnke second, Up and Up third. The betting now was $40 to $10 on Howell. At tbe start the Duke repeated his obstinate actions. Jim Brown, his trainer, heing compelled to get behind him with a six-foot buggy whip, which assisted him, after twenty minntee scoring, in getting away. Thie time he got the advantage of the start ahout a length, which was as evenly as Mr. Townseud could get them, owing to the Duke's fractiousness. But the old vet overtook and led him at the end of the first quarter, winning easily in 1:16¾, Duke eecond, Up and Up away off yonder.

SUMMARY.

AGRICULTURAL PARK COURSE, CAPITAL TURF CLUB, SACRAMENTO, CAL., May 17, 1883.—Running; three-quarter mile heats; free for all; purse $2[illegible], $25 to second horse.

Stemler & Ayers' b g Joe Howell, 117	(Duffy)	1	1
[illegible]n Mackey's b g Duke of Monday, 115	(Guerro)	2	2
[illegible]. Muse's b g Up and Up, 117	(Courtney)	3	3

Time—1:17, 1:16¼.

This ended the day's races, which gave satisfaction to all. The time made and interest taken was fully equal to the average racing meetings.

Fourth Day.

Up to this day nothing had happened to injure the standing of any one. The management had been first-class and the conduct of those taking part excellent. But an episode occurred that occasioned the expulsion of a driver who many believed did not make any attempt to win the race. The club was formed for the purpose of encouraging honest racing, and their action in this cese showed that they intend to have it conducted in no other way. Ex-Mayor Green, who is also one of the directors of the State Society, is President of the club, and he has shown himself to be an efficient officer, heing ready at all times to protect the public against any jobs that may be put up by unscrupulous persons who infest racetracks for no other purpose than to further their own ends in a financial point. This is the class that the public should be protected against, and President Green says they shall be as far as it lies in his power to do. This being a trotting day, the first race was for three-minute horses and the following were the starters: Valensin's Fawn, Cox's Mack, Murray's Danger, and Mackey's Zula. Fawn had the call in the pools at $20 against $10 on Zula and $5 for the field. After several attempts tbey got the word for the first heat with Fawn and Mack in the lead, the others acting badly, lunging and breaking. Mack took the track and led to the middle of the last quarter, when Fawn came up and passed him. Within ten lengths of the finish Valensin, the driver of Fawn, turned aronnd to see if all were in. He at that time was leading Mack ahout three lengths, Valensin's turning caused Fawn to leave her feet, and she swerved in front of Mack hut immediately caught and beat him ahout a length. Time, 2:37. Cox, the driver of Mack, claimed that the swerve of Fawn impeded his progress. The judges after deliberation concinded that Valensin's mare did swerve and did impede the progress of Mack, hut they were of the opinion that it was unintentional and under Rnle 29, Sections 9 and 11, they gave the heat to Mack and set Fawn fourth.

Pools now sold, $20 on Fawn to $8 on field. To a good send-off they went away for the second heat with Mack leading around the first turn, Zula and Denger hoth breaking badly, Fawn last. Valensin squared her on the back quarter, where she trotted very fast to the half-mile pole, overhauling Zula and Danger and making rapid strides for Mack when she made another bad break and dropped to third place. She recovered, however, hut not in time to heat Mack out, he winning the heat easily in 2:42, Fawn second, Danger third, Znla fourth. The pools now took quite a decided change. The Field brought $25 to $20 on Fawn. The backers of Fawn now protested loudly against the incompetency of Valensin to drive his mare. He refused to listen to their entreaties, ausweriug all that he wonld yet win the race. The jndges were next appealed to hnt without effect, they informing those appealing that it was not in the power of the judges to remove Mr. Valensin as long as he was doing all he could to win, there heing no rnle under which he could be removed for incompetency, as all were aware that he was going to drive the mare and bet their money accordingly. They all started for the third heat with Znla and Danger acting badly. Fawn took the lead aud was never headed, winning handily in 2:37 with Mack second, Danger third and Zula distaneed. The fourth heat was but a repetition of the third, Fawn winning in 2:39.

They went away for the fifth heat to a very good send-off, The mare led to the half-mile pole, where she hroke and was overhauled by Mack, who led around the upper turn, hut not having foot enough was beaten out hy the mare in 2:41.

SUMMARY.

AGRICULTURAL PARK COURSE, CAPITAL TURF CLUB, SACRAMENTO, May 18, 1883.—Trotting for three-minute class ; mile beats, three in five ; purse $200.

G. Valensin's s m Fawn	4	2	1	1
J. W. Cox's b b Mack	1	1	2	3
Wm. Murry's b g Danger	2	3	3	2
Jno. Mackey's blk h Zulu	3	4	dis	

Time—2:37, 2:42, 2:37, 2:39, 2:41.

The next race on the programme was for second-class named pacers for a purse of $150. W. B. Todhunter named Revenne, F. M Shepler Handy Andy and Chas. H. Shear Shaker. The horses in this race were very evenly matched as to speed. In the pools Shaker had the call at $30, on account of his having heen in the hands of Shear, whose reputation as an orderer is unquestioned, against $27 for Revenne and $27 for Handy Andy. After gettiug the word to a good start, Hand Andy took the pole, which he managed to keep to the quarter pole, when he was overhauled by Shaker, who took the lead and maintained it to the finish, winning the heat in 2:34, Revenue second and Handy Andy third. Pools now sold, $40 for Shaker, $22 for Revenne and $16 for the old horse Handy Andy. Tbe second heat they got away together, and around the first turn Shaker led, with the others well up. At the quarter pole Handy Andy made a brush and ohtained first place, which be held to the backstretch, where tbey hoth overtook and passed him. Shaker kept first place to the head of the stretch, where Revenue lapped bim ont and beat him hy a nose in 2:31, Handy Andy well up. Pools sold after this heat at $25 for Revenne, $12 for Shaker and $5 for Handy Andy.

The third heat Revenue led from the score to the finish, Shaker leaving his feet on the backstretch, where he and Handy Andy had it for second place, Shaker heating him out, Handy Andy third. Time, 2:35. The cat in the bag now had its head ont, and the backers were loud in their denunciations of Shear and Shepler. Demands were made for a change of drivers behiud Handy Andy. The judges ordered a change, putting Wilbnr Smith np behind Shaker aud Henry McConu behind Handy Andy, which action was greeted with applause by tbe crowd upon the quarter stretch. The fonrth heat was the most exciting and more interest was taken in it than in any other race during the week. The horses received the word to a good seud-off, Shaker aud Revenue going together around the first turn, with Handy Andy well np. Along the hackstretch Revenue led by a neck; as they turned into the head of the stretch Sbaker went up, but soon recovered and beat Revenue out amid mneh excitement in 2:35½, Handy Andy a length behind both. The pools now sold, Revenue $45, Sbaker $32 and Handy Andy $1.

At 7:30 p. m. they started for the fifth heat. Being quite dark, a patrol judge was sent to the half-mile pole to come home with them. At the word Handy Andy, with Shepler up (McConn asked to be relieved, as he was snre Handy Andy conld not win), and Shaker went off together at a rapid gait, which they kept up to the half-mile pole. It seemed to be a part of the programme to have Handy Andy carry Shaker there and Revenue take him and beat him home. The appearance of a patrol jndge at the half-mile pole thwarted any scheme tbat might have been planned. The little horse Shaker kept his feet, winuing tbe heat and race in 2.38, Revenne second, Handy Andy tbird. When they came to dismount cheer after cheer went up for Wilbnr Smith, the jndges and bonest racing. By the intervention of the judges the best horse was allowed to win and a dirty job frustrated.

SUMMARY.

AGRICULTURAL PARK COURSE, CAPITAL TURF CLUB, SACRAMENTO, May 18, 1883.—Pacing race for named horses ; mile heats, three in five ; purse $150.

Chas. Shear's b b Shaker	1	2	2	1	1
W. B. Todhunter's g h Revenue	2	1	1	2	2
F. M. Shepler's b g Handy Andy	3	3	3	3	3

Time—2:34, 2:31, 2:35, 2:35½, 2:38.

The club at its meeting in the evening expelled Chas. H. Shear for fraudnlent driving and Chas. Shear Jr. for attempting to make Shaker fly the track at the finish hy running out at him, and which act would have heen consummated bnt for the intervention of the marshal, E. Dale.

Thousands of dollars changed hands on this pacing race, as it seemed to have been managed solely for the benefit of a few to the detriment of many and nothing but the prompt action of the judges prevented the scheme from heing carried out. A few lessons like this, wherein the schemers are punished through their pockets, will have the effect of discouraging this kind of work.

Fifth Day.

The last day of the meeting resembled a nice hot day of fair week. Everybodyseemed to feel good. Tbe thermometer marked 90. The track was in fine condition and the attendance good. The action of the clnb in the strict enforcement of the rules of the preceding day was still the talk and loud were the commendations by those who admire racing, end desire to see it carried on in an honest manner. The first race on the programme was the runuing feature of the week, as it brought together colts that had proven themselves racers at Oaklaud, and many were anxious to see them pitted against each other. In this three-qnarter dasb for two-year-olds, the following of seven original entries faced the starter, Mackey's Hirondella, Baldwin's ch f by Grinstead out of a sister to Clara D, Pritchard's Bazaar–Dunhar filly, wiuner of five-eighths at Oaklend, and John A winner of two-year-old race et the same meeting. This was quite a hettiug race, Pritchard's filly baving the call at $20 against $19 for John A and $18 for the field.

The fractious nature of two-year-olds at the post made tbe start quite tedious, bnt after several attempts they fiually got away, with Hirondella slightly in the lead. They ran the first quarter in a hnnch, the black colt showiug first around the turn with Hirondella and Pritchard's filly on his hips. At the head of the stretch Hirondella let ont another link and went to the front in splendid style. From theqnarter-pole home, Baldwin's filly and she had a hard race, hut the Kentucky filly showed a little more speed and heat the Grinstead filly out about a length with Pritchard third and John A last. Time, 1:16½.

SUMMARY.

AGRICULTURAL PARK COURSE, CAPITAL TURF CLUB, May 19, 1883.—Three-quarter-mile dasb for two-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added. Winner of Gano stake to carry five pounds extra, second colt $150, third $100.

John Mackey's Hirondella, 107	(Guerro) 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch f by Grinstead—sister to Clara D, 107	(Garcia) 2
W. L. Pritchard's ch f Bazaar-Dunbar, 107	(Howson) 3
Wm. Appleby's blk colt, John A, 110	(Appleby) 4

Time—1:16½.

The next race on the programme was one mile and an eighth, free for all, with six entries; only three, however, came to the post. These were Joe Howell, May D and Augusta E. The pools sold $400 for Howell, $175 for May D, and $80 for Augusta E. The excellent showing of May D in her 1¼-mile race against Collier two days previous, together with the fact that she got seven pounds off as a non-winner at Oakland, made her friends think she was a good buy. Angusta E's backers claimed that she could carry her weight, 97 ponnds, and down the old veteran. Acting thnsly it turned out to he quite a betting race. They got away to a good send-off. Agusta E took the lead, closely followed by May D, with Joe Howell trailing behind. Around the upper turn Dnffy thonght he wonld make his run a little early, as he wanted to place himself in the stretch. This he succeeded in doing and the race down the finish was well contested, Agusta E fighting him all the way down, but the old son of Bonnie Scotland proved himself equal to the occasion and shook the filly off, winning by a girth, with May D lapped on the outside, in 1:55½, once more convincing the boys that his match had not come along yet. Many made it 1:55, a remarkahle rnn with 119 ponnds up. He is a great horse. The last of the meeting was a two-mile trot, mile heats; and one man, not profiting by the experience of others, and the action of the club for a similar attempt the day previons, made a martyr of himself for the chanced aggrandizement of others. The entries in this race were Young's Colonel, McConn's Sadie S and Coward's Long John. In the pools Colonel was favorite at $50, Sadie $16, and Long John $10. The start was good, Long John leading on the first turn, which place he finished the first mile in, with Colonel a couple of lengths behind him and Sadie a distance behind the Colonel. On the back stretch of the second mile the Colonel lapped John, who carried him such a gait to the half that he broke and fell back. At tbe head of the stretch Colonel passed John, who was coming at a rattling gait. Colonel broke again ahont midway and his driver did not seem to take hold of him and he made quite a run, enough to make up what he lost, when he caught him; from there home it was a hard race, when within four lengths of the finish the Colonel broke again and ran over the score ahont a half leugth ahead of John. Time, 5:10¼. Long John is one of these "skivers" aud appears to he runniug when he is not. The jndges took the matter iuto consideration and finally decided by giving the heat to Long John. This, of course, created considerahle dissatisfaction among the backers of Colonel, but as the judges were in a better positiou to see the actions of both horses it is to be presnmed that the decision was just.

The Colouel still sold favorite at $100 against $35 for John, and $4 for Sadie. They went off together for the second heat. John cut out the work and led all the way up the backstretch with Colonel several lengths behind him, and the mare a distance off. They trotted around to the half-mile pole of the second mile in this order, when Colonel made a brush at John, but did not succeed in passing him until the three-quarter pole was passed, when the Colonel broke aud John, who was coming at a terrible clip, seemed to have been pnlled up by Coward as if awaiting the settling of the Colonel. The Colonel rallied and heat him ont ahout a length in 5:15, Sadie just saving her distance. Parties made complaint to the judges that Coward was not trying to win, but no direct charges were made, and as the judges had utmost confidence in Coward, he having lived in Sacramento for years, and being one whom the members of the clnb desired to assist in getting up this meeting, no thought was given to the matter, but as a matter of precaution, he was called into the stand and severely cautioned. After this Long John jnmped favorite at $75 to $50 on the Colonel. The third heat was trotted about 6 o'clock, John and the Colonel trotting 1¾ miles side by side. On the last quarter Long John gave out entirely and walked the last forty yards.

Before tha drivers weighed in, P. T. McIntosh and Mr. Barnard of Chico and J. W. Wilson of Sacramento came into tha stand and stated that Charles Coward, the driver of Long John, had told tbem after tha second heat that it was all he could do "to give Colonal the second beat." Mr. Coward was tben called to tbe stand and admitted tbat the statement made was true, but he was acting undar instructions. Mr. Edson, the owner, was called np aud questioned. Ha denied giviug tbose instructions to anyoue; in fact, Mr. Coward had the horse for thia race, paying all expenses, etc.; that it was his desire that the horse should win. The judges, actiug nnder the admission of Coward as to his baving pulled the second heat, which, if he bad wou, as he said he could have done, would have decided the race, declared it no race, all pools off, and axpelled Coward for frandulent driving. Tbue the meeting cloeed, a snccess fiuancially and otberwise, managed admirably by tha cluh, tba officers doiug all iu their power to encourage thie honorable sport and have it conducted in such a manner as to reflect credit npon the organization and the city. Unprincipled jobs seldom get through on this track, as the vigilance of the officers is such as to thwart any schemes, aud it makee no difference how smart men are, they will always find some one wbo is eqnally as brigbt and quick enough in perception to cbeckmate all traits of this character. Tbe pool selling was conducted by Messrs. Killip & Co., wbo obtained the contract on the co-operative plan, each taking a pro rata of the profits. Under this management the club received three times tbe amount that was hid for this privilege. Tbis bnsiness is getting down to the legitimate basis, and is condncted upon a business principle. Tbis firm has so systematized its business as to baudle the money played on the first race as many times as there are races, as they pay off after each race. Tbe Freuch pools, as usnal, exceeded tbe auction poole in way of retnrns; tbat is, tha betting was better in the Frencb. Honest racing is advantageous to all, the breeders, the trainers, and even tbe pool box, and it may be state l bere that to the latter tbe credit may be given of epoiling the game of some in giving away one of tbe attempted jobs of the week.

Extra Day.

Robert Allen, the lessee of tbe park, having made arrauge-ments with tbe parties who made the match between Douglas and the Berryessa mare, concluded to give an extra day on Monday, and for tbat day gave a pnrse of $150 for tha pacere that went during the week, Grey Frank penalized to wagon. Tbere was also a sweepstakes trotting race for $100 a corner. Tbe crowd of non-residents tbat were present dnring last week stayed over to see the great 600-yard matcb, and, as will be seen, they did not stay in vain. Mr. Dinsdale, one of the owners of Douglas, resides in Woodland, where he has at times boasted, aud justly too, of the powers of Jim Douglas, nn one occasion, in tbe hearing of the Adams boys, wbo reside in Berryessa Valley, in Yolo couuty. They bantered Mr. Dinsdale for a race against Donglas, claiming that tbey had a 1,300-pound mare that could walk Douglas's chalk 600 yards. Tbe finale was a match for $1,000 a side,, made abont a montb ago. Shortly after they hrought the big mare over bera and commenced to train ber, and eo well did they manage matters tbat no one outside of their party had a chance to see the "big filly" in her work. Well, the day arrived. The feeling was intense, and all bets that were offered were readily taken. The betting in the pools was brisk, tbe mare bringing $45 to $20 on Douglas. The latter was the first to make his appearance, and as he moved np the track he did not seem to be at himself. Shortly after bia appearance the mare came on tha track closely covered iu white sheeting; on her hack sat Jimmy Welch, the veteran "short horse" rider. R. S. Carey was selected as starter. Upon their arrival at the 600-yard post much attention was given to the mare, many believing her immense siza wonld prove disadvantageons. The people present kept a constant watch of the horses, feariing probably that tbey wonld be treated somewhat similar to Col. Jack Gamble, who traveled many miles in Kentncky to see a quarter race. Tbey turned three days and on the morning of the fourth day the colonel, after watching them several hours, went into tbe house to get a drink and before he could get out the race was run. It was an apt illustration, judging from the performance of the mare in this race. The starter took the horses back from tbe score 100 feet. They got away the first time, and in the first 100 feet the mare heat Donglas 20. She ran the first 160 yards in the remarkable time of nine seconds, and the last 440 yards in 0:21½, total, 0:30½ for tha 600 yards, beating Douglas 60 yards. She conld have run it in 0:28, as tbe last 200 yards she was under a strong pull, and the rider rode the last 100 yards with one band, holding his cap with the other. Douglas bimself ran the last quarter in 0:23½, and he aeemad to be atanding still so fast did she leave him. She ia a remarkable animal. Her sire is Oregon Charlie, dam by Lnmmux, her dam the Warnock Bark mare, out of Oak Jennings, who was a full sister to Choctaw. She stands 16:1, weighed the day of the race 1,250 pounds. Just prior to starting several hanters were made to the Adams boys to match Preminm against her but Mr. Adams told them that he conld attend to but one race at a time. He looked for some of the hettors who declared their intention to back Preminm after this race was run, but conld not find a man who had even hinted any such proposition.

The day's sport wound np with a pacing race, in which Princa was victorions. The trot was a walk-over for Roanoke.

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Fifty Miles Out.

Charles Anderson of Loa Angeles and Cardinal Pugh of San Bernardino rode a fifty-mile race on the Los Angelee track on the 15th, which resulted in a victory for Pugh. The affair attracted an immense crowd aud tbe enthueiaem was great. Pugh was a new-comer in the lists, bnt was eqnal to the occasion in all that is demanded of a rider, while his atock, as tbe time showe, was much hetter than ia usnally seen in affairs of tbis kind. He finished iu 1:50:30, just ten minutes faster than the best record, wbich was 2:01:30, made by Jose Perez in 1876. Tha followiug is the time by miles:

1 P	2:07	11 P	2:11	21 P	1:57	31 P	2:17¼	41 P	2:01½
2 P	2:04	12 P	2:03½	22 P	2:15½	32 P	2:16	42 P	2:07
3 P	2:02	13 P	2:06	23 P	2:07½	33 P	2:00½	43 P	2:03
4 P	2:00	14 P	2:07½	24 P	2:01	34 P	2:08	44 P	2:04½
5 P	2:00½	15 P	2:03½	25 P	2:18½	35 A	2:03½	45 P	1:59
6 P	2:07	16 P	2:09	26 A	2:11	36 A	2:01	46 P	2:09
7 P	2:12	17 A	2:01½	27 A	2:03	37 P	2:16	47 P	2:02½
8 P	2:11	18 P	2:07½	28 P	2:06½	38 P	2:04	48 P	2:01½
0 P	2:05	19 P	2:04	29 P	2:10½	39 P	2:13	49 P	2:02
10 P	2:12	20 P	2:11	30 P	2:06½	40 P	2:13	50 P	2:06

Total—1:50:30.

Valuable and Convenient. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an aduirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Cougbs and other trouhlea of tbe Tbroat and Lungs. They contain no hurtful ingrediante, but may at all times be usad with aafety. *Sold only in boxes.* Prica 25 cents.

BASE BALL.

League Games.

Games won and lost by clubs of tha California Base Ball League from April 1 np to dute:

	Niantic.	Haverly.	California.	Redington.	Total Games won.	Runs Made.	B. H. Made.
Niantic	.....	.....	1	1	2	15	29
Haverly	2	.....	1	*	3	39	33
California	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18	17
Redington	.....	*	1	.....	1	12	18
Total Games Lost	2	0	3	2	6	95	97

* Game postponed on account of rain.

Progress of the Championship Struggle.

Tbe seventh championship game of the eeason, which took place at tha Recreation Grounds on Sunday, between tha Redington and California Clubs, resulted in favor of tbe former after an interestiug game. An improvement in tbe number of spectators was noticeable over that of the previous game, a fact perhaps due to the satisfaction with wbicb the stern measures taken against certain disreputahle players was viewed. Both teams appeared in good form and throughout the game the playing was sharp aud exciting. The Redingtons were nuusually strong at the bat, and experienced little trouble in making their base hits score to good advantage. As the annexed score will ehow, of a total of tbirteen hits, they managed to score eight runs. Thie was principally tha result of excellent base running, aided somewhat by the erratic fielding of the California third baseman; in fact, he eeemed demoralized and fnmbled close plays in a manner to convince the average looker-on tbat he had too much regard for his fingers. Tbe fielding of the victors was eqnally as brilliant as tbeir batting, and at times was such as might be expected only from veterans of the diamond. Tbe out field was particularly etroug, where fine catches and good etops prevailed. Tbe game played by the Californias showed a marked improvement in both fielding and batting and bears out the remarks mada in tbis colnmn at the commencement of tbe season to tbe effect that with the practice which the games themselves wonld afford the team would in a comparatively short time be ahle to copa successfully with the other clubs. Their batting is still hardly up to the standard and is attended by an uncertainty which eeverely handicaps them. Their total of twelve etruck out, as against oue for tbe Redingtons, proves their excellent fielding in overcoming their weakness. In the field, where tbey bad considerably more to do than their opponents, they, however, made a more pretentious ebowing, and finished with a smaller number of errors. The Californias did tbeir heavy work in the second inning, Emerson leading off witb a corker to third just inside tbe line and firing up on the third bag after an admirable run which was heartily applauded. A passed ball gave him tbe plate and Angus, following with a good stroke to the ont field, reacbed second, stole third, and also completed his run on a passed hall. Singular as it may appear even allowing for poor play behind the bat, French successfully rounded the bases in precisely the same manner as his predecessors. Tbe Redingtons by dint of close play dnring the remaining portiou of the game kept the Californias well in hand and finally won by the following score:

REDINGTONS.

	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Arnold, l f	5	2	4	0	0	0
Fitzgerald, 2b	5	1	3	8	0	2
Carroll, s s	5	2	1	1	0	1
Bennett, 3b	5	0	0	1	2	1
Pope, 2h	4	1	0	4	1	2
McElroy, p	5	0	1	0	3	4
Moran, r f	4	0	3	0	0	1
Creegan, c	4	1	1	12	1	1
Mooney, c f	4	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	41	8	13	27	8	14

CALIFORNIAS.

	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
French, 1h	5	1	2	12	2	0
Riordan, 3h	5	0	0	3	2	3
McDonald, c	4	1	1	1	1	1
Stewart, c f	3	0	0	1	0	0
McKenna, r f	4	0	0	0	1	0
Emerson, s s	4	2	2	2	2	3
Boyle, 2h	3	0	0	1	2	0
Angus, l f	4	1	0	6	1	0
Hack, p	4	0	0	1	4	1
Totals	36	5	5	27	15	8

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Redingtons	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	0	0—8
Californias	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—6

Earned rnns—Redingtons, 1. Left on bases—Redingtons, 7; Californias, 5. Struck out—Redingtons, 1; Californias, 12. Two-base hits—Fitzgerald, 2; Emerson, 1. Double plays—Pope, McElroy, Fitzgerald and French, Hack, Riordan. Balls called—Redingtons, 1; Californias, 3. Wild pitches—McElroy, 2. Passed halls—McDonald, 6; Creegan, 5. Bases on errors—Redingtons, 4; Californias, 6. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Eugene Van Court.

A meeting of the California League was held on Wednesday for the purpose of considering the withdrawal of the Niantic Club, and for the purpose of taking action on matters growing out of a recent game in which cartain membera were cbarged with improper conduct. Since the president of the league, John J. Mona, gave notice that his resignation wonld be handed in, considerable comment has been causad, and doubts of the succeae of the season were entertained because of the had feeling which was lately manifested. Mr. Mone was finally prevailed upon to reconsider this action, and will continne to taka an active part in the gamas. Cbarles Sweeney was expelled. The vacancy created by the withdrawal of the Niantic Club was filled by the admission of the Wooneocket Club, nnder condition of accepting the score of gamee won and lost by the Niantics. Their first game will be played to-morrow with the Redingtons. The club is composed of the following playera: Lawton, Fiun, Eagan, Douahue, Mnllan, Fogarty, Wiseman and Leary.

Foals.

Property of C. Halverson, Routier Station, Sacramento county, Cal.:

April 23, Maggie S, by Bayonet, dam by Joe Stoner, a bay filly, right hind leg whita balf way to hock, little white on left fore leg, white face, by Joe Hooker. Mare hred to Leinster.

At Palo Alto stock farm, San Mateo county:

January 12, Robin Girl, by Enquirer, a chestnnt filly hy Flood.

January 21, Hattie Hawthorne, by Enquirer, a dark bay filly by Flood.

January 27, Sallia Gardner, hy Vandal, a sorrel colt by Flood.

Febrnary 8, Planetia, by Planet, a eorrel colt hy Flood.

Febrnary 16, Twilight, by Norfolk, a hay filly by Thad Stevens.

February 18, Glandow, by importod Glangary, a bay filly by Flood.

February 22, Rigliu, by imported Glengary, a bay colt by Shannon.

February 27, Lizzia Whipe, by Enquirer, a bay colt by Flood.

March 1, Marshra, by Planet, a chestnnt colt by Sbannon.

March 6, Katharion, by Harry of the West, a bay filly by Flood.

March 6, Mozelle, hy ——, a bay colt by Flood.

March 8, Lady Amauda, by imported Hnrrab, a bay filly by Flood.

March 27, Bettie Bisbop, by imported Buckden, a bay filly by Flood.

March 30, Frou Frou, by Asteroid, a sorrel colt hy Shannou.

March 31, Florenca Anderson, by Enqnirer, a dark bay filly by Sbanuon.

April 4, Boydana, by imported Knigbt of St. George, a bay colt by Flood.

April 4, Nova Zembla, by imported Gleugary, a light bay filly by Shannon.

Trotting foale at Palo Alto:

January 30, Fannia Lewie, by imported Buckden, a bay colt by Electionecr.

February 7, Dame Winnie, by Planet, a bay filly by Electioneer.

May 2, Idabelle, by Rysdyk'e Hambletonian, a light bay filly by Piedmont.

May 7, Fatiua, by Berlin, a dark bay colt by Genaral Benton.

May 7, Florida, by Robert E. Lee, a bay colt by General Benton.

May 10, Susie, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., a bay filly by Electioneer.

May 10, Mamie, by Hambletonian Jr., a chestnnt filly by Piedmont.

May 12, Faithful, by Harry Clay, a bay colt by Geneal Benton.

May 16, Sprite, by Alexander's Belmont, a light bay colt by Electioneer.

May 20, Cnba, by ——, a bay colt by Electioneer.

May 21, Dixie, by Billy Townes, a bay filly by Bentonian.

Messrs. T. D. Mott and C. A. Dnrfee of Los Angeles have sold tbe bay gelding Billy R, by A.W. Richmond, dam Panline by California Hnnter, to Dr. K. D. Wise of tbe same place for $750. Billy R ie fonr years old, and has been bandled a little for speed. He is able to show a 40 gait. Dr. Wise is also tbe owner of a black gelding, by A.W. Richmond, dam Barbara by Bald Chief (a full brotber to Len Roee), and tbe pair are now in Mr. Durfee's bands to be worked togetber. After a few weeks' pole edncation, Dr. Wise will drive them on tbe road. They will be a epanking pair of Richmonds.

A. H. Gillespie, who has charge of a band of sheep for Hall, abont three miles west of town, says that 1,300 ewes prodnced 1,600 lambs dnring the past mouth. Many more were born, bnt were cbilled to deatb dnring the recent bad weather. Twins, triplets and quartets were not infrequent. *Reno Gazette.*

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $5 65@$6 05; medium gradee, $4 50@$5 25; Shipping Superfine $4@$4 25.

WHEAT—The situation ie daily getting less encouraging for the holding interest, so far as immediate business is concerned. Shippers quote the market at $1 70@$1 72½ for No. 1 grade, while on call buyer the season contracts were offered at $1 62½ without even bringing out a bid. The speculative feeling is quite active, and prices on future account are fairly maintained.

BARLEY—Prices continue to go downwrad. We quote: No. 1 feed, $1 07½; good Brewing, $1 12½.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 85@$1 95; Oood, $2@$2 15; Choice, $2 30@$2 35 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Quotable at $1 62½@$1 80 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $26 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $36 ₱ ton; Shorts, $15@$17 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal, the oilworks eell to the trade at $35 ₱ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $20@$22 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $10@$14; Wheat, $16@$18; Barley, $14@$15; Wild Oat, $15@$17 50; Mixed, $10@$13 ₱ ton.

STRAW—50c@75c per hale

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 15½@16½c; California, Hams, 16@15½c for plain, 15½@16½c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 15@15½c for heavy and medium, and 16@15½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 15½@15½c; Pork, $18 50@$19 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $24 50@25 for Mess, $25 50@$26 for clear and 26 50@$27 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for hhls and $8 5 0 for hf hhls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for hhls and $8 75 for hf hls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₱ hhl; California Smoked Beef, 13½c.

FRUIT—We quote: Lemons, $6@$6 50 per box for Sicily; California Lemons, $1 25c@$2 per box; Limes, $5@$6 per box for Mexican; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ₱ bunch; California Oranges, $1@$1 60 for common and $2@3 for good to choice ₱ box; Pineapples, $5@$6 ₱ doz. Western Cranberries are offering at $15@$17 ₱ bbl; Strawberries, $6@$12 ₱ chest; Apricots, 4@5c; Currants, 15@20c ₱ lb; Raspberries, 25@35c ₱ bskt; Cherries, 5@7c ₱ lb for poor and 10@12½ ₱ lb for good to choice; Oooseberries, 4@6c.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Summer Squash, 8@10c ₱ lb; Carrots, 37½@50c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Cauliflower, $1@$1 25 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, $1@$1 50 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 3½ ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Dried Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 2@3c; Rhubarb, 1@3c per lb; Mushrooms, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Tomatoes, $2@$2 50 ₱ box; Cucumbers, 12c@50c per doz.; Asparagus, 75c@$1 25 ₱ box; Sprouts, 3c ₱ lb.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ₱ doz.; String Beans, 10@12c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—River Red, 60@70c; Early Rose, 50@70c; Tomales and Petaluma, $1 05@1 12½ ₱ ctl; New, 1½@2c per lb.

ONIONS—$1 25@$1 37½ for good to choice.

BEANS—Bayos, $5; Butter, $3 25@$3 50 for small and $3 50 @$4 for large; Lima, $3 80; Pea, $3 50; Pink, $4 75@$4 80; Red, $4 60@$4 70; small White, $3 50; large White, $3@3 25 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 23½@24c; choice, 22@23c; fair to good, 17@22c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; firkin old, 20@22½c for choice; new, 22@25c; pickled roll, 24@26; Eastern 17@20c.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14c for choice; 11@12½c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 25@26c ₱ doz; Eastern, 23@24 per doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 17@18c; do, Hens, 15@16c; Roosters, $6@7 for old and $9@$11 for young; Hens $6 50@$7 50 Broilers, $3 50@$4, according to size; Ducks, $6@$8 50 ₱ dozeu; Geese, $1 50@$1 75 ₱ pair; Goslings, $1 50@$2 25 per pair.

GAME—Snipe, $2 25@$2 60 for English and 75c@$1 for common; Hare, $1 25@$1 75; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 50.

WOOL—We quote: Choice Northern Free, 22@24c; Choice Northern Burry, 17@19; Calavaras and middle counties, 20@23; San Joaquin and coast, choice, 16@18c; San Joaquin and coast, inferior, 13@15; San Joaquin and coast, year's clip, 14@18c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 16½@17c ₱ lb; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ₱ lb less; Dry Kip, 17c; Dry Calf, 17c@22; Salted Steer, over 55 lbs, 11c ₱ lb; Steer and Cow, medium, 9½@10c; light do, 8@8½c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs, 9½@10c; Salted Calf, 13@15c ₱ lb; Salted Veal, 12@13c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings, 30@60c for short, 50c@90c for medium, and $1@$1 40 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 8@8½c ₱ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for wholo carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8½@9c; medium grade, 7½@8c; inferior, 6½@7c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 7@8c; small ones, 9@10c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 4½@5c and Ewes at 4@4½c ₱ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 8@8½c for hard and 7@7½c for soft; do 10½@11c ₱ lb for hard grain hogs.

HERD AND SWINE.

Cheshires.

English writers on agricultural topics of thirty or forty years ago mentioned Cheshire swine as gigantic, long-legged and long-eared, and unprofitable giants, all but extinct. I have been unable to secure any reliable evidence of the bringing to this country of any of the swine of that breed or name, but there is a legend that between 1850 and 1855 one or more of the old-time Cheshires were imported to the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., and a sow, at least, taken to Jefferson county in that State, where crosses were made to some extent, not only with the stock common with the region, but with valuable dogs obtained from Canada, and also largely with the Yorkshires. At all events, between 1860 and 1870, in Jefferson and some other counties, the favorite swine were of a large, white sort, known as the Jefferson county, or Cheshire breed; or sometimes "imported Cheshire," and less frequently "Cheshire and Yorkshire;" and again in some instances as "improved Yorkshires." Harris, writing in 1870, says: "For a dozen years or more they have been exhibited at the fairs of the New York State Agricultural Society, and for the last six or seven years have carried off nearly all the prizes offered for pigs of the large breed." At that time the leading breeders admitted very freely that they were of mixed origin, but claimed that they had been kept pure sufficiently long to thoroughly establish them as a breed. In 1876 Col. Frank D. Curtis of Saratoga county, who is well informed in such matters, wrote me that "there never was a connected effort to make them uniform, and it was quite common to call any cross of Yorkshire or Suffolks by the name of Cheshire." His description of them, adopted by the Indianapolis convention, was as follows: "They are pure white, with very thin skin of pink color, with little hair; are not uniform in this respect, as pigs in the same litter differ widely in the amount of hair; the snout is often long, but very slender and fine; the jowls are plump and the ears erect, fine and thin; the shoulders are wide and the hams full; their flesh is fine-grained and they are commended on account of the extra amount of mess pork in proportion to the offal. Mr. J. H. Sanders, editor of the *Breeder's Gazette*, who sucessfully and extensively bred "Cheshires" in Iowa prior to 1875, in reply to some inquiries of mine, wrote: "In my opinion the Cheshire is simply a derivative of the Yorkshire, as were also the Suffolk, Lancashire Short-Face, Middle York, York-Cumberland and all other English breeds of white hogs. I bred the so-called Cheshires for six or seven years, and took a deep interest in noticing the variations and changes that were produced in that time by selection, inbreeding and crossing. Within the space of seven years, without introducing any blood but what was supposed to be pure, I produced all the different types of the Yorkshire from the large York down to the Lancashire Short-Face. The white color was firmly fixed, and I never knew one of my Cheshire boars to get a pig that had a black hair on it, although they were bred to sows of all breeds, including the purest Essex. Another peculiarity that I watched with interest was the frequent appearance of blue spots in the skin of the purest and best-bred specimens. This peculiarity would sometimes disappear for one or two generations, and would again crop out stronger than ever. The types which I finally succeeded in fixing upon the Cheshires as bred by me were almost identical in size, form and quality with the most improved modern Berkshire. Indeed, so marked was this resemblance in everything but color that they were often facetiously called 'white Berkshires.' As bred by me I regarded them as among the very best of white hogs. They were well-haired, had a very delicate pink skin, and their meat was most excellent, tender and juicy." At various recent New York fairs, including those at Rochester, Syracuse and the State fair at Albany, where large premiums are given on swine, the Cheshires have taken the precedence over any other white swine, and have also been, to some extent, successful at the Northern Ohio fair. They have attracted no very general attention from, and are comparatively unknown, both by name and by sight, to the great body of those who are largely engaged in swine husbandry. That I attribute to various reasons, one of which is that the popular fancy of late years has not been at all favorable to white hogs of any breed; another is that it has not by any means been demonstrated to the public in the twenty or thirty years that the hogs by this name have been before it that they possessed any special combinations of excellent qualities not found in some other breed; and, furthermore, that rarely two breeders of Cheshires had hogs of the same characteristics, or gave the same account of what they were, or when, where or how originated, which was scarcely calculated to inspire seekers after knowledge with an exalted opinion of their value as breeding stock, however well they may appear individually. For breeders who desire white hogs, and to whom the Suffolks appear too small and the Chesters too large, I know of nothing better than the best of some of these Cheshires, as they present, in some respects, a sort of compromise or happy medium between the two. The strong admixture of Yorkshire in their make-up would be more than likely to assert itself in their progeny, either when bred together or on any other swine not thoroughly established in character.

The Best Dairy Cows.

In a long article in the *Farmer*, a leading authority upon dairying, after discussing at length the various merits of different classes of animals, concludes by drawing the following picture, a somewhat fanciful one, perhaps, be admits, of a good dairy cow. Agreeing with an American writer that the animal should be "wedge" shape, he continues: Her head should be rather long and narrow, with wide nostrils, and a large, clear, bright, mild eye. It should be essentially feminine, a steer-headed cow never being a good milker, and if horned, the horns should be moderately long, small and curved, as far from the male character as possible. Her neck should be moderately long, thin and flexible; this form, besides being of the feminine type, has a distinct value in enabling her to gather her food with ease and comfort. Her skin should be soft and pliable, but not too thin, and possessing that indescribable quality known as "handling," which indicates aptitude to fatten, and which also indicates the power of producing butter when the energies are so directed. Where butter is the product in view, a skin of which the white parts show an underglow—if I may so term it—of yellow, especially in the region of the udder, is desirable. This indicates milk of good quality, on which the cream rises rapidly, and rich, fine-colored butter. Other indications are afforded by the size and form of the so-called milk veins which supply the udder with blood, and even the tail—which should be long and finely tapering—merits a share of atten-

Alfalfa hay is selling at San Bernardino, fresh from the fields, at $8 per ton, and barley at $10.

Good Cows and Bad.

The arguments used and the facts and figures given in the following from the *Practical Farmer* are based entirely upon cows kept by those who have to keep their cows up and purchase the feed; but both the argument and the facts are equally applicable to cows kept on one's own pasture and feed. The argument is logical and the facts conclusive. The poor cows must go if we would make money:

"Better pay for a good cow than accept a poor one for a gift," Uncle Robert has said many times. Is argument needed? Not with experienced dairymen. A good cow is one that will make twelve pounds of butter a week for ten months in the year. A poor cow, such as is kept by the average farmer in nameless sections of the country, to our knowledge will make from two to four pounds—average three—eight months in the year.

Kept up on purchased food the good cow will consume 400 bundles of corn fodder or its equivalent, when kept up, worth say five cents a bundle or $20, and 100 bushels of meal worth 50 cents a bushel—$50.

The poor cow will require the same amount of food if kept up, and the food purchased.

The good cow will average ten pounds of butter a week for 40 weeks, or 400 pounds of butter, at present prices in the country worth 30 cents, and in market 40, making the value of butter—400 at 30 cents—$120; profits, including labor, $50 in one year.

The poor cow will make in 32 weeks an average of three pounds or 96 pounds of butter; allowing the same price 96 pounds at 30 cents—$28 80, making a loss on the keeping of $41 20. How long will it take a man to make $1,000 at that rate?

Thousands of farmers are thus getting rich, as the boys say, over the left, without even thinking what they are doing. Only saying, I bought that cow cheap. She was dear as a gift, if the good cow cost $100. We have had both kinds, and those halfway between these extremes. The presentation of these extremes presents the folly of many farmers in the true light.

But take medium cows, the one makes seven pounds of butter weekly for 40 weeks, the other six pounds for 34 weeks. Seven pounds for 40 weeks is 280 pounds at 30 cents per pound—$84, or a profit of $14 above the cost of purchased food. The cow that makes six pounds for 34 weeks, makes 204 pounds a year which at 30 cents amounts to 61 20. She is kept at a loss of $9 80 each year, and in ten years at a loss over the seven-pound cow of $98, making the seven-pound-a-week cow cheaper at $75 than the six-pound cow as a gift, risk excepted. No man can afford to keep a poor cow for making butter. The best that can be done where one is saddled with cows that make only four or five pounds of butter a week, is to raise stock and feed it for the shambles. For this purpose Shorthorn bulls should be used. But the butter-making qualities may be greatly improved by crossing with Jersey, Guernsey or Ayrshire bulls, and carefully noting the escutcheons and saving for cows only those marked with the best points.

Principles of Modern Dairy Farming.

Modern dairy farming, says the Hon. Hiram Smith, of Wisconsin, starts out with keeping one cow on four acres, and this should be the pass-word to every dairy lodge—"one cow to four acres;" and this should be rapidly reduced until the undoubted possibility is reached of keeping one to every acre.

One of the principles of modern dairy farming is to have our cows give the most milk when dairy goods are at the highest price, which is invariably in winter. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a good herd of cows coming into milk in September, October and November will, in the average, give from 4,500 to 6,000 pounds of milk annually. This milk is worth, to sell at a factory, or to manufacture into butter or cheese, $1 30 per hundred pounds, or $58 50 as the average for each cow. In other words, dairy farming with one cow to eight acres on 160 acres produces $1,160; modern dairy farming with one cow to four acres, produces $2,660, an increase of $1,500, by an outlay for feed and help—a net profit of $640, a sum sufficient to raise the price of land from $50 per acre to $100 per acre.

A fundamental condition of successful farming is large crops of corn, not less than two acres of fodder and four acres of field corn for every ten cows, or a total of twenty-four acres for forty cows. All the manure of the farm should be evenly placed on these twenty-four acres during the winter, and the land plowed previous to the 10th of May and thoroughly harrowed, the corn planted immediately thereafter with a horse drill, the rows three and one-half feet apart, and the kernels from seven to nine inches apart, and cultivated well before the corn comes up with a fine-tooth harrow. Frequently thereafter cultivate until the 10th of July, at which time, if the work has been honestly done, it will be free from weeds with never a hoe in the field, and it is almost certain to produce fifty bushels per acre of shelled corn and thirty tons of fodder. It takes less labor to raise twenty-four acres of corn as described above, than to raise half that amount planted in hills and the cultivation deferred until you can see the rows.

An illustration of how the Oregon cattle men have killed the goose that laid the golden egg is afforded by the present aspect of the beef market. Good beef steers are scarce here, and in Portland they readily command $100 per head, and the demand is greater than the supply. This scarcity arises from the fact that two years ago the beef-growers could not resist the high prices then offered, and they sold off all their two and three-year-olds, leaving on hand only the old steers and young calves. Last year the country was again ransacked by beef-buyers from the East and from California, and all good stock was eagerly taken up. The temptation to realize on the present high prices is almost irresistible and there are some instances where dairymen have abandoned their business so lucrative as cattle-raising, and there is no country so well adapted as Oregon to its successful prosecution. The land is cheap, water is abundant and railway and other transportation facilities are, or soon will be convenient to almost every locality. There is now an opportunity for men of capital to invest, and they cannot find a better field of usefulness and profit.—*Baker (Or.) Democrat.*

The California dairy interest possesses a capital of $15,000,000, and produces annually a revenue to the State $9,000,000. This industry employs 6,000 laborers.

Butter-Making for the Common Farmer.

Dairying is firmly established as a leading and profitable branch of our American agriculture. But outside the number of the special dairymen there are thousands of farmers to whom their dairying is one of the most annoying and least profitable parts of their farm work. The average general farmer makes little money from his manufacture and sale of dairy products. Usually he makes his choice between butter-making and allowing the calves to suckle their dams. The latter is often chosen, but we more and more clearly see that this can not be the most profitable practice in the larger part of the country. The farmer must needs keep a few cows to supply his own family with milk and butter, and to rear a few calves. The usual practice in the West is to have the cows calve in spring, oftentimes in the late spring. The great mass of the butter made on farms is made between the middle of May and the first of November. This is during the time of greatest pressure of farm work. During much of it, the weather is uncomfortably warm, flies are troublesome, the pastures may be cut short by drouth, the milk is cared for with greater difficulty; an unsatisfactory grade of butter is made, and sold at the lowest prices current during the year. It is no wonder that the farmer decides that he sees little profit or pleasure in dairying. Is there not a better way? We believe there is.

As a first step in the way of improvement, we suggest winter dairying. There are many "theoretical" arguments in favor of this, but more convincing than these is the testimony of many who have thoroughly tested the system. It seems to us decidedly better, in very many cases, to have the cows calve in the early fall—say September. The weather is cooler. For two months or more the pastures may be good. If well cared for and well fed in winter the cows will do better in milk giving than in heat of midsummer. In the spring, when turned on grass, they will do well through May and June, and then can be dried off for the hottest and least desirable part of the year for milk making. During autumn and winter there is less pressure of farm work; the milk and butter can be handled better, with easily-arranged facilities, than they can in midsummer; and, finally, there are almost invariably good prices for butter during all the winter. In many Western towns, in rich farming regions, where butter is sold at ten or fifteen cents in the summer, it is scarce in winter at thirty or thirty-five cents. There is some extra cost in keeping a milk-giving cow in winter over the cost in summer. But the cow must be kept in winter in any event, and the increase in cost is less than is often supposed, provided there be comfortable shelter.

As a second step in making dairying on the average farm more profitable, we suggest giving more attention to it; increasing the number of cows. "All the motions have to be gone through with," whether there be three or a dozen cows. Oftentimes it is really less inconvenience to handle the larger than it is the smaller quantity, as the amount of butter made will permit of the purchase of suitable apparatus. It is often easier to sell the larger than the smaller quantity at good prices. In many of the smaller towns of the West, and in all the larger ones, there are at least a few families or hotels to which butter can be sold at a fair price, if there be reasonable security of a steady supply of good quality.

As we have frequently stated, it is quite possible to rear calves well on skimmed milk, with the addition of oil or cotton-seed meal and grains, and there are some advantages for thus rearing them in the winter. (The writer recently, May 1, weighed three grade Shorthorn heifer calves just six months old, and reared on skimmed milk, which averaged 390 pounds. This does not seem a large weight, but he has reason to know that some calves near a year old would not weigh 100 pounds more.) Increased attention to butter-making need not mean less, but more attention to cattle rearing.

Without attempting, at this time, anything like full instructions for the care of the milk, let us emphasize the fact that there need be no costly nor complicated arrangements. In a large majority of cases, deep setting will be much better than the old system of using shallow pans. Any one of a half dozen patent "creameries" will do good service. In default of any of these, a plain wooden tank, set conveniently near the well, in which to place ordinary tin cans, six inches in diameter and twenty inches deep, will give all the apparatus absolutely required for successful cream raising. Skimming at twelve or twenty-four hours, the milk will be sweet and in good condition for feeding when warmed. Any one of a dozen patent churns will do good work—if care be taken to avoid all for which it is claimed that three to five minutes is all the time needed for churning. In default of any of these, a plain box or barrel churn will do admirably. There is difficulty in making good butter, but there is no "mystery" or secret about it. There is no reason why butter every way satisfactory may not be made in farmers' homes. Such butter is made in many such homes, and may be in many more.

Of course, there are many farmers who will find it practicable to furnish milk to a cheese or butter factory. Others can sell milk to advantage. We have written for the many who are so situated that they cannot conveniently practice either of these modes of disposing of their milk, and who wish to rear calves as well as to make butter.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Polled Cattle.

As these animals are becoming general in this country, a desire will be manifested for information respecting them, that buyers may know why from $500 to $1,000 are being paid for them, while the better known and more cosmopolitan Shorthorns bring barely half those figures. A correspondent of the *North-British Agriculturist*, criticizing another writer, has, among other things, this to say:

As regards hardiness, I believe Mr. Gillespie is entitled to claim superiority for the Galloways, although it is doubtful if, in this point, his favorites excel the Texans of the American plains, whose improvement it is the mission of the Polled cattle to effect. Before Hugh Watson and Wm. McCombie began to develop the early maturing properties of the Aberdeen or Angus, that breed was also hardy to a degree, but house-feeding and generous treatment have necessarily somewhat impaired this quality. The same result will happen when the Galloways are subjected to those influences that are absolutely essential to their attaining the general character of an early maturing breed, and clearing themselves of the stigma of being unable to take the "last dip" in feeding. When one comes, however, to consider whether the Aberdeen or Angus, or the Galloways are more suited to the American climate, I should be inclined to think that the balance of probabilities is decidedly in favor of the Aberdeen or Angus. The Galloways have been accustomed to the mild, damp and equable temperature of the southwest of Scotland, the Aberdeen or Angus to the bitter, piercing climate of the northeast, with its strong variations of cold and heat. The climate they will have to endure in America certainly resembles more closely that of the northeast than that of the southwest—in short, the American climatic conditions are

hut an intensification of tbe extremes of those of northeastern Scotland. Donbtless the Galloways, with their thick covering of hair and hide, will more easily withstand tbe American winters, but wbat ahont the American summers? The Galloways will then be very anxions to take off their coats, and the hoasted profnsion of hair will prove, to say the least, slightly inconvenient.

A well-known extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle expressed to the writer, a few days since, the opinion that, sooner or later, the fashion of color in cattle would he revolutionized and that it would be done hy some one making a corner on white cattle and bolding a great show and a grand sale, and whilst we think tbe scheme improbable it is yet feasible. The fashion of reds and all reds is a ruinous and vicious one, having foundation in nothing but fancy. Says the Fort Dodge *Messenger*, on this snhject: It is a notorions fact that two of the most noted hulls in England that left the best stock were Royal Windsor (2,989) and Lord Irwin (29,123), both milkwhite. These hulls were kept going the ronnds of the great fairs and show rings and did active service till fourteen and fifteen years old. There is no getting ronnd the fact that, as a rule, we get our best individual Shortborns from the whites and roans, and yet snch is this tyranny of fashion for red that a white or roan of equal merit in every other respect will not sell for one-half and sometimes one-fourth the price of reds.

Inbreeding.

In Col. S. D. Bruce's recent work, "The Horse-Breeder's Guide and Hand Book," the author in discussing the subject of inbreeding remarks:

According to the maxim that "like produces like," we ought to follow form, blood, speed and other good qnalities, and if these good qualities can he maintained and improved hy inbreeding, then it must be desirable to a certain extent. Some of the best English and American horses were very mnch inbred, and the consanguinity of blood did not work deterioration. I am not an advocate of incestuous breeding, either in the human race or the bruta creation, but thera is no donbt tbat manly heauty, graceful form and intellectual vigor have resulted from preservation of those high qualities in the human race where not carried too far, and we can see no reason why the inbreeding of the truest, best hred and best shaped racers can work an injury to the equina race. Still we think an ont cross of pure blood with the essential qnalities of a good race-horse and then back to the snperior blood and conformation likely to produce the best results. We will giva a few examples of inhred modern horses, in England and the same in America, and in doing so will select those of high character which distinguished themselves on tha turf, and in the stud, for instanca. The Baron, not only a good racehorse, but sira of Stockwell and Rataplan, was by Birdcatcher, hy Sir Hercules, hy Whalebone, hy Waxy, hy Pot-S-os, by Eclipse. The Baron's dam, Ecbidna, by Economist, hy Whisker, own brother toWhalehone, hy Waxy, hy Pot-S-os, hy Eclipse; Echidna's dam, Miss Pratt, hy Blacklock, hy Whitelock, hy Hamhletonian, by King Fergus, hy Eclipse. Touchstone, a fine racehorse, and one of the best stallions that ever lived, was hy Camel, hy Whalebone, hy Waxy, by Pot-S-os, by Eclipse, his dam Banter hy Master Henry, hy Orville, hy Beninghrongh, hy Kiug Fergus, hy Eclipse; 2d dam, Boadicea, hy Alexander, by Eclipse. The great Stockwell was much inbred on his dam's side, Pocahontas by Glencoe, dam Marpessa, by Mnley, hy Orville, hy Beninghrongh, hy King Fergus, hy Eclipse. Mnley's dam, Eleanor, hy Whiskey, by Saltram hy Eclipse. Pocahontas' grandam was Clare, hy Marmion, hy Whiskey, by Saltram, hy Eclipse. Clare's dam, Harpalice, by Gohanna, hy Mercury, by Eclipse. Queen Mary, the dam of Blink Bonny, Bonnie Scotland, etc., was much inbred. Gladiator, her sire, was hy Partisan, hy Walton, hy Sir Peter, hy Highflyer, hy Herod; her dam by Plenipotentiary, by Emilius, by Orville, by Beninghrongh, hy King Fergus, by Eclipse; her grandam, Myrrha by Whalebone, hy Waxy, by Pot-S-os, by Eclipse; her great grandam, Gift, hy Y. Gohanna, by Gohanna, by Mercury, hy Eclipse, ont of a daughter of Sir Peter, hy Highflyer, hy Herod. Partisan was out of Parasol, hy Pot-S-os, hy Eclipse. Pocahontas' best son, Stockwell, was by an inbred horse, and Blink Bonny, Queen Mary's best daughter, was by a horse Melhourne inbred to Herod and Eclipse, so if the preservation of good hlood through inbreeding in these striking cases has been a success, is it not reasonable to suppose the same results must follow inbreeding to good hlood and trua sbape with other desirable qualities in this country? Boston was inbred to Diomed, as also his best son, Lexington. Wanderer and Uncas are both much inbred on the dam's side, heing out of a granddaughter of Glencoe, and tracing to an own sister of the Old Hero. Glenmore, one of tha best racahorses recently on the turf, and whosa performances ara of the best at all distances, is very much inbred; his dam, Lotta, is hy Hunter's Glencoe, son of imported Glencoe and the blue filly Fiatt hy imported Hedgeford, she out of Lady Thompkius by American Eclipse. Glenmore's grandam, Sally Lewis, is by imported Glencoe, her dam, Motto, hy imported Barefoot out of Lady Thompkins hy American Eclipse. Barefoot was hy Tramp and Glencoe's dam by Tramp, so that he is, strictly speaking, incestuously bred; yet he was a first-class racahorse. Norfolk, a superior racahorse, is inhred to Sir Archy and Diomed. Falsetto is inbred to Lexington; tbe dam of his sire is by Lexington, and his grandam hy Lexington, and he has nine crosses of Diomed. Imported Eclipse was much inbred; his dam Gaze was hy Bay Middleton son of Sultan and Cohweh hy Phantom son of Walton; Flycatcher, his grandam, was by Godolphin son of Partisan hy Walton, and his great grandam was an own sister to Cohweb hy Phantom. Then if the Lexiugton, Leamington and Glencoa hlood is to be preserved to tha country it can only be done hy a judicious course of inbreeding, and so uniting tha choice of hoth as to combine and reuder permanent tha qualities possessed hy each. Some regard inbreeding as an activa cause of degenerating, as unnatural and calculated to davelop hereditary diseases. These avils can only epring from abnse of the system. If proper care is taken to excluda tha weak and those having hereditary tendencies to disease from participation in reproduction it may ha the means of preserving those estimable qualities so much desired in tbe equine race, and transmitting them nnimpaired to eucceeding generations. The greatest success has heen achieved by breeding from the nearest affinities of blood, and one ehould not hesitate to hreed a half-brother and sister together where they possess many points of superiority.

Another pigeon match has been arranged aud will be ehot off to-morrow at San Bruno. Tha match is for $100 a eida between Mr. Merryweather and Mr. Wilson; Wilsou will have the advantaga of two dead out of ten pigeons allowed him. Tha shooting will he from two plunge traps at twenty-one yards rise, the use of both barrels allowed. Tbe money is up and fun is expected.

BICYCLING.

The League Meeting.

Tbe arrangements for the League meet are being rapidly pnsbed forward. The committee of arrangements, consisting of tbe cbairmen of the snh-committees, meet every Monday evening at the Citizens' rooms and report. The route for the parade bas not yet heen definitely settled, bnt will he shortly announced.

The snhject of transportation of machines bas been met and conquered. Two large covered harges will be moored at the Erie and Pennsylvania depots, in Jersey City, and will receive and check machines np to 11 a. m. on Monday. Tugs will then tow them np the Hndson to Fifty-seventh street, within a short distance of the appointed place for tbe parade, and within easy riding distance. Tbose who arrive hy the sound boats have merely to roll their wheels ahoard the Erie ferry-hoat, which will take them to where the barges are stationed.

The Eastern men, who come hy train, will he met at Harlem, and escorted down to the storage tent, over the boulevards.

The dinner is a fixture, and will he undonhtedly a great success. It will he held at the Metropolitan Hotel, which has one of the finest dining-rooms in the country, the decorations of which alone cost over $75,000. Invitations will be extended to the governor, mayor and city officials, and it is proposed to make this one of the most attractive features of the meet. Tbe price of tickets will be $2 50 per plate, and the committee would feel obliged if those wbo intend to participate will send their names to the cbairman as soon as possihle.

The qnestion of hotel accommodations is being looked np, and although tbe report is not complete, already a number of hotels have siguified their willinguess to accommodate guests at raduced rates. These are the Grand Central (Enropean plan), rooms $1 to $1 50 per day; Grand Union (European), rooms $1 per day; and the Cosmopolitan (Enropean), rooms 75 cents per day; Metropolitan (American), $3 50 per day. A numher of others will be selected and duly puhlished.

The correspondence committee are ready and willing to answer any communications from out-of-town league men, or clubs, npon any points not already axplained. Tha New York men are making every effort in their power to make the meet a success, and trust tbat all wheelmen will co-operate with them in their righteous endeavor.

Wheels will he stored probahly in a large tent erected for tha purpose, and capahle of holding over 1,000 machines. The committee expect to leasa a larga plot of ground at the antrance of Central Park, aud every arrangement will be made to carefully guard and protect the same from injury. There will also ba competent machinists to attend to any repairs that may ba needed.—*Wheelmen's Gazette.*

Sunday Riding.

The nse of tbe bicycle on Snndays is a question to which ridars mnst soon devote their serions thought and attention. Wheelmen in Connecticut have already taken the matter well in hand. Massachnsetts men are heginning to stir on the subject, and soon the qnestion will he one of vital importance to the fraternity all over the conntry.

Two phases, tha right and wrong, and the policy of the subject nnder discussion, we desire to present to onr readers, not so much for the saka of inviting controversy as that onr inflnenca may he on tha right sida. Whether Sunday riding is morally right or not is a qnestion every man must answer for himself. Snnday, to the hard-working mechanic or day lahorer as a class, means more than to the man of ease and comfort who lacks for naught at present and worries not for the future. To the ona it means a day of rest from toil, a day of recreation; to the other all days are so nearly alike as far as lahor, or rather the lack of lahor goes, that he does not have the excuse for ntilizing the Sahbath as a holiday, which the working-man may well and so often does plead. It is the motive which prompts that makes the deed a right or wrong one.

We can see no harm in the fact that a young man who works hard from early morn till lata at night is in tha habit of taking a quiet drive on his wheel Sunday afternoons (especially if he has recognized the day hy having attended one religious service), so long as ha goes ahout tha thing in a proper manmer. Does he not feel thankfnl as he spins aloug enjoying the heauties of nature—the scenery, the lull and quietude which shroud the country, so noticeahla and so pleasing to those of us who live amid the noise and husy stir of tha city? Does not every tread of the pedal send a thrill of gratitude, a consciousness of health, and strength, and vigor ovar the whole natnre akin to that of worship? Does he hreak the law morally more than the prosperous man of bnsiness, who holds his head high, has a smiling how and a pleasant word for all as he passes from his pew in church, but who may ba found regularly driving for pleasure in the afternoon or evening? "No sir! my hoy shan't ride on Sunday," said a fond father, a regular attendant at one of tha chnrches—thongh speeding his horses on the road was evidently a differut matter in his eyce. Tbat was propar, hecause he did it then and doas it now. Each man shonld settle tha mattar in his own mind and be guided by hie own conscience. If you can find time enough for ridiug six days of the week, let tbe wheel rest the seventh. If you cannot, and ride you mnst, and can conscientionsly, do so in as quiet and unostentatious a manner as possihle. Every man must decide the two phases of the question for himself —whether he has tha moral rigbt, and what his policy may he.

The Springfield, Mass., Club is now making preparations for a three-days' race meeting, to ha held next September, in Hampden Park. Ten first prizes, worth $150 each; one first prize worth $1,000; one first prize worth $500; $1,500 for professional races. What a feast for racers! Four thousand five hundred dollars in prizes, tbrea hands of music, $2,000 worth of fireworks, grand camp illumination witb electric lights and thousande of Japanesa lanterns.

The one-mile "sensation" raca practiced in England is after this style: The competitors run ronnd the course once, carry their machines round once, wheel tbeir hicycles round hackwards once, and ride the three remaining laps. In tbe "dismounting" race tha riders have to dismount every time they pass the judges' stand, nnd lift their machines over a post placed across tbe track.

The market for arnica and court plaster is booming, with prices firm. Tbe hicycle season has fairly begun and fair to middling bruises are qnoted livaly for epot.

> Young wheelman, don't be discouraged
> When first you mount your saddle,
> Because the first day you straddle your tire
> You are likely to tire your straddle.

Why the Dude Can't Ride a Wheel.

The dude is a beautifully calm heing, peacefully destitute of life and strength. His legs are a very important part of his constitution, but they could not he called his visible means of support. His cane is what braces him up on most occasions. His legs are simply ornamental appendages hanging down from his hody, and chiefly nseful in displaying a limited amount of woolen goods cut in cylindrical form. He dislikes to propel his legs with much animation, because a rapid step might cause a slight wrinkle in his trousers. If a dude's pants should happen to "knee out," tbat would be tha end of him. It is tbe dude's difficnlty with his legs which prevents bis riding a hicycle. A dude once learned to ride, hnt the fact that he had to make his legs go proved so deuced vulgah, ya know, that he nor any of his kind ever tried it again. A reporter of the Boston *Globe* was sent out the other day to find out what dudes were for, anyway, and this was the result of his investigations:

"I heg your pardon, gentlemen," said the reporter awkwardly; "I understand you are exponents of the dude idea, and I would like to get your opinions on the subject. In other words, are you dudes, and if so, why not?"

"Yahs," answered one of them mildly, "we ah Dyudes; if we were not we would resent the imputation, doncherknow? And, ya know, ya cahn't expect a dynde to have any opinions; the only real philosophy there is in onr existence is that we represent in our composure and dress the perfect repose of nature and heauty. I don't mind saying that I find it very hard myself to be a dude; I am naturally very smart, ya know; hut most of the smart fellows ab so deucedly vulgah, ya know; so proud of what they call tbeir independence, tbat I cahn't hear their society. I considah the dynde to he the most refined type of a gentleman that America has yet prodnced. That's why I am a dynde. Geahge, here, is a dynde too."

"Geahga" was asked why he was a dnde.

"I? I'm a dynde because Chahles is, ya know."

"Do you hold his opinions on tha philosophy of the species?"

"Well, ya know, I haven't any opinions, but if Chahles has any, I guess I cahn trust myself to him."

"Why do you wear that houquet in your buttonhole?"

"Because Chahles wears one, ya know."

And then tbey relapsed into silence, and, withdrawing into their shirt collars, gazed absently ahead.—*Ex.*

Last summer, as ha lay in the hammock, dreamily gazing at the smooth, flower-sprinkled lawn, his darling approachad and said: "Thera is a difference hetween yon, dear, and tha grass plat." "Communicate tbe variation." "This is a daisy level, while yon ara a lazy ——." I couldn't hear tha rest of it.

The unicycle is no novelty. A great deal of hard work has been dona with it for many years. It bas been used frequently in races, hnt nnless some great improvements are made, the finest athlete will never he able to propel it with himself ahoard. The wheelbarrow is the nnicycle we refer to.

The annnal trip of the Oakland Bicycle Club to San Jose and vicinity was set for Saturday, May 19, hut in order to accommodate a greater nnmber of riders and to insnre tbe hest roads, it has been decided to postpone it to the following to-day. A fine tima may he axpected.

A New York doctor says the best cnre he knows for a cold is tha old-fashioned sweat. "Take ten grains of quinine, a hot mustard foot bath and n stiff glass of toddy." Everybody helieves in this remedy, but nine out of ten will forget the qninine and tha foot hath.

The recent rains bave interferad somewhat with training, hut qnite a nnmher of entries are expected for the Decoration Day races at the grounds of the Olympic Athletic Club in Oakland. The track is heing put into good condition and n fine time may be expected.

Bicyclers will find a very handy thing to carry in their tool bag some fine hinding copper wire. Witb it you can splice a handla bar should it get hroken, tie on your rubher, and there are a dozen other uses that it can be put to.

What is the differenca hetween a crank and having your hoots hlacked? One is eccentric and tha other is a ten-cent trick.

A Joke on a Joker.

A certain San Francisco policeman has established a reputation as a practical joker on the strength of his ability to counterfeit the convulsions of a man in an epileptic fit. He can foam at the month, gnash his teeth and growl in the most approved epileptic manner, and carries out the imitation so well that even experienced medical men have been decieved. Whenaver a new officer gets appointed on the force tbe joker gives bim a scare to test his courage. Tbe usual way the trick is worked is for sevaral policemen to hold tha joker whila in pretended convulsions and just when the greenhorn is ushered in to let go tbeir grip aud enjoy the fun of seeing the new man run. The trick was worked most successfully last week on a new officer, wbo ran most incontinently at the sight of the joker's horrible contortions. But he determined to get even for the laugh raised agaiust bim, and after setting up the drinks, laid a deep plan for revenge. Accosting the joker last Wadnesday, he remarked: "Tbat was an awful scare you gave me the other day can you do tha thing whenever you pleasa?" On heing answered tbat nothing was easier, he asked the joker if he would kiudly play the joke on a lot of coons who had a sort of a club room on his heat.

"Certainly," said tha joker, and the pair walked off to the Fourth ward. Tbe sufferer piloted his man into tbe back room of a grocery where sat half a dozen coons playing cards.

One of them was June Dennis, the colored boxer, aud another William Wilson, wbo aspires to ha a figbter. Both had been posted about the joker's trick and expected bis coming. For a minute tbe two officers lounged nround and tbeu the old hand had a fit. Seeing the coons did not scare for a cent, he made at them with open mouth as though about to enjoy a cannibalistic meal. After Dennis and Wilson got through toying with him, and he was rescued by his late victim, he found tho use of leeches valuahla aud came to tbe conclusion that sometimes jokes don't pay.

On tbe 10th of April, at Birkenhead, England, Geo. Seward, the great short distanca runner, breathed his last. He was born iu New Haven, Conn., on the 16th of October, 1817. Seward's hest record was 100 yards in 0:9½; 120 yards in 0:11½; 200 yards in 0:19½. In a quarter of a mile run with Harry Reed he was beaten iu 0:48½.

Tbe stakes of tha National Association of Trotting Breeders, which closed May 1, filled well.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, May 26, 1883.

Outward Bound.

On Monday last, hy the Atlantic Express, there started from the overland depot on the Oakland wharf eight trotting colts from Palo Alto. It was a notahle departure in many respects. It is heyond dispute that there is not another breeding farm than can show eight of the same class, and not altogether improhahle that if the whole country was ransacked that their equal could not be found. Had it not been for the disease which held such fearful sway at Palo Alto from Decemher until March there would he odds that these eight would stand a good chance against the same numher and of the same ages selected from the whole country east of the mountains and iu the contests win oftener than they would lose. Thc oldest in the string are Wildflower and Bonita, now four years old, and which stand first and second in the list of two-year-old performers. When the figures are consulted and 2:21 and 2:24½ are hrought to recollection, it will not he considered an over-sanguine estimate which places the "sisters in hlood" that high. There are four three-year-olds, Hinda Rose, Flower Girl, Helen and Chiquita, Hinda heing the only one which has come hefore the puhlic. To mark 2:36½ as a yearling, and defeat the pick of Kentucky on their home ground when a two-year-old, are credentials which will place her in the same category as her half sisters, and there are the five dark ones to furnish the auxiliaries for the combat. Flower Girl is a sister to Wildflower, and Helen is one of those which report gives a good account of. She is hy General Benton from Alameda Maid, hy Whipple's Hamhletonian, and Chiquita is hy Electioneer from Pearl, her grandam Melinche, which gives her three-quarters the same hlood as Wildflower. A big, slashing two-year-old is Alhan, hy General Benton from Lady Morgan, and as she is by Rysdyk's Hamhletonian from a mare of high hreeding, Alhan has a right to he what it is claimed he is, one of the best ever hred at Palo Alto. Gypsum is hy Electioneer from Gypsy, by Ahdallah and to the sire of Gypsy we have to give the prefix of California in order that he he not confounded with his grandsire, the famous rattailed son of Mamhrino, or his half hrother on the paternal side, Ahdallah of Kentucky, the sire of Goldsmith Maid. California Ahdallah was the first son of Rysdyk's Hamhletonian to inhalo the fresh air of the Pacific, and one of the first of his aire's get to leave Old Orange. He was a grand horse according to all the descriptions, oral or printed, that we have heard or seen, and had his residence on this coast heen delayed until his family acquired the supremacy which after years conferred, there would have heen a keener appreciation of his hreeding. With the exception of Wildflower all were looking well. She is scarred from nose to tail as though she had been in the center of a dozen hursting bombs, or had gone through a hundred hattles with a wound for each. Part of the left ear is gone; there is a hole in the membrane that separates the nostrils, and at every expiration there is a whistling like escaping steam. For all that she has the "right look in the eye," and as the orifice mentioned does not effect her hreathing apparatus, it is probahle that no bad result will follow. We have fears, however, that the virulent distemper, that left so many marks of its ravages may have entailed a weakening of the strong constitution which enahled her to pull through after the attending veterinarian said it would be an act of mercy to kill her as she would surely die in a few days, and this can only be known after she has heen subjected to a more trying ordeal than could be given hefore leaving home. Should she he defeated in the eastern engagement, this will he the cause, for we are firm in the belief that if she had heen fortunate enough to escape the pinkeye of last season and the aggravated strangles of this, she would have inscribed hetter than 2:15 on the four-year-old record.

We rode in the car with the colts from the depot to Sixteenth street, and were well pleased that our old favorite still retained the vivacity of the days of her colthood. Had it not heen for the thick padding, she would have drummed merry music from the partition of her stall, and there was a sparkle in her eye, although there was a spice of ill-nature in her glance. The quarters could not he more comfortable, as the experience gained in the last campaign enabled Marvin to make improvements that have resulted very nearly in perfection.

The stalls are of the right width so that there can he no tossing from side to side, and the cushioning makes bruises impossihle and at the same time gives support.

There is a provision for exercise should the car he stopped at a place where there is no platform. This is effected hy leaving a space hetween the middle stalls which is carpeted with ruhher of an unequal surface, and with room sufficient at each end to turn around. The first point where there will he a stoppage of more than a day or two is at Lincoln, Illinois, where the exercise will he given until a few days hefore the Chicago meeting. Lincoln is in the central part of the State, twelve miles from Springfield, and with every facility in the way of track and stahling to give suitahle work. By locating there during the month of June in preference to Chicago, the danger of sudden changes in the weather is avoided, and the journey from there to the "city hy the lake" is short. The first engagements are at Chicago, and great interest will he taken throughout the Coast in their performances. That the campaign may prove a glorious one for California is our heartfelt wish, and in this every resident will heartily join.

Criticisms and Reminiscences.

The accompanying letter was not intended for publication, hut inasmuch as there is plenty of good, sound sense in the suggestions, and a very interesting addition to the article referred to, we take the liherty of printing it. The writer is an old-time New Yorker and had an intimate knowledge of the old-time horses. There is not a race of any note from 1830 to 1850 which was decided on any of the courses in the vicinity of New York that he did not witness, and now that we have "shanghaed" a friendly letter and pressed it into a service it was not designed for, we trust that he will furnish the *Breeder and Sportsman* with recollections that cannot fail to he of exceeding interest to our readers. In the days which he refers to trotting was just heginning to be considered a track sport, though the roads before that were the scenes of many hotly fought hattles. There were many grand horses in those days full of hlood of the right sort, and if the art of training them had heen as well understood there would have been only a small part of the chance for the improvement that has followed. Not merely the conditioning and driving of the present day, hut also the improved vehicles, the hetter kept tracks and the paraphernalia of the fast trotter must he taken into consideration when instituting a comparison. In all of our acquaintances we do not know of anyone who is more capahle of giving a correct account of the old methods and the horses that flourished on the roads and tracks half a century ago than B. C. W. Those were the days of Whalehone, Jerry, Topgallant, Sweethriar, Paul Pry, Columhus, etc., all of which our old friend has seen perform:

My Dear Friend: It is still raining—cloudy and rainy every day this mouth. It gives an assurance of good crops in this section. Your article on trotting action in the issue of May 12 is the hest I have ever seen in print or heard spoken. All weight attached to the natural foot must be very damaging to the feet and legs, and I hold that a horse that cannot he trained to trot fast without weights is not the proper horse to hreed to to insure trotters, because a horse with all of these appliances attached might he taught to trot fast without the gift to impart the quality of speed to his progeny. The quotations from the Duke of Newcastle are most happy. In speaking of the poise or halancing how often we have talked of the seat of the jockeys when exercising and in the race, and how you thought of making a saddle with a long tree, that would of necessity set the jockey well back, etc. Now I hold that the jockey should sit in the saddle, at the same time hearing so much weight in the stirrups as to steady him in his seat. But, in either case, whether the jockey sits in the saddle or stands in the stirrups, the seat of the saddle should be at least four inches farther back than is usual, and the stirrups set back accordingly. In this saddle, if the jockey stands in the stirrups, the weight on the horse (and also the horse) will he more evenly balanced than in the present form. I do not think standing in the stirrups is the best way to ride a horse in a race to get him to the end of the race first with the least possible fatigue, as the weight of the rider goes a long way towards overbalancing the horse. The extra weight on the shoulders has a tendency to drive him in the ground, causing a much greater exertion on the part of the horse to get along, as also a tendency to injure his feet and legs.

Now, if the rider sits square in the saddle with the stirrups of a proper length hearing sufficient weight in them to steady him in his seat and give him that firm and light hand the Duke prizes so much to properly balance the horse with this manner of riding, I believe the horses will make a quicker and easier race, with less tendency to injury than in the present mode. A first-class sailor or yachtsman will so trim his vessel as to have her truly and evenly balanced for an easy and quick trip.

Well, my friend, I will not hother you any more with my crude notions about the horse, and so on.

"Farewell to Felters" reminds me of long days ago, when, in 1826, my father and family lived on the corner of Broadway and Grand streets, the old circus between Grand and Howard streets, subsequently Tattersall's. Alongside of our yard fence was a pile of old boards, and many a pocketbook have I taken from among them that some unfortunate had parted with at the circus the night before. On the opposite corner from our house—northwest corner—was an embankment at least ten feet high, with a little old house perched on it. John Jacob Astor, in the year '30 or '31, as near as I can remember, built on the west side of Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, the house that he lived and died in. I think he must have been too old at that time to have been one of Harry Felter's first customers, as Mr. Dayton says. I knew them all at that time. Old J. J. A. was about five feet eight inches, his son W. B. full six feet, light complexion. The building that Astor's office is in was built in 1834 or 1835. Of course, all the old-time public places I was well acquainted with their location. Niblo's and the Olympic were, I think, where the Christys made their debut. In 1827 we moved to the corner of Art street, now Eighth and the Bowery, about 100 yards from old Vauxhall Garden, then on Broadway, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Then in the spring of 1828 we migrated to Murray Hill, near W. B. Astor's and Isaac Lawrence's property, between Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth streets, twenty acres of which was offered to father in 1835 for $42,000, all lying on west side of Middle road, now Fifth avenue, and just north of Peter Cooper's glue factory. Hunters used to come on our place and hunt and kill quail, English snipe, and occasionally a woodcock; and I used to feel provoked about it, as I wanted the birds for my own sport.

A few more words about Harry Felter: Harry kept the United States Hotel, Newburgh, somewhere between Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth, then moved to Rockland county, New Jersey, near a lake and not far from Orange county, N. Y. I have had many a good, solid drive on the Big and Little ponds, while frozen over, with Harry Felter, Ben Johnson, Jim Hasbrouck, Cad Colden, Pete Sears, Jim Jacks, Tommy Ring, cashier of the Powell Bank, Newburgh, and a host of other genial, whole-souled men that Newburgh and Orange county was famous for. Harry was well liked by all and took the lead in all sporting at that time and place. There was not a racetrack in Orange county up to 1849. Very soon thereafter one was built a little way from Newburgh. I left there the winter of 1849. Since then the Hambletonians have sprung into existence and gained great celebrity. At that time the Abdallahs and Bellfounders were thought very highly of. I remember one Sunday of meeting, on a drive between Newburgh and Coldenham, Esquire Patton, with a very fine young Abdallah stallion. The day was warm, and he had fed his horse grain just before starting. The horse got pretty warm, fermentation set in, and he died in a short time.

B. C. W.

Ranch, May 16, 1883.

The Sacramento Imbroglio.

In order to obtain the fullest information regarding the expulsions and reinstatements at Sacramento we have determined to forego exteuded remarks until next week. It is a peculiarly unfortunate affair from every point of view. Lamentable that drivers have given cause for punishment, and still worse to have what seems a righteous verdict upset in so short a period. From all the information that we have received the judges had the strongest reasons for inflicting the extreme penalty, and it is heyond our comprehension why the club went outside of its authority, under the rules, to take the action it did and condone the offenses. The bearing such cases have on the welfare of track sports warrants the fullest investigation and thorough criticism. In order that there may he the least possible chance for us to misunderstand the situation and handle the question satisfactorily, another week will he given to securing the points.

Since writing the above we have received from Sacramento a full history of the proceedings. It comes too late, however, to do the subject the justice the magnitude of interests at stake demands, and therefore we will still have to delay the consideration until next week.

There was one phase which was entirely overlooked in the meeting of the Capital Turf Club which was held last Wednesday, that being that it had no power to "reconsider" a sentence of expulsion. As the rules strictly prohibit a reinstatement hy "a member," the parties expelled are still under the han, which can only be removed hy following the right course.

Ho! for Salt Lake.

Several have already started and others are making preparations for the journey to attend the meeting of the Salt Lake Jockey Club. From the list of entries published last week it is evident that there is a capital chance for first-class sport, and that those who engage in the trip will he well repaid for the trouble. The meeting commences on Tuesday next, so that there is plenty of time to reach there hy taking the overland of this afternoon.

The Chico Fair.

The speed programme of Third District Agricultural Association, which was first published last week, came to hand too late for comments. The advertisement is so full that there is no necessity for repeating the classification. From past experience the managers learned that many horses from a distance could not be induced to participate, and hence the purses are not so large as they would be if the State could be depended upon to make entries. Then there is almost a certainty that there will be another fair held the same week, and which will be handier for the horses in this section to reach. There are so many horses now in training in California that a division of the forces is not so much to be feared as in former years, and though it precludes some who would like to "follow the circuit" all around from gratifying their desires, there is no way to escape the difficulty, and there must be a clashing of dates when so many exhibitions have to be crowded into a couple of months.

The number of horses in training at Chico and in places not far from there insures a good number of starters. That there will be a large attendance is guaranteed, as never before in the history of that fertile region has there been a better outlook for a grand crop. There will be many visitors from the up-country and not a few from the bay. When there are two fairs in juxtaposition it does not follow that one will be the whole attraction. There will be consultations about where horses are likely to be engaged, and a division of forces so as to avoid the "hard places."

"Krik's Guide."

Part second of "Krik's Guide" has been received, and, as we anticipated, it is as complete as can be. When a man reaches a "higher notch" than has previously been marked there is always a fear that he cannot retain the place, and that the last "great effort" must be succeeded by something lower. This is not the case with "Krik." He improves on his former record, every volume shows an increase of pace, and his endurance is still more remarkable than the speed he shows. We have no hesitation in giving this last volume the pride of place. It is complete, as near as completeness can be reached under the lax manner racing is conducted outside of the regular clubs. Nominations for stakes 1883, 1884 and 1885; list of owners, trainers, jockeys and colors; a terse description of the prominent courses; winners of prominent events for a series of years; yearlings of 1883, and the best performances at various distances. Altogether it is an indispensable necessity for every one engaged in racing, and those who have only a slight interest in turf sports will be amply repaid for the small investment required to purchase it. Address H. G. Crickmore, New York *World*, 31 and 32, Park Row, New York.

Sheep Circular.

Besides other valuable information the circular of Messrs. Tarpey & Kirkpatrick contains the following paragraph:

The advantage in using a thoroughbred ram rather than a graded one is obvious, from the fact that by using the thoroughbred we breed to a fixed type, which, by the intensity of its blood, so impresses its own qualities upon the progeny, that in some cases a half-blood cannot be told from a pure blood, even by experts. The saying that "like begets like" is only true, however, when the sire is an animal of the same type to which his ancestry belong, and this can never be true of a grade. By using a thoroughbred we know within a reasonable limit what we can expect of the offspring, while the progeny of the grade is never what we desire, seldom satisfactory, and unprofitable in comparison with the produce of the thoroughbred.

This is an indorsement of the views we have advanced for a long time, and in articles recommending legislative aid gave it due consideration. It would appear as though it were unnecessary to add other arguments than what are embodied in the short extract, and yet it cannot be presented too often. It is one of the main points in successful breeding, and the only foundation to depend upon for the deserved improvement.

The Kentucky Derby.

By all odds the race which has awakened the most interest in the Eastern turf circles is the Kentucky Derby. That is, of any of the events that have been decided, and even the best of those to come will scarcely elicit so much attention. The Eastern press has teemed with accounts of those engaged, and speculations as to the colt which was likely to win have been freely tendered. Run on the same day as its English namesake, and on a slow track, yet the time was five seconds and over faster, though this will hardly be accepted as evidence by turfmen that Leonatus is that much better than St. Blaize. The son of Longfellow and Semper Felix is undoubtedly a grand colt, and the colt which ran second to him, Drake Carter, is by Ten Broeck, so that the Nantura stock farm has made a good showing among the noted studs of Kentucky. The mile and a half was run in 2:43, which is nine seconds slower than the "best on record" and six seconds slower than Lord Murphy ran on the same course in 1879.

Capital Turf Club Meeting.

It is scarcely necessary to add anything to the admirable report of our Sacramento correspondent as regards the racing and trotting, and as will be seen by reference to another article, the consideration of the main feature is deferred to next week. That the meeting was more successful than any heretofore held in the spring is conceded, and had it not been for the unfortunate circumstances which arose, it would have insured a hereafter of still better prospects. As we have persistently claimed, the great thing lacking in California was that owners failed to second the efforts of associations in making spring meetings attractive to the public. The people of Sacramento have always been ready to do their part, and after repeated attempts, have not lost heart, but with commendable perseverance, struggled on and on. It cannot be possible that the hard work of so many years is to be destroyed by adhering to a course that is sure to bring ruin.

The extra day brought what must be acknowledged a phenomenon. The big mare from Berryessa must take the foremost place among the "short horses" of any era, at least, since the timing-watch gave a measure for comparison. The whole distance was run at the rate of 22.1 seconds to a quarter, and then she "only galloped" after leaving Douglas so fast that it appeared as though that famous horse could not run a bit. She is a "clinker" sure, and another illustration of the tremendous speed which the descendants of Lummux have inherited.

From Australia.

Messrs. Parker and Whiting, who took Honesty to Australia, returned on the last steamer and from a short conversation we obtained a good deal of information regarding trotting in the colonies. It will be some time before the sport is properly appreciated, partly owing to the actions of some of those who have been connected with the horses sent from here, measurably owing to it being a new thing. Racing is the great out-door pastime in Australia and after the large fields of first-class racehorses which start in the main races, the meager showing of trotters is not satisfactory. An exception must be made to the race that Honesty won. That was altogether the best display of trotting speed that has been witnessed on the Elsternwick track, and came nearer the standard of trotting here. The Australians are slow to acquire the art of training trotters, and look on some of the appendages as of no account. Boots are ignored and the consequence is that the native trotters are mixed in their gait. Time will correct these false notions, and it will not be long until a better system prevails.

J. J. Miller was the purchaser of Honesty and it is mainly to his spirit and enterprise that trotting has any standing in the antipodes. Mr. Roberts is also a staunch patron, and we earnestly hope that their efforts will end in success commensurate with their endeavors.

Mr. Corbin on Tips.

The letter from Mr. Corbin on the use of tips will be found in another column, and we are much pleased to add the indorsment of a man who is so capable. The objection he makes to using tips on the ice is sustained by logical reasoning, as the cutting of the calkin into the hard substance is necessary to break the jar, and, without a trial of other guards, presents an obstacle that may be difficult to overcome. If this is found to be the case the summer without shoes would be some relief, and in these countries where ice-driving prevails the spring seasons could be utilized by bringing the foot into a shape when tips could be used. The other objection of Mr. Corbin is also sound, and the feet of a horse which has worn shoes must be allowed to make sufficient growth of horn at the heel in order to set them properly.

"The Darby."

Once more the blue ribbon of the English turf graces a grandson of Newminster, and the blood of Touchstone and "Tauld mare" is proved potent. St. Blaize, the winner, is by Hermit, his dam by Sir Hercules. Popular as Hermit has been for several years, this victory will add to his renown, and likewise to that of the Newminster strain. The second in the race, Highland Chief, is by Hampton, from Carrie, by Stockwell, and the favorite before the start, Galliard, had to take the third place. In the paper of next week we will be able to give a fuller account of the race than can be gleaned from the telegrams.

Editorial Notes.

The distribution of prizes of the Schuetzen Verein's last tournament took place last Saturday evening at New Turn Verein Hall on Turk street. Following are some of the prize winners: Public target, possible 100 points, first prize Jas. Stanton, 93 points, $20; second, A. Strecker, 90, $14; third, Ehrenfort, 90, $12; fourth, H. C. Smith, 90, $10; fifth, C. Rapp, 88, $9; sixth, C. C Rohlffs, 88, $8; seventh, F. Boeckman, 88, $7; eighth, H. Carr, 87, $8; ninth, K. Wertheimer, 86, $5; tenth, J. Utschig, 86, $5. Twenty-five prizes were given in all on the public target; the remainder range from $5 to $2. Prizes were given for the first and last bulleyes made in the fore and afternoon: First bullseye, Wm. Ehrenfort; second, Jno. Horstmann, in the forenoon. In the afternoon, first, F. Boeckmann; second, H. Plagemann. On the company target the first six winners of prizes are: J. H. Winter, Wm. Ehrenfort, C. Rapp, Henry Plagemann, Jno. Horstmann, Jno. Plath. On this target seventy-five prizes were given, all of which are appropriate and valuable. On the King target, after considerable competition, the first prize of $100 and medal was won by John Plath. Mr. Plath was serenaded last night as a congratulation for his good marksmanship.

A Good Cross.—During the past week William Hearst's imported Irish setter bitch Kate II, by Sandy, out of Kate I, was stinted to A. P. Truman's Irish setter dog Bob, brother to Dr. Toland's Whiskey, and by A. C. Titcomb's Sam, out of Nellie Belmont, imported. Mr. Hearst is to be congratulated on his selection of a dog for his beautiful bitch. Kate II was a prize winner of note in English shows, but for some reason or other she only achieved H. C. at the late San Francisco dog show. She is a model of symmetrical beauty, albeit a trifle fine and rather inclined to length of body, indicative of lack of stamina in the field. This fault will be amply corrected in her pups by the cross with Bob. Bob is a short-coupled, high stationed, strong, well-set dog, with massive limits and no fault except that his appearance of strength detracts a trifle from his symmetry of form. This cross shows the true art of breeding. Of the points that the bitch lacks, the dog has an excess; the one fault corrects the other fault. His coarseness, if the expression may be pardoned when used towards so handsome a dog, offsets her superior fineness. The exact nick is found, and fortunate indeed will be the sportsman who manages to secure one of the offspring.

Chicago Dog Show.—Chicago is to have a dog show commencing June 12. Charles Lincoln, whose knowledge of dog shows is supposed to include all there is worth knowing, will be the superintendent. Valuable prizes are offered for greyhounds, and it would be a good idea for some California breeders to place on exhibition a few specimens of the fleet coursers of the plains. There are greyhound men here with means and spirit enough to undertake the trouble and expense of sending a dog or two on. It would not be out of place for the coursing clubs each to select a dog owned by their members, and let the club pay the expense of forwarding. Both the California and Pacific Coast Clubs have ample means at their command and could not put money to a better use.

The Kickers.—The unfortunates who acted as judges at the San Francisco dog show may take heart of grace from the consoling reflection that, sadly as they were abused, they fared far better than the judges of the New York bench show. The Eastern press teems with critical letters and adverse comment anent those gentlemen. Judges do sometimes make mistakes but they are more often right than prejudiced exhibitors; but right or wrong, the fact is, that dog shows will have to cease if when decisions are given they are not accepted with courtesy.

To-day the Alameda County Sportsman's Club will hold its monthly shoot at clay pigeons at the Oakland Trotting Park. The shooting will be for club medals followed by sweepstakes matches. A good attendance is expected.

FISH.

Salt-Water Fishing.

During the last week, though the fishing has been very good, there have not been very many people out and, consequently, not a large number of the finny tribe taken by other than those who make a living by fishing. Perch and smelt were taken at the old railroad wharf at Oakland. Several persons who tried this place were well rewarded for their pains. These fish are also taken in large numbers at the drawbridge at Saucelito. On the muddy bottoms near Angel Island the tomcod catches have been very good for some time past. East of Goat Island the tomcod fishing still continues to hold out inducements to lovers of this kind of sport.

Last Saturday L. H. Van Schaick and companion fishing in Raccoon straits caught 89 pounds of fish, most of which were rock-cod, some of which weighed three pounds.

The steamer Edith will make another trip to the Farallone Islands this evening and give the passengers a chance to fish —and get sea sick if they feel so disposed. If the weather is too rough the steamer will put in at Point Reyes, where fishing can be had in calmer water. The Edith did not make the trip to the islands last week as was expected on account of the propeller getting disabled while the boat lay at the wharf.

Bay fishing is at its height and the crowds that are content to stand around the water front waiting for a bite invariably come away with a good string of fish. At Alcatraz the soldiers have been successful with smelt and tomcods, occasionally hooking large rock-cods.

THE GUN.

Sweepstakes.

Last Sunday quite a number of sportsmen assembled at the Oakland Trotting Park where it was understood that several sweepstake pigeon matches would taka place. The day was as warm as though it had been imported from Arizona for the occasion. The excessive heat had as much effect on the birds as on the shooters and when the birds were thrown out they slowly towered over the traps as if looking for a cool placa whera they might alight, and the most of them found a still hotter reception of shot from the shooters who stood at the stake in shirt-sleeves. The first match was a five-dollar sweepstakes. Six entries were made, and some excellent shooting was done, as four of the contestants tied on a clean score. The conditions were six birds, at 21 yards rise; the purse was divided in two prizes of $20 and $10. Following are the scores:

Robinson	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Fay	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Lambert	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Slade	1 1 1 1 0 w—4
Hansen	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Hoefling	1 0 1 1 0 1—4

As the first four tied on a clean score, they shot off at three pairs of birds. In this Robinson killed his six straight and so won the first money as seen below:

Robinson	11 11 11—6	Hansen	11 10 11—5
Lambert	11 11 10—5	Fay	01 10 01—3

Lambert and Hansen again shot off their tie and Lambert won the second purse.

The second match was shot under the rules of Hurlingham at ten birds, the use of both barrels allowed. The entrance money was $5 and the purse was divided in two prizes of $22 50 for the first and $12 50 for the second best. At tha end of the fifth round the contest lay among Robinson, Fay and Lambert, the rest having withdrawn to save pigeons. Again Robinson and Lambert tied on clean scores as this shows:

Robinson	1 1 1† 1 1† 1 1 1 1 1—10
Fay	1 1 1† 1 1 1† 0† 1 1†— 9
Pearson	1 1 1 0† w — 3
Slade	1† 1† 1 1 1† 0† w — 5
Schnabel	1† 1 1 0† w — 3
Lambert	1 1 1 1† 1 1 1 1 1—10
Hansen	1† 1 0† w — 2

† Both barrels nsed.

Robinson and Lambert shot twice at fiva birds each to decide the tie, hnt made clean scores. They then divided tha prizes:

Bobinson	1 1 1 1 1—5 1 1 1 1 1—5
Lambert	1 1 1 1 1—5 1 1 1 1 1—5

After this came a twelve-bird match under the same conditions as the one before, only that the purse was divided into three prizes of $22 50, $12 50 and $5, for the first, second and third shots. Robinson, Fay and Lambert took tha purse. Robinson made a clean kill of his birds and took tha first money. Fay and Lambert divided second and third moneys. Robinson so far had not missed a single one, out of 44 birds. This tells the tale.

Pearson	1 0† 1† 1† 0† 0† 1 1† 0† 1† 0†— 7
Linville	1 1† 0† 1 0† 1† 1 1 1 1 0† 1†— 9
Fay	1† 0† 1 1† 1 1 1† 1 0† 1 1† 1 —10
Robinson	1 1 1 1† 1 1† 1 1 1 1 1 1 —12
Lambert	1 1 1† 1 0† 0† 1 1† 1 1 1 1 —10
Hansen	1 1 1 1 0† 1 1 1 1 0† 1 0†— 9
Slade	0† 1† 0† w — 1
Merryweather	0† 0† 0† 1† 0† 1 0† 1† 1 0† 0† 1†— 5

† Both barrels nsed.

Next came a handicap match between Pearson and Merryweather for $50 a side, by which Pearson gave Merryweathar the advantage of four dead birds to start with; the shooting to be at twelve birds under Hurlingham rules. Mr. Merryweather killed nine birds, counting in the four given, inclosed by brackets, while Pearson only missed one ont of eleven birds, so he won on the eleventh bird, as seen by this:

Pearson	1† 1 1† 1 1 0† 1 1 1† 1† 1 —10
Merryweather	[1 1 1 1] 1 1 0† 1† 1 1† 0† 0†— 9

† Both barrels nsed.

The last was at six pairs of birds, eighteen yards rise, 100 yard bonnds, the purse to be divided into prizes of $25 and $15. At the last of this match, the supply of pigeons ran short so the last men to shoot finishad their scores on clay pigeons. Slade was the fortunate man in this as he took tha first money and rather than to shoot at clay birds Robinson and Hansen divided the $15, second money. The scores stand.

Fay	00 00 10 01 10 w—3
Robinson	11 10 10 10 11 10—8
Pearson	10 01 10 11 01 00—6
Merryweather	00 00 11 00 10 10—4
Lambert	11 10 00 10 01 —5
Slade	00 01 11 11 11 11—9
Hansen	11 10 01 01 10 11—8
Linville	10 11 10 10 10 10—7

Mr. John Kerrigan acted as judge in the several matches to the satisfaction of all. When the atmosphere began to get cooler the outsiders made things interesting in the betting line. One bet of $40 to $20 was made on the result of one shot. Though tha hetting was lively and the boys all feeling well the day passed away very pleasantly.

Sonoma's Bear Hunter.

In the mountain regions north of Healdsburg is the large stock farm and comfortable home of Sylvester Scott, who has lived there for more than twenty years. He is a Kentuckian, and a noble example of that famous race of stalwart forms, hardy nature, magnificent manhood. and noble character, which has gained for the land of Boone and other heroic spirits a world-wide reputation—whose types may be traced far back in tha sturdy Highlanders, in the thorough Irish gentleman, the great-hearted English Esquires, and the intrepid warriors and gallant heroes of the Tyrol of past days. Mr. Scott is yet in the vigor of full prime. He is known as the "Great Bear Hunter," and he has duly won the distinction. During his residence in his mountain home he has killed between four hundred and five hundred bears, of all species known to this region, many of them grizzlies; and without number have been the trophies of his unerring rifla in the toil and adventurous sport of extirpating such "varmints," of the Davy Crockett order, as California lions, wild cats and wolves, which prey upon stock of all kinds. He is tha father of eighteem children, sixteen of whom ara living, and the youngest is a babe in arms. Sons and daughters of a worthy sire and a devoted mother of equal mold and natnre, they are "thoroughbreds" every one. But "mountain man" and "bear hunter" as he is, Mr. Scott is not of the order commonly so characterized. He possesses tha better and more cultivated traits and attributes of the higher class of Kentuckians—the fondness for a comfortable and well furnished, amply provided home, with all that adds to the contentment of life therein, and makes it the homestead prized alike for its comforts and its tasteful ornamentation. It is the only house of capacious rooms and plastered walls in that mountain region; and his barns and onthouses are similarly well built and commodious. His farm is 3,000 acres in area, and is used mostly for his fine stock, horses, cattle and sheep, all thoroughbred and of choice breeds. In this he takes great pride. He has no mind for stock below his fancied lines of blood and pedigree. But ha nevertheless devotes due attention to farming and fruit and wine growing. In round measure he is a farmer and thoroughbred stockbreeder, and he is one of a race and class who are becoming lamentably reduced in nnmber in this great conntry of ours. Ha is one of Sonoma's most marked characters in that happiest place of honor, the honored private station.—*Santa Rosa Republican.*

Forester Gun Club.

The following report of the latest medal shoot of the Forester Gun Club at Sacramento is from the *Bee:*

On the 13th the regular contests for the two gold badges of the Forester Gun Club, of this city, were held at Agricultural Park. The birds had been kept on hand for a coupla of weeks, and some of them did not fly readily, but the very nncertainty of their actions was most annoying to the shooters. As it was, some excellent scores were made. The winner of the medal, Dase, is a late acqnisition to the membership of the club, and he starts in well. He shot in the 21-yard class, composed of non-winners. W. E. Gerher, who won second, had not faced the trap for many months, bnt his score showed him to be still a reliable shot. The gronnd being covered with a crop of grain, there was no boundary, shooters being allowed three minutes for gathering their birds, which were retrieved by dogs. Following are the scores:

Dase, 21 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
Gerber, W. E., 26 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—11
Shepler, 26 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—11
Gerber, J., 26 yds	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Zuver, 21 yds	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—10
Odell, 21 yds	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—10
Hotz, 26 yds	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—10
Young, 26 yds	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1— 9
Todd, 26 yds	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1— 9
Miller, 26 yds	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
Ruhstaller, 26 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1— 9
Gerber, H., 21 yds	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1— 8
Stevens, 26 yds	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1— 7
Nobel, 21 yds	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1— 7
Biedeman, 26 yds	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0— 7
Schroth, 21 yds	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1— 6

Dase took first medal, and W. E. Gerber, in tha 11 class, won second. The next was a freeze-out at 21 yards, in which there were thirteen contestants. Sheplar held out longest, killing eight birds, Saterfield and Todd staying with him to this point.

The next freeze-out was won by Watson and H. Gerber, who divided the pool on their sixth birds.

Several other matches were shot, mostly freeze-outs, W. E. Gerher winning one, H. Gerber another, and the rest being divided among several others.

The Scott Trophy.

Last Saturday the shooting match for tha Scott trophy came off at Adams Point near Oakland. The shooting was governed by the State Sportsmen's Association rules, at clay pigeons. Edward Spaulding was tha winner, breaking fourteen out of fifteen clays. Following ara the scores:

Spaulding	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Ellis	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0— 7
Berton	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 withdrawn— 5
Golcher	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—11
Rector	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0— 9
Scott	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0— 7
Havens	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—12
Tuttle	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—11
Henshaw	0 0 withdrawn
Williams	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1—11
Bennett	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0— 9

To-morrow the Pacific Gun Club will hold its second shoot of the season at Birds Point, Alameda, for the club's first and second medals. The conditions of the shooting will be a twelve-bird handicap, after which several pool matches will probably come off.

A return pigeon shooting match between Geo. Dietzler of Biggs and J. T. McIntosh of Chico, for $100 a side, will be shot at Biggs, June 2.

Martinez has a new gun club.

The Countenance as Indicative of a Horse's Temper.

Thera is a notion abroad that a horse who "shows the white of tha eye" is inclined to be vicious; and, like many other notions of the sort, this appears to have some truth for its foundation, though tha truth has been somewhat distorted in the dednctions. Animals in general show only the transparent part of tha eye; man and the hog are among those in whom the white of tha eya is prominent. Some—very few—horses show tha white of the eya naturally; many do so by a habit of turning their eyes npon any person approaching them, and this particnlarly when they are in their stalls, and which glance ascant necessarily discloses more or less of tha white of the eya. Now, this oblique or retrospective cast of the eye may certainly be—and mostly is, perhaps—accompanied with some thought or inclination of biting or kicking; but, on the other hand, it may be tha effect of habit, of a playful disposition even, and so may not portend any evil. We have met with many cases of both descriptions where vica was, and whera vica was not present, but we can not add that we have encountered such a majority of the former description as to pronounce "showing the white of tha eye" and infallibla indication of a vicious disposition.

While we speak on the snbject of tha eye, we may add that there is a very great variety in eyes, and in the expression given by them; hence ona reason for tha interminable differences in the conntenances of animals as well as of man. An over-full, or exceedingly prominent eye has a sort of unnatural expression about it which often turns out to amount to "foolishness," and sometimes such horses appear to be near-sighted. Opposed to this, we meet with tha small, sunkan, dark-looking eye, which creates a suspicion about temper, and particularly when an expression of what is called "sourness" is to be observed in it. We have seen several instances of viciousness in horses with such eyes, and therefore are biased against them; at the same time we have known horses with such sonr, ill-tempered looking eyes, after having been cured of their vica, turn out to be the very best of their kind.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE RIFLE.

Shooting at Newark Park.

A pleasant little matinee of militiamen was held at Capt. Wildermuth's Newark Park last Saturday. There were present Col. Ranlett of the Fifth Infantry, Lieutenant Fredericks of F of the First Regiment, Lieutenant Klein of C of the First Regiment, and Messrs. Logan, Crawford, McKibben, Anderson and Daniels, Company A, Fifth Infantry; Loryea, Coykeudall, Company B, Fifth, and McDonald, Kellogg, Oakland Light Cavalry. After inspecting the beautiful grounds of this popular park a team match was shot with the following resnlt:

Ranlett	4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3—37	
McDonald	6 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 4—42	320
Daniels	0 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 2—35	
McKibben	3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4—37	
Anderson	3 3 4 4 3 5 6 3 4 3—37	
Kellogg	4 4 4 6 4 4 4 6 4 4—42	
Klein	4 4 6 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—43	
Logan	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—39	
Crawford	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 6 3 4—41	219
Fredericks	4 0 4 5 4 6 2 4 4 4—36	
Loryea	4 4 3 6 4 4 4 3 4 4—36	
Coykendall	0 4 4 0 3 2 0 0 4 3—20	

An adjournment was then had for lnnch, after which sides were again chosen, the losers to pay the day's expenses. Scores as follows:

McDonald	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 5 5—61	
Kellogg	4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 6 5 5—68	
Fredericks	3 6 3 4 5 3 3 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—61	376
Ranlett	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 5 4 3—60	*8
McKibben	6 4 3 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5 4 6 5—65	—
Anderson	4 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—61	368

* Eight points allowed as agreed upon.

Klein	4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4—64	
Crawford	3 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4—64	
Loryea	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 4 5—60	360
Daniels	5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 2 4 5 5 4—60	
Logan	4 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 3—60	—
Coykendall	3 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4—52	8

It was agreed by those present that a monthly reunion of military riflemen be held at the same place—all comers invited—and teams to be chosen from those present to shoot for the expenses and dinner. We are glad to notice the presance of Messrs. Loyrea and Coykendall of San Jose. The fact of their leaving their business and coming such a long distanca shows their enthnsiasm in target practice. More of the San Jose riflemen were expected np and had they known of the fun they would have had they would not missed tha affair for considerable.

A Day at Camp Taylor.

The old veteran company "City Guard" Company B, 1st Regiment Infantry, 2nd Brigade N. G. C., Capt. S. J. Taylor, went up to Camp Taylor, Marin Co., on tha 19th with a few invited guests; the day was very pleasantly spent and every one came back delighted. Rifle shooting at 200 yards was the feature of the day. The winners and scores follow:

Officer Field	4 4 4 5 6 4 5 4 4 5—44	
J. I. Taylor	4 4 4 4 6 4 4 5 5 4—43	
L. R. Townsend	4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5 5 4—41	
Geo. Evans	5 4 3 6 3 5 4 3 6 3—40	
L. Knowlton	2 6 5 3 5 4 5 3 4 4—40	
Mr. Manson	5 2 3 4 5—19	
E. Taylor	5 3 3 3 4—19	
Geo. Bardech	3 5 3 3 3—17	
S. J. Taylor	3 2 3 3 4—15	
W. Beahr	2 4 0 4 4—14	

The National Rifle Association of Great Britain has cabled to the American National Rifle Association that the screw wind-guage will be allowed in the International match at Wimbledon, and that the foresight must be "barleycorn." Thus the reported hitch in the British-American rifle contest, 1883, is settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. America has thus far conceded every point to the British riflemen, and, in order that there should be no question as to tha nse of a wind-gange, Sir Henry Halford and the Committee of the British Rifle Association were formally warned at Creedmoor last year that our team would use them during tha match of 1883. In addition, the Secretary of the British National Rifle Association was officially notified in January last that our team wonld use the American wind-guage, so that they, the British, had plenty of time to procura them if they so desired. They adopted a wind-guage, bnt fell back to the old plan of tha slide, and endeavored to restrict our rifleman to its use. This was most strennously objected to, and it finally became "the screw wind-guaga or nothing." The frea expressions given by our directors and riflemen on this snbject have shown our consins that America was not willing to concede another point, so feeling that nothing further was to be gained, and being satisfied that they have a snre victory in either event, they make a virtne of necessity, and, per cable, allow the screw wind-gange.—*New York Spirit.*

The National Rifle Association of Great Britain has, in compliment to the American National Guard team, which will visit England in July next, included two special competitions in the Wimbledon programme, at 200 and 500 yards. One of these has been named after Colonel John Bodine, Captain of the American team of 1882, and will have thirty-two prizes, ranging from $50 to $5. Rifles and men, instead of team practice and discipline, will be the test of thesa matches.

If, asks the *Poultry and Farm Journal*, tha value of tha poultry products of the United States foots up the anormons sum of six hundred millions of dollars annually, which is probably not estimating it too high, can any thoughtful man regard it is a small or insignficant industry? We are glad to see that farmers who should, of all classes of producers, be interested in this matter ara waking up to the importanca of poultry breeding as a business.

Tha Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, which recently had its meeting at Cheyenne, is composed of 200 members, representing 800,000 head of cattle and 100,000,000 in capital. Tha section of Wyoming and western Nebraska thus occupied comprises 125,000 acres, nearly all excellent grazing land. Two hundred and sixty thousand head of cattle were shipped from this section.

Tha four-handed match for the $200 purse among Pearson, Fay, Swan and Linvilla comes off to-morrow. Tha conditions, as hefora stated, are twenty-five birds each, to be shot under the rules of Hurlingham, the best man to taka the purse.

A band of from 10,000 to 12,000 sheep will be driven from Douglas county, Oregon, to the California markets this spring.

Treatment of Windgalls.

The utility or otberwise of treating windgalls mainly depends on the cause from which tbe tnmors thus named arise in any particnlar case. Windgalls are due to a variety of canses. Tbose whicb are due to tbe effect of work, concussion, and such like causes, though they may be temporarily got rid of by such means as we shall name below, will generally reappear as soon as the horse is again subjected to tbe causes which originally induced tbem. Tbose, however, which have arisen from the effect of accidental sprains of ligaments, of joints, or of tendons, are not equally likely to reappear, if tbey can once he reduced, because the causes are not equally likely to recur. Rest in citber case is the primary requisite. Rest will allay tbe irritation in the part affected, and with the cessation of the inflammatory action which produced it, the increased secretion will soon cease. Friction and pressure, by ronsing tbe action of the blood vessels and absorbents of the parts, will also assist nature to take np the extra secretion. A sweating bandage, that is, a wet bandage covered witb oiled skin, and this again covered with an ordinary flannel bandage, has often a great effect in reducing windgalls. In the hock, and in some other parts, which cannot be conveniently bandaged, pressure may sometimes be successfully applied by means of a carefully adjusted elastic steel truss, snch as are made for the purpose. This will often answer well for what is known as thoronghpin. In case, however, of bogspavin, an india-rubber bandage, with a hole in it, through whicb the point of the hock may pass or project will he most convenient. If tbese measures fail, a blister, or a succession of blisters, may be tried; but as a general rule, no permanent benefit results from treatment.

If the windgalls are of recent origin, the milder measures, commended above, will remove, temporarily at least, the enlargements; whilst if they are chronic, even severe measures will fail to affect them. In good truth, in chronic cases, the greater part of the enlargements of the kind under consideration will generally be found to consist of thickening of the integuments and of organized deposits which cannot he moved. As a general rule, it is best not to apply treatment to these enlargements. They seldom produce lameness; and when they do, or at least are supposed to do so, the cause of the lameness will generally be fonnd to be sprain of the ligaments or tendons, and of their sheaths, and of which the enlargement—so-called windgall—is only a result. In some cases, however, the enlargement becomes of so great size as to be a serious eye-sore, or even to incapacitate the horse for fast work. Windgalls have a marked tendency in many cases to decrease as the age of the animal advances, and it is not uncommon to find the legs of an old horse quite, or almost quite free from them although in his younger days he may have been much disfigured by them. The same is the case with splents. The cause of their disappearance is no donbt the generally decreasing energy of the reproductive syetemin old age. Knaves and dealera in horses, with whom it is, of course, a great object to make a horse appear to the best advantage, are great adepts in getting rid, temporarily, of windgalls. The means they usually adopt are those recommended above, namely: Freedom from work, pressure, friction, sweating, bandages, slight doses of physic, and laxative diet. The purchaser, however, when he pnts such a horse to work, will generally he surprised at the rapidity with which these "lumps" develop.

Rifleman.

The last of the Glencoes died at Red Bluff, Cal., on Monday night of thie week, being no less than the famons Oregon stallion Rifleman, brought to this city in 1858 by John P. Welsh, brother of Jerry Welsh, who is now route agent on the Northern Pacific cars hetween here Puget Sonnd. Rifleman was 28 years old and not 29 at the time of his death, as reported in the telegrams to the daily press. We saw him in the fall of 1857 at Lexington, in the stahle with his own brother, Marksman. He had gone lame at exercise and had a bandage on his off fore leg. The following winter he was sold to John P. Welsh, who had charge of the imported horse Consternation and several others belonging to General Burnett of Syracnse, N. Y. Mr. Welsh also bought of A. McFadden, ahout the same time, the chestnut mare Mary Chilton, also by Glencoe, afterwards famous as the dam of Thad Stevens and grandam of Forest King, recently hrought here from California. The horses were brought across the isthmns and arrived here in Febrnary or March, 1858. The colt was very speedy, hut Mr. Welsh knew nothing about training, and the consequnce was that Rifleman was several times heaten hy very inferior horses for want of condition. He stood at Howell's Prairie, Marion conuty, in 1860, and the following year tnrned np at Red Bluff, Cal., where he heat Volscian, Pluck and Black Maria a mile and repeat in 1:46, 1:46; and on the next day beat Dashaway mile heats, three in five, in 1:48, 1:47½, 1:45, and went into the ad. The track was thirty-two yards short of a mile, but so much under foot that we would rather rnn a horse a full mile on the Oakland track than on the Red Bluff track as it then was. In the fall he started against Volscian at San Jose at a mile and repeat, and was beaten in 1:54, 1:55. This ended his turf career. From 1864 to 1866 he was made the enbject of much costly litigation hetween John G. Doll of Red Bluff and John H. Anderson of Jacksonville in this State. On the death of the latter gentleman, he was sold to J. C. Tyler of Tehama, Cal., for $1,800 and ended his days on that gentleman's farm. Rifleman was brother in blood to Novice, the dam of Norfolk, and great things were expected of him in the stnd. He only got one really good racer, Nell Flaherty, who won a third heat in 1:44½. He also was the sire of Derringer, Target, Al Bascomh, Nettie Brown, Turf Gallery, Ben Franklin, and several other useful but not valuable horses. All his winners, with the exception of Nettie Brown, were from daughters of old Belmont, tbe Godolphin of the Wilderness. —*T. B. Merry in Oregonian.*

Castration is not generally performed nntil the colt is from one to two years old. The best criterion as to when the animal ought to be castrated is to observe his exterual form. If there is a want of chest, or if the shoulders are thin, and his form is meager, it will he best to defer it for a while. On the contrary, if there is a disposition in the colt to become heavy or gross, the operation shonld not be delayed. Tbe month of May is well suited for the performance of the operation; so is September, if the colt has to be operated on before winter. The weather and temperature of these months are most congenial for tbe operation. Very few premonitory steps need to be taken before the colt be castrated, keeping it without food over night being all that is required. Should the weather happen to be cold, the animal ought to be honsed for a few days.

To-day the American trotting horse, among the various breeds of horses, stands ont as the best horse for all purposes combined on the face of the globe.

George Wilkes.

George Wilkes, founder of the Wilkes trotting family, was a hrown horse, foaled in 1856, bred by Col. Felter, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., and got by Rysdyk's Hamhletonian. Tbe dam of George Wilkes, Dolly Spanker, was a celebrated road mare, whose speed was never developed upon the turf. Sbe was an animal of wonderful courage and great endurance, and possessed natural trotting speed sufficient to pull a road wagon a 3:30 gait. Her dam and grandam were both celebrated roadsters of unknown breeding, wbose speed was never developed. Dolly Spanker was foaled in 1848, ber sire being old Henry Clay, son of Audrew Jackson. His sire, Young Bashaw, was a son of the imported Barb Grand Basbaw, out of Pearl by Bond's First Consul, the dam of Pearl being a daughter of imported Messenger. The dam of Andrew Jackson was a black mare, of nnknown blood, which hotb paced and trotted. The dam of Henry Clay was a trotting mare of some celerity, whose breeding is unknown. She was called tbe Surry mare, and is supposed to bave been a Canadian, altbougb tbere are tbose who believe tbat she originated in the vicinity of Surry, N. H., and was of Morgan stock. Dolly Spanker died in giving birth to Wilkes, wbich was her first foal, and tbe colt was raised by hand upon cow's milk. He grew to be a finely-shaped, compact, hardy animal, about fifteen hands in beight at the withers, and somewbat higher bebind, with a mnscular development of loin, qnarters and gaskins that conld not be surpassed, giving him a propelling power that enabled him to successfully compete with the very best trotters of his day. Horsemen who knew bim well admit tbat in his prime be was as near a perfect model of a horse as they ever saw, and as pure gaited a trotter as ever set foot upon the turf. The development of his speed began at quite an early age. He won his first race at Fashion, Long Island, August 1, 1861, where he trotted under the name of Robert Fillingham, by which he was known during several years of his turf career. Septemher 10, 1862, he beat the renowned Ethan Allen over the above course in straight heats, time, 2:24¾, 2:25¾, 2:31, winning a purse of $10,000. June 2, 1863, he beat Rockingham to harness over the Fashion Course, and a week later heat the same horse to saddle, best time, 2:24. At Philadelphia, Octoher 19, 1863, he beat Lancet, known also as Know Nothing, a son of Vermont Black Hawk, to harness, distancing him in the second heat, which was trotted in 2:24. This was the last race that he won nnder the name of Robert Fillingham. Over the Union course, L. I., Octoher 26, 1865, he heat Commodore Vanderhilt to harness, and Novemher 6 of the same year heat him again in a race to wagons. June 8, 1866, he beat the famons trotting mare Lady Thorne over the above track in straight heats, hest time 2:25, and six days later beat her to wagons at the same place in straight heats, time 2:27, 2:25, 2:25¾. During his trotting career he also beat the noted trotters Rhode Island (2:23½), Lucy (2:18), and American Girl (2:16½). His record, 2:22, was made in a race trotted at Narragansett Park, R. I., October 13, 1868, against Rhode Island and Draco Prince. The first heat was taken hy the latter in 2:25, the next three and race were won by Wilkes in 2:22, 2:24½, 2:25, Draco Prince heing distanced in the last heat. His record was hy no means the limit of his speed. Those who have seen him trot are confident that he could have lowered it four or five seconds, had he heen sent for all he was worth. During his trotting career he won twenty-seven races, getting $50,150 in pnrses. He won in all fifty-six heats in 2:30 or better. He imparted the natural trotting instinct and his own resolnte will to his offspring to an extent seldom if ever equaled by any other sire. Twenty of his get are already in the 2:30 list, eight of which were added last season. Three of the above have records helow 2:20, showing that his get have quality and endurance capable of training on and improving from year to year. During the past season twelve of his sons and daughters won 125 heats in 2:30 or hetter, which is believed to he more than the get of any other sire ever accomplished in a single season. His rich trotting inheritance enahled him to get first-class trotters with a uniformity seldom equaled. His son, Yonng Wilkes, ie sire of William H, with a record of 2:18½ and sixty-one heats to his credit in 2:30 or hetter. Another son, Red Wilkes, got the wonderful trotting colt Phil Thompson, whose three-year-old record, 2:21, has never been heaten hy a trotter of that age. Another son, Alcantara, owned hy Elizur Smith of Lee, Mass., is the sire of several colts owned in Kentucky and prononnced hy good jndges to be among the most promising young trotters in that State, many of tbem being entered in the colt stakes of the present season. Another son, Geo. Wilkes Jr., owned by S. S. Honghton, is sire of some of the most promising young trotters and best roadsters to he found in New England. Early maturity is a marked characteristic of the Wilkes family, while excellent road qualities is another, and in these respects they are not excelled hy any other hranch of the Hambletonian family.

Training on the Ice—The Question of Tips.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I have read with more than passing interest your able article on the advantage of ice in the development of the speed of young trotters; also your intelligent discussion of the subject of tips. Having had some experience in schooling bahy trottera in northern New York, where we are obliged to utilize the smooth surface of our rivera or remain passively idle six months of the year, I am prepared to concur fnlly with the views you advance.

Such famons trotters as Moose (2:19½), Deck Wright (2:19), Adelaide (2:19½), Hiram Woodruff (2:24), Orient (2:24), Chestnut Hill (2:22), Valley Chief (2:24), and a score of others I might mention were each and all trained on the St. Lawrence before they ever participated in races on the turf.

I am fnlly satisfied that for road or turf work tips, intelligently applied to a colt's foot from tbe time any protection or balancing weight is required, will not only serve every essential purpose heretofore snpplied hy ehoes, hnt will result in maintaining the soundness and perfection of the foot.

It is qnestionahle, however, if tips can be used while training trottere on ice, as calks at both the toe and heel are essential, not only to prevent slipping, but to obviate the concussion.

Tbere is, in my opinion, a danger also in tbeir abuse when applied and used on horses long accustomed to carrying shoes, which have of necessity weakened their feet. Radically transferring the weight from the rim to the frog without gradually accustoming the foot to the cbange hy a rnu to grass or by careful driving, would be liahle to produce lameneee, and tbereby cause tbe tip to he condemned. That quarter cracks, corns and contracted heels will never trouhle feet which have never worn other protection than tips is indicated by the experience of the cowboye on the plains, who are in tbe saddle from morning till night, on pomes which have never worn a ehoe. Yon are right in your theory, and I expect to see your views recognized and appreciated. Yours truly,

A. CORBIN JR.

Palace Hotel, San Francisco, May 20, 1883.

THE KENNEL.

Staunchness in Greyhounds.

Breeders of greyhounds bave plenty of opportunities in tbese days to study all the successful strains of blood, as the seasons, if no longer than of yore, are much more fully occupied by an increasing list of coursing fixtures, and it has become a necessary evil to see many important meetings clasbing. In consequence of this state of affairs winners of stakes have cropped up all over tbe country in far greater numbers than has been the case in any precedinq season, and tbere have been also two kinds of winners, namely, tbose tbat bave performed in the open country meetings, and those that have distinguished themselves spccially within the inclosed ground meetings. Tbere may be some difference in the two kinds of performances, as all the old requisites of a greyhound are not absolutely necessary under the new order of tbings. For instance, stoutness was a quality tbat no courser could well dispense witb. However fast a greybound was he could never be wortb backing for £50 unless he could stay, when tbe odds would be tbat to get tbrongb five courses at Ashdown, Newmarket or Altcar, he would have one regular grueller, if not more, tbat would test every bit of steel in him. Fencing again was an absolute requirement for most countries, as tbere was no knowing wbat jumping he would get. And tbere would be otber qualities as well, the possession of which would be mucb minimized by circumscribed courses of seven furlongs. It is an open question wbetber some improvement may not be brought about at the inclosed meetings by baving two kinds of coursing fields, and the idea bas been mooted for High Gosforth Park to have a fence or two in one of tbe fields. Tbis might be improved upon perhaps, hy having the length of the running ground increased hy two or three furlongs, as the fence would neutralize tbat disadvantage to the hare by her getting away again at each fence. Again, it is more than probable that the experience learned already in the management of hares will provide for their being a great deal stouter than hitherto, the improvement seen in the hares at Kempton after being artificially fed supplying a strong indication that this will be the case, and it may therefore become qnite as necessary to have as stont greyhonnds for inclosed courses as hitherto it has been deemed expedient for the open country. There are other reasons also, besides even the wish on the part of all sportsmen tbat the greyhound should not deteteriorate, which he would do if hred for sprinting, for, supposing even the speedy one ie the genuine article to get nowadays, it must he remembered that a very capital market for greyhounds for many years to come muet he Australia, and in that conntry it is said they must have stont ones, while their buyera, too, have shown a strong *penchant* for our stoutest blood. Again, it is said consring is to be largely introduced into America, though it is now principally confined to Colorado, where the hares are of quite a different type from ours, being nearly as hig again, and they will live etraight away hefore a brace of greyhonnds for three miles. "Send me two or three big powerful dogs that are very fast, and that can stay forever, as they are the only ones that can tackle what we call our jackrabbit," was the message I saw to a friend from a Colorado farmer, and an American told me that as soon as they get an inclosed ground near New York the next step will be the introduction of a big consignment of Colorado hares. It would seem, then, to be very advisable for greyhonnd breeders to stick to the old ideas of breeding—namely, that white feathers are certain to increase by being perpetnated, and that the aim of every one should be to hreed high for all qualities, but that stoutness, above everything, is the greyhound's highest attribute.—*Barumite in Bell's Life.*

Barumite has fallen into a mistake in the above article and we are glad to see that in the last number of the *Chicago Field* to hand attention is called to the error. Coursing in America is not principally confined to Colorado. It is principally confined to California. In Colorado there is not, so far as we can learn, a single coursing club, and tbe few scattered greyhounds there are from California stock. In California there are many coursing clubs. The California, Dixon, Red Bluff, Livermore, Modesto and Galt clubs are all California clubs. Now if the Colorado or New York people are importing greyhounds and tbe Colorado jacks are the game they are to course we advise them to get a few dogs from this State. We will guarantee that in San Francisco can be procnred a brace of dogs for the moderate price of $200 that will "turn" the biggest, fastest and staunchest Colorado jackrabbit before he has run 500 yards. There are hares in California as hig and stout as tbe Colorado game, and in eight years' experience, during which time the writer has eeen over 800 hares run and has either slipped or judged at least 500 courses, he never yet saw a hare lead the dogs half a mile without a "turu." He has seen often enough in the fall of the year and towards the end of a match when the dogs were well run down, a hare lead a pair a merry cbase of two or three miles and then get clear away hy flinking the dogs. But a good pair of California dogs ench as Meare's Monarch, Minnehaha, Chief of the Canyon, Paul Joues, Ruler, and dozens of otber wiuners, never allow a hare to escape in a hole nor to turn many times before a kill is made. It is a noticeable fact tbat the dogs imported from Englnnd lack bottom and staunchness. In two or three generations, and when crossed with the acclimated stock, they gain in that quality. The last pair of imported dogs the writer calls to mind hoth quit on the first hare they ran in public tbough they ehowed a fine hurst of speed at the start. Tbe proof of bottom iu California doge is sbown hy the numher that have heeu run until tbey dropped dead alongside of their dead game.

The Colusa Agricultural Society now owes only $1,800, and has money enough on hand to pay its expenses until its rent comes in. It has property worth, for farming purposes, $5,000 or $6,000. It may be said to be fluancially iu a good condition. The society would have undertaken a fair tbis fall had it not heen for the short crops all arouud.—*Chico Enterprise.*

Ajax, the American trotter that took part in tho recent Australian trotting race, is twenty years old.

The *Pajoronian* says that a horse market is one [illegible] needs of Watsonville.

RACES.

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Fair Association.

DISTRICT NO. 1—OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Races. Races.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1883.

No. 1—Running; Golden Gate Purse, $500, for all two-year-olds; three-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.
No. 2—Same day; running; Alameda purse, $500, for all three-year-olds; one-and-one-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
No. 3—Same day; running; Purdee Purse, $500; free for all; one mile and repeat; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
No. 4—Same day; trotting; free for all horses that have never beaten three minutes; purse $600; $360 to first, $180 to second and $60 to third.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

No. 5—Trotting; purse $800; free for all four-year-olds; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to third.
No. 6—Same day; pacing; purse $400; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20; $240 to first horse, $120 to second, $40 to third.
No. 7—Same day; trotting; purse $200; free for all big horses that weigh 1,400 pounds or over; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5.

No. 8—Running; California Record purse; one-mile dash; purse $1,000, $600 to first horse, second to save entrance; for two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and horses of any age; to be run in classes, the two-year-olds in one class, the three-year-olds in one class and the horses of all ages in one class, under the following conditions: The horse beating the record in California in his special class to take the first money; the horse making the next best time, all the classes being considered, to save his entrance; should the record be beaten in more than one class, then the first money to be divided equally among the winners, but should the record not be beaten in any of the classes, then the horse or horses coming nearest to it shall be entitled to first money.
No. 9—Trotting; same day; purse $1,000; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:24; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

No. 10—Trotting; Purse $750; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:35; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third.
No. 11—Same day; trotting; purse $500; free for all three-year-olds; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

No. 12—Running; Combination Purse; purse $500; free for all; one-quarter-mile dash, to be followed by one-half-mile dash by the same horses, with fifteen minutes between heats, the horse making the best average time in the two heats to take first money; second horse to save entrance.
No. 13—Same day; trotting; purse $800; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:28; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to third.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

No. 14—Same day; competitive military and cadet drills; purse and conditions will be named through the press after conference with the various military companies.
No. 15—Trotting; purse $400; free for all two-year-olds; $240 to first horse, $120 to second and $40 to third; heats of a mile.
No. 16—Same day; trotting; purse $1,200; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:20; $720 to first horse, $360 to second and $120 to third.
No. 17—Same day; bicycle race; dash of one mile; free for all; purse $50, $35 to first and $15 to second; entrance free; the nominations to be made, at the latest, on the first day of the fair, at 3 p m., with the secretary, at the track.
No. 18—Same day; ladies' riding tournament; prizes and conditions to be named hereafter.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Entrance fee, ten per cent on all purses, to accompany nomination.
In all, five to enter and three to start. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.
Those who have entries in the running purses must name to the secretary, in writing, the horses they will start on Monday, on the Saturday previous; those on Friday, the Wednesday previous. No money will be paid for a walk-over.
Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the judges.
Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races, except as specially provided.
All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse, also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.
Entries to all the above races to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.
Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
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SPEED PROGRAMME
OF THE

Third District

Agricultural Ass'n

AT

Chico Chico

COMMENCING TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

DIRECTORS:

A. B. COLLINS, WM. HAWKINS, JAMES SHELTON, J. W. E. MONTGOMERY, L. H. MCINTOSH, H. C. WILSON, U. S. NYE, U. C. MASON.

OFFICERS:

C. C. MASON, President; J. H. KRAUSE, Secretary; CHAS. FAULKNER, Treasurer.

$3,000 IN Stakes & Purses. $3,000

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

No. 1—Trotting race; 3-minute class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule; for a purse of $800; first horse to receive $480, second $240, third $80.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

No. 2—Dooley Stake; running race; three-quarter dash for all two-year-olds; entrance $25; p. p.; $100 added; second colt to save entrance.
No. 3—Union Hotel Stake; running race; free for all three-year-olds; entrance $25, p. p.; $150 added; second horse to save entrance money; 1½ miles.
No. 4—Reavis Stake; running race; three-fourths of a mile and repeat for a purse of $200; first horse to receive $150, second $50, entrance free.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

No. 5—Trotting race; 2:40 class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200, for all horses owned in the district; first horse to receive $120, second $60, third $20; Roanoke and Dutchman not barred.
No. 6—Pacing race; 2:30 class; mile heats, free for all, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 31.

No. 7—Trotting race; 2:22 class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, free for all, for a purse of $800; first horse to receive $400, second $200, third $120, fourth $80.
No. 8—Trotting race; for a purse of $300; free for all four-year-olds owned in district; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

No. 10—Burk & Mansfield Stake; running race; one-half mile and repeat; freefor all; entrance $25, $100 added, second horse to save entrance money.
No. 10—Fashion Stable Stake; running race; dash of two and one qnarter miles; free for all; entrance $50, forfeit $25, $300 added, second horse to save entrance money.
No. 11—Consolation Purse; running race; single dash of one and one-eighth miles, for a purse of $250, for all beaten horses; entrance free; first horse to receive $150, second $75, third $25.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association rules to govern all trotting and pacing races.
In all trotting and pacing races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance, ten per cent, to accompany all nominations.
The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern all running races.
Non starters for running races will be held for entrance.
No money paid for a race without a contest.
Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before 8 o'clock p. m.
Horses distancing the entire field in one heat will be entitled to first and third money only.
Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.
All entries for races to close with the Secretary at Chico, August 1, 1883, at 11 o'clock p. m.
The Board of Directors will have absolnte charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.
The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the races will be strictly enforced in every respect, and all purses and stakes will be paid after the judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the stand.

C. C. MASON, President.

J. H KRAUSE, Secretary.

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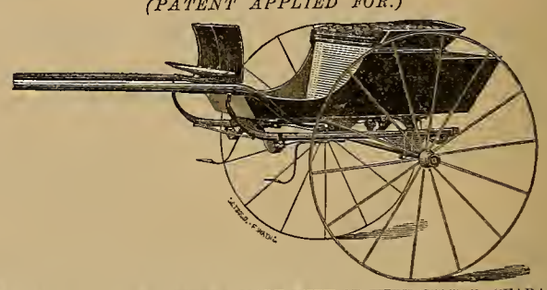
M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

The Perfect Road Cart.

(PATENT APPLIED FOR.)



A SIDE-BAR BUGGY ON TWO WHEELS, MADE WITH OR WITHOUT TOP. GUARANTEED TO ride as easy as any four-wheeled buggy. ABSOLUTELY NO ROUGH AND JERKY MOTION, characteristic of ALL OTHER two-wheeled vehicles. Made in four styles, suitable for ladies and children, merchants, doctors, liverymen, farmers and all horse owners. Catalogue and prices sent on application.

L. B. JOHNS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Trotting Horse Stud Book. Price $5.

National Trotting Rules. Paper, 20c.

Pocket Edition, 50 Cents.

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DIETZ' AXLE OIL.

A PATENT COMPOUND OIL.

Dietz' Axle Oil

OUTWEARS ANY KNOWN AXLE OIL OR GREASE.

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PREVENTS ALL FRICTION, HEATING OR WEARIN OF AXLES.

Dietz' Axle Oil.

INVALUABLE TO THE STABLE OR FARM AS AN OINTMENT.

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WILL CURE CRACKED HEELS, GALLS, SORES, CONTRACTED HOOFS OR ANY SKIN DISEASE.

A. C. DIETZ & CO., Proprietors, 9 Front street, S. F.

Racing & Riding TOURNAMENT

RACES, RACES,

ON JULY 4, 1883.

THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMME WILL TAKE place at the

San Jose Racecourse,

under the auspices of the

San Mateo and Santa Clara County

Agricultural As'n

NO. 5:

Grand Fifty-Mile Race.

Horses to be changed every mile; entrance free; purse $800; first premium $500 and the association's gold medal; second premium, $200 and the association's silver medal; third premium, $100; at least two to start.

Same Day—Riding; Ring Tournament; (Ten Rings.)

Entrance free; first premium, gold medal and $30; second premium, silver medal and $25; third premium, $20; fourth premium, $15; fifth premium, $10; sixth premium, leather medal.

Entries will close with the secretary June 1. For any information call on or address the secretary, 296 First street, San Jose. **A. KING,**

T. S. MONTGOMERY, Secretary President.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

J. O'KANE,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

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WHIPS, BOOTS, ETC.

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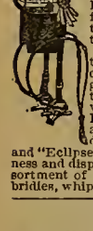
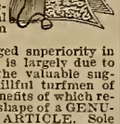


SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the manufacture of "boots" of all kinds for horses. Can refer to all the principal trainers and horsemen on the Pacific Coast.



N. B.—My acknowledged superiority in this branch of business is largely due to careful observation and the valuable suggestions of the most skillful turfmen of the United States, the benefits of which revert to the public in the shape of a GENUINE WELL-FITTING ARTICLE. Sole agent for Dr. A. H. Dixon's Condition Powders and for Makinney's patent "Eureka" and "Eclipse" Toe Weights. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Has always on hand the finest assortment of English ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, whips, spurs, bits and 2½-lb race saddles.

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MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

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WHIPS, SPURS, ETC. NEW work made to order and repairing done. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All goods sold for cash at bottom prices. 202 K St., bet. 2d and 3d, 20y1 **Sacramento.**

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L. STONE.....MANAGER.

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WARES AND ALL KINDS OF

SADDLERY HARDWARE

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Boxing Gloves, Foils, Combat Swords, Indian Clubs, Hunting Knives, our own manufacture.

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WILL & FINCK,

Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.

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Importers of and dealers in

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DOG COLLARS A SPECIALTY.

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252 Market Street.

Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street

STOCK FARMS.

My New Catalogue For 1883,

OF 180 PAGES, CONTAINING VALUABLE TABles, with trotting statistics up to close of 1882, with descriptions and pedigrees of 276 high-bred trotting stock, now at Fairlawn stock farm, adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., will be sent free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing, and to all others who send four cents in stamps to prepay postage.

TWENTY

Fine & Highly-bred Broodmares

bred to the Fairlawn stallions, and

138 Head of Promising Young Trotting Stock,

consisting of young stallions, fillies and roadsters, most of them sired by ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM, ABERDEEN and CASSIUS M. CLAY JR.,

ARE OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

There are in use at Fairlawn over one hundred HIGHLY-BRED BROODMARES, with the standard-bred and noted trotting stallions ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM and ABERDEEN at the head of the stud.

It is confidently believed that no breeding establishment in the world possesses greater facilities for making judicious trotting crosses. Hence parties who wish to engage in breeding and raising fine, highly-bred and fast trotters, and those who want fast, stylish, game, level-headed and reliable roadsters, have an opportunity of obtaining just what they want at FAIRLAWN.

ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:21½; another with a record of 2:26, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:28½, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23½, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20¾ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. No son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah; second dam by Stockbolm's American Star; third dam by Rob Roy, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23½ to 2:28¾, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have added to the list eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to drop into the 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T., 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¾, by Happy Medium Jr., and Carrie B, 2:28¾, by Enfield G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to serve

A Limited Number of Mares IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege of return such mares in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDER WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

Time will be given responsible parties at regular bank rates of interest.

For catalogues or further information address

WILLIAM T. WITHERS,

2-13y1 Lock box 392, Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Honest. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **R. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

N. A. JUDD. D. HICKS.

D. HICKS & COMPANY,

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BOOK-BINDERS, BLANK BOOK PRINTERS, MANUFACTURERS.

Importers of Bookbinders' Material

Fine Antique Bindings at Eastern Rates.

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SUBSCRIBE FOR & ADVERTISE IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
10:10 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:26 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
†11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
4:25 P M		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:30 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:43 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theater train, Saturdays only.

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stage via San Mateo, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Pescadero, Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturdays and on Sunday mornings—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2.50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose; also to Gilroy Hot Springs, $6.

Sunday excursion tickets to either Monterey or Santa Cruz, and return, $3.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

TH

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT OOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso, Express, and East, Emigrant	2:40 P M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
*4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	" "	11:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:10 P M
3:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	8:40 P M
*3:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express, East, Emigrant	11:10 A M
5:30 P M		6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville, and Tehama via Woodland	5:40 P M
*8:00 A M		*7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento via Livermore, and Colfa via Benicia	5:40 P M
8:00 A M		7:40 P M
3:30 P M		11:10 A M
*4:30 P M	Sacramento, via Benicia	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	*7:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
"	"	11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*5:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*5:30—*7:00—7:30—*3:00—*3:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30 A. M.—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00 P. M.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:20—*6:50—*7:20—*7:50—*8:20—*8:50—*9:20—*10:21—*1:20—*4:50—*5:20—*5:50—*6:20—*6:50—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:27—*5:57—6:27—6:57—7:27—7:57—8:27—8:57—9:27—9:57—10:27—10:57—11:27—11:57—12:27—12:57—1:27—1:57—2:27—2:57—3:27—3:57—4:27—4:57—5:27—5:57—6:27—6:57—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:36—*6:06—6:36—7:06—7:36—8:06—8:36—9:06—9:36—10:06—10:36—11:06—11:36—12:06—12:36—1:06—1:36—2:06—2:36—3:06—3:36—4:06—4:36—5:06—5:36—6:06—6:36—7:06—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:15—9:45—10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:15—‡9:15—9:45—10:15—‡11:15—12:45—1:45—2:45—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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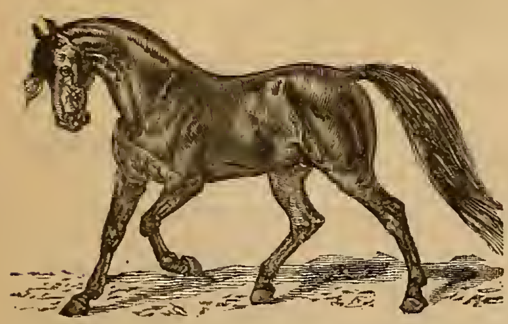
A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. Agt.

STALLIONS.

UNDERMAN.



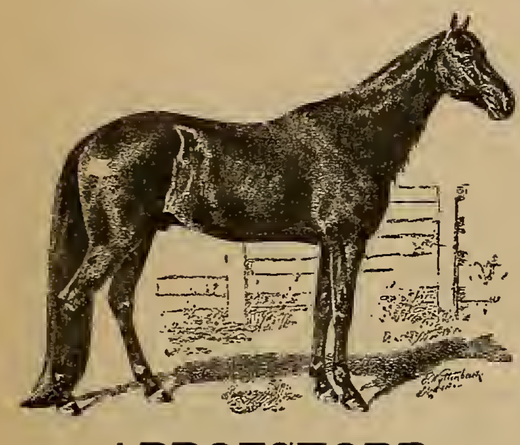
SIRED BY ELMO, DAM BY TOM HYAR SON OF OLD Belmont, will make the season of 1883 from March 1st to July 1st at the Bay District Track, San Francisco.

Underman is a dark chestnut, with blaze face and left hind foot white. Coming six years old, 15¾ hands high and weighs about 1,100 pounds.

Terms, $20 for the season. Mares not proving w th foal can be returned next year free of charge. No responsibilities assumed for accidents. Apply to

FRED BENNETT,
Bay District Track, San Francisco.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino hy Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be tbe best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among tbem: Abbottsford, 2:21¼; Convoy, 2:22¼; Magenta, 2:24¼; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¼; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, tbe sire of tbe dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performere. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, hie daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pastnrage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing Febrnary 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full hietory see the issue of BREEDER AND SPOBTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,200 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.

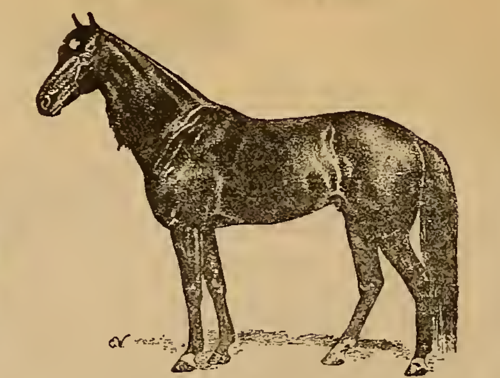
Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

STALLIONS.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) hy Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blne Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark hrown horse, tan flanks and mnzzle, a little tonch of white on hind feet aud one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred hy Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

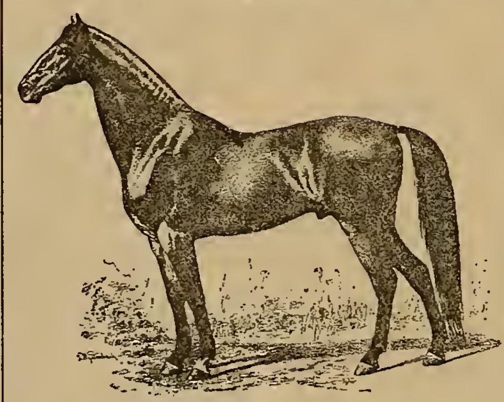
Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be hred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, aud taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience ou the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

L A H A R P E

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander'e Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

The Fast Trotting Premium Stallion



ALEXANDER

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AS FOLLOWS: MONdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Clark's stables, Santa Rosa. Balance of time at Fashion stables, Pelaluma.

Alexander is by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., the sire of Sam Purdy (2:20¼) Starr King (2:22) and Vanderlynn (2:22). Dam Lady Creim, by a son of Brown's Bellfounder, by imported Bellfounder. For full description, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Sept. 9, 1882.

Of Alexander'e get Tommy Dodd has a record of 2:24, Reliance 2:22¼, Nellie Patchen 2:27¼, Eudora 2:34¼, Inauguration three miles in 7:29—last mile in 2:26, Sonoma Boy 2:37. Alex. Button proved by his performance in 1880 to be oue of the best three-year-olds which have ever appeared in any country. He won the stake for three-year-olds at the State fair, beating Belle Echo, Annie Laurie, Len Rose and othere, winning tbe first, third and fifth heats and making a dead heat with Annie Laurie in the fourth; time, 2:34¼, 2:30, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:35. At the fair of the Santa Clara Valley Association at San Jose he won, heating Belle Echo aud Len Rose; time, 2:28¾, 2:30¼, 2:33¾, 2:31¾. Belle Echo won the first heat. He won at Stockton, beating Honesty, Len Rose and Upright in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:33¼, 2:32¼. In 1881, as a fonr-year-old, Button mdaea record of 2:26¾ over the Santa Rosa track. Dot Craig, by Alexander, has a private record of 2:29.

The Frasier team took first premium at the Sonoma and Marin District fair; also at Oakland for best carriage team.

Mares left at the City Front stables, San Frencisco, will he forwarded. For further informatian apply to

T. T. UNKLESS, Petaluma.

S T E I N W A Y.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDING July 1, 1883, at the stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payable before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can he returned free tho next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, hut no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion etable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will he forwarded immediately to the farm.

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay; 15¾ hands high; long, flowing mane and tail'; two white hind ankles; remarkahle slyle and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head, set on a stout neck; his shouldere are of the Hambletonian form—do not mount very high at the withers; has great length and capacions middle piece; plenty of bone and suhstance, and his gait is big and square.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.

First dam Abbess by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.

Second dam by Marsbal Ney, by imporied Emancipation.

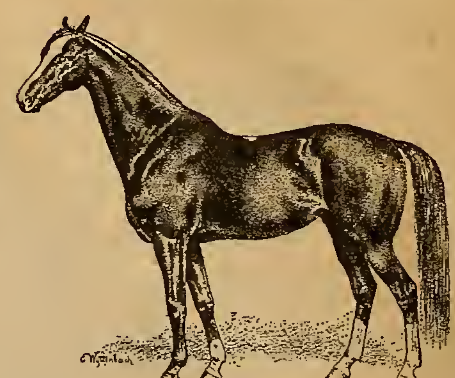
Third dam by Bertrand, hy Sir Archy.

Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28¾, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Stratbmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Steinway, 2:25¾; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29; Solo, five years old, 2:28¾; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29; hy Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list. Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danvills, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



W H E A T L E Y

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payahle at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can he made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style a ndappearance, and is by War Dance.

First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, hy imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, hy imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam hy Baylor's Gallant.
Eigbth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulns.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh hy Croft's Partner.
Tweifth dam hy Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam hy Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

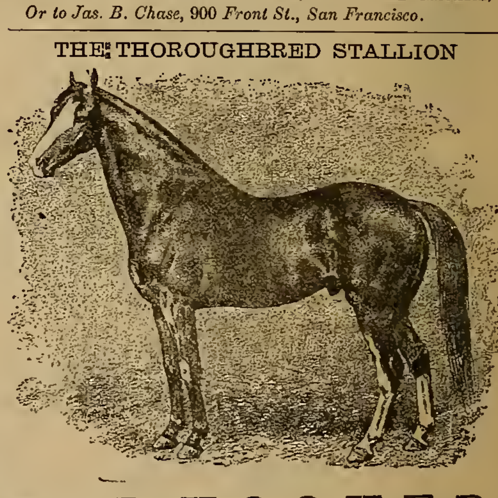
War Dance hy Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam hy Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, hy Oroville.
Sixth dam hy Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, hy Matchem.
Eighth dam hy Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam hy Starling.
Twelfth dam hy Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam hy Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barh.
Fifteeuth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to

MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack,

Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 Front St., San Francisco.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



J O E H O O K E R,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, hy imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, hy Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixtb dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam hy Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam hy Clodins.
Teuth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelftb dam by Partuer.
Thirteenth dam hy imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make tbe coming sesson, is five milee from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion hae proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts tbat has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joa Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

W I L D I D L E.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the seasou 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Sauta Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JUDSON.
Owners, Santa Clara

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

THE WHITMAN SADDLE.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the

Whitman Saddle Company

For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of thei celebrated goods.

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ADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE.
With or without the California horn.

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TRAINING SADDLES.

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Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order in special styles

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

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An Inspection of these Goods is Invited.

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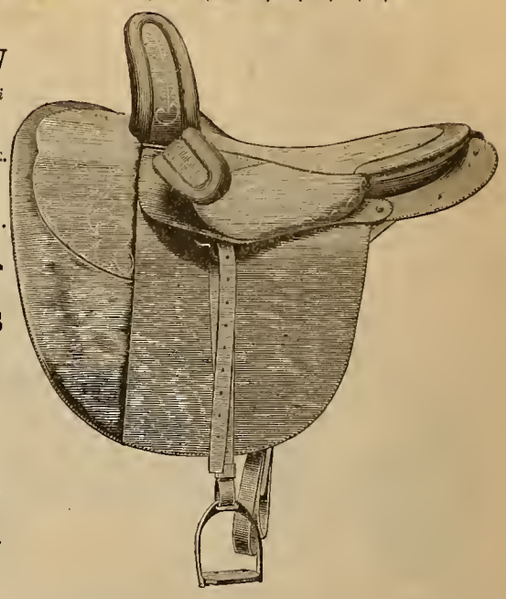

JOHN A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

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HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

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Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis street,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.

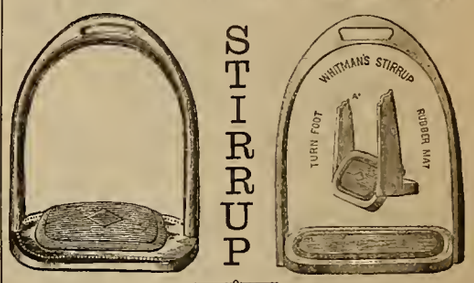
EASY AND SAFE

—o—

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis St., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

—o—

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
and 232 Ellis Street, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charle
6th " Reabty, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stnd Book, vol. I, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.
Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

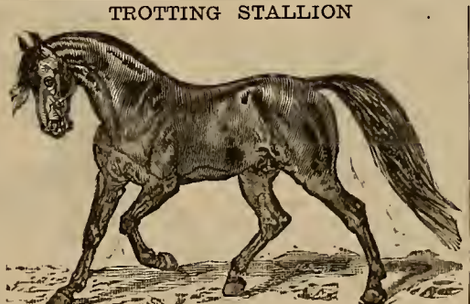
BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wanunita, Ronnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland,
or 508 Montgomery street.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue, Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Morshead, City Front Stables, will be received, good care taken of them and forwarded to Oakland.

TROTTING STALLION



Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38½; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59½. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $20 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

TROTTING RULES.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION FOR sale at this office. Price 25 cents per copy, paper. Pocket edition 50 cents. Also

"THE TURFMAN'S DIRECTORY,"

Compiled by Thos. J. Vail, Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

PRICE $2.

THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars for the season, payable at the time of service. [illegible] pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply to

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Track.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.
Lecture on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
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Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

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Thoroughbred Poultry.

2,000 to Select from

HAVING DISPOSED OF my dairy, I devote my whole time to poultry, and think I can please all who desire to purchase first-class breeding or exhibition stock, or eggs for hatching. I keep all the leading varieties of both land and water fowls, i. e., Light Brahmas, Langshans, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, White, Brown or Black Leghorns, Pekin ducks, Rouen ducks, Bronze turkeys, wild turkeys, and Toulouse geese that weigh over 50 lbs per pair. My stock is well known all over the Coast, and needs no praise, as it speaks for itself. Send 3-cent stamp for circular and price-list.
R. G. HEAD, Napa, Cal.

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Stock or eggs for hatching guaranteed true to name, and to arrive safely. For further information please write, inclosing stamp. Circular and price-list sent on application. Address
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W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST,

CURES BIT LUGGING, DRIVING ON ONE REIN, Tossing the head, drooling, imperfect and painful mastication, by dental manipulation. Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

N. B. Particular attention paid to colts, trotters and gents' drivers. Best of references if desired, having operated on **St. Julien, Overman, Romero** and other noted horses of this Coast.

BARRY & CO.'S
Horse Lotion.

(Concentrated.)

For Sore Backs, Buckshins, Cuts, Wounds and Abrasions.

PRICE $2 the PINT, $1 the HALF-PINT BOTTLE

BARRY & CO.'S

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For Cracked Heels and Angry Sores.

Full directions for use on labels. Price $1 00 per pot.

Sole wholesale agents, HARNESS AND SADDLERY BAZAAR of the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and 50th street, New York.

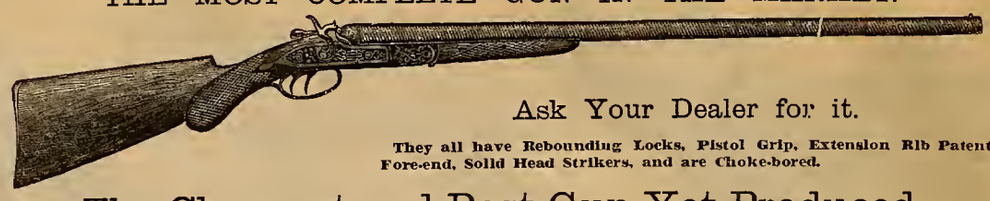
Agents wanted in all large cities.

BARRY & CO.,
HARNESS AND SADDLERY BAZAAR,
BROADWAY AND FIFTIETH STREETS,
NEW YORK.

WILLIAM EASTON, of American Horse Exchange, New York, has tried, and highly recommends, these remedies.

REMINGTON'S
New Model Breech-Loading Double Gun.

THE MOST COMPLETE GUN IN THE MARKET.



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They all have Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip, Extension Rib Patent Fore-end, Solid Head Strikers, and are Choke-bored.

The Cheapest and Best Gun Yet Produced.

Plain Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Decarbonized Steel Barrels	$45 00
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English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved, Superior Rubber Butt and Tip	85 00

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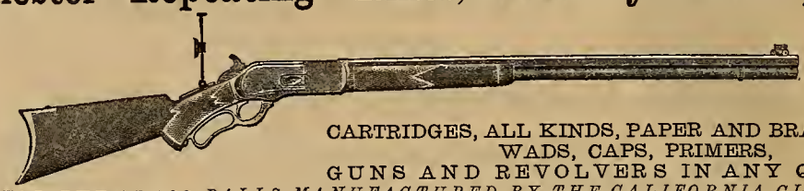
E. REMINGTON & SONS, 281 and 283 Broadway, New York, P. O. Box 2987.

Winchester Repeating Rifles, Military and Sporting.



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AGENTS FOR THE GLASS BALLS MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA GLASS WORKS.

7m6 **N. CURRY & BRO.,** 113 Sansome street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
Brood Mares
FOR SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE OWNER'S ABSENCE abroad, which prevents his giving his personal attention to his stock, the undersigned has been requested to offer for sale the following choicely-bred broodmares. These animals are just as represented. In breeding, health, form, size, color and disposition—in everything that goes to make up desirable stock for breeding purposes—They present an exceptional opportunity. They are not discarded, broken-down trotters, but are in their prime, perfectly sound and in vigorous condition. Like their sires, they are themselves trotters and are all purely gaited. Their breeding qualities have been tested. The get of each is highly promising and not for sale. To save time and correspondence, full and correct pedigrees are given below and from the prices named there will be no deviation:

HECLA.

(Standard. See "Wallace's Trotting Register.)" Bay mare; sixteen hands high; foaled 1872; got by Almont (sire of 70 winners of contested races, 20 with public records below 2:30), son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Haidee, by Mambrino Chief; second dam Zenith (5940); bred by D. Swigert, Esq., Kentucky. Hecla is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the finest broodmares in America. Has had three fine colts, one of which, a yearling by Orange Blossom, may be seen with her. Is again in foal to Orange Blossom. Colt due end of June next.
Price $1,200.

MINNIE H.

Brown mare; sixteen hands; three white feet and blaze in face; foaled 1875; got by General Knox (sire of Lady Maid, 2:18, Camors, 2:19½, and about ten others in the 2:30 class); dam Sallie Groves, by Prince Moscow Jr.; second dam Tuck (a fast pacer), by blind Tuckahoe; Bred by Hon. H. B. Holton, Powhatan, Md. This mare trotted in 2:36 while in Mr. Holton's possession, previous to being put to breeding. Has fine yearling filly and has not yet been bred this spring.
Price $750.

VARILLA.

Bay mare; very nearly sixteen hands high; a trifle white on one hind foot; as near as could be ascertained by the owner the age of Varilla is twelve years; got by Middletown (sire of Music, 2:21, Nellie Irwin, 2:25, Orange Blossom, 2:26¼ and others), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam by Hector, by Latourette's Bellfounder; bred by D. B. Irwin, Esq., Middletown, Orange Co., New York. The present owner of this mare has three of her colts, all of fine size, weight and promise; one, a four-year-old, has been sent to Dr. Herr, Lexington, Kentucky, for training. Varilla has a filly, foaled April 14, 1883, by her side by Meadow Chief, he by Hamlet (sire of Leonine, 2:21½, Brookside Flora, 2:29), by Volunteer, and has not yet been bred this season.
Price $750, or $900 for mare and foal.

To one purchaser the three mares will be sold for $2,500 cash. The owner respectfully refers to the "Spirit of the Times," New York, and to Joseph Cairn Simpson, editor "Breeder and Sportsman," San Francisco, Cal. Address, or call on,
C. A. UMBSTAETTER,
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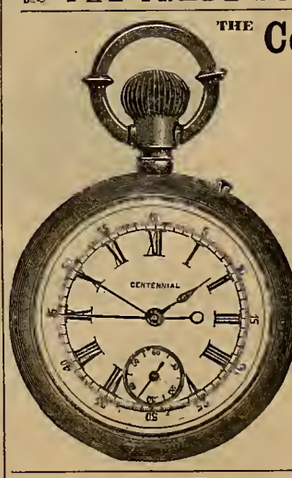

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 23. NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1883. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE STABLE.

Trotting Action.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, *Dear Sir:* I take the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and have been much interested in the articles "Trotting Action." I am a breeder of trotting horses—on a small scale—and I would like to have you answer a few questions, as I desire, if possible, to obtain the information from reliable authority. First, I own a trotting horse with a record of 2:28, although he can not go now under 2:40. He was weighted too heavily in a race three years ago, and was "fired" to strengthen his forelegs, consequently the skin is tender. He sometimes "strikes" his right foreleg just above the ankle joint. He never strikes his left leg. I have to work boots on him always for fear he will cut himself. Once in a long time he interferes behind. I keep his feet as small as possible (to not be injurious), and yet he sometimes strikes. Now, the point is this, how can he be shod to the best advantage? I nsually have him shod heavy in front and light behind, as most trotting horses are shod. I believe that he could be shod so that he would not interfere behind at all. It is very disagreeable to drive a nice horse and every little while have him strike himself behind. He trots close anyway, but if I knew how, I could corret his striking and cutting himself behind. Of course I could work boots—ankle boots—on him behind and stop it, but if it can be corrected in the shoeing I would rather do it.

Second, do you know any certain rule for measuring a colt, say four week old, and arriving at any definite conclusion regarding his size when grown?

Third, do you know anything regarding the feeding of "black antimony," given as condition powders, aud especially to make a horse's coat shine? How much do you feed at once, and what do you mix it with, etc?

In your issue of May 12, when you were discussing interfering and running behind, hitching and striking the hind foot at the edge of its hair on the shoe of the forward foot (I having a horse that interfered and another that strikes the coronet of the hind foot on the front one), I hoped you would give a remedy, but you did not. I remain, sir, yours respectfully, H. W. P.

HEALDSBURG, May 19.

The answers to the above qneries being more than of individual interest I give the reply to the first as coming appropriately under the head of trotting action. There is ecarcely a doubt that very many horaea have been injured by heavy toe-weighte and ponderous shoes, and that the success which has followed loading the feet in some cases, led to an extreme use to the detriment of the animal in othera. When wearing heavy ahoea there is another danger besides strain on the tendons, that being an increased tendency to strike the opposite leg, though there are cases when horses have bean cnred of interfering by being shod with heavier shoea. When the hind ankles are wounded by the opposite foot the general custom of thesmitha ia to raise the inaide of the ahoe, the object being to throw the ankle further out eo that the foot can pass clear. This at times is effectual, though it is evident that an undue strain ia thrown on all the joiuts from the foot to the hock, and rather than to take the chances of serioua injury resulting I would much rather use boots. But boots on a road horse are unsightly appendagea, and if by other methods they can be dispensed with there will be a gain which all will appreciate. For ordinary road-driving I am aatisfied that shoes on the hiud feet can be dispensed with, which will lessen the liability of interfering, though there are many horses that will "brush" hard enough with the bare foot to knock the skin off. People, however, are eo wedded to the idea that ahoes "all around" are a necessity that cannot be got along without, that there is little chance for them adopting different views. In that case aome plan whereby ehoea can be worn must be devised and also that the eucumbrance of ankle boots can be thrown aside. The ahoe described in former articles, which have been incorporated in "Tips and Toe-weights," is the moet likely pattern I know of to obviate the difficulty. This has a wide web on the inside ao as to give it double the weight of the outer half, the thickness being uniform. The edgea ahould be rounded and a place cut to imbed the clinches. The cutting away of the horu to receive the clinch should be done with a small gouge, as the edge of the rasp leaves a crease hetween the nails, which weakens the horn. The gouge being only a trifle wider than the nail, the enamel is only cut away to the least possible degree and the clinch is buried below the surrounding surface. The heel of the shoe should not project beyond the horn, as thie may be the portion which strikes the ankle. Setting the shoe inside the wall and cutting the horn away is a favorite practice with some shoeiug smiths, but this brings the bearing too much on the sole, and oftentimes has no effect as a remedy.

Interfering, as it is called in America, viz., the woundiug the inside of the ankle with the opposite foot, nsually occurs when the horse is trotting slow. It ie often so severe that the animal will hohble along on three legs, and there appears to he a greater tendency to strike after there is a sore place. The presumption is, however, thät the blow is not more frequent, hut that the greater pain canses more notice to be taken of it. The blow may not be given with the shoe, the side of the foot being the part which strikes. A raised clinch is almost sure to cut the ankle of a horse which carries the feet close together, the shoe coming in the hollow between the ankle and foot. If horses interfered altogether when shod, all that would be required would be to hring the fitting of the shoes and the nailing within the protection of the horn. As it frequently occurs when barefooted, there must be some other remedy discovered, or, perforce, boots worn. The experiments with shoee wider and heavier on the inside were not instituted to guard against cuttiug, the object being to test the effect on the action at so fast a pace that this trouble would not be met. Inasmuch as in every case the feet were carried farther apart than when the weight was equally distributed, it may be that it will prove an effectual cure. I have known horses that did not interfere when the check-rein was moderately taut who would do so when given their head, and othere the reverse. It may appear paradoxical to state that the action at a fast gait ie more susceptible of change than when the motions are slow. Nevertheless, it ie eo, and there are good reasons for it. There is more energy in speed, and a change in shoeing which would canse great variations in the former be of no effect in modulating the latter. I reiterate that throwing the ground surface of the foot from a level bearing is inadmissable, as the risks will be greater of more serious injury followiug, and rather than advising the adoption of that plan would recommend wearing boots. Blackamiths are not careful enough in the preparation of the foot to receive the shoe, and in a great majority of casea the horse will be seut from the ahop with the feet twiated. They place too much dependence on casting the eye over the bottom of the foot when it is held on or between the kneea. The floor of the ahop should be perfectly level and emooth, and, previous to the shoe being nailed on, the horse should be made to stand squarely on his feet, aud the closest scrutiny observed to see that the beariug ie as trno as possible. Wheu that ia right the ahoe must be made so as to preserve it, and after these precautione have been duly followed, the same care be taken in driving the nails and making the clinches smooth.

Tho inquirer will understand that it ie a difficult thing to answer the qucstion, simple though it appear, and to return "reliable information" regarding the correction of the evil he complains of. His letter leads to the assnmption that tho interfering does not come from weakness, or after the horse has been driven far enough to wcary him. It ie ovidently a case of faulty actiou at a slow pace, and the remedy must be based on this diagnoais. Perhaps the mauner of driving may aggravate the tendency. By keeping the horse well up to the bit, arousiug him from a lethargic habit of "pokiug along" by elight touches of the whip, teaching him to go with more promptness, this treatmeut, after a change in shoeing, may prove a correction which any particular form of shoes might not effect. There are apparently trivial things in connection with "stable management" that are extremely troublesome to overcome, and though the result of one or more experiments may lead to the belief that a remedy has been discovered, the next instance dissolves the belief and the potent specific fails. Fortunately, when there is a failure in the case under consideration, there is a recourse to boots, and these useful appendages to the fast trotter can be utilized to guard against the injuries of a slower pace. There has been one drawback to the use of boots on the road which can be obviated. Those made of leather, kersey or felt ara spoiled by being used in the mud, and when saturated with muddy water are likely to injure the part. I have used boots constructed of rubber, or rather a material composed of rubber and canvas, and found them satisfactory in every respect. The mud and water does not adhere to them as it does to the ordinary kind, and what little there is can be rinsed off in a few moments.

This is rather a long reply to the query of our correspondent, and without definite information to guide him. He may be able, however, to make good use of the hints, and, after all, suggestione are ahout all that can he offered. Were the case mine I should try what the effect would be in going without shoes on the hind feet, and if that was not satisfactory follow with such a shoe as is described. In the articles that have been printed since May 12, there has been a continuation of the consideration of the ecalping questiou. To find a positive remedy that is a more puzzling question than to cure interfering, and I am now engaged in trials that, as yet, have not been carried far enough to determine the value of the tests. The other inquiries are easily answered. There is no mauner of telling what size a colt will reach nntil maturity presents the answer. From the point of the elbow to midway of the aukle joint is claimed hy some to be "the measure" of the animal when grown, that is, that eventually the height will reach what ie shown hy reversing the line, measuring from the elbow up. If horses were uniform iu proportiou there might be an approximative estimate, but it is evident that in the great diversity it is impossible to make a trne forecast. Another plan is to measnre from the center of the knee to the center of the ankle of the colt and call each inch a hand. This is likely to he etill further from the truth as a horse of sixteen hands may have ahorter canuons than one which is six inches lower in stature. The use of black autimony is injuriona, and though it may add a luster to the coat, continued nse will end in disordering the atomach.

It is announced iu St. Louia that arrangemonts have been perfected for the purchaae of 124 acres of land, on which will be built a running-track with all the necessary stands, stables, betting inclosures and other buildiugs for the St. Louis Fair Association Jockey Cluh. The president of the association aays that the rack will ho made superior to any in the Western States, and that the club will offer aunually moro mouey in the shape of pursea and added money thau is now offered either by the Coney Island Jockey Cluh or tho Saratoga Association. Thc inaugural meeting will take placo in tho spriug of 1884.

The Island of Jersey, having a surface of seven miles each way, keeps 12,000 cows. The breeding of cows has made the Island very fertile and, as the animals are kept in stables all the year round, every particle of the mauure is aaved. Cows kept in close yards, witb little exercise, are geuerally better milkers than those allowed to run at large, and it is this in part which has developed the dairy value of the Jersey breed. In winter the cows are largely fed on parsnips, which has probably holped develop the hutter superiority of this breed of cattlo.

American Jersey cattle breeders complain, and with reaeon, that only cattle that have been registered in Jersey or their podigree descendants are eligible in the American Jersey Club book. This gives foreign breeders the dictation aa to what cattle ahall be registered here, aud the standards of the two countries are quite different. Jersey breeders make more of fancy colors than is practiced here, aud under the aystem the tendency ia to a depreciatiou in the milk and butter standard.—*American Cultivator.*

BLUE GRASS YEARLINGS.

Annual Sales at Runnymede, Elmendorf and Woodburn—Active Competition and High Prices.

The annual sales of thoronghbred yearlings in Kentucky were great successes this year and the prices realized are a matter of congratnlatiou on the part of breeders and indicative of a live interest all round. The sale at Geo. W. Bowen & Co.'s Runuymede Farm occurred in the 18th inst., at D. Swigert's Elmendorf on the 19th and at old Woodburn on the 21st. Tbe followiug report of tbe sales is compiled from tbe telegrams to the New York *World:*

At Runnymede

there was an excellent attendauce, iucluding nearly all the visitors from the East who bave been attending the races. Nineteen lots were sold, of which tbe brown filly, by Billet, out of Belle Palmer, by Bonnie Scotland, was sold for $1,500 to tbe Dwyer Brothers, and was the highest-priced lot of the sale. She is not only well bred but is a large and grand-looking youngster. Tbe highest-priced colt was bought by Col. Bruce of New York, who paid $1,000 for the brown colt out of Broeck by Brown Dick. He is a large, stout, high-boned fellow. The Dwyer Brothers also bought a colt out of Lucille Western, and Appleby & Johnson of New York bought the colt out of Lottie, by King Tom, who is rather small but promising, as is also the colt out of Good Bye, bought by Mr. E. Berry Wall of New York. The full catalogue is as follows:

By imported Billet, he by Voltigeur:

1. Brown colt (Febrnary 28), dam Broeck, by Brown Dick, graudam Manahatta, by imported Leamington; S. D. Bruce, New York, $1,000.

2. Bay colt (March 7), dam Lucille Western, by Lexington, grandam Kate, by Count Zaldivar; Dwyer Brothers, New York, $500.

3. Bay colt (April 20), dam Eppie L, by Surprise (by Bonnie Scotland), graudam Carrie Cage, hy imported Sovereign; Milton Young, $600.

4. Bay colt (April 23), dam Good Bye, by King Lear, grandam Katinka, hy imported Australian; E. Berry Wall, New York, $300.

5. Bay colt (May 8), dam Lottie, by King Tom, grandam Leon, by Lexington; Appleby & Johnson, New York, $525.

6. Bay colt (May 9), dam Bettie Lewis, by Uncle Vic, grandam Maya, by imported Knight of St. George; J. E. Pepper, Kentncky, $250.

7. Bay colt (April 8), dam imported Calphurnia, by Julins, grandam The Test, by Saccharometer; A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania, $510.

8. Bay colt (April 30), dam Cammie F, by imported Glenelg, grandam Cordelia, by Lexington; Milton Young, Kentucky, $695.

9. Bay colt (May 18), dam Mirah, hy imported Phaeton, graudam Nettie Viley, hy Boh Johnson; L. Hart, Missouri, $700.

13. Bay filly (April 12), dam Glena, by imported Glengarry, grandam Neutrality, hy Revenue; J. E. Pepper, Kentucky, $875.

14. Bay filly (April 18) dam Weiland, by Wanderer, grandam Iodine, hy Lexington; L. P. Tarlton, Kentucky, $375.

15. Bay filly (April 21), dam Calomel, by imported Camwell, grandam Dora, hy imported Australian; John Jackson, $360.

16. Bay filly (May 4), dam Leon, hy Lexington, grandam Liz Mardis, hy imported Glencoe; J. E. Pepper, Kentncky, $450.

18. Brown filly (May 16), dam Belle Palmer, hy imported Bonnie Scotland, grandam Fanny Cheatham, by Lexington; Dwyer Bros., New York, $1,500.

19. Bay filly (May 19), dam Easter Monday, by Uncle Vic, grandam Laura Bruce, by Star Davis; J. L. Holt, $180.

By Reform, he hy imported Leamiugton:

10. Bay filly (Jannary 6), dam Emily Fuller, hy imported Eclipse, grandam Oleata, by Lexington; L. A. Ehlers, New York, $380.

By Alarm, he by imported Eclipse:

11. Chestnut filly (March 19), dam Delight, by Jack Maloue, grandam Vesper L ght, hy Childe Harold; J. E. Pepper, Kentucky, $400.

12. Chestnnt filly (April 1), dam Jaconet, by Leamington; graudam Maggie B B, by Australian; J. S. Clark, $620.

By Springhok, he hy imported Australian:

17. Chestnut filly (May 8), dam Vida, by Virgil, grandam Manahatta, by Leamington; Richard Lowell, $230.

The above is the second annual sale of the Rnnnymede yearlings. Last year 12 head were sold for a total of $8,975, an average of $747 91, of which 7 colts averaged $964 28 and five fillies averaged $445 each. The sale above is not quite as good. The 19 lots sold realized a total of $10,450, an average of $550 each, while the Billets alone averaged $588. A nnmber of other horses were sold, including a lot belonging to Preston & Wall, hut they were in such poor condition that the prices obtained were small.

At Elmendorf

the sale was in every respect remarkable. The attendance was large, visitors from all parts of the country being present, while so sharp was the competition between some of the Eastern buyers tbat the prices ran np in the thousands before tbe auctioneer could say "All done."

The highest price paid was $5,100 for tbe colt by Virgil ont of La Polka, the dam of Post Guard. He is certainly a promising looking colt, and it is to be hoped that the Dwyer Brothers, tbe purchasers, will find him remunerative, if not as a two-year-old, certainly as a three-year-old in 1883. They also paid $2,000 for tbe Alert and $1,100 for the Tincture colts, both by Virgil.

Mr. Kelly of New York was also a large buyer. He paid $2,550 for a colt out of Paris Belle, by Virgil; $2,500 for the filly out of Anna Bush, by Glenelg, and $1,850 for the brother of Start and Bertha. Another high-priced colt for New York was tbe Glenelg-Alala colt, for which Colonel Bruce paid $3,000.

The highest-priced Glenelg was, however, bought by Mr. Cassatt of Philadelphia, who paid $3,700 for the colt out of Salina, and as that was the first lot sold, tbe sale may be said to have started with considerablo enthusiasm. Mr. Cassatt was also the buyer of tbo highost-priced Monarchist colt, the brotber of Monarch falling to his bid of $2,500, while the Dwyers got tbe brother of Little Ruffin for $2,000.

With such prices paid for the choice lots, tho average of the sale is equal, if not superior, to that of any previous sale of thoronghbred yearlings in this country, capecially as many of the other lots, not as well bred, perbaps, also brought good prices.

At the end of the sale Mr. Swigert was warmly congratulated, not only by visitors from tbe East, hut also by his neighboring competitors, wbo were proud to see how highly the blue-grass youngsters are appreciated by the most prominent racing owners of the country.

The full catalogue sold, with prices and buyers, is as follows:

By imported Glenelg, he by Citadel:

1. Bay colt (April 19), dam Salina, by Lexington, grandam Lightsome, by imported Glencoe; A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania, $3,700.

2. Bay colt (April 20), dam Alala, by War Dance, grandam Vinnie Ream, by imported Knight of St. George; Colonel S. D. Brnce, New York, $3,000.

6. Bay colt (April 5), dam Stamps, by Lexington, grandam Mildred, hy imported Glencoe; J. E. Kelly, New York, $1,850.

12. Bay colt (March 31, dam Cordelia, by Lexington, grandam Kitturale, by Brawner's Eclipse; J. S. Book, $775.

13. Cbestnut colt (April 7), dam Schott, grandam Schottische, by imported Albion; J. G. Nelson, New York, $1,150.

14. Chestnut colt (May 10), dam Heliotrope, by imported Knight of St. George, grandam Evergreen, by imported Glencoe; J. E. Kelly, New York, $1,800.

17. Bay colt (April 16), dam The Nun, by Lexington, grandam Novice, by imported Glencoe; W. E. Applegate, Kentucky, $350.

20. Cbestnut colt (May 6), dam Jentling, hy Planet, grandam Jennie H, by imported Knight of St. George; J. E. Pepper, Kentucky, $1,000.

22. Bay colt (March 26), dam Virtue, by Virgil, grandam Notice, hy Lexingtou; T. Swigert, Kentucky, $150.

26. Bay filly (April 9), dam Blunder, by Lexington, grandam Blonde, by imported Gleucoe; Appleby & Johnson, New York, $820.

27. Bay filly (May 7), dam Anna Bush, by Lexington, grandam Banner, by imported Albion, J. E. Kelly, New York, $2,500.

35. Bay filly) March 31), dam Retort, by Lever, grandam Return, by Commodore; L. P. Tarlton Jr, Kentucky, $500.

38. Bay filly (April 28), dam Fair, by imported Gleu Athol, grandam Fairy, by imported Knight of St. George; J. Swigert, Kentucky, $230.

43. Bay filly (April 18), dam Malaga, by imported Australian, grandam Miranda, by Lexington; not offered.

Total of thirteen head—nine colts and four fillies—$17,325, the colts averaging $1,475, and the fillies $1,012 50. Last year eight colts sold for $6,760, an average of $845 each, and nine fillies for $5,685, an average of $631 74 each.

By Virgil, he hy Vandal:

3. Bay colt (April 12), dam La Polka, hy Lexington, grandam Dance, hy imported Glencoe; Dwyer Brothers, New York, $5,100.

7. Bay colt (April 10), dam Alert, by Lexiugton, grandam Falcon, by Woodpecker, Dwyer Brothers, New York, $2,000.

8. Bay colt (April 3), dam Paris Belle, by Lexington, grandam Ella D, by Vauxhall; J. E. Kelly, New York, $2,550.

10. Bay colt (May 1), dam Mary Martin, by Lexington, grandam Alice Jones, by imported Glencoe; J. S. Book, $1,550.

15. Black colt (April 3), dam Tincture, by Baywood, grandam imported Elixir, hy King John; Dwyer Brothers, New York, $1,100.

24. Brown filly (April 10), dam Regan, by Lexington, grandam Lorette, hy imported Sovereign; A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania, $2,200.

25. Bay filly (January 27), dam Lark, by Lexington, grandam Laura White, by imported Glencoe; J. S. Book, $575.

28. Bay filly (April 17), dam Laxity, hy King Lear, grandam Lazy, hy imported Scythian; S. D. Bruce, New York, $1,150.

33. Bay filly (May 10), dam Queen of Scotts, hy imported Bonnie Scotland, grandam Geneva, hy Lexington; J. Swigert, Kentucky, $500.

36. Bay or brown filly (May 21), dam Susie Linwood, hy Judge Leonard, grandam Miss Doyle, by Lexington; L. A. Ehlers, New York, $575.

37. Bay filly (May 14), dam Lady Way, hy imported Eclipse, grandam Sprightly, hy Lexington; J. Swigert, Kentucky, $425.

41. Bay filly (April 13), dam La Belle Helene, hy imported Glenelg, grandam Grecian Bend, by Lexington; L. Kearns, $210.

44. Brown filly (May 7), dam Aconstic, by imported Australian, grandam Nemesis, hy imported Eclipse; L. A. Ehlers, New York, $420.

45. Bay filly (May 31), dam La Favorita, hy Planet, grandam Lnileme, hy Lexington; L. Kerns, $310.

Total for fourteen head—five colts and nine fillies—$18,655, of which the colts averaged $2,460 and the fillies $707 22. Last year five colts sold for $5,500, an average of $1,100 each, and four fillies for $1,830, an average of $457 50 each.

By Monarchist, he by Lexington:

4. Chestnut colt (March 30), dam Kittie, hy imported Australian, grandam Kitty Clark, hy imported Glencoe; A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania, $2,500.

11. Brown colt (May 5), dam imported Bon-Bon, hy Maccaroni, grandam Blondella, hy Flying Dutchman; Dwyer Bros., New York, $2,000.

16. Brown hay colt (June 5), dam Tuscola, hy Enquirer, grandam Bourbou Belle, by Bonnie Scotland; J. S. Book, $900.

29. Bay filly (March 22), dam imported Lady Molesworth, hy Monlsey, grandam Delilah, hy Thormanby; L. A. Ehlers, New York, $875.

30. Chestnut filly (May 25), dam Lava, hy imported Australian, grandam Lavender, by Wagner; P. H. Ryan, New Jersey, $725.

31. Chestnut filly (May 3), dam Return, hy Commodore, grandam Reunion, by Union; J. S. Clark, $580.

32. Bay filly (June 10), dam M A B, by Asteroid, grandam Bay Leaf, by imported Yorkshire; Dr. B. W. Dudley, $325.

Total for seven head—three colts and four fillies—$7,905, of which the colts averaged $1,800 and the fillies $626 25. Last year three colts sold for $5,400, an average of $1,800 each, and three fillies for $1,370, an average of $456 06. The excellent avearge obtained by tbe young Monarchists in 1882 was due to the colt ont of Return, which realized $2,550; the colt out of Tuscola, $1,150, and the colt out of Notable, by Planet, $1,700.

By Harry O'Fallon, hc by imported Australian:

18. Chestnnt colt (May 5), dam Spray, by Bulletin, grandam Sea Breeze, hy imported Albion; J. Churchill, Kentucky, $425.

23. Chestnut colt (May 6), dam Ems, by Lisbon, grandam Emeti, by Asteroid; Milton Young, Kentucky, $220.

39. Black filly (February 4), dam Locket hy Blacklocke, grandam Alboni, hy Albion; Ephriam Young, Kentucky, $190.

40. Chestnut filly (April 1), dam Evangeline, by imported Eclipse, grandam Prunella, by imported Glencoe; Samuel Smith, Kentucky, $195.

None of the progeny of Harry O'Fallon was sold at the Swigert sale in 1882. Total for four head, $1,030. The colts averaged $322 50 and the filliea $192 50.

By King Alfonso, he by imported Phaeton:

5. Bay colt (April 16), dam Ann Fiefby, by Alarm, grandam Kate Walker, by Embry's Lexington; Milton Young, $450.

9. Chestnnt colt (February 21), dam Sister of Joe Daniels, hy imported Australian, grandam Dolly Carter, by imported Gleucoe; Milton Young, Kentncky, $850.

Only two fillies hy King Alfonso were sold at Mr. Swigert's sale in 1882, and tbey realized an average of $562 50 each. The colts above averaged $650.

By Falsetto, he by Enquirer:

19. Bay colt (May 17), dam Marguerite, by imported Eclipse, grandam imported Merry Wife, by Beadsman; J. G. Nelson, New York, $550.

There were none of tbe get of Falsetto sold last year.

By Lever, be by Lexington:

34. Bay filly (April 9), dam Peru, by imported Glengarry, grandam Optima, by imported Knight of St. George; W. P. Applegate, Kentucky, $725.

Three fillies by Lever were sold in 1882 at an average of $340 each.

By Lisbon, he by imported Phaeton:

42. Bay filly (May 25), dam Alex, by imported Australian, grandam Molly Rogers, hy imported Sovereign; Warren Day, Kentucky, $230.

Nothing by Lisbon was sold at the Swigert sale last year, but the colts sold at the Alexander sale realized an average of $1,350, and the filly $700.

By Virgil, he hy Virgil:

21. Bay colt (April 16), dam Hayti, by imported Australian, grandam Dolly Morgan, hy Revenue; W. E. Applegate, Kentucky, $240.

The above is the ninth sale of yearlings hred on the farm now owned hy Mr. Swigert. Previous to the sale in 1882 Milton Sanford owned the establishment, bnt as he sold it in the autumn of 1881 to Mr. Swigert, the sale last year was of yearlings bred by Mr. Sanford, and which had previonsly been bought in a lump by Mr. Swigert. Consequently the sale to-day is the first of Mr. Swigert's breeding at this farm. There were 44 head sold for a total of $47,970, of which 23 colts averaged $1,465 65 and 21 fillies $679 04 each. The average for the 17 colts in 1882 was $980 57, and for 21 fillies $525 04. That of the present year is the best ever obtained for the colts, the best previons averages heing $947 25 obtained in 1881 and $917 89 in 1876.

At Woodburn.

Unfortunately, the weatber was very bad, and not only affected the attendance bnt materially redneed the prices, and cut the averages down below those of any year since 1879. As was the case at the Swigert sale on Saturday, New Yorkers carried off the best lots, Mr. Kelly paying the highest price of the sale, viz., $1,380 for the Lerna colt, by King Alfonso. The Dwyers paid the second largest sum, $1,300 for the Spinola colt, by Lisbon, while Mr. George Lorillard was third with $1,100 for the Crucifix colt, hy King Alfonso. These were the only lots sold for more than $1,000. The Dwyer Brothers also bought the brother of Glenmore and the sister of Ripple, paying $725 for the former and $600 for the latter. The brother of Frank Short was nnfortunately lame and was taken hy Mr. Joseph Swigert for $100, so that the colt will only have to be transferred to an adjoining farm, where time and patience may prove a cure. The full catalogue, with prices obtained, is as follows:

By Lisbon, by imported Phaetou:

5. Bay colt (March 11), dam Spinola, by imported Australian, grandam Spiletto, by Stockwell; Dwyer Brothers, New York, $1,300.

8. Bay colt (June 2), dam Glenlume, by imported Glenelg, grandam Late, hy Lexiugton; T. Swigert, Kentucky, $400.

12. Bay colt (May 10), dam Marguerite, hy Lexington, grandam My Lady, by imported Glencoe; Applehy & Johnson, New York, $375.

16. Bay or brown colt (March 26), dam Fleurilla, by Dick Cheatham, grandam by imported Glencoe; W. L. Tell, $130.

21. Chestnnt filly (April 9), dam Maggie Hunter, by imported Australian, grandam Heads-I-Say, hy imported Glencoe; Dwyer Brothers, New York, $600.

27. Chestnnt filly (April 28), dam Blandina, by Lexington, grandam My Lady, by imported Glencoe; Dwyer Brothers, New York, $575.

29. Chestnut filly (March 28), dam Asteria, hy Planet, grandam Austria, by imported Australian; J. M. Van Meter, $205.

30. Bay filly (April 1), dam Heiress, by imported Scythian, grandam Heads-I-Say, hy imported Glencoe; J. L. Harris, $180.

Total for the eight head, $3,765, of which the four colts averaged $551 25 and the fillies $390. Last year five of the get of Lisbon were sold for a total of $4,650, of which four colts averaged $987 50 each, the single filly selling for $700.

By Pat Malloy, he by Lexington:

13. Bay colt (April 19), dam Favorite, by imported King Ernest, grandam Jersey Belle, hy imported Australian; G. D. Wilson, Kentucky, $470.

14. Chestnnt colt (April 15), dam Ethel, by imported Leamington, grandam imported L'Anglaise, hy Hobbie Noble; Ed Corrigan, $360.

15. Chestnnt colt (May 8), dam Schottische, by imported Albion, grandam Dance, by imported Glencoe; G. L. Lorillard, New York, $300.

28. Bay filly (May 6), dam Dolly Morgan, hy Revenue, grandam Sally Morgan, by imported Emancipation; D. D. Withers, New Jersey, $800.

31. Bay filly (May 14), dam Jennie H, by imported Knight of St. George, grandam by Gray Eagle; T. L. Harris, $180.

33. Chestnut filly (May 8), dam imported Queencraft, by Kingcraft, grandam Iveruess, hy Saunterer; T. B. Prather, $250.

Total for the six, $2,360, of whicb the three colts averaged $376 66 and the three fillies $410. Last year nine head were sold for a total of $4,240, of which three colts obtained an aveaage of $766 66 each and six fillies $322 33 each.

By imported Glen Athol, he by Blair Athol:

4. Chestnnt colt (April 13), dam Lotta, by Hunter's Glencoe, grandam Sally Lewis, hy imported Glencoe; Dwyer Brothers, New York, $725.

6. Bay colt (March 23), dam Orelia, hy Waverly, grandam Maggie Morgan, by Hunter's Lexington; J. L. Harris, $210.

18. Cbestnut colt (April 17), dam Belle Brandon, by Hugh L. French, grandam Belle, hy Frank (colt very lame); J. Swigert, Kentucky, $100.

32. Bay or brown filly (April 28), dam Semper Vine, hy Waverly, grandam Semper Felix, by imported Phaeton, B. G. Thomas, Kentucky, $400.

Total for the four, $1,435, of which the colts averaged $345 each. Last year there was only one colt by Glen Athol sold, he bringing $2,700, and two fillies, which averaged $367 50 each.

By Baden Baden, he by imported Australian:

17. Chestnut colt (May 15), dam Atalanta, by Asteroid,

grandam imported Target, by Rifleman; L. Currens, $340.
By King Alfonso, he by imported Phaeton:
1. Chestnnt colt (March 11), dam Lerna, by Asteroid, grandam Laura, by imported Leviathan; J. E. Kelly, New York, $1,380.
2. Bay colt (April 15), dam Crncifix, by Lexington, grandam Lightsome, by imported Glencoe; G. L. Lorillard, New York, $1,100.
3. Bay colt (April 24), dam Miranda, by Lexington, grandam Miriam, by imported Glencoe; J. G. Nelson, New York, $610.
7. Chestnnt colt (April 4), dam Britomarte, by Asteroid, grandam imported Target, by Rifleman; J. T. Williams, Kentucky, $800.
9. Chestnnt colt (May 1), dam imported Inverness, by Maccaroni, grandam Elfrida, by Fangh-a-Ballagh; J. G. Williams, Kentucky, $805.
10. Bay colt (March 29), dam Simplicity, by imported Eclpse, grandam Vanity, by Revenue; L. A. Ehlers, New York, $420.
11. Bay colt (April 10), dam Astelle, by Asteroid or Lexington, grandam Mary Churchill, by Alex Chnrchill; J. S. Book, $600.
19. Chestnut filly (February 8), dam Lily Dnke, by Lexington, grandam Lilla, by imported Yorkshire; E. Corrigan, Colorado, $425.
20. Chestnnt filly (Febrnary 10), dam Zephyr, by Lexington, grandam imported Zone, by The Cure; J. E. Kelly, New York, $500.
22. Bay filly (April 7), dam Austria, by imported Australian, grandam Lindora, by Lexington; E. Corrigan, Colorado, $700.
23. Chestnut filly (April 19), dam Jersey Lass, by imported King Ernest, grandam Jersey Belle, by imported Australian; J. G. Nelson, New York, $730.
24. Bay filly (April 20), dam Ultima, by Lexington, grandam Utilla, by imported Margrave; Leslie Collins, $440.
25. Chestnnt filly (April 12), dam Fanchon, by imported Australian, grandam Idlewild, by Lexington; J. S. Book, $475.
26. Bay filly (April 9), dam Desolation, by Devastation, grandam Helpmate, by imported Warminster; G. W. S. Dey, $200.
Total for fourteen head—seven colts and seven fillies—$9,185, of which the colts averaged $815 and the fillies $495 71½. Last year nineteen head were sold, of which eight colts obtained an averaue of $1, 715 62½ each, and eleven fillies $1,009 54½ each.
The above is the fifteenth annual sale at Woodbnrn, the first regular sale having taken place in 1869, when 19 colts bronght an average of $578 42 each, and 26 fillies an average of $345 96 each. The total for the sale to-day is $170-85, 18 colts selling for $10,425 and 15 fillies for $6,660, an average of $579 16⅔ for the colts and of $444 for the fillies, which is a very great reduction from averages obtained in 1881 and 1882. In 1881 the average for 19 colts was $1,364 47 and for seventeen fillies, $605 58, while in 1882, 19 colts averaged $1,351 47 and 23 fillies, $670 86.

Death of S. R. Throckmorton.

Last Monday at 10 a. m., Samuel Reading Throckmorton, a pioneer of the original State Fish Commissioners, died from pneumonia. Dnring the early past of his connection with the fish commission Mr. Throckmorton was most active in the pisicultnral interests of the State, but latterly his health failed and he was unable to attend mnch to the dnties of the office. About two months ago he placed his resignation in the hands of General Stoneman and requested the appointment of Jos. Redding Jr. in his place. At this snggestion and in view of the services rendered by the senior Redding the appoiutment was made. Apart from his relations with the public service, Mr. Throckmorton was well known as one of the largest land owners in the State, the ranch popularly bearing his name embracing a large portion of Marin connty. Deceased was a native of New Jersey, and reached the age of seventy-four years. He was a pnblic-spirited and pleasant gentleman, and his venerable appearance made him one of those striking characters which every one was sure to notice on the street. He had been an invalid for nearly two years, bnt contracted his fatal illness from exposure, caused by visiting the new City Hall on the 16th instant—a rainy day.
Deceased came to California in the latter part of 1849. He was a widower, Mrs. Throckmorton having died about four years ago, and he is survived by one daughter.

The Swimming Season.

The approach of the warm weather has reminded the owners of bathing suits and shapely figures that the swimming season has commenced and soon will be heard the news of swimming matches and aqnatic tournaments. All the batbing places have made preparations for the summer season. Swimming is one of the few sports in which San Francisco amateurs stand pre-eminent and far in advance of their Eastern brethren. The reason for this is not easy to understand, for tbe low temperature on this Coast repels all except the most hardy bathers. Those who do bathe, however, swim well. Tbe Neptune club of North Beach, thongh hardly a success as a boating clnb, has produced a rare lot of good swimmers. F. and B. Searight, Sol Williams, E. B. Deane, Kenneth Melrose, J. Shotwell, Kent Calton and dozens of other first-class swimmers all graduated there. In his late trip to the East, F. Searight was forced into a race with the Harvard champion swimmer and tbe way in which he awam away from the cbampion made the Harvard men's faces flush till they assumed the regular hue of Harvard's colors—a deep crimson. The Triton club, the Dolphin club, and other North Beach clubs have also produced several good swimmers.

The grey stallion Tom Atchison died at Marysville on the 20tb ult. of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was bred by Tom Atchison and figured quite prominently in the running turf in this State in his younger days, when he disputed the palm of superiority with Nell Flaherty. Tom Atchison was foaled 1867, sired by Norfolk, dam Mary G, by Ashland. In Bruce's Stud Book Mary G is put down as being by Billy Cheatham, but Mr. Theodore Wintera avers that it is an error and that she was a daughter of Ashland by imported Glencoe.

The San Louis Obispo papers report that numbers of dairymen are losing cows in the northern part of that county. Tbe animal becomes atupid and listless and dies in two or three days. Antopsy reveals a great quantity of coagulated blood around the stomach. There is no known canse or cure for the disease. It does not seem to be contagious.

Springville, Ventura county, has a fine racetrack lately finished by Hill & Griea.

Colonial Notes.

From bis recent trip to the Australian colonies Mr. L. R. Martin, the well-known horseman, brings back to his San Francisco home a host of pleasant recollections and a most profound respect for the qnality and quantity of the Australasian turf and tbe gentlemen who manage its affairs. "To begin with," says Mr. Martin, "I had no sooner reached Sydney than I was taken in hand by Mr. F. W. Hill, one of the stewards of the jockey club. He placed me under many obligations for the tronble he took to make my visit pleasant. Every day his horse and buggy were at my service and, more than that, he spent his own valnable time in driving me out to stnd farms and introducing me to trainers, breeders and gentlemen connected with the turf. To Mr. Higgins, who aided my sheep business; to Mr. Andrew Town, of the great Richmond Stud Farm; to Major Walmsley, of the New Zealand Stud Company, and to many other gentlemen I am also greatly indebted. What struck me most in the colonies was the great extent of the tnrf interest and the liberal enterprise of breeders. They think no sum too large to pay for fine mares, and as to horses, they already have a surplus. San Francisco breeders desirons of importing fine thoronghbreds will in my opinion do bétter to send to the colonies than to England. A stranger is mnch surprised to hear of the enormous sums of money paid for yearlings there. A yearling colt by Maribyrnong of the Richmond Stud brought 2,000 guineas (more than $10,000) at pnblic anction and a yearling filly bred the same way bronght, the year before, 1,950 guineas. Maribyrnong is from Rose de Florence, by the celebrated horse Fisherman. Rose de Florence from Boarding School Miss, by Flying Dutchman. Boarding School Miss from Marpessa, by Plenipotentiary. Maribyrnoug is a brown horse about 16:3 and the sire of many noted winners, among them being Richmond, winner of the A. J. C. Produce Stakes, J. C. Plate, Canterbury Plate, Champion Race, Victorian St. Leger, V. R. C. Town Plate and the Australian Cup (2¼ miles) in 4:02½. Also Bosworth, winner of the Victorian St. Leger, 1879 (1¾ miles), in 3:19½, best on record.
"The Richmond stnd also includes:
"Malta, with four crosses of the great Waxy in his veins, whose list of ancestors includes Sir Peter, Pot-8-os, Royal and Sorcerer, Sir Hercnles, Tonchstone, Economist, Plenipotentiary, Gladiator, Partisan and Camel.
"Tim Whiffler, winner of the A. J. C. Metropolitan, Melbourne Cup, and many other races. He is by New Warrior (imported), by Phyrrhus I out of Colocynth, by Physician out of Cameline, sister to Camel, by Whalebone, by Waxy.
"Tarragon, by New Warrior from Lndia, by Waverley out of Peri, by Gratis (imported) from a mare by Satellite (imported Arab).
"Among the mares are:
"Amethyst (imported), by Ambrose (by Touchstone) from Heroine of Lucknow, by Nutwith ont of Pocahontas (dam of Stockwell, King Tom, Rataplan, etc.), by Glencoe.
"Alexandra, by The Marquis (imported), by Stockwell out of Cinizelli, by Touchstone, by Boiardo, by Orlando out of Rose of Denmark, by Stockwell from Marchioness, by Melbourne, Stockwell by the Baron ont of Pocahontas, by Glencoe.
"Auk, by The Marquis from Seagull, by Fisherman.
"Ave Maria, by Lord of the Hills, by Touchstoue.
"Astarte, by Maribyrnong from The Fawn (dam of Richmond and Bosworth).
"Belle of Cobham, by Restitution (by King Tom) from May Queen, by Trumpeter.
"Besides all these fine mares," continned Mr. Martin, "there are forty-two others on the Richmond place whose breeding is of the very finest. The most fashionable and valuable strains of English blood are represented there. Thoroughbred racing is the universal and almost the only sport in the colonies. There is little or no game there to hunt except kangaroos, and so all the men go to races and the youngsters play cricket. It is common enough for 80,000 people to turn out to see the Melbourne Cup run, and the entry lists for all popular events are enormous. For the Victoria Racing Clnb's spring meeting, 1884, the Mares' Produce Stakes of 100 sovereigns, 1 sovereign forfeit, for three-year-olds, 542 nominations were made. The Victoria Derby for 1883 has 134 nominations, the Oaks 90, the Produce Stakes 190, the St. Leger Stakes 130, the Sires' Produce Stakes 110, the Australian Derby 95, A. J. C. Mares' Produce Stakes 132, the Champagne Stakes 145, Australian St. Leger 95, First Foal Stakes 175, A. J. C. Sires' Produce Stakes 160. These are but a fair sample of the way nominations are sent in to colonial race secretaries.
"The colonial racing sensation during my stay was Mr. A. F. Smart's br c Archie, a two-year-old. He made a marvelous performance at the A. J. C. autumn meeting, winning the Sapling Stakes, five-eighths of a mile dash, with 131 pounds up, in 1:03¾. He was never pushed, and, as soon as let out, left the field and won with ease. There were nine starters. He also won the Flying Handicap, three-quarter-mile dash, the same day in 1:16, with 129 ponnds up, and beating a field of fully thirty-two horses.
"Navigator, three years old, the winner of the Australian St. Leger Stakes (1¾ miles) in 3:12, with 122 ponnds up, is a fine colt, and I should much like to see him purchased for California. This is what the Sydney *Mail* of April 7 said about him: 'He has been a brilliant little fellow, and among his best deeds are winning the V. R. C. Flying Stakes, the Normandy Stakes, the Geelong Sires' Produce Stakes, the Ascot Vale Stakes, the A. J. C. Cbampagne Stakes, the A. J. C. Sires' Produce Stakes, the A. J. C. Derby, the A. J. C. Mares' Produce Stakes, the V. R. C. Derby, the V. R. C. St. Leger, the Australian Cup and the A. J. C. St. Leger. He is by Robinson Crusoe (by Angler from Chrysolite) from Cocoanut (imported), by Nutbourne from Miss Vivian, by Rattle from Snbterfnge, by Sir Hercules, and so is as clearly bred as anything in the land, and his stud career should be a success. It is said that he will be retired from the turf this season.'
"The New Zealand Stud Company at Sylvia Park, is a fine institution, managed by Major Walmaley and witb Musket at the head of the harem. Musket's best English performance was third in a Derby. His get ran one, two and three in a big race this season and he is one of the most popular sirca in the colonies. A celebrated mare in the place is Sylvia, whose produce fetch large prices.
"I almost forgot to speak of the fine trotting stock on the Richmond Place. First comes Clara, bred in California, 1878, by Elmo (2:27) from Bessie, by Keokuk. Also Violetta bred in California, 1877, by Echo from Nita. There is also the great stallion, Childe Harold (2:25) imported from A. J. Alexander's Woodburn Stud Farm and by Harold, from Young Portia. Harold by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
"I think," said Mr. Martin in conclusion, "that the horse intercourse between California and the colonies is only as yet in its infancy and the same may be said of the the sheep and cattle business, but we mnst take as well as sell."

BICYCLING.

The annnal run of the Oakland Bicycle clnb to San Jose took place Saturday and was a most enjoyable affair. The roads were in good condition generally. Unlike formerrnns, tbe start was made in squads. The cavalcade arrived in San Jose in the evening. On the following day a visit was made to Alum Rock road, and also to the Alameda. A number of pictures were taken by the amateur photographers who accompanied the excursionists. There is some talk of another run in the near fnture.

Moonlight rides to the park are rapidly coming into favor and it is no uncommon sight to witness the glistening steed on the South Drive. In fact the members of the San Francisco Bicycle clnb have devoted themselves to practice for some time past for the meeting in Oakland. A trip will be made from this side to San Jose in a few days and it is not at all improbable that some of the wheelmen may extend the run to Gilroy and and even frnther south.

Verinder evidently prefers riding on cobbles to walking on the sidewalks. Last week he came dowu Market street mounted on his wheel, and crossed Kearney and Montgomery streets at a rattling gait on his way to the Oakland ferry.

Martin, who was popnlarly termed the Adonis of local wheelmen, has given up the sport and generally walks to the base ball grounds.

Unicicles are coming in nse here. It fact an article of home mannfacture recently made its appearance in Oakland.

Finkler has ordered a new machine with which he proposes to snrprise the natives.

Cables is considering an extended visit to the country. Butler may accompany him.

ATHLETICS.

Caledonian Prize Winners.

At the seventeenth annnal picnic games of the Caledonia Clnb, held at Shell Mound last Saturday, the prizes for the athletic members of the lengthy and interesting programme were awarded as follows:
Qnoits—First prize, set carvers, Alex. Sharp; second, order for $5 hat, T. Cnnningham; third, box of tea, J. McCnllom.
Rnnning jump—First prize, silver butter dish, D. A. Foreman, 16 feet 11¾ inches; second, order for $5 hat, Thomas Scott, 16 feet 11 inches; third, picture and frame, A. Copeland, 16 feet 1¾ incbes.
Handicap race for men over forty-five years—First prize, 140 pounds celebrated Caledonian Mills oatmeal, A. Foreman; second, order for pair $7 boots, D. A. Macdonald; third, copy of Scott's poems, Don. McLea.
Standing jnmp—First prize, pair $10 pants, W. Wood, 9 feet; second, order for $5 hat, D. A. McMillan, 8 feet 9 inches; third, silver goblet, Thomas Scott, 8 feet 8½ inches.
Hitch and kick—First prize, $8, D. A. McMillan, 8 feet 1 inch; second, $6, D. A. Foreman, 8 feet; third, framed Address to the Marquis of Lorne, Alexander Copeland, 7 feet 9 inches.
Standing high leap—First prize, heautiful silver caster, complete, D. A. Foreman, 4 feet 5 inches; second, order for $5 hat, A. Copeland, 4 feet, 4 inches; third, silver medal, D. A. McMillan, 4 feet 3 inches.
Hop, step and jnmp—First prize, order for pair of boots, D. A. Foreman, 36 feet 5 inches; second, order for $5 hat, Alexander Copeland, 35 feet 8 inches; third, two fine white shirts, D. A. McMillan, 35 feet 6 inches.
Race for members (once round the track)—First prize, pair fine Mission woolen blankets, P. McIntyre; second, three fine wbite shirts, D. A. Foreman; third, five-pound box of tea, W. Wood.
Putting heavy ball—Special prize for Donald Dinnie, $20, 32 feet 3 inches; first prize, $10, D. A. McMillan, 33 feet 2 inches; second, $7, J. A. Carmichael, 29 feet 4 inches; third, $5, Thomas Scott, 28 feet 5 inches.
Vaulting with pole—First prize, elegant silver pitcher (value $20), A. Copeland; aecond, picture and frame, Tbomas Scott; third, copy of Burns' poems, Alex. Sharp.
Throwing heavy hammer—Special prize for Donald Dinnie, $20, 92 feet 2 inches; first prize, $10, A. Copeland, 79 feet 6 inches; second, D. A. McMillan, 78 feet 10 inches; third, $5; Thomas Scott, 73 feet.
Running high leap—First prize, gold and silver medal, D. A. Foreman, 6 feet; second, order for $5 hat, A. Copeland, 4 feet 11½ inches; third, silver badge; W. Wood, 4 feet 6 inches.
Putting light ball—Special prize for Donald Dinnie, $20, 45 feet 5 inches; first prize, $10, D. A. McMillan, 44 feet 5 inches; second, $7, Thos. Scott, 36 feet 2 inchea; third, $5, J. A. Carmichael, 35 feet 5 inches.
Long race for men (three times around the track)—First prize, champion gold medal, valne $100 (to be won three times in succession by the same competitor), and order for $5 hat, P. McIntyre; second, $10, W. Wood; third, $5, A. D. Foreman.
Tossing the caber—Special prize for Donald Dinnie, $20, 35 feet 11¾ inches; first prize, $10, D. A. McMillan, 32 feet 11 inches; second prize, $7, A. Copeland, 32 feet 8½ inches; third prize, $5, J. A. Carmichael, 32 feet 6 inches.
Throwing light hammer—Special prize for Donald Dinnie, $20, 112 feet 8 inches; first prize, $7 50, A. Copeland, 98 feet 3 inches; second prize, $5, D. A. McMillan, 93 feet 3 inches; third prize, $3, Thomas Scott, 87 feet 7 inches.
Tug of war (one pall)—Prize, champion trophy. Captain of married men, Daniel McLeod; captain of single men, I. G. Burnett. The champion trophy was won hy the single men.
Throwing light hammer, for members' sons, under sixteen years—First prize, silver medal, Charles Reid, 50 feet 4 inches; second, silver badge, A. McJames, 30 feet 4 inches; third, silver thistle, Robbie Telfor, 29 feet 2 inches.
Race for men (four time round the track); entrance money $1—First prize, $10, P. McIntyre; second, $7, W. J. Harris; third, $5, W. Wood.
The apecial performance with dumb bells by Donald Dinnie was omitted, na through an oversight on the part of the committee no bells were on the ground.
The race for the champion gold medal won by Mr. McIntyre was the third win scored hy him in that event and entitled wnership of the trophy.

William Farrell, who has the title of champion collar and elbow wrestler of the State, wants to try his skill on William Muldoon, the Greco Roman wrestler. Last Monday [illegible] some of Farrell's friends called on Muldoon and offered to make a match, collar and elbow atyle. Muldoon replied that he claimed no eminence in that branch of athletic

could not accept the proposition. Farrell's friends are willing to match him for $500 to $1,000 to wrestle any new man in this State. Farrell has a good record and is much respected by those who know him. Around his home at Petaluma he is much thought of and there can be backed for a considerable amount.

Olympic Club Meeting.

Once more the Olympic Athletic Club has demonstrated its ability to get up and manage an athletic meeting in first-class style, and an upward push has been given to the practice and standing of athletics in San Francisco. The bright, cosy grounds of the club at Oakland were well sprinkled with spectators last Wednesday, many ladies being present and a more respectable, orderly gathering never graced an out-door meeting. There were no police to keep order, nor no be-badged officials to deprive the small boy of the joy of rushing into forbidden places, but none were needed and it seemed, as one veteran race-goer remarked, "the mere presence of police always seemed to create a special demand for their services." In fact, if the gathering had a fault it was primness, and if anything was lacking it was boisterous jollity, about the correctness of which at athletic meetings different people hold different opinions. The races were all good, and, except the mile, hotly contested, but nothing of a sensational character took place, no extra fast time was made and no wonderfully fast dark ones brought out. A good deal of sympathy was expressed on the grounds for the urbane athletic editor of a society paper, the same gentleman who once captained twenty-one San Francisco cricketers against the All England Eleven. This gentleman, who is said to be a most expert lawn tennis player, had through the columns of his paper announced in advance all the winners of the main events, but by some perverse conjunction of the planets his selections were generally easily beaten. Every one on the grounds knew that the men selected ought to win and it was generally considered to be most unfair towards the great cricketer that men whose names had never even been mentioned by him as formidable competitors should insist upon rushing to the front in race after race.

It is customary to praise the officers of a meeting and often such praise means but little, but in this case too much credit cannot be awarded to the gentlemen who managed the details. Here are the names:

Starter, W. C. Brown; referee, R. P. Doolan; judges, T. J. Petitt, G. M. Robinson, H. B. Cook; timers, C. H. Slater, W. M. Sime; clerk of the course, R. T. Stombs.

The record of the day's racing is given below:

One hundred yards maiden race, for members of the O. C. who have never run a race—A. R. Verrinder, O. A. C., 1; C. J. Bosworth, O. A. C., 2; O. A. Tolle, O. A. C., 3; C. S. Ruggles Jr. and G. M. Agnew unplaced. Time, 0:10$\frac{3}{5}$. This was a good performance for youngsters who had never before run a race. Verrinder jumped to the lead from the start and was never headed, winning by eighteen inches. Two feet between second and third.

Half-mile handicap bicycle race (open)—W. H. Day, 35 yards, 1; H. Tenney, scratch, 2; R. F. Verrinder, 15 yards, F. W. Gibson, 15 yards, and R. Rideout, 20 yards, unplaced. Time, 1:35$\frac{1}{4}$. H. Tenney made a hard race but he was unable to concede W. H. Day so long a start as 35 yards, the latter winning with yards to spare.

One hundred yards handicap race (open), first and second in each heat to compete in second trial heats. First trial heat—J. Masterson, scratch, 1; A. W. Brown, 10 yards, 2. Time, 0:10$\frac{1}{2}$. Masterson won easily.

Second trial heat—B. Benjamin, 10 yards, 1; A. L. Harris, 8 yards, 2. Time, 0:11. Harris only tried for second place.

Third trial heat—W. R. Stewart, O. A. C., 8 yards, 1; C. J. Bosworth, O. A. C., 11 yards, 2; V. C. Driffield, O. A. C., 12 yards, unplaced. Time, 0:10$\frac{1}{4}$. Bosworth gave Stewart a hard run for first place, and Driffield was beaten handily.

Fourth trial heat—O. J. Kron, O. A. C., 14 yards, 1; E. S. Emmons, O. A. C., 9 yards, 2; O. A. Tolle, 14 yards, and A. Struntz, G. G. A. C., 9 yards, unplaced. Time, 0:10. This was a close heat, Kron winning by a short stride and Emmons "all out" at the finish.

Second trial heats. First heat—A. L. Harris, 3 yards, 1 by six inches; B. Benjamen, 10 yards, 2. Time, 0:10$\frac{2}{5}$.

Second heat, second trial—A. J. Kron, 14 yards, 1; W. R. Stewart, 8 yards, 2. Time, 0:10. Kron finished strong and was a warm favorite for the final.

Trial heat—W. R. Stewart, 8 yards, 1; B. Benjamin, 10 yards, 2; A. L. Harris, 8 yards, 3; A. J. Kron, 14 yards, 4. Time, 0:09$\frac{3}{5}$. This was a grand race and its closeness made up for the shutting out of the scratch man, who was a bit over-handicapped. Stewart, Benjamin and Harris were dead even five yards from home and Stewart only won by a few inches with the same distance between 2 and 3. The time was too fast for any scratch man in America.

Professional one-mile handicap race (open) $15 to first, $10 to second—P. McIntyre (scratch), 1; W. H. Wood, 90 yards, 2; Guerrero, 60 yards and C. Lonergan, 90 yards, did not finish. Time, 4:50$\frac{1}{2}$. The race was tame. McIntyre drew up on his men gradually and on the middle of the fourth lap took the lead, winning from there as he liked. Guerrero pushed Woods for second place until the last turn when he followed Lonergan's example and stopped.

One mile bicycle race, open handicap—E. Mohrig, 40 yards, 1; J. C. Quinn, scratch, 2; H. C. Finkler, scratch, 3; W. F. Fisher, 30 yards, 4. Time, 3:13$\frac{1}{2}$. This race must have been a sad blow to the handicapper's good opinion of himself. Mohrig not only won the race but he won it by full 50 yards, increasing his handicap allowance 10 yards. Quinn and Finkler had a good race for second place and Fisher was nowhere.

The base running around the diamond by members of the Olympic club, foot-racers all barred, was very good. C. J. Bosworth won easily, making the trip in 0:16$\frac{1}{2}$ and repeating in 0:16$\frac{1}{4}$. T. H. Buckingham ran in 0:17$\frac{1}{4}$, and M. Strauss and C. S. Ruggles Jr. both in 0:18.

Two hundred and twenty yards scratch race, open to all amateurs—First trial heat—W. R. Stewart, O. A. C., 1; E. S. Emmons, G. G. A. C., 2; J. F. Seik unplaced. Time, 0:29$\frac{1}{4}$.

Second trial heat—A. L. Harris, O. A. C., 1; W. Lubbock, O. A. C., 2; A. Strunz, G. G. A. C., unplaced. Time, 0:25$\frac{3}{5}$. This heat was well contested from end to end, and but a foot divided first and second.

Final heat—W. Lubbock, 1; W. R. Stewart, 2; R. I. Emmons, 3. Time, 0:24$\frac{3}{5}$. In the final heat all the men, except Emmons, went off their marks and were set back a yard. Lubbock, who is a protege of Robert Haley, ran with good judgment and won by a foot in the last ten yards.

Five mile scratch bicycle race—H. C. Finkler, 1; J. C. Quinn, 2; G. Day, 3. Time, 18:05$\frac{1}{2}$. Although this was on the card as a scratch race, Day was given twenty yards. The race was most exciting throughout. Quinn took the lead and Day trailed Finkler. On the sixth lap Finkler made a spurt for the lead and raced even for some distance with Quinn, but fell back again to second place. This performance was repeated on the eighth, ninth, tenth, fifteenth, seventeenth and twenty-first laps, each time Finkler seeming unable to stay the pace. On the twenty-third lap Day brushed for the lead and got second place for an instant. Then Finkler let out, and passing both men after a long brush with Quinn, got in front and won by fifty yards, Day one yard behind Quinn.

Half mile handicap—T. McGovern, G. G. A. C., 1; J. T. Gorevan, G. G. A. C., 2; R. Gibson, 3; V. C. Driffield, O. A. C., and C. D. Long unplaced. Time, 2:19.

The fancy bicycle riding by Leonard was omitted.

Another Match.

William Muldoon will wrestle a match Græco Roman style, best two in three falls, on Monday night with Jules Rigal, who claims the following record: Born in Paris in 1849, first wrestled in the Arena Athletic, Paris, 1868, with all celebrated wrestlers. In 1873 he was the star of Salomonskie's great circus, and wrestled in all the principal cities of Germany and Austria. In the spring of 1875 he came to America. First wrestled with Louis Cartern in Chicago, winning the match, which lasted two hours. Two weeks later he wrestled with Andre Christol in Chicago. After a struggle of three and a quarter hours he had his arm broken and the match was declared a draw, neither having obtained a fall. In December, 1876, at St. Louis, he wrestled a match with Professor Emil Renier and Louis Carteron and won both matches. In 1877 he wrestled two matches in New Orleans, one with Mr. Mass and one with Lucien Marc. He won both matches, breaking Lucien's collar bone in the match with him. After giving exhibitions in all the principal cities of the United States he arrived here, where he has since resided. Although he has not wrestled a match for four years he has taken some practice, has been in good health and feels confident that he will give Mr. Muldoon more falls than the latter bargains for. Rigal is only five feet four inches in height, but built squarely from the ground up. He has been training very strictly and will wrestle at 175 pounds.

Donald McMillan of Bodie, who recently defeated Homer Lane in San Francisco, is anxious to make a match with W. Muldoon. He offers to wrestle in three styles—collar and elbow, Græco Roman and Cornish style in jackets, winner of two styles to take the match.

YACHTING.

The new periagua-rigged yacht being built at Mission rock warehouse is nearly complete. She will be quite a novelty. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 36 feet; length on water-line, 32:4; beam 12; draft forward, 2; draft aft, 3; overhang aft, 3; freeboard to top of rail, 2:3; length of house, 20:4; height of house above deck, 2; length of cockpit, 7; headroom in cabin, 6; 4 bunks, 6x2; width of waterways, 2; length of centerboard case, 10; length of centerboard, 9; foremast, keel to truck, 39; foremast, deck to hounds, 26:8; mainmast keel to truck 40; mainmast, deck to hounds, 26:8; foreboom, 16; foregaff, 16; hoist of foresail, 24; mainsail, Bermudan; mainsail on boom, 21; hoist of mainsail, 30.

Last Sunday, for a wonder, there was not much outside swell, though the breeze was fresh enough, and so Mr. Tevis' yacht Halcyon, Mr. M. Donahue's Nellie, the Con O'Connor and Fleur De Lis siezed the opportunity to take a sail outside the heads. The Halcyon looked staunch enough to go anywhere and the other boats, which are centerboards, stood up well. After the trip outside, the yachts went up to Sancelito, where quite a number of vessels were gathered. In coming home from Sancelito to the city front the Nellie and Halcyon had a brush before the wind to the north shore.

New York yachtmen want to know why the owner of the Scotch cutter Madge has not found it convenient to race his boat since 1881, when he won the Seawanhaka Y. C. Cup, beating the Wave and Schenrer.

The Lurline is to have a new bowsprit with jibboom all in one piece. Her extra suit of large sails with gaff mainsail will soon be ready. She will also have a new main boom.

Dr. S. Merritt's Casco will probably take a run up to Puget Sound this summer.

The Mollie and Nellie, sloops, were on the ways and were cleaned last week.

The Susan Nipper of Alameda has been changed from a sloop to a yawl.

A Good Work.

The owners of the salmon fishing-boats between San Quentin and Rio Vista have been for a long time violating the law which forbids the catching of salmon from dawn of each Saturday until the following Sunday noon. The arrest of these violators has long been delayed. The fishermen at the first opportunity would scuttle the boat which any owner might dare allow the Constable or Fish Commissioners to use. They had also arranged a danger signal, which when sounded on a horn would set the whole fleet bounding away. Last Saturday a yacht was secured here and sent to Martinez, and by its aid eight boats and their contents were taken. Six of the owners paid $100 fine, and two are in jail. The Fish Commissioners intend securing a steam launch to enforce the law.

San Jose has at last got a first-class bathing place. San Jose people no longer have to make a trip to Santa Cruz to enjoy the luxury of a swim. The baths were opened for a few days late last season and are now in first-class running order. William Daily, the life-saving hero, has abandoned Santa Cruz beach to take charge of the San Jose baths and is in constant attendance to give lessons in swimming. His presence there is of no small benefit to the city. He is as popular a teacher as he is clever and it will be their own fault if after this any man, woman or child in San Jose gets drowned because they never learned to swim.

At the meeting at Chester Park, Cincinnati, on the 24th ult., the first trot, for the 2:40 class, was won by Mambrino Sotham in three straight heats; time, 2:35$\frac{1}{4}$, 2:36, 2:32$\frac{1}{4}$. Maud R was second, Minnie Wilkes third and Emma Strathmore last. The second trot, for the 2:19 class, was won by Deck Wright, who took the second, third and fourth heats; each heat, 2:25. Romero was second, Francis Alexander third and Troubadour fourth.

Starting Horses—A Troublous and Thankless Office.

An old schoolboy motto says, "Begin at the beginning"—and it would be rather difficult for even a bull-making Paddy to commence anywhere else; so the matter of the Randwick starting shall be the first subject of the present notice. And it must be at once boldly asserted that the system of dispatching horses adopted in New South Wales is not only an absurdity in practice, but also absolutely opposed to the distinct "lettering of the law" laid down by the Newmarket Jockey Club in its printed instructions to the official who wields the flag. The wording of the authoritative English regulation is to the following effect:

"The starter shall marshal his horses about 100 yards behind the post, and then walk them up, dispatching them so soon as they are in a line, providing it be on the right side of the said post."

The use of an assistant starter is explained in the same instructions, and the position, at home, of this indispensable aid is utterly different from that taken up by our colonial cousins. At Randwick and Hawkesbury, for instance, the white flag is held up at the inner side barely twenty paces in front of a whitewashed line now drawn across the course (which line is a new-fangled Yankee notion), and is dropped at the same time as the red flag, the signal being, in fact, of no use at all except to the timekeepers. The proper plan, however, is to station the assistant prominently on the course at least fifty yards in advance of the starting post, so that every jockey can have him fully in his eye. The actual "office" to jump away has therefore to be received from the white flag, the riders' eyes being properly fixed forwards instead of sideways as at present practiced. The result of this sensible system, if carried out in the integrity of its intention, must inevitably be that every muscle being in motion the horses are prepared to bound off instantly on getting permission so to do, which permission their jockeys are well enabled to simultaneously instil into the animals they bestride, owing to each looking alike between his horse's ears at the signal object ahead and the clear track to be traversed. But how do these jockeys now behave themselves at the post? The response may be summed up, and supported by thousands of annoyed witnesses, in the one word, disgracefully. The fixed point of departure being at the absolute commencement of the distance of the coming race, and the horses allowed to come up thereto in a canter from a few strides in the rear, every possible scheme is tried by the lads in order to get an advantage by being in the fullest swing at the moment when the starter may chance to let his red flag fall. Instead of their attention being solely directed to the white token in front, which by racing ethics is the real signal for getting away, the jocks invariably have their optics eagerly directed to the left of the course so as to catch the slightest sign of the starter's arm moving, and the consequence is that through compressed knees, and spurs already tickling their sides, the fractions-rendered field comes sidling up in most disorderly array, and the unfortunate official possibly becomes so disgusted at the delay caused by such willful misconduct that he finally drops the bit of bunting at the worst possible moment. Fining those who are disobedient or misbehave, although a just punishment, is at the same time almost useless under the blamable practice of owners or trainers finding the money for any penalty inflicted. Absolute disqualification for a lesser or a longer term, according to the heinousness of the offense, will alone prove a remedy for this shameful disorder; and when the simple and rational plan of walking horses up in a line becomes colonial turf law, then will it be all the easier to spot and punish any offender. These straight remarks are not meant to reflect personally on Mr. R. Rouse for the many failures at the late Randwick meeting, for the Archangel Gabriel himself could not start horses on level terms under the permitted and mistaken system across the border. Both Mr. Rouse and Mr. Wm. Gannon have occasionally given such capital starts as to elicit a burst of praise; but these have mostly been happy-go-lucky incidences rather than from having any personal command over those in the pigskin—nor can it be gainsaid that this very applause shows a satirical display of public surprise. Moreover, in thus animadverting on the New South Wales custom, we do not by any means wish to assert that the Victorian plan is either perfect or correct, for in sober truth it is neither one nor the other. Mr. George Watson is an excellent official, and seldom fails to send his field away on tolerably even terms, but he also breaks the Newmarket Regulations—which the V. R. C. profess to adopt in their entirety—every time he takes flag in hand, as he gives the horses a dead start. The sole secret of the modicum of success he obtains is the power he wields over the professionals, every one of whom he knows personally, and none of whom he spares for any infraction of his orders. Hoping that the A. J. C. will seriously take this important subject into immediate consideration, and that next season may be made memorable by an utter change "from the old to the new," we will now have a chat about the few distinguished horses who took part in the late contests and are likely to be the cracks of the coming season.—*Melbourne Sportsman.*

The following, from the New York *Spirit of the Times* on the same subject, points to difficulties on Eastern courses:

There is nothing more vexatious to the attendance than the long delays before starting, and, in truth, nothing could tend to make the races more unsatisfactory. Such races are seldom truly run. The long delay at the post excites and exhausts the contestants, particularly the fillies. One day without delay they get off and run truly and win, but the next day one of these delays occurs, at which the high-strung winner of the day before frets herself to a lather, and is beaten before the flag finally falls, and up goes a roar from her backers that she has been pulled or tampered with. It may be said that a delay of a half hour at the post will, as a rule, cause a race to be run at least a half second slower than if they got off at the beginning. Thus the running seems "in-and-out," as the saying is, and explains some of the vagaries of two-year-old form, which has proven so expensive to many speculators, discomforting to owners, and exasperating to trainers, who have no excuse to offer on the score of condition.

With all our boasted improvement in racing, we have not reached the system enjoyed by the English. In England they have a man of unapproachable character, employed at a handsome salary; here the starter is changed annually, or semi-annually, at the whim of turfmen, or the ignorant prejudice of the mob. We have hoped to see the day when a starter of probity and experience shall handle the flag at all the Eastern meetings, and under comfortable salary. He should not be a mere stable hanger-on or a pool-room lounger, but a gentleman by birth and education, who understands the line between condescension and familiarity sufficiently to enforce respect from jockeys, and with force of character enough to command obedience without having recourse to bandying words or shouting his commands. A new starter, like a new broom, sweeps clean enough to suit the public at

first. And why? Simply because he is new to the jockeys. He has never promised them a start, only to leave them, he has never fined or suspended them, and they obey his commands. But for how long? In less thau a month one-half the jockeys, trainere and owners have a grievance against him, and a certain element in the attendance will hoot and hiss him. The jockey's grievances will he that the etarter promised him if he could go hack he would not leave him, hut that he hroke his promise; an indifferent start will turn the trainer against him, while the owner will look wise and hiut dreadful things. The confidence of the jockeys is something easily shaken, end, as they have their employers at their backs, they feel a contempt for the starter which should not exist. But exist it does, and existing causes indifference to his commands, and hence the starts gradually become worse and woree; the mob, who have lost a few dollars, now throw the weight of their displeasure into the scale, and the once-popular starter feels like a Cain among his fellow men, hounded as he is from every quarter.

If some honest, competent man were appointed, with no uncertain tenure to his position as starter, it would be a great improvement upon the preseut shifting, unsettled state of affairs. After all, the cheracter of the man wonld enter largely into the tennre, and this fixity in his position eafe from removal at the caprice of owners or the roar of the mob would right all wrong in time. If he were inexperienced at first, he could, if he possessed any of the natural qnalifications, such as calmness and nerve, readily overcome hy practice what he lacked in experience. Another important concideration is that if the jockeys knew that the starter was firm in the possession of his office and not removable for elight cause, they wonld more readily obey him. The weakness of his position at present invites attack. If the jockeys felt that the starter was a gentleman, having the social and official support of the clnhs at his hack, they wonld not dare put him at defiance as they do at present, nor even treat him with indifference. On the contrary, they would find it to their interest to conciliate the starter, and the result would be fewer breakaways, fewer delays at the post, less fines and suspensions imposed, and certainly more even and satiefactory starts. That bad starts would happen is, of course, possible, but they would be the exception. When they did happen, they would be ascribed to accident, whereae now, when the etarter is chauged to suit the whim of every one, a bad start is ascribed to design. Long as has heen the apprenticeship of Mr. McGeorge, the model of English starters, he will not delay a start hy calling the horses hack if oue or two jockeys prove refractory and do not get away. This we have from Hnghes and Fisher, who, while in our office last week, alluded to the snhject of starting, whereupon we asked them:

"Does McGeorge start horses so evenly as has been represented?"

"Yes," replied Hnghes, "but at Lincolu, in March, he left several horses behind. He won't stand any nonsense."

"What do you mean by nonsense?" we inquired.

"Why, I mean that he minds his own husiness, he don't shout and order the jockeys about, and he makes everyone mind his. If anyone hangs hack when the rest are even in getting off, he drops his flag, and the one who loafs is left."

But what a scene such an action would produce here! The etarter would be hissed and groaned, and the jockey, who was prohably the real cause of the trouble, would be encouraged hy the sympathy he would receive. But no one ever questions Mr. McGeorge's starts in England. The reason they do not is, that he is the long-tried and trusted official of the Jockey Club, which will not remove him at the diepleasure of the mob. If the same plan were adopted here, not only the jockeys, hut the public, would soon learn that to make the starter the object of their prejudice was uselese, and that official, no longer annoyed hy such hostile demonetrations, wonld give greater satisfactions in the discharge of his duties.

Hanlan Wins.

The old saying that there never was man so good that a better could not he found is disproven in the case of Hanlan, the oarsman. He shines pre-eminent to day as a scnller, and thongh his opponents have literally raked the four quarters of the glohe for some one to heat him, every euccessive race has only added to Hanlan's laurels and gone to demonstrate the impossibility of finding any man of his own generation able to heat him. Conrtney dared not row him, Trickett from Australia he heat with ease. Robert Watson Boyd, the Lyne terror, was made a laughing-stock hy the Canadian champion, and now comes the uews that the athletic Kennedy was badly heaten. The telegraphed report of the race ie helow. Though uot very technical, it seems to show jnst how easily Hanlan won:

The match race, single sculls, hetween Edward Hanlan of Toronto and John A. Kennedy of Portland, for $2,500 a side, took place Friday afternoon at Point of Pines. The distance was three miles, with a turn. A smoother course was rarely seen on lake or river. The start wae effected at 6:34 p. m. Kennedy took a slight lead, which he kept for the first mile, Hanlan, however, keeping Kennedy well up to his work. It was a pretty race for that distance. There were fears of a foul and indications of hoth men going out of the course. Hanlan apparently first discovered this and therehy gained eeveral lengths. By this time Hanlan had headed Kennedy and turned the stakehoat four or five lengths in advance. After the first mile Hanlan evidently had the race in his own hands, and, after turning the stakehoat, occasionally reduced his stroke to a minimum and rowed at his ease, while Kennedy kept nearly the same stroke throughout. The official time is as follows: Hanlan, 19:04; Kennedy, 19:52, showing that Hanlan won by twenty lengths. Ahout 2,500 people witnessed the race. As the men came up from the water Hanlan was greeted with hearty cheers. He appeared as though returning from a practice spin, rather than from a match race. Kennedy's reception was less enthusiastic. Hanlan, speaking from the hotel balcony, said the oarsman he had rowed against was a perfect gentleman and it was the hardest race he ever rowed.

A Slight Error.

"The horse Slim Jim was sold recently in Sacramento to W. W. Morrow, the owner of Ashley, for $3,000. Less than two years ago Jim was offered in Greenville for $400 and his owner could not find a purchaser for him at that price. Horses, as well as men, are better appreciated abroad thau at home.—*Reno Gazette.*

The Reno *Gazette* makes a slight mietake. Mr. Robert Morrow, not W. W. is the owner of Ashley, and neither Rohert nor W. W. Morrow has purchased Slim Jim for $3,000 or any other price.

On the 9th of June a rifle match will take place at Shell Mound Park, between W. E. Erben and Lieut. H. J. Mangele. The conditions of the shooting are 100 shots each with U. S. Springfield rifles for $100 a side, at a twelve-ring target.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Salt Lake Races.

The epring meeting of the Salt Lake Jockey Club opened on Tuesday last with fine weatber and a large attendance. The associated press reports are too meager to make up summaries, hut the details will he on hand the coming week. The result of the first three days as conveyed by the telegrams is as follows:

Thursday, Inaugural Rush, one mile; Joe Howell won, Ordnance second, Euchre third. Time, 1:48¾.

Same Day, Livery Stahle Stake for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter; Augusta E won, Tbaby second, Gift third. Time, 2:18¾.

Same day, trotting, 2:30 class; C. F. Samson's Happy won, J. Matthewson's Frank L (formerly Orphan Boy) second, J. L. Wisdom's Lady Faustina third. Time, 2:33½, 2:34, 2:36.

Same day, Club Pnrse, for all ages, half mile; Jim Douglas won, Johnny second. Time, 0:52.

Second day, Cluh House Stakes, for all ages, three-qnarters of a mile; Joe Howell won, Jim Douglas second, Pikes Peak third. Time, 1:17¼.

Same day, trotting 2:50 class; Laster won, Millie D second, Zip third. Best time, 2:42.

Same day, pacing 2:35 class; Blue Dick won, Miesing second, Tommy E and Baruey distanced. Best time, 2:45¾.

Third day, Salt Lake Derby, for three-year-old colts and fillies, one mile and a half. Augueta E won, Lorillard second, Gift third, Beauregard fourth. Time, 2:48½.

Same day, Saloon Stakee, for all ages, mile heats. Ordnance won in straight heats, Fred Collier second. Time 1:46½, 1:48½.

Same day, Railroad Handicap, for all ages, one mile and five hundred yards. Red Boy won, Euchre second, Pikes Peak third. Time of mile, 1:50.

A Great Double-Team Performance.

The most notable performance in the way of trotting during the past week was the driving hy Mr. William Rockefeller over the Fleetwood Park track, New York city, last Thursday, of a mile in 2:22¼, the team which pulled him heing Midnight and Enchantress. Ae the performance is the hest one ever made hy a double team with an amateur driver, and that driver also the owner of the horses, it is worth more than a passing mention, especially as one of the team, Enchantress, has no public record. The facts are that the two very fast teams owned by the Messrs. William and John D. Rockefeller, Cleora and Independence, and Midnight and Enchantress, were sent to the track ahont two weeks ago to he shaped up for fast work. Cleora and Independence were driven a public mile over the same track last fall in 2:21½, having heen hitched together only three times previous to the trial. This year the only preparatory fast work given to Enchantress was a mile to wagon in 2:31½, while Midnight went a mile, hitched the same way, in 2:31. On the day of their fast mile together the team was driven to the track from Mr. Rockefeller's stahle, the trial heing made ahout 5 o'clock, in the presence of twenty-five or thirty gentlemen. The team was eent away rather easily, the first qnarter heing trotted in 0:36, hut from that point the pace was improved, the second quarter being done in 0:35¾, and the last half mile in 1:11, being the fastest last helf mile made hy a gentleman driving his own team, Messrs. Work and Vanderhilt, who have driven their famous teams fast miles over this track, heing credited with 1:11½ and 1:12 respectively.

Midnight, one member of the team, is pretty well known, as he came out several years ago as a phenomenal colt, trotting a mile at four years old in 2:29, and at six years of age ohtained his present record of 2:18¾. He was, during his turf career, a notorious quitter, and ou one occasion, at Cleveland in 1878, was heaten in 2:31 hy Adelaide, after he had won the second and third heats in 2:22, 2:23¾. He is hy Peacemaker (son of Rysdyk's Hamhletonian and Sally Feagles, by Smith's Clay), and out of a mare hy the Drew Horse. Enchantress is a bay mare by Heppy Medinm, and her dam is also of Hamhletonian blood. Both memhers of the team were foaled in 1872, and are consequently just in the prime of a trotter's life.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

The Kentucky Derby.

The following account of this race, run on the 23d ult., is from the *Kentucky Live Stock Record:*

The Derby came next, and the crowd increased up to the time the race was called, and there were fully 10,000 people present. We do not mean any exaggeration, hut at the lowest estimate in our hest judgment that many people wituessed the race. Ascender was the favorite just hefore the start, hnt he failed to obtain a place. We stated early in April that we did not think he would be ready and fit for the Derby, and in selecting Pate's pair, Bondholder and Ascender, to get a place in our last issue, we expected Bondholder to represent the stahle, hut we fear he has gone wrong, as he did not start. We selected Pate's pair, Leonatus and Drake Carter, to furnish the placed horses, with Lord Raglan as an outsider. Bondholder did not start and our other three selectious were first, second and third. We do not douht that the hest horse won, hut we cannot let the occasion slip to say that the Nantnra stallions, Longfellow and Ten Broeck, deserve great honor in furnishing the three placed horses in the Derhy. The track was very heavy in spots, and did not suit Drake Carter from his action, and Kellar, from his swerving on the homestretch, must have heen sore in his hig aud complaining hocks.

At the first attempt the seven went away to a good start, Leouatus in the lead, Raglan second, Cbatter third, followed hy Kellar, Pike's Pride, Drake Carter and Ascender. Before reaching the three-quarter polc Cbatter had taken eecond place to Leouatus, Raglan third, followed hy Ascender, Kellar, Pike's Pride and Drake Carter. There was no change at the stand, and Leonatus was a length in front of Chatter at the qnarter, Raglan third, Carter fourth, Ascender fiftb, Kellar sixth, Pike's Pride last. Before reaching the half Ascender made a spurt and was third, but he soon died away, Drake Carter taking third place. The truth of the whole affair, snmmed up in a nntshell, is that Leonatus took the lead, made all his own running, was never headed, and won it in a hig gallop by three lengths, Drake Carter second, a half length in front of Lord Raglan third, Ascender fourth, Kellar fifth, Pike's Pride sixth, Chatter last. First quarter 0:27½, half 0:54, mile 1:49, race 2:43.

SUMMARY.

Third Race—The Kentucky Derby, for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, $20 if declared May 1, 1882, $40 if declared May 1, 1881, with $1,500 added, of which $200 to second; 1½ miles; 50 entries, 3 void, 1 declared May, 1882, 8 declared May, 1883; value, $4,020.

Chinn & Morgan's b c Leonatus by Longfellow, dam Semper Felix, 105 pounds..... (Donohue) 1

Morris & Patton's b g Drake Carter, by Ten Broeck; dam Platina; 102 pounds..... (Spillman) 2

N. Armstrong's ch c Lord Raglan, by Ten Broeck, dam Catina; 105 pounds..... (Quantrell) 3

R. C. Pate's b g Ascender, by Buckden, dam Ascension; 102 pounds..... (Stoval) 0

George Evans' ch f Pike's Pride, by imported King Ban, dam Lou Pike, 102 pounds..... (Evans) 0

W. C. McCardy's b c Chatter, by Whisper, dam Clarina; 105 pounds..... (Henderson) 0

J. R. Watts' ch c Standiford Kellar, by Great Tom, dam Blondin; 105 pounds..... (Blaylock) 0

Time—2:43.

Betting—Ascender $275, Leonatus $260, Raglan $135, Carter $125, Kellar $41, Chatter $35, Pike's Pride $20.

Leonatus is a rich bay, blaze face, and two white heels behiud above the pasterns. He stands full 15¾ hands high, and is certainly one of the smoothest aud ncatest eous of his distinguished sire. He has a neat, handsome head, stout neck, well inclined shoulders, good middle piece, with great length, excellent hack and loins, and full hips and quarters, on sound, good legs. He is rapid in motion, and keeps legs well under him. He was hred hy Mr. J. Henry Miller, Lexington, Ky., and sold last wiuter to his present owners for $5,000. He is engaged in fifteeu more stakes this year.

Trotting at San Luis Obispo.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, May 17.—Purse, $—.

T. Andrews' br s Quien Sabe	1	1	1
A. H. Hecox's b s Altoona	2	2	2

Time—3:00, 2:58½, 2:57¾.

Same day.—Purse, $—; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Owner's Billy Felts	2	1	1
Owner's Sorrel Tom	1	2	2
Owner's Bonita	3	3	3

Time—3:09, 3:14, 3:21.

The Gun Club.

The Gun Club held its annual picnic near San Rafael last Wednesday, the shoot for the club medal beiug one of the interesting incidents of the day. The conditious were twelve hirds, twenty yards rise, Hurlingham rules:

Buller	1	1	1†	1	1†	1†	1	1	1	1	1†	1	—	12
Ewing	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	—	9
May	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1†	0	—	8
Fuller	1	1†	1	0	1	1†	1	1	0	0	1	1†	—	9
Babcock	1†	1	1	1	1	1†	1	1†	0	1	1	1	—	11
Howard	1†	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1†	0	1	— 7
Black	0	0	1	0	1†	1†	1	0	1	1	1	1	—	8
Havens	1	1	1	1	1†	1	1	1†	1	1	1	1	—	12
Wilson	1	1	1	1	1	1†	1†	1	1	1	1	0	—	11
Golcher	0	1	1	1	1	1†	0	1	1†	1†	1†	1†	—	10
Gordon	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—	5
Grant	0	1	1	1†	1†	1†	1	1	1	1	1	1†	—	11
McShane	0	1	1†	1	1	1	1	0	1	1†	1	0	—	9
Gelett	1	1	1	1	0	0	1†	0	1	0	1†	0	—	†

Ties at four single hirds:

Butler.....1 1 0 0—2 Havens.....1† 1† 1 0—3

(†) Second barrel used.

After lnnch there was pool shooting, miss and out. Eighteen candidates entered for the first pool at $2 50 each and the money was divided hy Ewing and Butler with five kills each. A second match with similar conditions was won hy Ewing with six kills.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We quote: Best City Extra, $5 60@$6; medium grades, $4 50@$5 25; Shipping Snperfine $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—The movement on shipping accouut is almost nominal, while prices seem to bave settled down to about $1 65@$1 67½ ₱ ctl. for No. 1 grades. Choice lots command an advance.

BARLEY—Prices continne to go downward. We quote: No. 1 feed, 95@97½c; good Brewing, $1 offered, bnt no sales.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 85@$1 95; Good, $2@$2 15; Choice, $2 30@$2 35 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Qnotable at $1 50@$1 60 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $23@$24 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $36 ₱ ton; Shorts, $16@$17 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal, the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ₱ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $20@$22 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $10@$14; Wheat, $16@$18; Barley, $14@$15; Wild Oat, $16@$17 50; Mixed, $12@$15 ₱ ton.

STRAW—60c@75c per bale

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@16½c; California, Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15½@16½c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 15@15½c for heavy and medium, and 16@16½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 15½@15½c; Pork, $18 50@$19 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $24 50@25 for Mess, $25 50@$26 for clear and 26 50@$27 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 50 for bf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for bf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13½c.

FRUIT—We quote lots as follows: Apples, new, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Apricots, 40c@65c ₱ box for Pringle and 8c@10c ₱ lb for Royal; Cberry Plums, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Currants, $6@$7 ₱ chest: Raspberries, 10@12c ₱ bskt; Strawberries, $6@8 ₱ chest; Cherries, $6@$9 ₱ chest for poor and $12@15c for good to choice; Gooseberries, 4@6c ₱ lb; Peaches, 8@10c ₱ lb; Lemons, $7@$8 ₱ box for Sicily; California Lemons, $1@$2 ₱ box; Limes, $8@$12 ₱ box for Mexican; Tamarinds, 12@13c ₱ lb; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ₱ bunch; California Oranges, $1@$1 50 for common and $2@3 for good to choice.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Summer Squash, 8@10c ₱ lb; Carrots, 37½c@50c; Turnips, 50@75c; Cauliflower, 25@50c ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 60@80c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 3½c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Dried Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 1@1½c; Rhubarb, 6@8c per lb; Musbrooms, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Tomatoes, $2@$2 50 ₱ box; Cucumbers, 12c@$1 50 per doz.; Asparagus, 65c@$1 ₱ box; Sprouts, 3c ₱ lb.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ₱ doz.; String Beans, 3@6c ₱ lb.; Green Corn, 25c ₱ doz.

POTATOES—$1 50@$1 60.

ONIONS—$1 for good.

BEANS—Bayos, $5; Butter, $3 25@$3 50 for small and $3 50@$4 for large; Limas, $3 80; Pea, $3 50; Pink, $4 75@$4 80; Red, $4 60@$4 70; small White, $3 50; large White, $3@3 25 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 23½@24c; choice, 22@23c; fair to good, 17@22c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; firkin old, 20@22½c for choice; new, 22@25c; pickled roll, 24@26; Eastern 17@20c.

CHEESE—Firm. California, 14c for choice: 11@12½c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 29@30c ₱ doz; Eastern, 23@24c per doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 17@18c; do, Hens, 16@17c; Roosters, $6 50@$7 50 for old and $9@$11 for young; Hens $6 50@$7 50 Broilers, $3 50@$7, according to size: Ducks, $6@$8 50 ₱ dozen; Geese, $1 50@$1 75 ₱ pair; Goslings, $1 50@$2 25 per pair.

GAME—Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 75c@$1 for common; Hare, $1 25@$1 75; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 50.

WOOL—We quote: Choice Northern Free, 22@24c; Choice Northern Burry, 17@19; Calavaras and middle counties, 20@23; San Joaquin and coast, choice, 16@18c; San Joaquin and coast, inferior, 13@15; San Joaquin and coast, year's clip, 14@18c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 16½@17c ₱ lb; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ₱ lb less; Dry Kip, 17c; Dry Calf, 17c@22; Salted Steer, over 55 lbs, 11c ₱ lb; Steer and Cow, medium, 9½@10c; light do, 8@8½c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs, 9½@10c; Salted Calf, 13@15c ₱ lb; Salted Veal, 12@13c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings, 30@60c for short, 50c@90c for medium, and $1@$1 40 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 8@8½c ₱ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8@8½c; medium grade, 7@7½c; inferior, 5½@6c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 7@8c; small ones, 9@10c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 4½@4¾c and Ewes at 4@4½c ₱ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 8@8½c for hard and 7@7½c for soft [illegible] do 10½@11c ₱ lb for hard grain hogs.

MULDOON WINS.

Description of the Wrestle—A Grand Display of Muscle, Science and Good Grit.

Trials of strength and skill honestly contested never fail to excite many conflicting passions in the human breast, but for trials of any kind not bona fide there is but one feeling, that of deep contempt. Honest efforts to win receive more liberal rewards in America than any other country because the people have more money to spend and are not afraid to pay liberally to be amused or excited. And so when the genial public got to believe, as they soon did, that the wrestling match between William Muldoon of New York, and Donald Dinnie of Scotland, was for blood, the demand for tickets was enormous. By 8 o'clock Saturday night the main body of the Grand Opera House was well filled, the upper gallery was packed to suffocation and a pile of seats erected on the stage supported the weight of full 400 people. The study of the crowd was as interesting an amusement to while away the time before the wrestlers appeared as anything else. There were all sorts of people there, but the crowd was mainly composed of the "better sort." If Muldoon and Dinnie only knew the small estimation in which professional wrestling was held before their arrival they must have felt highly gratified at the compliment paid to their reputation by the presence of an assemblage of more than 2,000 people, including some of the most prominent merchants and brightest thinkers on the Coast. Captain Short was there in charge of the police detailed to preserve order and to his efforts the press representatives on the stage owe the uninterrupted view they had of the match. The crowd was good-natured and orderly but chafed a little at the long wait before the proceedings commenced and at 9 p. m. when Muldoon and Dinnie were introduced, had begun to wonder a bit whether or not some accident had happened. The entrance of the wrestlers was heralded by Uncle Billy Jordan, who announced the terms of the match. They were to wrestle thirty minutes Cumberland style and thirty minutes Græco Roman style, counting only the time actually consumed in wrestling, Dinnie agreeing to throw Muldoon twice as often as Muldoon threw him or lose the match. The stake at issue was $250 a side, each man backing himself. On Dinnie insisting it was agreed to divide the gate money equally and the house having been sold to speculators for $1,500, each man got $750, win or lose, so it will be seen that the only stake was $500 and that the loser was $500 ahead on the match. Still $500 added to the prestige of victory is enough to induce men to do their best, and in this instance the total absence of betting removed the slightest incentive to fraud.

The apparent odds of 2 to 1 given by Dinnie seemed a large percentage in Muldoon's favor, but in reality the odds of the match were much against him, assuming that Dinnie (as was the case) had a great advantage in the Cumberland style of wrestling, for that style only requires the merest touch of any part of the body to make a fall, while in Græco-Roman the rule demands two shoulders and a hip on the floor before a fall can be counted. One style gives a chance for a protracted struggle on the floor while in the other a fall may be accomplished in a few seconds. Dinnie winning the toss for choice of styles began with a hold Cumberland fashion. The men breasted each other and placing their hands behind each other's backs, one under and one over, firmly joined their hands together and then time was called. Muldoon entered the match in the belief that he stood an equal chance with Dinnie Cumberland wrestling, though he admitted he had no experience in that style; but the first hold undeceived him. Dinnie having the advantage of height, aimed to draw Muldoon up close to him so that he could put his height to good use by bearing his opponent over. Muldoon not understanding the policy of Dinnie's tactics made no resistance to this and the instant the men were locked close together Dinnie by an inside back heel threw Muldoon to the ground. Time, 0:22½. This was as much of a surprise to the spectators as it was to Muldoon, and for some reason the fall did not get the winner the faintest round of applause. Muldoon smiled grimly and Dinnie marched to his chair with a step as proud as bad Rob Roy when marshaling the Clan Alpine. Still another surprise awaited the spectators and that was an announcement by Billy Jordan that between the heats a rest of five minutes would be allowed. This set the boys figuring, and soon they arrived at the conclusion that five minutes wait for every 22½ seconds of work would keep them in the Grand Opera house until 4 a. m.

The second bout was Græco-Roman style and right here Dinnie showed plainly how he intended to win the match. He stood away, warily trying to evade a hold, and as time was taken in this style from the moment the men were ordered up, every second wasted was a second gained by Dinnie. Muldoon was not long in catching on to this idea and went at Dinnie with tremendous dash and vim. The moment he took hold Dinnie slipped to the ground face down, and spreading his legs wide open lay still, passively resisting Muldoon's efforts to turn him on his back. "Ah, oh!" laughed some of the smart spectators, "this Scotchman is too clever for Muldoon, he can lay that way as long as he pleases." But Muldoon had a trick that no one thought of and just when Dinnie had comfortably settled himself for a snooze on the floor, Muldoon's powerful right arm wound itself around Dinnie's neck and then, taking a grip that no human muscular force could break, the arm began slowly to move. Naturally enough Dinnie's head and neck moved too, and like a flash, the Scotchman got the idea that either his body must follow his neck or his neck leave his body. Rather than be a party to a divorce so painful, Dinnie allowed his body to come, and just at the instant when further resistance would have jeopardized his life he rolled over on to his back and shoulders and Muldoon was given a fall. Time, 1:32½.

Dinnie's neck and face presented a frightful appearance when he faced the spectators. A large bruise under his chin showed where the iron muscles of Muldoon's arm had literally eaten into the flesh. The veins on his face stood out like rough twigs and the slow painful way in which he moved his head showed he did not relish the sport. In that respect the spectators differed with him. They had felt pained to see so popular and clever a wrestler as Muldoon balked of a fall by Dinnie's dogged trick to save time, and the sight of Muldoon's preventative to obstinacy was a delightful revelation of the possibilities of wrestling to be rewarded with cheers and hand clapping to the full limit of lungs and palms.

Five minutes spent in waiting and discussing the chances, and then a brief struggle Cumberland style. Muldoon was wary and cautious enough, but his lack of experience was against him and after twice lifting him clear off his feet, Dinnie got the same inside back heel as in the first round and won the fall. Time, 54 seconds.

Round fourth, in Græco-Roman style, was a beautiful exposition of Muldoon's skill. Dinnie acted on the defensive, keeping away as long as possible, but Muldoon was not to be denied, and, boring in, got a fair hold. Then Dinnie, by a quick lock, got Muldoon down, but just as it seemed that Muldoon must lose a fall, he rolled Dinnie over so quickly that no one could see how it was done. Then Dinnie repeated his time-saving tactics and lay spread out on the floor face down. Again Muldoon put his head in chancery and proceeded to twist him over. This time Dinnie's resistance to the fearful grip was less obstinate than before, and in 1:13 Muldoon had won the fall. The falls were now even, but it had taken Muldoon twenty seconds more than twice as long to throw Dinnie as it had taken Dinnie to throw Muldoon, and at that rate Dinnie must be an easy winner. Muldoon, however, had come to the conclusion that, as he could not break nor evade Dinnie's hold Cumberland style, he might as well play for the fall and not act on the defensive. This he did, and in the fifth round Cumberland style got his shoulder under Dinnie, and by a dexterous twist landed the Scotchman on the broad of his back. Time seven seconds, the fastest round of the match. Muldoon's reward for beating Dinnie at the latter's own game was a salute of applause such as is rarely heard in a theater, and was only limited by the physical capacity of the spectators. Dinnie looked a bit chagrined, but still confident.

The sixth bout—Græco-Roman—was very lively. Dinnie worked for a fall and succeeded in getting Muldoon in his arms and lifting him clear off the stage. There he held him, calmly waiting for the seconds to roll by and make his chance of winning better; but Muldoon asserted his right to the title of solid man by forcing his way to the floor, and seeing that Dinnie did not want to take big risks, cunningly offered him his body for a throw. Dinnie caught on, but alas for him that he did so, for Muldoon quietly reached his hand back, got a head grip and planted Dinnie on the floor. Time 1:21.

By mutual agreement a recess of fifteen minutes was had to recruit the energies of the wrestlers and further tax the patience of the spectators. The rest seemed to do Dinnie good, for in the next bout—Cumberland style—he threw Muldoon in nine seconds. From this time to the twentieth bout the work was of a uniform character, requiring no special description. Dinnie threw Muldoon in short order every bout, Cumberland style, and Muldoon threw Dinnie all the Græco-Roman matches. Dinnie in spite of the terrible neck-twisting persisted in his policy of defense and forced Muldoon to resort to that cruel work nearly every bout. In the tenth round Muldoon fairly forced Dinnie back to the reporter's table, then seizing him in his arms ran to the center of the stage where he threw him heavily, falling on top. Dinnie got up very much shaken, and feeling his nose, which was contused. His arm was also bleeding. The thirteenth bout Cumberland, the men went down side by side. Mr. J. J. O'Brien who had been selected as referee gave it "no fall" whereat some of the spectators hissed. Muldoon's face flushed and he told Hallinan, his second, to give up the fall to Dinnie. Then advancing to the footlights he said, "some of you people don't understand how heavily I am handicapped in this match and I don't think you should hiss me for claiming my rights." Cries of "good man," "we did not hiss you," "go in and win," greeted this remark. Dinnie declined to take the fall without the referee's order and that gentleman again repeating "no fall" the pair took hold again and in six seconds Muldoon was down. At 11 p. m. Dinnie was away ahead on time and Muldoon appealed to Hallinan, his judge and second, for advice. Hallinan, who is a shrewd fellow, told him to keep away as far as possible in the back holds, so that Dinnie could not bring his length of back into play. Muldoon heeded the caution and then a change came over the appearance of the match. Dinnie was foiled. His giant frame and skill were of no avail to throw Muldoon so long as the latter's back was nearly at right angles to his hips, and instead of downing him in 9 or 10 seconds, as before it was 1:57 ere the referee gave Dinnie the fall. At this point Muldoon was one fall ahead. Time of Græco-Roman 12:15½, time of Cumberland 5:51. Still the odds were largely in Dinnie's favor, but Muldoon improved on his experience and in the next bout Cumberland style repeated his careful tactics and, try as he could, Dinnie could not budge him. This was beating Dinnie with his own weapons with a vengeance and the spectators entering into the spirit of the sport heartily cheered Muldoon every time he evaded Dinnie's attempt at a lock. At last Dinnie grew weary and, quick as a flash, when he felt his opponent's grip weaken Muldoon rushed in and with a hip lock hurled Dinnie to the stage, shaking him severely. Time, 5:23½, the longest bout of the match. Dinnie staggered to his seat virtually a beaten man. His grand courage and endurance could not avail against the youth and activity of his athletic opponent and for the first time his spirits dropped. He had stood the severe punishment administered by Muldoon without a murmur, he had wrestled to win in a decent albeit a cautious manner, and now that he felt his strength failing and saw that his efforts would be of no avail his heart sank and a look of pain stole over his face. But the old Scotch blood and bottom were not yet ready to give in and when time was called he was up and ready.

The 24th bout was Græco Roman, in which style he had no chance to win a fall. He tried to evade a grip but Muldoon rushed in like a huge panther full of strength and fire and siezing him by the head shook it until the Scotchman was dizzy. Then Muldoon caught him by the back of the neck in a fearful grip and putting his shoulder under Dinnie's chest got a lock that no human power could break nor human skill avoid. "Do you give up the fall," said Muldoon who was loth to hurt his antagonist. "I give up the fall" replied Dinnie and Muldoon unloosed his terrible clutch. Time, 54 seconds. It was well for Dinnie that he gave up, for had he not he would have been thrown clear over Muldoon's shoulder and perhaps off the stage and severely hurt.

After three more falls Muldoon was ahead on time at even terms and sadly Dinnie gave up the match, explaining through Jordan that he had foolishly tired himself out at the Caledonian picnic and was unable to go on, but he would be pleased to meet Muldoon again.

Muldoon told the spectators that he was willing to wrestle Dinnie for $500 or $1,000 a side, agreeing to throw him twenty times in one hour Græco Roman style. He further challenged any two men in the city, which as he remarked was full of good athletes, to wrestle a match for $500 a side, he agreeing to throw each of them ten times in one hour, one down the other to come on.

The times of the various falls were as follows:

First—Dinnie, 0:22½.	Fifteenth—Dinnie, 0:58½.
Second—Muldoon, 1:32¼.	Sixteenth—Muldoon, 0:34½.
Third—Dinnie, 0:54.	Seventeenth—Dinnie, 0:12.
Fourth—Muldoon, 1:13.	Eighteenth—Muldoon, 0:59.
Fifth—Muldoon, 0:07.	Nineteenth—Dinnie, 0:40.
Sixth—Muldoon, 1:21.	Twentieth—Muldoon, 1:28.
Seventh—Dinnie, 1:09.	Twenty-first—Dinnie, 1:57.
Eighth—Muldoon, 1:04.	Twenty-second—Muldoon, 0:59.
Ninth—Dinnie, 0:09.	Twenty-third—Muldoon, 5:23½.
Tenth—Muldoon, 0:57½.	Twenty-fourth—Muldoon, 0:54.
Eleventh—Dinnie, 0:10.	Twenty-fifth—Dinnie, 1:31½.
Twelfth—Muldoon, 1:58.	Twenty-sixth—Muldoon, 2:11.
Thirteenth—Dinnie, 0:12.	Muldoon—15 falls, in 16:35½.
Fourteenth—Muldoon, 0:44.	Dinnie—11 falls, in 13:46.

The judgee of the match were Jack Hallinan for Muldoon and D. A. McMillan of Bodie for Dinnie; Referee, J. J O'Brien; Timekeepers, Fulda, Geiseman and Hiram Cook, all of the Olympic Club.

During the evening Jordan introduced Hogan's "unknown," who is to wrestle Muldoon on Saturday night. He proved to be Jules Rigel.

BASE BALL.

League Games.

Games won and lost by clubs of the California Base Ball League from April 1 up to date:

	Woonsocket.	Haverly.	California.	Redington.	Total Games won.	Runs Made.	R. R. Made.
Woonsocket	.....	.....	1	1	2	22	35
Haverly	2	.....	1	*	3	39	33
California	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18	17
Redington	1	*	1	....	2	19	23
Total Games Lost	3	0	3	2	5	95	97

* Game postponed on account of rain.

A Championship Game.

The ninth championship game between the Redingtons and the Woonsocket Club at the Recreation Grounds on Sunday showed a marked improvement in the number of spectators present. The grounds were in admirable condition, the infield particularly, while the arrangements to keep the crowd in check did away with the disagreeable features of former games. The reorganized team did well, and judging from their initial game, they will before the season is much more advanced, prove formidable opponents in the struggle for honors. In the field, they play rapidly, throw accurately and rarely miss an opportunity of making safe plays, and the judgment of the team as to the proper play is excellent. This was especially noticeable in the fourth inning with the Redingtons at the bat, when the latter failed to score by reason of the quick, sharp play of the Woonsockets at first and behind the bat. Lawton, who played catcher, is remarkably cool for so young a player, and his catching is at the same time quite pretentious, barring an ugly habit of reaching for wide balls with one hand. He is ably assisted by Finn before the bat, whose delivery was such as to keep the other side's total of base hits within reasonable limits. The playing of Muller at second was decidedly erratic and out of a total of nine errors, four are scored to his credit. Even the easiest balls were fumbled and otherwise badly fielded. At the bat the Woonsockets developed good strength, but they were unable to overcome the excellent base running of their opponents. It is worthy of note that at the commencement of the games the Redingtons were nnusually weak for a league club and considerable adverse comment existed as to their qualifications, both as batters and fielders, to be entitled to a place. Since that time, however, they have steadily improved, so that they are now able to cope with the other clubs with a fair prospect of success. They are still weak at the bat, but even in this respect they have shown much improvement. Neither club was severely handicapped so far as their strength at the bat is concerned, the totals giving a majority of two in favor of the Woonsockets. Following is the score:

REDINGTONS.

	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Arnold, l f	5	1	0	0	0	0
J. Carroll, p	4	0	0	5	4	2
Incell, 1b	4	1	1	9	0	1
Bennett, 3b	4	2	2	1	3	1
Pope, 2b	4	0	0	1	0	1
Leman, c f	4	0	1	0	0	0
Mooney, r f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Moran, s s	4	2	1	0	0	0
Creegan, c	4	1	0	11	2	1
Totals	37	7	5	27	9	6

WOONSOCKETS.

	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Lawton, c	5	1	2	9	1	1
Donahue, s s	3	1	0	5	3	2
Finn, p	5	0	0	2	1	1
Swanton, c f	4	1	1	0	0	0
Sullivan, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	1
Egan, 1b	4	2	2	8	0	0
Wiseman, l f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Leary, r f	4	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	37	6	7	27	8	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Redingtons	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—7
Woonsockets	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Redington 1. First base on errors—Redington 3, Woonsocket 7. Called balls—Redington 1. Woonsocket 2. Left on bases—Woonsocket 5. Struck out—Redington 8, Woonsocket 7. Double play—Carroll. Wild pitch—Creegan. Passed balls—Creegan 3, Lawton 1. Time of game, 2:40. Umpire, Charles Gagus. Scorer, J. F. Hennessy.

The question of establishing an amateur league is being agitated again. The arrangements made some two months ago, with this object in view, were abandoned at a time when success of such a venture seemed to be assured. There is an abundance of material for a good amateur league, and it is to be regretted that more spirit is not shown in the matter by those who can make it a certainty. Should matters be definitely settled, the games will be played on the Oakland grounds.

J. F. Hennesy, an old time ball-tosser, has been tendered the position of official scorer. That brings up the question of the official umpires. Where is Delos R. Ashley?

Jack Smith, the excellent first base man of the Knickerbockers, guards the bag for the Californias to-morrow. An admirable selection.

The league clubs contemplate an interchange of courtesies with teams from the interior. Sacramento is the first place on the list.

Frank Smith, formerly short stop for the Californias, is in town but he appears to take little interest in the sport.

The Redingtons go to Napa to-morrow to try conclusions with the Twilight Club of that place.

Embden Geese.

The Embden is uniformly pure white, has prominent blue eyes, flesh-colored beak, bright orange legs, remarkably strong in the neck, and its feathers tend to curl from the shoulders to the head. They are very hardy, and well adapted to this climate. Their flesh is highly esteemed by epicures. It does not partake of that strong taste noticeable in the common kinds of geese, but it is as tender and juicy, when properly cooked, as that of our best wild aquatic fowls, and less liable to shrink in the process of cooking. The Embden originated in a town of that name in Hanover, adjoining Holland, a region including Olenburg and Saxony, noted for the quality and production of geese. The Embdens attain large size; in some instances a pair will weigh fifty or more pounds. They are highly prized, not alone for the delicacy and richness of their flesh, but also for the beauty of their "blossommy" white plumage.—*Poultry Monthly.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Racing in the East—Yearling Sales—Continuation of the Western Circuit—Etc.

Probably there is no other week of the present year that is franght with such momentous interest to the admirers of the running turf all over the world as the present one. More important events will probably be decided in this country during the course of the coming racing season than the Louisville Derby or Baltimore Preakness stakes, the initial great three-year-old stakes of 1883 east and west of the mountains, or the Baltimore and Louisville Cups, hut none that will be run afterward will possess more general public interest, for the reason of the line they will give to other great stakes in the East and West.

Canadians will celebrate the Queen's birthday with racing, etc., at Woodbine Park, near Toronto, on Thursday and Saturday, while in England and France the two greatest turf events of the year will have been relegated to the past before these lines reach your Coast.

To-day the Epsom Derby drew its usual immense throng, and the British nobility, members of Parliament, tourists from all parts of the Continent, America, Australia, etc., jostled and elbowed with commoners and the "great unwashed" that make up the half-million holiday-seekers covering the "downs," alike anxious to view the horses, riders and result of this, the oldest turf event in the racing world, while on next Sunday Parisians will throng the Bois de Boulogne en route to their picturesquely-embowered racetrack at Chantilly, where the Grand Prix de Paris will be run and won, no Foxhall or other Yankee horse being in this renewal, however. Several are entered for the Paris race, as well as for the Derby across the channel, but their chance is *nil*. Indeed, it is doubtful whether either race saw any of Mr. Keene's or Lorillard's horses at the post; certainly not the "blue and white spots" of your countryman, whose Bolardo and other candidates were all scratched last week, according to a cable message, so this country will not wear the blue ribbon of 1883, which Iroquois so gallantly won for us two years back. The great son of Leamington is engaged in the Epsom Gold Cup on Friday of this week, his weight being 132 pounds, Sachem's 119 pounds. St. Blaise's victory to-day from the smallest field of starters (8) on record was rather a surprise to all but his party, but the colt ran a strong fourth in the Two Thousand, which was not overlooked in England, apparently, for, starting after the Guineas race at 25 to 1 in the betting, he was steadily backed down to 5 to 1, his starting price to-day. Galliard's third was a great disappointment. Giroflé, our favorite filly and sister-in-blood to Iroquois, may, however, emulate on the British turf this fall the deeds of her famous kinsman, and the news of her safe arrival in Albion a few days since was gladly received by her numerous admirers and well-wishers in this city, the mare being a universal pet here.

The eight days' racing just closed at Lexington, Ky., the center of the blue grass region, was a success pecuniarily but a failure from a racing point of view, as very small fields came to the post for a majority of the races, which included a half-dozen walk-overs though fully 200 horses were stabled at and around the grounds of the Kentucky association. The reasons for this state of affairs are a conundrum, for the club is the oldest (1826) and best known in America, and seemingly popular in that section. It has one of the fastest tracks anywhere, and, as a five-years lease of the premises is being negotiated for by Watts & Co. of Louisville, another season will doubtless see more life and vigor infused into the enterprise. Some very notable races took place, however, during the late meeting. Bondbolder, three years, Lida Stanhope, five years, and Farragut, five years, made a terrific finish and great record over the mile and a quarter of ground that constituted the distance for the Distillers' Stakes, worth something more than $2,000 to the winner. The time of this race, 2:08¾, has seldom been equalled and the youngster only beat the mare a head, the namesake of the late naval hero finishing at their hips after being "disappointed" in the stretch. All these three nailers are engaged this week at Louisville, and the colt Bondholder is in the Derby to-day, postponed (for the first time in the history of the stake) from yesterday by reason of a tremendous storm. Bondholder is said to be inferior to Ascender, his stable companion, which makes the chances of the son of Buckden look very rosy indeed, judged by Bondholder's running at Lexington. Lord Raglan, the winner of the Phœnix Hotel Stakes at Lexington in which he beat McCloskey, Violator and others on a very muddy track, is one of the starters for the Derby, and as the going will be bad, be is well thought of. Some fine two-year-olds came out at Lexington, Eva S, Rosary, the Perhaps colt, Admiral, etc. Leonatus, another candidate for to-day's great race, showed up in great form at Lexington, his Blue Ribbon a mile and a half in 2:38½ being a fine race, though he beat a poor field. However, he ran in such easy style that he at once jumped to the position of favorite in the betting, 2 to 1 being hard to get to-day in the city. His party, with Donahue to ride, are backing the colt as if the race was over, and the famous jockey telegraphed to this city yesterday, "Leonatus can't lose it." As he bestrode the colt at Lexington, he ought to know something about his caliber, but the mud to-day is liable to upset many nicely-laid calculations. Vera, a King Alfonso filly, also in the Pate Stablo with Bondholder, Ascender, etc., defeated the famous filly Queen Ban quite easily in the Ashland Oaks at Lexington in a fast race, the mile and a quarter being run in 2:10½. Queen Ban made the running for a little over half the race and then quit as if she had been shot, either from overwork or sexual causes. She was a very warm favorite and her backers fell heavily as her chances for the Derby, which it was thought she would be the first filly to win, look very slim now. Vera is out of Veritas, a Lexington mare, and, as she comes of a staying stock, will doubtless add the Oaks at Louisville to the Lexington trophy.

Lexington closed on Thursday and the next day the yearling sale of Messrs. Bowen & Co. took place at Paris, Ky. The Billets sold well, though the average was rather under last year. The highest priced youngster was bought by the Dwyers. On the following day, Saturday, Spring Station, Ky., was the scene of the most memorable sale of youngsters that ever took place in this country. Between forty and fifty colts and fillies, the property of Dave Swigert, and the get of the Virgil, Glenelg, and the late stallion Monarchist, brought a total of nearly fifty thousand dollars! Shall any one deny the prosperity of the American turf after this? The Dwyers bid $5,100 for La Polka colt, secured the "crack" colts of the lot, and the Monarchists brought good prices, a deserved tribute to the dead Victor over Bassett, Foster and the best horses of his time. The Glenelgs brought high figures, as they always do. Mr. Swigert received many congratulations on his success, and it was some consolation for the loss he sustained by the untimely death of Monarchist last month. Monday the Alexander sale was brought off at far-famed Woodburn, and the prices obtained were the lightest on record. It seemed as if the Elmendorf sale had exhausted the market, for bidders were scarce and only two animals brought fair figures, a decided novelty at Woodburn, whose yearlings generally fetch the highest prices of any of the spring sales. But fashion sometimes rules the market in turf matters, as well as those of other branches of trade, devoted to the fluctuating fancies of the "creme de la creme," and festive "dudes" of our gay metropolis.

Last week's race-meeting at Washington was the first of the Eastern circuit, that goes on to Baltimore this week, followed in rapid succession by Jerome, Sheepshead, Monmouth, etc. The course at Washington is charmingly located, within ten minutes' ride of the city, and fine old forest trees, a beautiful lawn, etc., add a picturesque *ensemble* equalled by few tracks in the East. The racing last week was very fair, and the management derived a pecuniary success, though speculation was exceedingly limited, and the starting abominable, some of the races, particularly the Two-Year-Old Stake on the first day, wearing out the patience of the crowd. Good starters are scarce, Capt. Conner, Caldwell and Sheridan being the best we have. Tom by Ten Broeck, was the winner of the Youthful Stakes, named above, and as she ran the half-mile in 0:50½ she will doubtless be heard from later. Antrim, by Vauxhall, Lizzie Mack, by Alarm, and Fairview, by Legatee (by Lexington), ran very creditable three-year-old races, and of the older horses, Crickmore, five years, Duke of Montalban, five years, Homespun, four years, Hilarity, four years, Jim Nelson, aged, and others ran well, the first-named famous five-year-old coming out in his '81 form, apparently. In that year he was the best three-year-old in the East, barring Hindu, and if his "leg" stands, Gov. Bowie will run some good races with him yet. The Cup, at Washington, Montalban captured from Ella Warfield, Hartford, Compensation, Hilarity and others in grand style, winning the two miles and a quarter in 4:04. Spellman, who rode the Duke, left for Louisville the next day, where he is engaged to ride Drake Carter in the Derby. Baltimore opened the Pimlico course to-day, postponed from yesterday by reason of bad weather. Four flat races and a jumping race came off with eclat, the most noticeable contest being the Rancocas Handicap, which was won by the top-weight, Gov. Bowie's Crickmore, with 120 pounds. He beat a fair field in the wind, giving some as much as thirty pounds, and looks like troubling the best of them this season, if (a rather big "if," too) his three good legs will pull him through.

Jerome Park, throws open its gates on the 30th, and in spite of failure to obtain any relief regarding the unjust embargo in its betting privileges, bids fair to have good racing. several rich stakes and handicaps are to be decided, and the field for the Withers, Jerome, Ladies, Juvenile and other stakes, together with the Fordham, Great Metropolitan Jockey Club and other handicaps promise to be large. Last week declarations were due from the first three of the above-named stakes, and although nearly thirty horses were eliminated from each of them, enough are left to make the struggle very doubtful and exciting. The most notable seceders were the Dwyers' colt Barnes and Mr. Withers' Knight, but both these colts are sound apparently, and are intended for later events. Rivalry runs high between the partisans of Geo. Kenney, Pizarro and Jacobus for the Withers Stakes, to be run June 20, and each is claimed as a sure winner. Kenney and the Dwyers' other horses have been at Jerome some time, and they look in A 1 condition. As one of the other trainers there observed a few mornings ago as Roe's string defiled out on the track for their usual exercise, "they quite overshadow the rest of the horses here." But then the strings of the brothers Lorillard, Kelly, Appleby & Johnson, etc., are yet to arrive there, so the remark of the above trainer must not be construed in too literal a sense.

A good story comes East about Jim Williams, the well-known owner of Checkmate and others. At Nashville's late race meeting he entered in a two-year-old race two of his youngsters, Bob Miles and Laura Gould. He figured out that he could beat all the runners but the favorite Harding, and accordingly went and invested $500 on his filly, Laura Gould, for second place. After instructing the boy on Laura Gould how to ride the race, the flag was dropped and the field went away. But "Jim," with all his shrewdness, had neglected to mention his little arrangement to the boy on his colt Bob Miles. Denouement and interesting finish to all but James, the favorite coming down the stretch, winning easily, and the "black and scarlet" of Williams winning second and third. Everything looked lovely until nearing the wire, when the boy on Miles, with praiseworthy emulation, considering his total ignorance of his employer's speculation, shot his colt ahead and beat his stable companion out, as well as James. The last seen of "Jim" he was looking for a stout club to use on his own person at 9 o'clock p. m.

The Derby at Louisville and Leonatus' victory will be wired to your coast no doubt. Seven horses started and Drake Carter was second, Lord Raglan third, and Ascender, Chatter, Pike's Pride and Standford Keller unplaced. The time, 2:43, was fast for the state of the track, which was deep in mud. The pooling was heavy at Ascender $300, Lord Raglan $265, Drake Carter $255, Leonatus, $250, field $100, and the backers of the favorites thought their choices invincible; but only one could win, and Leonatus, ridden by Donahue, was the lucky one, your correspondent having called your readers' attention to this horse repeatedly this spring.

Romero, the gray stallion from your coast, has been entered by Goldsmith for the July meeting at Washington, D. C.

The trotting horse Moose, 2:19½, domiciled in Ogdensburg, N. Y., is thought to be all right again.

Black Cloud, the black trotting stallion, 2:17¼, has been sold for $8,000.

The feat of Johnny Murphy in driving Mr. Bowen's Pickard a mile at Fleetwood in 2:16½ is exciting great comment in trotting circles, and last week Mr. Rockefeller's team trotted a mile there in 2.22½. Yours, PACIFIC.

New York, May 23, 1883.

The young trotting mare Bronze, record 2:25½ in the four-year-old seven-heat race at Chicago, has just been sold by H. D. McKinney to James A. Lamsly of Lawrence, Kansas, for $15,000. A little more than two years ago Buck Dickerson of Greensburg, Ind., bought Bronze for about $135, and during that year sold her to his brother, Pat Dickerson, of North Vernon, Ind., for $450, the latter considering that Buck had rather "put it onto" him in price. The day after Bronze made her record at Chicago, Pat sold her to Mr. McKinney for $7,500.

John Paine of Gilroy has five horses, from a sucking colt to a four-year-old, which he will trot against any five of same age owned by one man in the State, for $100 a horse.

Although 30,000 paper wheels were in use on 150 different roads last year, but three failures were reported, and none of these were serious or harmed any one.

Dr. C. H. Mack of Walla Walla has sold to E. J. Williams of the same place a yearling by Alwood, dam Lady Lightfoot, by Milliman's Bellfounder, for $300.

ROWING.

The Pro-Amateur Association.

Some of the young gentlemen connected with the so-called Pacific Amateur Rowing association have expressed their displeasure at being criticised for their endeavors to regulate the "rowing interests" of the Pacific Coast. Without entering into an extended discussion as to what are the "rowing interests" which the association is pledged to advance we stated a few weeks ago that the association was at least superfluous and possibly impertinent. Several of the most eloquent delegates of the association pretend to represent clubs which for many years have taken no interest in rowing on this coast, and cannot within six months be induced to enter a single crew in any competition open to men superior to the fourth class. It is somewhat impertinent for the self-appointed representatives of these moribund country rowing clubs or antediluvian aquatic associations of the Sacramento river and the Suisun marsh to step into the ranks of the metropolitan oarsmen and attempt to palm off their fossilized ignorance as valuable knowledge. The association might have had a better standing if its real purpose had been partially concealed. As soon, however, as the association revealed its sinister purposes to "advance the rowing interests" by grabbing whatever prizes the Fourth of July might offer, every intelligent rowing man became convinced of the insincerity of the organization and the uselessness of its existence. The "rowing interests" of the Pacific Coast do not suffer for lack of prizes and no association is needed to drum up trophies. The best evidence of this fact is the impossibility of getting, in the active clubs of San Francisco, crews to compete for the handsome championship cup offered by the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. In November last a race was rowed for that trophy and since then the cup has remained in undisputed possession of the winners, who obtained it by an easy victory over one rival shell crew. As long as such a trophy remains uncontested it is ridiculous to talk of the necessity of an association to "advance the interests of rowing on the Pacific Coast" by obtaining prizes. What is needed is an association that shall look for oarsmen instead of prizes, and the way to form it is not by placing the self-styled representatives of moribund marsh clubs in the majority and vesting old professional rowers with the power to define the status of amateur oarsmen and regulate all contests, whether for the money so dear to their grade of athletes or the medals so much appreciated by genuine amateurs.

Hanlan Excited.

It is not often that Hanlan talks disparagingly of his fellow professionals. Those who know him best credit him with a remarkably even and charitable disposition, but when, in exceptional cases, he appears as a critic, he wields his tongue almost as effectually as his sculls. He is said to have made the following comments on a much-bepraised oarsman, and not without a good deal of provocation and justification: "Davis ought not to be rated with first-class scullers, as he never rowed and beat one. I'll bet I can beat him 20 seconds in five miles. I would not say so much about him only his friends have criticised me, stating that I depended on my strength, was not a finished sculler and that Kennedy and his partner were from a scientific school. I think, if the truth was told, that they copied from me, and not I from them. Until Davis rows a first-class man and beats him, he will not be entitled to occupy a place among first-class oarsman." Davis has made an immense reputation as an oarsman and a great deal of money as well by comparatively unimportant performances. His chief claims to notoriety rest on his rowlock, which is only an improvement of an invention which was old before he ever sat in a racing shell.

There is considerable activity among the wherry rowers of Long Bridge, and more than one of the craft regards the next prize for wherry rowers as his. It is not at all unlikely that, as happened last year, some pale stripling from North Beach may row up and knock out the stalwart men of the South End in a style that will make them sad for the next year. Well do we remember how a year ago, when a herculean wherry rower, with knots of muscle on his legs and a back like a scow, was stepping into his boat, he remarked to a sympathetic friend: "If that bhoy from North Beach bates me, I'll ate me boat." The boy did walk his log and the boat is still unmasticated.

The correspondent of the *Turf, Field and Farm* did not see the McInerney-Peterson race very clearly, for he states that the struggle home was for a time a severe one. The fact is, the severity of the struggle ceased as soon as the men passed the ship-yard on their way up the stake-boat. Off the rolling mills McInerney was a beaten man, and his opponent was as sure of winning as a man could possibly be.

The accident to T. Flynn, of the Pioneer Club, was immensely magnified by the imaginative reporters of the daily press. An excited novice in a whitehall boat, who was spurting with a friend, ran into the Pioneer man and slightly bent his outrigger. Being accustomed to the water, the Pioneer man took a dive to save his boat, and hence the lurid description of his being "nearly drowned."

The Ariel Rowing Club, having the champion single sculler of the coast and the champion four-oar-shell crew, is ambitious of the distinction of obtaining the champion barge crew. A fine barge has accordingly been ordered from Twigg, and will be on the water before the 4th of July. The Ariels show a spirit that is worthy of being emulated.

The Canadian amateur champion oarsman Joseph Laing will leave Montreal for Boston in June to compete in the races there. Jacob Gaudaur will row for the professional single scull prize at Pullman, Ill., on June 22. He is training at Creve Cœur Lake, Mo.

Rowing is almost a thing of the past in England. Bubear was compelled to postpone his regatta owing to the difficulty of obtaining entries and by late accounts the chances of the Chinnery regatta not taking place this year were strong.

According to a Canadian newspaper, Courtney is anxious "to meet Hanlan again." That's about all Courtney will ever do—meet the champion as he is coming home from the stake boat.

M. Price has had his wherry repaired. The athletic cutler's broken leg is evidently getting strong again.

A private dispatch from Salt Lake to a gentleman in this city states that E. J. Baldwin's Lucky B, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson, was taken sick from pinkeye at Salt Lake and will not be able to fill any of his summer engagements. Gano will be sent on East where he will probably [illegible] account of himself.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, June 2, 1883.

The Sacramento Trouble.

Sadly we undertake the task of reviewing the action of the judges and the attempted reversal of their decision by the Capital Turf Club. It is a duty, however, that cannot be shirked, and, unpleasant though it be, to pass it by without comment would be detrimental to the interests at stake. The trouble originated from drivers attempting to perpetrate frauds, and in one of the cases, at least, the evidence is so conclusive that there is not a shadow of doubt about the guilt of the party. The testimony that has been submitted to us, and the reliability of which is beyond question, is that the driver of Long John admitted that he could have won the second heat, the reason given for not doing so being that he was ordered by the owner to do so, and this was the only justification he offered. The owner denied having given such instructions, although the denial had really no bearing on the case further than, had it been proved, the owner would have been inculpated, and he, as well as the driver, punished. There could not be a plainer case of fraud, and no amount of sophistry will redeem the transaction from the obloquy attending.

There is only one excuse for "laying up a heat," that being when it clearly increases the chances to win. A bad start in a trotting race, a break through which so much ground is lost that it would be dangerous to endeavor to strain the horse to a point that would incapacitate it from trotting in other heats, when the contestants are so nearly equal that it will give the one who does not struggle an advantage in succeeding heats, may be offered in excuse. One of the strongest arguments against races of heats is the opportunity offered for combinations to defeat a particular horse, and the temptations that arise from the varying features to act dishonestly. In racing the substitution of dashes has been of immense service in popularizing the turf; in trotting, heat races are so intimately associated with the sports of the track that it will be difficult to provide other races that will be as satisfactory. There is an entire absence of logical reasoning, not a single excuse for giving away a heat, the winning of which would end the race. It is a clear—absolutely clear—proof of fraud. When the judges had evidence that this was the case, no other course was left than to punish the offender by expulsion. There can be no extenuating circumstances when a horse is deliberately restrained from winning a heat, and the admission of the driver that he lost purposely is such convincing proof, so far as he is concerned, that it would be foolish to reject the confession. There might be a case in which a driver would incur the odium and submit to the penalty to save money wagered, but should that arise, there would be evidence apart from his statement. The expulsion of the driver of Long John was imperatively demanded, and in all fairness it was manifestly proper to declare the pools and bets off. The other points do not figure, and whether the race should be also declared void or the money given to the horse which finished first in the second and third heats has no bearing on the main question. There is ground enough for regrets that a driver should give occasion for punishment it is still worse when a body of men sustains him in the disreputable course, and endeavors to shield him from the penalty the crime entails. The only sure foundation to build upon is honesty. Important as it is in the ordinary affairs of life it is doubly so in connection with turf and track sports. It is the corner stone of the edifice, the key that holds the arch in place. Those who do not recognize the importance must be got rid of, and more than that, there must be a joint effort on the part of all those who are interested to render dishonesty on the turf so loathsome that only the vilest will engage in it. So different has been the estimate that we have heard the culprits boast of the part they played and recount the history of their infamy with a gusto that would lead a listener, unacquainted with the situation, into the belief that they had performed some meritorious deeds. When deserved punishment is followed by equally well-deserved contumely, there will be purification. When the violator is ostracised, when the self-abasement is supplemented with public ignominy, there will be little necessity for the punitive portion of the code, which relates to voluntary losing of races, and more good will be effected than can be done by the severest penalty which does not imply a loss of standing in the community. There are others equally as guilty as the man who carries out the design. Whoever wins with a knowledge that the winning is a prearranged plan shares in the guilt and should share in the ignominy. There is an apathy connected with this phase of the question that is lamentable. Men who would scorn to do an act of dishonesty will seek for "points" to guide them in betting, all the better pleased if they can get "on the inside" when a track robbery is to be perpetrated. The tempters are oftentimes more to blame than the tempted. They make crime remunerative and offer a reward for thievery which without their aid would be barren of spoils. The condoning of grievous offenses before there can be a claim o repentance is also inimical. It encourages wrong-doing by holding out a sure chance of escape and grants an immunity which leads to subsequent encroachments. It makes those who administer justice appear ridiculous, and turns the frowns of Jupiter into the grimaces of a clown. Sympathy for offenders is praiseworthy and to aid in reformation is an attribute of the good. But to flourish a lash in one hand and hold out a reward in the other brings contempt, and the culprit in lieu of changing his course laughs at the simplicity of those who have befriended him and chuckles over the acuteness that has averted the blow. Forseeing that the good nature and kindly feelings of a majority could be so easily imposed upon, the National Association adopted a rule which would obviate the difficulty. It is put out of the power of a "Member" to modify a sentence of expulsion imposed by the judges, and the only method of obtaining a reversal is to follow the course marked out in the by laws and rules. This brings the case before a body of unprejudiced censors who are not swayed by feelings of enmity nor favoritism and who will see that if injustice has been done to the appellant he is granted relief. The club had no right in the first place to indorse the action of the judges further than the indorsement lent a moral support by sustaining them in the performance of a dnty, and thus accepted part of an unpleasant load.

The reconsideration of the vote was simply a withdrawal of that support, a wavering of purpose, an imbecility of intention, as it might be termed, a desire to carry out a sympathetic feeling regardless of the injury which was sure to follow.

That it was done thoughtlessly we feel assured. There could not have a reference to the rules, as the language is too plain to be misunderstood. Section 1, Rule 52 is as follows: "Right of appeal" is the caption, and the wording: "Appeals may be taken to the associate member in cases of suspension by order of the judges of a race or of an officer acting for a member, but members shall not remove nor modify any fine imposed by the judges of a race, *nor review any order of expulsion.*" Article vii., Section 8, of the By-Laws is: "Each of said District Boards shall have jurisdiction on all questions of fraud or other matters relating to the turf, arising in said district."

From these extracts it will be palpable that the penalty still stands, and we sincerely hope that a meeting of the club will be held at an early date in order that the matter may be righted. We feel much interested in the well being of the Capital Turf Club. There was so much spirit and enterprise exhibited by the people of Sacramento in sustaining the sports of the turf and track that anything which will militate against their efforts is a serious matter. In every other respect the meeting was thoroughly satisfactory, and gave promise of a revival of spring racing and trotting that would be of great benefit to the breeders of this Coast. That anything should occur to mar the harmony or interfere with the good intentions is to be deplored, and it is the universal wish of all that the good work so heartily done may not be hindered by an incumbrance which comes from a misunderstanding of the rules, and too much leniency.

There appears also a want of proper organization. The government should be in the hands of an executive committee, board of directors, trustees, stewards or whatever name it is thought best to give the few who have management of affairs. A small body of men would never make such a blunder as to lay the association liable to the National Association by such a palpable infringement of the rules, neither would they be so likely to be influenced by pressure from those who counseled a violation of the laws. In all the associations which we have known this is the only exception, and it will certainly be much better if it conforms to the general custom. With the change will come a more thorough system and a safeguard in having the management in the hands of a few competent men. It will also relieve the members from importunity that at times is difficult to resist and prevent the recurrence of what can only lead to ruin. The reasons for taking the Long John case for illustration are that it is so clearly defined, and that there can be no rebutting testimony which will change the aspect. The action of the judges in the others was, doubtless, based on good grounds, and if one report we have heard is true there was a flagrancy of conduct that cannot be excused nor palliated.

Duties of Trainers.

We are in receipt of a letter from a gentleman who offers suggestions that are well worthy of consideration. Our correspondent and his partner own a stable of racehorses, and these were placed in the hands of a trainer. The trainer took them to a racecourse and after their arrival he made a visit to a neighboring city, a few miles from the course, and did not return for four days. In the mean time the horses were without proper care, and were not exercised at all. They had shown very well at home but the break was fatal to their chances, not only incapacitating them for that meeting but also compelling them to be declared out of their engagements at another. In view of this the query is sent us "whether a rule could not be framed to cover the ground, and that a trainer, when culpably negligent, should be suspended or expelled?" While it is difficult to provide a remedy for such a flagrant violation of trust reposed, through the instrumentality of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, under the present law, there might be a guard which will afford some protection to owners. This would be the granting of certificates to train and ride, and revoking them when the holders were proved to be unworthy. It will not do to base these certificates on capacity, leaving the employers to be the sole judges of that, but let the question of character of the applicant be the ground on which they are granted.

A palpable neglect of duty, such as is complained of, when a charge was made, and substantiating evidence produced, would warrant the revocation, the publication of which would put others on their guard and make it difficult for the party to obtain employment. There are objections, however, to this plan, one of which is that so rigid a censorship might be thought an interference with the relations between the employer and employed. It might open the way for frivolous complaints, and lead to the bringing of petty squabbles between owner and trainer into the association. The trouble would be to draw the line which marked a sufficient dereliction of duty to warrant a charge being made. When a trainer so far neglects the interests of his employer as to leave the horses which are entirely under his care for a period of four days, and that just before the commencement of a meeting in which they are engaged, there can be no question that the severest penalty should follow.

In this instance the horses were at such a distance from the owner that he was without knowledge of the delinquency until it was too late to remedy the neglect, and it is not surprising that he felt very much aggrieved.

In the letter he alludes to the committee appointed, the duties of which are broad enough to cover cases of this kind, and at the next annual meeting there may be some action that will lead to correction. At all events, it is well worthy of notice, as every one who owns racehorses is interested, and the letter of our correspondent may be the means of bringing about a better state of affairs.

This is not the only instance that has come to our knowledge, as there have been several analogous cases since our residence in California. One man of our acquaintance gave up the turf sports entirely from the trouble he had of this kind, and two others have come within an ace of following his example. Should some plan be devised which will compel trainers, of the stamp under discussion, to attend to their duties, it will be a welcome change, and encourage the training of horses that are now idle. There are so few really reliable and competent trainers in this State that employment must necessarily be given to those who do not possess these qualities in unison, and though compulsory good behavior is rather difficult to enforce, the fear of punishment may be more potent in correcting the evil than advice and admonitions.

An Explanation.

Since writing the article on the Sacramento expulsions Cbarles H. Shear paid us a visit and according to his statement, which he says can be completely verified, his case is very different from the accounts that were published in the Sacramento papers. His expulsion was not ordered by the judges of the race, but at a meeting of the club when he did not have an opportunity to defend himself from the charge. The following card was puhlished in the Sacramento *Bee* of May 24, and the appended certificate of the owner of the horse corroborates Mr. Shear's statement :

"In your issue of last Saturday in an article in relation to the races of the previous day there are statements which are incorrect, and being very damaging to me and my son I trust you will allow me a little space in which to set myself right. I drove Shaker to the best of my ability during three heats. After the second heat I requested Mr. Odell, his owner, to get another driver, as I did not think the horse was in condition to win the race. At my request Mr. Odell did get another driver after the third heat, and succeeded in winning the fourth and fifth heats, hut in the slow time of 2:35½ and 2:38. The article published referred to above stated that Mr. Odell had been almost supporting me during the winter. This is altogether without foundation, as I have never received a cent from Mr. Odell in my life. We are friendly and I think he believes I did well by his horse while I kept him. Relative to my being ruled off hy the Capital Turf Club, I can only say that I think the action altogether nnwarranted, as I resigned my seat behind Shaker voluntarily, after having done my best to win. As to my former suspension by the Agricultural Society, it came about through a misunderstanding as to the payment of entrance money; and I was finally reinstated without payment. One word as to my son: The assertion that he attempted to catch hold of or frighten Shaker when he was coming in on the last heat has not a particle of truth in it, as will be shown in dne time. C. H. Shear."

"The ahove statement by Mr. Shear, so far as I have any acquaintance with the facts, is correct. I have no occasion to find fanlt with him. M. M. Odell."

We are pleased to give publicity to the emphatic denial, as it is a much better state of affairs that the club has been hasty in rendering judgment than that a driver had been guilty of practices which justified the sentence. To remedy this may have been the cause of the club reconsidering the vote of the previous meeting without taking into consideration the injury it was doing by revoking a sentence legitimately pronounced, and on evidence that could not be controverted. It has been claimed that, as a member cannot reinstate, it cannot expel. This does not follow. There may he instances of gross fraud when the evidence cannot be obtained until the judges, who officiated, have left the stand, or even so long after the occurrence that they cannot be reached. There is no question that if judges had announced a sentence of expulsion, and, before they had vacated the stand, become convinced that the penalty was wrongfully inflicted, they could countermand the decree and reverse the verdict.

On this ground, if the secretary has not notified the National Association of the expulsion of Mr. Shear, and the reconsideration of the vote of expulsion, and upon evidence submitted it was early shown that wrong had been done, no further action is necessary, and the case stands as though there had been no verdict rendered. This will only apply where the club has acted apart from the judges of the race, and without any action having been taken hy them. Should the secretary of the club have sent the notice of expulsion to the secretary of the National Trotting Association the appeal can only come before the District Board, Board of Review, or, in case of mutual agreement, be arbitrated hy the president of the National Trotting Association. If notices of expulsion and reinstatements have been forwarded the former will only hold good, and in that case there will have to be an appeal to the proper tribunal. We sincerely hope that Mr. Shear can offer such convincing proof of his innocence—so clearly establish that he was guiltless of any attempt at fraud—that his most bitter enemy will acknowledge that he was wronged when the punishment was inflicted, and if the case has to be carried to a higher court place nothing in the way of bis reinstatement. There are numerous instances where drivers and jockeys are accused without a ehadow of proof of guilt, and unfortunately there have been so many well-established cases of fraud tbat it is not surprising that there should be suspicions, and semblances given weight when there is so black a cloud resting upon trotting sports. With a settled and invincible determinatfon on the part of every driver to go straight, the incubus will be removed, and though it will take time to establish confidence, such a course will eventually bring about the desired result. Follow the guilty with inexorable punishment, protect the innocent, are the dutics of every one who is in a position to reward or punish, and the aim of every association.

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

In the advertising columns will be found tho programme of the Bay District Association. The classification is 3:00, 2:40, 2:28, 2:24, free-for-all and four-year-olds and under, and the purses are liberal. The dates fixed are August 11, 15, 18, 22, 24 and September 1. Two of the dates, 11th and 18th, clash with the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, and this, we are informed by the secretary, came from a request made hy some of the Knights Templar, and not from any desire to encroach on dates already fixed. There should be plenty of support for such, as at that time there will be eo many visitors in San Francisco that a large attendance is assured. The opportunity offered to gratify a penchant by a choice between racing and trotting will add to the interest, and tbe discussion of which shall be visited will give more prominence than otherwise would be the case. Thus the turn-out may exceed what it would have been, and certainly there will he people enough to sustain both meetings with more than a probability of such being the result. The arrangement of the classes is favorable for a large entry list, and without taking the trouble of going over the records, we think that the figures selected will suit a large number of trotters. The arrangement is similar to that of tbe Golden Gate and State fairs, and will give the horsee a chance to put the polish on for the subsequent contests. Never before has there been such a trotting circuit in California, and from the opening until the close there will be busy work. So far, we do not hear of any animal in its class being so superior as to frighten the others, and as nearly as can be foretold at the present time, the hattles will be fiercely waged from start to finish.

Starting Horses.

Elsewhere will be found articles copied from the New York *Spirit of the Times* and Melhourne *Sportsman* in relation to the starting horses in races, and hoth advance some capital ideas to overcome the serious trouble which is not confined to one section. It is a greater trouble in one place than another, although complete immunity from a portion of the annoyances can never he looked for. According to reporte, published and oral, there is a better system in England than prevails in this country or Australia, and if something can be gained by adopting the rule in force on the other side of the Atlantic by all means let it be tried. Rules are without value, however, unless there is an intelligent enforcement of the provisions, and a firm, sensible man will do better, without any other guide than his natural sense, than a vacillating, good-hearted individual with all the laws in the world at his command. We like the English rule, which is given in the article from the *Sportsman*, and a man with some experience and lots of determination can certainly make starts under it which will be satisfactory in a majority of cases. The main thing is to compel obedience to commands, and if this cannot be done by fines, heavier penalties must be awarded. Tbis firmness is fully as necessary under the English rule, as walking the horses from a point nearly one hundred yards from the starting score will be hard to control if the jockeys, as well as the horses, are inclined to break away. As the articles copied are so plain as not to require elucidation, and also marked by a sound understanding of the requirements, all that is necessary is to call attention to them, and request careful perusal.

The Jersey Herd Book.

The call for a convention of all those interested in tbe breeding of Jerseys, which was puhlished in this paper of the 19th ult., has elicited a response from a larger number than was expected. Among the breeders there is not a dissenting voice, and the benefits that will follow are acknowledged by all those who are engaged in breeding. The interest is not confined to tbose who own herds. There are a great many who own one or two cows who feel just as keenly the importance of having a true registry kept, and this class is increasing more rapidly than many are aware of. There is a constant inquiry for animals for family use, and though the price these people are willing to pay does not come up to the valuation of tbe hluest of the blue bloods, it is liberal enough to encourage the rearing of those which are scarcely "gilt-edged," and yet possessing the qualities that make them so desirable. Thero is no fictitious standard employed when estimating the usefulness of this popular race. The test is ono that can be easily made, and which the owner can give with as much exactness as an expert. So much milk, and of a richness which the churn demonstrates to a nicety; so much cream, and of a flavor which it does not require an educated palate to appreciate, and then the outlay that is required to keep tho handsome machine that turns grass, hay, grain and other articles into the milk, cream and butter that are real, not the mixtures which unscrupulous dairymen offer, or a chemical combination of loathsome ingredients.

The meeting, which is to be held at the Stock Exchange Building, room No. 1, on tho 16th inst., will bring together the main breeders of the coast, and what is done will be eagerly awaited by the large class that have a smaller pecuniary interest, though fully alive to tho importance of the contemplated work.

The Races at Salt Lake.

So far we have only received telegraphic reports of tbe races at Salt Lake. These show, however, a list of victories for the horses from this side, that only one defeat has marred tbe brilliancy of their performanccs. Joe Howell, Jim Douglas, Augusta E, the old veteran and the promising filly being credited with two wins, Fred Collier beaten by Ordnance, and in one of the races won by Howell Jim Douglas was second. The long trip undoubtedly had a bad effect on Collier, as he is easily upset and tbere is wide difference between his performances when "all right," and when he is a "trifle off." This in-and-out running is mainly due to a tendency to "get off his feed." When eating heartily it takes a racehorse to beat him; when mincing his rations one several grades lower will bring him to grief.

Editorial Notes.

A Healing Lubricant.—We are carefnl in recommending anything in the shape of "horse medicine" or articlee which are necessary in etable management unless thoroughly convinced of the value by actual trial. It is easy to test the lubricating qnalities of a compound, and only a short time is neceeeary to prove whether it is worthy the recommendation of the vendor. Bnt the other claims which are made for "Dietz' Axle Oil," that it is a usefnl ointment for cracked heels, sores, etc., take longer trial. Being composed of petroleum, glycerine and neat's-foot oil, there is a good ground to base the claims upon, as the remedial properties of each are well known, and the combination renders them more effective. A bad case of "halter bnrn" gave an opportunity for trial. A oolt got his hind foot over the halter, and thie wae aggravated by driving him on muddy roads. The oil made a speedy cure, and the success in that case led to nsing it on a bowed tendon. Whether the benefit came from the application or not cannot be authoritatively stated, bnt ae there wae an improvement soon after commencing the nse, it is a fair inference that the oil is entitled to the credit. The colt was driven every day, so that it cannot be ascribed to reet, and the diminution of the enlargement was apparent after a few times' application. Thie probably came from the slight irritation caused by the petroleum and the other ingredients prevented inflammatory action. When it is necessary to prodnce a greater degree of vesicular action an addition of a small quantity of spirits of turpentine, say one-fonrth, will effect the purpose. We are so well pleased with what the oil has accomplished in these two instances that we have no hesitation in recommending it as a good application for cases of like character as well as an efficient lubricant for vehicles.

Pearl Jennings has jumped to the lead of the fast ones by running three-quarters of a mile in 1:13¾ at Louisville, and this great rate of speed places her in front of Barrett, Knight Templar and Monarch, all standing in the same notch, 1:14. Barrett compassed the distance with 110 pounds np, steady weight for a two-year-old. Monarch and Knight Templar had the double advantage of another year in age and lighter weights, the first named carrying 91 pounds and the last 77 pounds. The figures set by Pearl Jennings have a wonderful look, but after all we question if the performauce was superior to Barret's. The new three-qnarter track, over which the filly ran last Tuesday, is an air line and elightly down grade. Thie special conrse was built at great expense in defereuce to the desire to see fast time. Rosary won a five-eighths dash over it in 1:01½, the fastest ever run on an Eastern track, and only exceeded hy the performance of Neyella, who is credited with 1:00½, run at Salem, Oregon. As none of the racers over the regular course were phenomenal as to time, the deduction is fair that the straight rnn and down grade had mnch to do with the lowering of the record at three-qnarters of a mile.

Romero won the first heat of the 2:19 class at Cincinnati, after which Deck Wright was successful, captnring the second, third and fourth. The time of each heat was 2:25, and as the track is reported to have been slow, it is not so bad. It ie the firet time that Romero has trotted a race on a half-mile track, and as Goldsmith seems to prefer workiug his horses into condition in races rather than by previous training exercise, it may be that the gray will do better as the season advances. The race at Sacramento last year put on the polieh for Stockton, and that at Santa Rosa made quite a difference in Director, neither of the initial efforts being anything near as good as enhsequent performances.

Since Petereon's victory some lovers of rowing have been of tho opinion that Dan Leahy might abandon the delights of patroling his beat and take once more to the water. It is a certainty, however, that Leahy will never again row a race in a single scull. He has not sat in a hoat for two years past and is completely "out of fix." He turns the scales at 210 ponnds, though in his hest form he rowed at 160 pounds. He is now thirty-one years old.

As Overman has been named in the 2:21 class at Columbus the declaring out of the race at the Gentlemen's Driving Park was doubtless owing to Hickok not having any other engagement on that track, and not attributable to a lack of condition. Eva is also entered in the 2:25, so that the presumption is that the filly is also doing well. The Cleveland meeting commences on the 12th inst. and runs to the 16th.

Last Sunday Mr. Sellers caught seventy-five fi[illegible] most of which measured eight inches and over.

THE GUN.

The Gun Club Shoot.

On Sunday last the members of the Pacific Gun Clnb assembled at Birds Point, Alameda, to hold the regular shoot for clnb medals. The day was remarkably pleasant and the grounds were in excellent condition. Geo. Bird bas made a great improvement in leveling up the dip just beyond the traps so now a low-flying tailer stands a show of getting hit. The shooting was for the clnb's two medals at twelve live birds each, from four plunge traps, eighty-yard bounds. In order to equalize the differences in guns and the ability of marksmen, handicap distances were allowed. The pigeons were a first-class lot and though, like Jacob's coat, they were of many colors, they were all quick flyers. Nine members entered and several crowded each otber pretty hard at various stages of tbe shooting. M. Fowler and A. Schwaren pulled ahead at tbe last and tied on ten out of the twelve. The following shows the scores, bandicap distances and totals, the figures in the first column beiug the handicap in yards:

26—Adams	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1—	8
24—Precht	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1— 6
21—Stewart	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0—	7
24—A. Schwaren	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
21—Gonyean	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—	9
24—Myers	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0— 9
21—Lingreen	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1—	6
24—T. Schwaren	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1— 9
24—Fowler	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—10

The tie between Mr. Fowler and Mr. A. Schwaren was shot off at three pairs of pigeons, 18 yards rise. Fowler killed four and took the first medal, Schwaren killed two and took the second medal as below seen:

Fowler.....10 10 11—4|A. Schwaren.....01 00 10—2

Messrs. R. Renner and Jefcott acted as judges and Mr. Hughes as referee. Hostilities against the pigeons were here temporarily suspended and a general attack made on the lnnch table that Mr. Bird set out for those present. Shooting was resnmed by Chas. Precht and Mr. Gonyean at double birds. Three matches were shot for $5, $10 and $20, Precht winning all three. The scores of the last for the $20 stand:

Precbt.....10 11 11—5|Gonyean.....10 01 00—2

The last match of the day was a closely contested one between Precht and Gonyeau. The conditions were twenty-five pigeons for $20 a side. The shooting was governed by Hurlingham rules. Precht allowed Gonyeau four dead birds to start with. The scores are as follows, the dagger (†) indicating the use of both barrels.

Precht—00 1† 01 11 1† 11 1† 1† 11 1† 1† 10 1† 1† 0 1 1† 0 1† 0—18

Gonyean—1 1 1 1 0 1 1† 1† 1† 0 1 1† 1 1 1† 11001 0 0 1 0 1—18.

As seen, a tie was made on eighteen pigeons so the tie was shot off miss and out. Gonyean led off with an 0 and Precht killed and was declared the winner. A pleasant time was had by all present.

Crockery Shooting.

Last Saturday afternoon the Alameda County Sportsman's clnb held its second clay pigeon match of this season at the Oakland trotting park. The shooting began soon after 1 o'clock and lasted till sundown. The match was for the clnb's first class medal. Before the regular shooting began, several sweepstakes were shot in which Spanlding won two and Tuttle won one. Following is the fifth pool at five clays, 18 yards rise, with the purse divided in two prizes ; as all four tied on three hits, they shot off on the miss-and-out principle, Spaulding and Tuttle dividiug the money as this shows:

	Score.					Ties.	
Spaulding	1	0	1	1	0—3	1	1—2
Taylor	1	1	0	0	1—3	1	0—1
Adams	1	0	1	1	0—3	0	—0
Tuttle	0	0	1	1	1—3	1	1—2

Following this came the club shoot at 12 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, the use of both barrels allowed. Thirteen members entered. Chas. Tuttle was the only one who made a clean score and he took the medal. Al Havens made a hard fight for a clean score but let two clays get away on his seventh and eighth rounds. Mr. Scholl broke his score, instead of the clay, on his fifth round, and also lost his last. Col. Kellogg's poor score is excusable on the ground that he was using a new gun that he was uot familiar with. The following shows the shooting:

Adams	1	0	0	1†	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1†— 7
Havens	1	1†	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1 —10
Spaulding	1	1†	1	0	1	0	1†	0	1	0	1	1 — 8
Rector	0	0	0	1	0	1†	1	0	1	0	1†	0 — 5
Taylor	1	1	0	0	1†	1	1	1	0	1	1	1 — 9
Jacobus	1†	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0 — 8
Mayhew	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1†	1	0	0 — 7
Tuttis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 —12
Scholl	1	1†	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1†	1	0 —10
Batchelder	0	1†	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1 — 6
Kellogg	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1†	0	0 — 4
Williams	1	1	1†	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1 — 9
P. Jacobus	0	1	1†	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1 — 8

† Hit with second barrel.

After this came several pool matches. The first was at 10 clay pigeons, 18 yards, only one barrel used. Mr. Tuttle missed his first but broke all tbe remaining nine and took first money. Nic Williams and Mr. Scboll broke six out of ten and divided the second money. The scorea stand:

Williams	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—	6	
Spaulding	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—	4	
Mayhew	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0—	5	
Tuttle	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	9	
Havens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—5
Adams	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—8
Scholl	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0—6

The next was also a ten-clay-bird pool with the same conditions, and two purses of $5 and $3 for first and second best shots. Mr. Williams pocketed the first and Chas. Tuttle took the accond money as seen below:

Williams	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—	8		
Havens	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0—	5		
Spaulding	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0—5
Tuttis	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—7

Trap Shooting at Colusa.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The Colusa Shootiug Clnb is in a flonrishing condition. Although it has beeu organized but sixty days it has a membership of twenty, comprising some of the best citizeus. The clnb has uct for practice (at clay pigeons and glass balls) from time to time, and last Saturday, the 26th, had a shoot for a handsome gold medal. A uumber of ladies were present, and everything passed off nicely. Tbe conditions were: clay pigeons, 18 yards rise. Trap set in last notch from bebind a screen; average height teu feet. Below will be found the score:

	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1—	15		
	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—	14		
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0—	14
Bassford	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—	13
Murdock	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—	13
Cutler	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—	13
Burton	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—	12
Totten	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0—	12
Gilmour	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0—	11
Jamerson	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—	10
Wilson	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—	10
Miller	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	—	9
Wilbur	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—	8
Bridgford	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	7
Radcliff	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	5
Dejamett	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3

James Porter won the gold medal; W. B. Dejamett a handsome leather medal.

Mentiou shonld be made of the shooting of young Wilbur. He is a member of the West Butte Clnb, Sutter county, and is but 11 years of age. He handles a gun like a veteran.

Colusa, May 28, 1883. Bow.

THE RIFLE.

The International Match—Personnel of the American Team.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, at a meeting held May 21, selected the following gentlemen to compose the American team, they having made the best scores in tbe spring practice at Creedmoor:

S. I. Scott of Washington, 541 out of a possible 600. Mr. Scott is a physician in Washington and a member of the Washington National Rifles. He bas never before been elected a member of the rifle team, although he has had a reputation as a marksman for years.

M. W. Bull of Springfield, Mass., 535. Mr. Bull is a member of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, and is employed in the Springfield Armory, where he holds the reputation of being an expert at rifle manufacture. This is his first venture as a member of the American Rifle Team.

C. W. Hinman of Boston, Mass., 513. Mr. Hinman is a member of Company D, First Massachusetts, and has several times distinguished himself as a marksman, although not as a member of any team.

George Joiner of Brooklyn, 510. He is a private of the Twenty-Third Regiment of Brooklyn, and became a member for the express purpose of practicing for a position on the American Team. He bas no previous team record, bnt is noted as a long-range shot.

Thomas J. Dolan of New York, 510. He is a sergeant in the Twelfth Regiment, and was a member of last year's rifle team. He has held the championship of New York for three snccessive years against all competitors.

Frank Stuart of New York, 510. Mr. Stuart is a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and deserves much praise for his shooting. He had never shot in a long range before his practice at Creedmoor, and wina his position on the team from hia own work as a marksman. He has had no coaching whatever, and is said to be the "coming man" of the team. He is at present a pressman on the *Sun*.

J. L. Paulding of New York, 510. Is a member of the Twelfth Regiment and distiuguished himself in last year's team.

J. B. Van Huesen of New York, 504. Mr. Van Huesen holds the position of sergeaut in the Twelfth Regiment and was a member of last year's team.

Much difficulty was found in choosing the second eight. The gentlemen chosen were agreed upon on their past records and individual knowledge of rifle shooting. They are as follows:

Walter Scott of Oneonta, N. Y., a lieutenant in the Third Separate Company of Oneonta, who has earned distinction as a marksman, although he never has been a member of any team.

W. L. Cash of Washington, a member of the Washington National Rifles.

J. M. Pollard of Washington, also a member of the Washington National Rifles. Mr. Pollard was a member of last year's team.

J. H. Brown of this city, a director in the association and a private in the Seventh Regiment. Mr. Brown is the inventor of the Brown gun, which is at present in use in the city regiments. He has made a reputation as a long-range shot.

John Smith of Hoboken, N. J., is a private in the Ninth Regiment of New Jersey. He was a member of last year's team. He is an old British volunteer and has shot at Wimbledon.

J. Rabbeth of Boston, Mass., a member of the First Massachnsetts, Roxbury City Guard. Mr. Rabbeth is president of the rifle clnb of Boston. He has no team record.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Shakespeare of Philadelphia. Mr. Shakespeare made a reputation on last year's team. He is inspector of rifle practice in Pennsylvania and is an aid in the First Division Government staff.

G. E. P. Howard of Newark, N. J., a member of the First New Jersey Brigade, was a member of last year's team. Mr. Howard is also inspector of rifle practice in New Jersey.

The choice for captain of the team this year fell npon Mr. G. E. P. Howard, who has full authority to fill vacancies that may occur and also selects his own adjutant.

Before the team sails for England a choice of fourteen men will be made by the board of directors of the association, based upon individnal scores at the forthcoming practice.

The team will consist of fourteen members, iucluding the captain and adjutant.

The team will practice three days each week until the 19th of June, when they sail by the Alaska for Liverpool.

Feeding for Exhibition.

An animal to be be valuable should present straight lines, as nearly as possible, alike on back, belly aud sides, and describe an elongated box as nearly as an animal can be compared to an inanimate object. It is a self-evident fact that both nuderfeeding aud overfeeding young, growing animals has a tendency to interfere with the straight lines necessary both for beauty and profit. Apropos of overfeeding, a prominent English breeder says: "The fattening of animals not intended for the show yard bnt as 'decoys' or 'flat catchers' to show at home, bedded up to their knees in nice, clean straw, in the airy aud well-lighted loose boxea of the model farmstead, has largely supplemented the damage done by 'training' for public exhibition. Of late years a reaction against fat animals has been evident at the sales, and the practice of overfeeding for sales is in consequence greatly modified where it is to auy extent continued; yet the influence of a prejudicial opinion, once justly founded upon fact, does not die out in a day." It is an nndoubted fact that improper feeding has much to do in interfering with straight lines, and tends to establish points at variance with proper breeding, creating roughneas and inequalities of surface which in time become fastened on the progeny.

EPSOM DOWNS.

"St. Blaise's Year"—The 104th English Derby.

The following account of the Derby run at Epsom on the 23d ult., is by cable to the New York *World:*

It seems destined that Hermit's Derby and the snowstorm in which tbe race was run in 1867 shall not soon be forgotten. Last years Hermit's daughter, Shotover, nnder the racing livery of the Duke of Westminster, made her backers happy. To-day Hermit's son, St. Blaise, with the chocolate and yellow of Lord Alington and Sir Frederick Johnstone, carried delight to those who fortunately felt confidence that Porter could send up another Derby winner from the famous training grounds at Kingsclere.

The weather was all that could be asked, the morning broke bright and beautifnl, with a temperature somewhat cool, but which gave additional pleasure to those who drove down by the road. From an early hour both by the London, Brighton and Sonth Coast Railway, and the Southwestern Railway, ran special trains which were loaded to their utmost capacity. In fact, considering that it was known that the field of starters would be smaller than any of those present could remember, the attendance was unusually large, many of the streets that are generally crowded at noon presenting qnite a Sunday look.

The foreigu element present was very great, especially that from France and Germany, while as to the Americans, Gillig's Exchange and other resorts were absolutely deserted. Among those present were Mr. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. R. Ten Broeck and tbe "Plunger" Walton.

The royal party, somewhat smaller than of late years, owing to the absence of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, arrived soou after noon, and included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connanght, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and Prince Christian, with their attendants. All looked well, especially the Prince of Wales, who had entertained a large nnmber of tbe members of the Jockey Club at diuuer at Marlborough honse on Tuesday night.

The nnmber of starters was early shown and the list proved smaller than had been expected, only eleven "weighing out," the smallest number since Buckle won with Mr. Udwy's Emilius in 1823, when the same number ran. In fact, eleven starters was once quite fashionable, the Duke of York's Prince Leopold winning out of a field of that nnmber in 1816, as also did the Duke of Crafton's Whalebone in 1810, Mr. C. Bunbury's Eleanor in 1801, Sir F. Standish's Archduke in 1799, also his Didelot and Spread Eagle in 1796 and 1795, the Dnke of Bedford's Skyscraper in 1789 and Mr. O'Kelly's Serjeant in 1784.

A glance at the "korrect kard" showed that the starters included Lord Falmouth's Galliard (the favorite and winner of the 2,000 guineas), Lord Ellesmere's Highland Chief, Lord Hastings' Beau Brummel, Lord Bradford'a Laocoon, Lord Cadogan's Goldfield, Sir Frederick Johnstone's St. Blaise, Mr. C. J. Lefevre's Ladislas and Bon-jour, Mr. G. G. Stead's (an Anstralian) Splendor, Mr. T. Cannon's Sigmophone, and Prince nnder the colors of his new owner, Mr. Adrain.

The betting continued very heavy, and closed with Galliard the favorite at 7 to 2 offered and taken, 5 to 1 each against Prince, Goldfield and St. Blaise, 11 to 2 against Ladislas, 10 to 1 against Beau Brummel, 16 to 1 against Highland Chief, 25 to 1 against Splendor, 40 to 1 each against Laocoon and Bon-jour, and 100 to 1 against Sigmophone.

The eleven were punctually at the post at the honr fixed, whence Mr. McGeorge sent them without delay. Bon-jour, making the running for Ladislas and attended by Sigmophone, was quickly clear of the remainder. In the front rank showed Ladislas, Prince, Splendor and Goldfield, followed by St. Blaise and Galliard, the pace being somewhat slow. As they reached Tattenham corner, the whole field took close order, and the instant they were in the straight St. Blaise showed in front followed by Galliard and Goldfield, the pace being very severe. There was no change at the road, but as they reached the distance (240 yards from the winning post), Webb closed up with Highland Chief and passing both Goldfield and Galliard, a tremendous race followed right to the end, St. Blaise winning by a neck, with Highland Chief half a length in front of Galliard. Goldfield was fonrth and Bean Brummel fifth, followed by Laocoon and the others, with Sigmophone last.

The scene that followed was one of tremendous excitement, the followers of Wood, the successful jockey, being very jubilant. It was his first Derby, the only winners of the great three-year-old races he had previously ridden being St. Marguerite and Elizabeth, for the 1,000 guineas, in 1882 and 1880. The race was timed in 2:48 2-5, 2 4-5 seconds slower than the time in which Shotover won last year, and by 1 3-5 seconds faster than Iroquois' time in 1881. The best on record is 2:43, credited to Kettledrum and Blair Athol, in 1861 and 1864, respectively. The conditions and summary are as follows:

The 104th renewal of the Derby; a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at £50 each, half forfeit, the owner of the second to receive £300 and the third £150 out of the stakes; colts to carry 122 lbs., fillies 117 lbs.; closed in 1881 with 240 subscribers, of which a nnmber are void by the death of nominators; about a mile and a half.

Sir Frederick Johnstone's cb c St. Blaise, by Hermit, dam Fusee, by Marsyas, 122 lbs. (C. Wood) 1

Lord Ellesmere's b c Higbland Chief, by Hampton, dam Corrie, 122 lbs. (F. Webb) 2

Lord Falmouth's b or br c Galliard, by Galopin, dam Mavis, 122 lbs. (F. Archer) 3

Mr. Adrain's b c The Prince, by Balfe, dam Lady Sophie, 122 lbs. (J. Osborne) 0

Lord Cadogan's br c Goldfield, by Springfield, dam Crucible, 122 lbs. (T. Cannon) 0

Mr. C. J. Lefevre's b c Ladislas by Hampton, dam Lady Superior, 122 lbs. (G. Fordham) 0

Lord Hastings' b c Beau Brummel, by George Frederick, dam Ma Belle, 122 lbs. (J. Watts) 0

Mr. G. G. Stead's cb c Splendor, by Specnlum, dam Bathilde, 122 lbs. (J. Snowden) 0

Lord Bradford's cb c Laocoon, by Lacydes, dam Adversity, 122 lbs. (J. Goater) 0

Mr. C. J. Lefevre's b c Bon-jour, by Rosicrucian, dam Bonnie Katie, 122 lbs. (C. Loates) 0

Mr. T. Cannon's b c Sigmophone, by Young Trumpeter, dam Eau de Cologne, 122 lbs. (S. Loates) 0

Of all the horses that started for the Derby as above, none by winning could have so completely upset as St. Blaise the printed opinions of the large number of contribntors, commissiouers, high touts and low tonts of the English sporting press. From his first appearance at Stockbridge last June St. Blaise has been one of the "in and onters" so common on the turf both in England and America, a horse that, if he is well backed, is just as likely as not to be beaten, while on another occasion when he is not carrying a penny he will run and win like a first-class horse.

St. Blaise was bred by Lord Alington and is by Hermit, ont of Fusee, who was by Marsyas, ont of Vesuvienne, by Gladiator, and who was one of the best distance-going fillies of her day, having won no less than five Qneen's Plates as a three-year-old, all by the middle of May, viz., one at Northampton

and one at Newmarket in April, and one each at Manchester, Salisbury and Chelmsford. Marsyas, her sire, was by Orlando, he by Toucbstone. As Lord Alington is one of the Westminster divison of the English turf, St. Blaise, like Shotover, the winner of the Derby last year, was trained by Mr. J. Porter at Kingsclere.

As a yearling St. Blaise became the joint property of Lord Alington and Sir Frederick Johnstone, both nominating him for various stakes, in some of which, as for the 2,000 Guineas, he ran as the property of Sir Frederick Johnstone. This was easily done, for the colors of the two gentlemen are the same, "chocolate with yellow sleeves."

As a two-year-old St. Blaise made his debut at the Stockbridge meeting on June 21, where on the Bibury Club day he won the Stockbridge Biennial, carrying 124 pounds, having started an even money favorite, the reputation he brought up from Pimperine, in Dorsetshire (where he was trained privately), being that he was very nearly first class. In fact, so good was his reputation that on the second day after he secured a "walk-over" for the first heat of the Troy Stakes, but meeting Macheath the same day for the Hurstbourne Stakes and being beaten by four lengths, the reputation was somewhat dimmed.

St. Blaise was next seen at Goodwood where on the last day of the meeting he ran a "dead heat" for the Molecomb Stakes with Mr. Gerard's Elzevir (by Salvator) to whom he was giving seven pounds. St. Blaise was then given a long rest, not running again until the Newmarket Houghton meeting, when, with odds at 3 to 1 against him, he started second favorite for the Dewhurst Plate, over the last seven furlongs of the Rowley mile. He failed to be even placed, Ladislas winning by two lengths with Goldfield second, closely followed by Acrostic. This defeat was a severe blow to those who claimed Derby honors for St. Blaise, especially as he only won the second running of the Troy Stakes next day after a hard drive with Mr. Carrington's Pebble, at a difference only of three pounds, which ended his running as a two-year-old with a credit of £2,210, made with two wins, one "walk-over," one division after a "dead heat," one second and one unplaced.

As a three-year-old St. Blaise did not run until the 2,000 Guineas, when, with the odds at 25 to 1 against him, he finished fourth, two lengths behind Galliard, Goldfield and The Prince, they running out a head and a neck apart. In its notice of the show before the start the *Sportsman* said: "St. Blaise appeared to be short of work, which may be easily accounted for, seeing that it was only at the last moment that Sir Frederick Johnstone made up his mind to run the son of Hermit and Fusee." In a review of the 2,000 Guineas and its bearing on the Derby *Bell's Life* said: "Nothing gave more promise of improving during the next few weeks than St. Blaise, whose racing-like appearance was rather overlooked until he had run well in the Two Thousand, when it was recognized by everyone."

The recognition seems to have been followed up, for on the night of the 27th ult. St. Blaise was backed for the Derby at 10 to 1, although two weeks later (May 12) the quotations showed that he had gone back to 100 to 7.

The week following, however, saw an improvement, and last Saturday he was quoted at 7 to 1, while on Monday night and Tuesday morning 5 to 1 was offered and taken.

With the credit of having placed Lord Alington or Sir Frederick Johnstone's name for the first time on the roll of Derby winners St. Blaise's future will be well watched. Unfortunately he has very few engagements. At Ascot he is only in the Prince of Wales, the Derby and Rous Memorial, at Stockbridge he is in the Biennial and at Winchester he is in the Winchester Biennial, which are all his English engagements up to the present time. He is, however, in the Grand Prix de Paris next Sunday.

FISH.

I speak from the experience of thirty years, and I never saw anything equal this. Take the neck and head of a red fowl; cut the neck off down to the breast, and save the skin with the feathers on. Do not remove them until you want to bait your hook; then cut a strip like a worm and remove the feathers, but do not remove the little, bright, glistening hairs. When on the hook it is a most enticing bait, and being tough, hangs on well and looks bright. I have caught a basket of trout with one bait. Sometimes you may want a bait like a bug or grasshopper, or a large miller; this you can closely imitate by leaving on one or two feathers. Sometimes by cutting from the wattles, near the bill, with a feather or two, or a piece of the comb and a piece of the little feathers attached, will lure a trout when nothing else will. Thirty years ago I used to save two or three necks of fowls by placing them in the pickle in the pork barrel in the fall, so that I could have them in the spring, when 'twas difficult to get worms. They are so much better than worms, but a fresh neck is somewhat better than a salted one.—*George Willis in Forest and Stream.*

A number of ladies and gentlemen on Friday last left this city for a visit to Monterey and on the following day started for a fishing excursion on the Butano. The party was on the ground early, and before evening had caught over seventy-five average-sized trout, two of them measuring upwards of eight inches. The evening was spent in camp, and on Sunday morning another batch of some twenty trout was hooked. J. A. Thompson, who accompanied the party, states that the creek is by no means as bad as has been reported.

Bay fishing grows more monotonous every day and beyond the usual catches of tomcods there is little worthy of note. Good or bad luck seems to have little effect upon ambitious anglers who are content with the delusion afforded by holding a line from dry land.

It is stated on reliable authority that permits are being given to fish at the Crystal Springs reservoir. An impression prevailed that they would be withheld so as to give the striped bass ample time to propagate.

Charles Gough, an amateur from Hayes Valley, returned from a visit north on Tuesday and reports good sport at the Garcia river above the mills.

J. P. Chadwick has received a beautiful lot of Japanese flies, some of which are gorgeously gotten up.

Cows should have as large a variety of food as possible. The more kinds of food given the greater the amount eaten and the larger the product of milk and butter. Families that keep but one cow usually have one of superior quality, and in many cases its superiority is mainly due to the amount and variety of refuse fed. Potatoes and apple parings are greedily eaten, together with many odds and ends that in a larger dairy would be wasted or thrown into the swill barrel.

THE KENNEL.

New York Bench Show.

A list of prize winners at the New York dog show would hardly be interesting here, but it will be valuable information to all sportsmen to know which dogs were successful in the sporting classes:

English Setter Champions—Leicester, not for competition; first, Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch—Petrel).

English Setter Bitch Champions—W. B. Shattuc's Dido II. (Druid—Star).

English Setters, Open, Dog class—Thirty-eight entries. Royal Ranger first, Prince of Vernon second, Don Juan third.

English Setters, Open, Bitches—Lady May first, Petrel III second, Dashaway Belle third.

English Setters, Open, Pups—Prince Royal first, Ted second, Bush, H. C.

Black and Tan Setters, Champion Class—T. Forman Taylor's Turk (Colburn's Dash—Pryor's Belle).

Champion Bitches—Garrett Roach's Lady Gordon (Gronse—Belle).

Open Class Dogs—Glen first, King Dan second, Bruce third.

Open Class Bitches—Perley first, Patti second, Belle third.

Open Class Puppies—Don first, Puzzler second.

Bitch Puppies—Alga first, Topsy second.

Champion Irish Setters—John S. McIntosh's Biz (Dash—Champion Flora).

Champion Irish Setter Bitches—John S. McIntosh's Lady Clare (Elcho—Rose).

There were thirty-four entries in the open dog class, from which Wilson's Dash, Snap and Guess were selected for the three prizes. V. H. C. was given Chief II, Chip, Rory O'More Jr. and Garnet, four good ones. Red Dash II, Wexford, Vash, Zig, Rexford, Elcho IV and Bruce were given H. C., and C. was given Don and Guy. The bitches were hardly as good as the dogs. First went to Trip, second to Noreen II, and third to Mamie. Lady Bridget, Lulu II, and Nellie each deserved the V. H. C. they received; so did Moy, Meg and Hazelnut the H. C. given them. Ilka, a fair looking bitch, was given C. Pearl and Gay, with puppies, were withdrawn. Reeta and Cusbla were absent. The two best puppies in the dog class, Hyperion and Lord Wellington, were respectively first and second. Glencho II, Elcho V and McLellan were close up with V. H. C. Tara and a Spy-a Rose puppy, got H. C. Ruth and Ruffle were absent. The bitch puppies were not as good as the dog puppies. Spider, first, and Lady Editb, second, are both good ones, but the rest were ordinary, except Susie, which got V. H. C.

In the champion class for heavy pointer dogs the competition was narrowed to King Bow, Croxteth and Don. King Bow won. Water Lily was alone in the champion class for heavy bitches and won. The open class was a poor one. Perth, the winner, was decidedly the best, and Tally Ho a good second. Third went to Duke of Bradford. Lord Sefton and Neversink got H. C. The open class for heavy bitches was poorer than the dog class.. First went to Nan, third to Lady Gleam. Second was awarded to Vision, but being under weight, the prize was withheld. Moonstone was absent. The light weight dogs were better. Bravo was awarded the prize in the champion class. Shot and Donald were absent. Pretty little Rue was first in the champion class for bitches under fifty pounds. She was sold during the show for $1,000. She was well bought at that figure. The open class for dogs under fifty-five pounds had in it four good ones, Ross, Match, Rowell and Random, respectively first, second, third and V. H. C. Between the two first there was really no choice. Sank was overweight. The open class for small pointer bitches was better than the dogs. Luck was clearly entitled to first and Belle second. Third went to Nellie, a very nice looking bitch, and V. H. C. to Lotta, the best of the balance. Prudence, Lill, Belle of the Glen and Lallah Rookh were about even in point of merit, and received each H. C. Lallah Rookh is no doubt the best of those which received H. C., but as she was suckling puppies she did not show at her real worth. Belle, Rose, Romp II and Daisy, good-looking bitches, each got C. Plover, Nina and Miss Merriman were absent. The dog puppies over twelve and under eighteen months were not good. The best was Drake, a really well-made, promising young dog, but he was not in good condition. Second went to Bramble, a fair young dog. Of the balance Pride was the best, and received H. C. Snipe got C; Hamlet was absent. The bitch class was a trifle better. Reine, decidedly the best, was first, Clio second, Jilt, V. H. C. and Lady Croxteth, C. Some fair puppies were shown in the class for puppies under twelve months old. Lady Whistler and Susan Jane, first and second, were the pick; Katie B, nearly as good, was V. H. C.; General and a Rush-Nan puppy got H. C.; and two Rush-Nan puppies were each given C.

There was a very nice show of greyhounds; quite as good if not better than any previous exhibitions of the club. Don II, a very excellent dog, won in the champion class for dogs. In the bitch class, the only entry, Clio, was disqualified on account of having had a broken leg. Friday Night, a splendid specimen, won in the open dog class, and Slingsby got second. V. H. C. went to Ben, H. C. to Doubleshot, and C. to Leo. Fan, the winner of first in the bitch class, was closely pressed by Dorotbee, second. Coquette got H. C., and Mollie Jackson C. In the puppy class Honor Bright, a splendid looking ten months puppy, was first. Second was withheld.

Most of the foxhounds on exhibitions were of the large, heavy, English type. In the champion class Coiner was alone and received the award. Vinegar, Warrior, Vanity and Cardinal, four good-looking hounds from the Essex County Hunt, were first, second, third and V. H. C. Dorimant was H. C.; Rosamond, absent.

A few good beagles were shown. Melody was awarded the champion prize. King Charbe was first in the open class for dogs, and Frank was second. Myrtle and Daisy, two good bitches, were first and second. In the puppy class Daphne won.

There was but one good Irish water spaniel shown, and that was Dan O'Connor, a fair dog, the winner in the open class. There was but one entry in the champion class, and that one, Polly Wog, was absent. Mollie McGuire was placed next to Dan O'Connor in the open class, and Bruno received H. C. Irish Chief was absent.

The field and cocker spaniel classes were very well filled, and the specimens were generally very good. In the champion class for field spaniels over twenty-eight pounds Benedict was alone, and received the award. Black Prince won in the open class. Dash was second, Judy and Bean H. C., and Imp C. They were a very nice lot. Shot was absent. Hornell Dandy won in the champion cocker spaniel class. Hornell Ruby was absent. In the open class for cocker spaniels, other than black, Alma was first and Charley second. Of the balance the judge gave Lena V. H. C., Teddy Ban H. C., Powder and Conquest C. Charm was absent. In the black or black and white class, Hornell Dineb was first, Ben Lachine second, and Floss H. C. In the puppy class were a number of very fine specimens. Black Silk was the best and received the award, but it is doubtful if she could beat her sister, Black Gem, second, when the latter is in condition. Suanee, V. H. C., is also a good one. Benedict's Boy and Hornell Blade got H. C.; Dan II, Agie and Hornell Beulah C. Fur was absent.

The above notes and comments come from the *American Field.*

English Field Trials.

The English National Field Trials for pointers and setters were held on Tuesday, April 24, and the two following days, on Sir Vincent Corbet's estate, near Shrewsbury. The first day's running was at Shawbury White Gates, and began at 9:30. The weather was unpleasantly cold and raw, and the scent appears to have been poor. The pointer puppy stakes, which were run first, proved disappointing, for the dogs were a medium lot, and did no especial credit either to their breeding or their breaking. The winners in this race were: First, Mr. J. R. Lloyd Price's Bribery (Lord Lieutenant—Professional Beauty); second, Prince Albert Solm's Jilt II. (Darwin—Young Jilt); third, Mr. C. J. Cote's Di Vernon (Garnet—Vi); fourth, Mr. Edwin Bisbop's Maggie May (Don of Devon—Fairy). When the Setter Puppy Stakes were run, on Wednesday, the weather was much pleasanter, and either for this or some other reason, the dogs did well, and far outdid their predecessors. Twenty-four dogs ran, and some of the work done was excellent. The awards were as follows: First, Mr. Elias Bishop's black and white Little Bess (Blue Boy—Maud); second, Mr. C. J. Cote's black, white and tan Dashing Rose (Dash II—Countess Rose); third, Mr. R. K. Armstrong's liver and white Fan (Diamond II—Slut II); fourth, Mr. Thos. Armstrong's black and white John Anderson (John o' Groat—Wise). The first business of Thursday was the competition for the cup for the best puppy of both breeds. Little Bess represented the setters and won over Bribery, but neither was conspicuous for good work. The Cloverley Stakes came next, and, after some excellent and exciting work by both pointers and setters, the awards were: First for pointers, Mr. Barclay Field's Young Dick and Sable; first for setters, Mr. Purcell-Llewellin's Dashing Bondhu and Sable Boudhu; special prize for the best brace of both breeds, Mr. Purcell-Llewellin's Dashing Bondhu and Sable Bondhu; second prize, Abbott's pointers, Drab and Mat. A feature of this race interesting to Americans is the fact that, as stated last week, Bang Bang, the Westminster Kennel Club's new pointer, ran in it, and was beaten by the bad work of his brace mate.

A Valuable Dog.

Mr. William Hearst has a penchant for handsome and thoroughbred dogs, and being possessed of plenty of means as well as intelligence, finds no difficulty in gratifying his taste. Visitors to the dog show cannot fail to remember his beautiful skye terrier bitch Blue Bonnet, Music—Punch, imported from England and which was the only pure specimen of the breed that is known to have been brought to San Francisco. In order to secure a suitable mate for Blue Bonnet Mr. Hearst applied to the owner of a prize winner at several English shows to purchase one of his champions. With much difficulty and only on condition that the dog should never be returned to England, Mr. Hearst was able to secure the dog he wanted, and last week it arrived in this city by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express. The price paid for it was £100 in England to which must be added about $125 express charges. The new arrival is a dark steel blue pepper color and has all the points of the true breed. Among a dozen fine dogs he would look handsome but out here where such dogs are virtually unknown he cannot fail to elicit admiration from every one who sees him.

A meeting to inaugurate a great Dane club was held in London, April 14. A notice was forwarded to the Kennel Club requesting them to alter the name in their schedules, stud book, registration forms, etc., from boarhound to the great dane. Prince Albert Solms having invited Mr. Frank Adcock to attend a meeting of the continental breeders, to be held at Berlin, to discuss the description of points to be followed by English and continental amateurs in the breeding and judging of the great dane, the members desired Mr. Adcock to represent them at such meeting, and obtain the adherence of those gentlemen to the points formulated.—*Forest and Stream.*

Mr. R. M. Conway, Peakes Cross Roads, Va., writes to say that his greyhound bitch Minnesota, by Max Adeler out of a granddaughter of General Custer's brindle dog, was killed while chasing a hare last week.

The Chester Cup.

This race, run May 2 at Chester, England, has been run for since 1511; prizes then, a silver bell and bowl provided by the Sheriff. The Chester *Curant* gives the following history of the Chester Tradesman Cup: "William Lister, mercer, then being Mayor, and Robert Amery Sheriff, got made three silver cups—two for first and second horses, third to be run for by gentlemen on St. George's Day. Each running horse's owner to put in money value of cups. Winner to keep money, bells only for twelve months. In 1623 Josepb Brereton, innholder (Mayor), sold the three cups, and collected more money, and so had one good silver cup of the value of £8. The winner to keep it forever, the race to be beyond the New Tower, and so to run five times from that place round about the Roodee. The poet Davies made speeches and 'poetical verses,' delivered at the High Cross before the Mayor and Aldermen, and he caused a man to go on the spire of St. Peter's church, at the same time sounding a drum and displaying a banner on the top of the same spire, and this was the origin of St. George's race. In the British Museum is a copy of 'Amercies Triumph,' a splendid pageant being got up in 1610 to inaugurate England's first patron saint, St. George, wherein we read: 'If any reader shall desire to know who was the author of this pleasing show, let him receive advertisement hereby a Sheriff late of Chester, Amerie did thus perform it, who for his reward desires but love and competent regard.' In 1629 the companies contributed to the St. George's race to make up a sum of money. In 1640 a piece of plate was given by the Sheriff of the value of £13, 6s., Sd., to be run for in the lieu of the Sheriff's breakfast of calve's heads and bacon, which it was previously customary for the Sheriff to shoot for on Easter Monday. In 1745 from the Westminster *Journal* of the 4th of May, it seems the races were extended to four days, one race each day. The first Tradesman's Cup was in 1824. The largest number of subscribers to the Plate was in 1853 and 1859—216 in each year. In 1852 the greatest number started, namely, 43.

A Chapter on Geese.

The Tonlonse geese are the largest variety in tbe world, weighing at maturity from thirty to forty ponnds a pair. Goslings of this variety will weigh from ten to thirteen ponnds apiece at three months, but they do not reach their full weight until three years of age. They are easy to raise, have fine feathers and lots of them. Full grown Toulouse geese will yield nearly half a pouud of feathers at a pickiug.

The Emhden, or Bremen geese as they are sometimes called, do uot grow so large as the Toulouse, but are quite as hardy and easy to raise. In color they are pure white, and in some markets white geese feathers will bring a better price than the colored. Good judges pronouuce the flesh of this variety superior to that of the Toulouse.

The White Chiua geese are, as their name indicates, pure white. They are not so large as the Tonlouse and Embden varieties, but in other respects are fully equal to the larger birds. The China geese are said to be better layers tbau auy other variety.

Those who have tried it say that no fowls can be so cheaply raised as geese. I am acquainted with several people who raise large nnmbers of geese for market, and they all declare that they fiud the business very profitable. They live in New York, New Jersey and Penusylvania, and market their geese in New York city; but I see no reason why raising geese should not he equally profitable in Ohio. Two weeks ago western geese, dressed, sold in New York for 13 cents a ponnd, and had the quality been up to that of the Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey geese they would have sold readily at 15 cents. Live Jersey geese sold as high as $2 75 per pair, but the Western went at $2 a pair. Now any one can see that a yonng goose that would weigh ten or fifteen pounds dressed, aud wonld sell for fifteen cents a pound, would pay. If some of the farmers' daughters who have time wonld raise a hundred or so of geese for market every year they would find it quite as profitable as school teaching and not half so wearing on the nerves. And if some of the farmers' wives would make fewer cakes and pies, put a few ruffles less on the children's clothing, and devote the time tbus gained to raising geese, tbey would have a a bigger supply of pocket money and better beds and pillows—to say nothing of the health and strength gained by being ont of doors. Now mind you, I do not advise everybody to raise geese—only those who have a pasture containing a pond or stream of water. Geese can be raised with only plenty of water to drink, and a trough or tub full for batbing, but those who know most about it say that it would not pay.

Breeding-geese should not be kept fat, neither should they be half starved. Turn out to pasture as soon as the snow is gone, and after the grass is well up they will need little or no grain. Geese commence laying anywhere from the latter part February to the middle of March, and lay from twenty to thirty eggs before offering to set. Three geese can be mated to oue gander.

Mr. M——, who raises large numbers of geese every year, raises all his goslings with hen-mothers, and batches from the middle of April to the first of June. Goose eggs need about the same care during incubation as turkey and dnck eggs; that is the bottom of the nest should be of earth and the eggs should be sprinkled with water every other day during the last two weeks.

When the goslings are out they should be provided with a warm, dry coop, and for the first six weeks of their lives they must be sheltered from dew and rain. Goslings when young are subject to cramp, aud one good drenching with dew or raiu will often kill off half a brood at once. After the dew is gone off the grass the mother hen and her goslings may be allowed their liberty until night; but sbould a sudden storm come up you must turn out and get your infant geese nnder shelter. Should any get chilled take them to the house and warm them tboroughly before returniug to tbe mother hen. Youug goslings should he fed bread crumbs, scalded corn and oat meal mixed with onion tops, or the leaves of early cabbage, turnips, etc. When six or eight weeks of age they may be turned out to pasture and the rations gradually reduced to one meal a day. They will live and grow on grass alone after the first two months, but if you desire them to do their level best it will pay you to give them scalded meal once a day.

In some localities there is a demand for "greeu geese" just as they come from the pasture; but most geese are sold in the winter, and these should be fed (after the supply of grass is cut off by frost) with boiled corn and potatoes, cooked oats and harley meal, with rowen soaked in warm water and sprinkled with meal. Of course they must at all times have plenty of water to drink. The greese that are to be kept over for breeding stock—and the same stock can be used for several years—may be fed on corn aud other grain with plenty of water and green food.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Timber Fires.

People who contemplate camping trips to the mountains this summer will do well to tuck away in one corner of their miuds the following official circular from Commissioner McFarland of the General Land Office:

"The attention of the public is called to the fact that large quantities of the public timber are annually destroyed by forest fires which, in many cases, originate through the carelessness of hunting, prospecting and other camping parties; while in some instauces they occur through design. I take this method of warning all persons that hereafter the cause and origin of all forest fires will be closely investigated, and where the fire is ascertatned to have originated through either carelessness or design, the parties implicated will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Special timber agents are hereby directed to proceed against all offenders under the local laws of the State or Territory, relating to the unlawful setting out of fires, in which the same may occur. The public generally are requested to aid the officers of the Government in its efforts to check the evil referred to and in the punishment of all offenders.

We hear considerable complaint from farmers' wives, that they have to churn for hours, and in some cases the butter will not come. Now, one-half the time or more will be saved in churning by followiug these directions: After the milk is strained, set the pan over some boiling water in an ordinary iron pot on the stove, and heat the milk until the cream rises slightly. Whenever the surface begins to show wrinkles, it is done; set it away to cool before you put it in a close place. If served in the above way it will make more butter and will be sweeter and keep longer. We have seen cream served in thia way that took but ten minutes' churning. It will pay for the small trouble of scalding the milk. Try it, farmers' wives, and let us know through the *Mirror* if it did not work well.—*J. L. Hersey in Mirror and Farmer.*

Those Complaining of Sore Throat, Hoarseness, or "taking cold," should use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice.

A CARD.

W. H. DAILY, THE FIRST SWIMMING teacher on the Pacific Coast, is manager of the San Jode Swimming Baths. A rare opportunity is thus offered the citizens of San Jose and Santa Clara to acquire that health-giving and life-saving art. Have your children learn swimming from Prof. Daily.

Bay District Association

TROTTING.

RACES. **1883** RACES.

Aug. 11, 15, 18, 22 and 24 and Sept. 1.

☞ NOTICE FOR ENTRIES. ☜

FIRST DAY.

August 11—Three-minute class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

SECOND DAY.

August 15—Two-forty class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

THIRD DAY.

August 18—Two-twenty-eight class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

FOURTH DAY.

August 22—Two-twenty-four class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

FIFTH DAY.

August 24—Free for all; purse $1,000, $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third horse.

SIXTH DAY.

September 1—Purse $600, for all four-year-olds and under; $300 to first, $150 to second, $90 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

All contests mile heats, three in five, in harness. five or more to enter, three or more to start.

National Association rules to goveru. Entrance, 10 per cent of purses, to accompany entries.

☞ Entries close with the secretary Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,
1435 California St.

N. T. SMITH, President.

Muldoon-Rigal

AT

UNION HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

GRAND GRÆCO-ROMAN

WRESTLING

MATCH

For $500 & Gate-money

BETWEEN

WM. MULDOON,

CHAMPION OF AMERICA, AND

JULES RIGAL,

EX-CHAMPION OF EUROPE.

WRESTLING TO COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.

General Admission.....$1 00
Reserved Seats.....$1 50

Reserved seats for sale at Joe Spanier's Cigar Store, Kearny street.

RACES.

GOLDEN GATE

Agricultural & Mechanical

Fair Association.

DISTRICT NO 1—OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Races. Races.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1883.

No. 1—Running; Golden Gate Purse, $500, for all two-year-olds; three-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

No. 2—Same day; running; Alameda purse, $500, for all three-year-olds; one-and-one-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 3—Same day; running; Pardee Purse, $500; free for all; one mile and repeat; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 4—Same day; trotting; free for all horsea that have never beaten three minutes; purse $600; $360 to first, $180 to second and $60 to third.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

No. 5—Trotting; purse $800; free for all four-year-olds; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to third.

No. 6—Same day; pacing; purse $500; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 7—Same day; trotting; purse $600; free for all big horses that weigh 1,400 pounds over; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $30 to third.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5.

No. 8—Running; California Record purse; one-mile dash; purse $1,000, $600 to first horse, second to save entrance; for two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and horses of any age; to be run in classes, the two-year-olds in one class, the three-year-olds in one class and the horses of all ages in one class, under the following conditions: The horse beating the record in California in his special class to take the first money; the horse making the next best time, all the classes being considered, to save his entrance; should the record be beaten in more than one class, then the first money to be divided equally among the winners, but should the record not be beaten in any of the classes, then the horse or horses coming nearest to it shall be entitled to first money.

No. 9—Trotting; same day; purse $1,000; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:24; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

No. 10—Trotting; Purse $750; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:35; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third.

No. 11—Same day; trotting; purse $500; free for all three-year-olds; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

No. 12—Running; Combination Purse; purse $500; free for all; one-quarter-mile dash, to be followed by one-half-mile dash by the same horses, with fifteen minutes between heats, the horse making the best average time in the two heats to take first money; second horse to save entrance.

No. 13—Same day; trotting; purse $800; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:28; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to third.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

No. 14—Same day; competitive military and cadet drills; purse and conditions will be named through the press after conference with the various military companies.

No. 15—Trotting; purse $400; free for all two-year-olds; $240 to first horse, $120 to second and $40 to third; heats of a mile.

No. 16—Same day; trotting; purse $1,200; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:20; $720 to first horse, $360 to second and $120 to third.

No. 17—Same day; bicycle race; dash of one mile; free for all; purse $50, $35 to first and $15 to second; entrance free; the nominations to be made, at the latest, on the first day of the fair, at 3 p m., with the secretary of the track.

No. 18—Same day; ladies' riding tournament; prizes and conditions to be named hereafter.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Entrance fee, ten per cent on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all, five to enter and three to start. National Trotting Association rules to goveru trotting, but the board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

Those who have entries in the running purses must name to the secretary, in writing, the horses they will start on Monday, on the Saturday previous; those on Friday, the Wednesday previous. No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races, except as specially provided.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse, also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

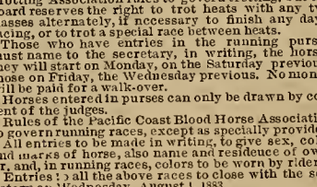
Entries to all the above races to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write Entries to Races" on outside of envelope.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Lock Drawer 1528, Oakland, Cal.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.



A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to

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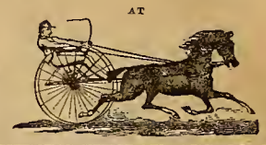
OFFICE TELEPHONE STABLE, 1324 and 1326 Market St., San Francisco.

SPEED PROGRAMME
OF THE

Third District

Agricultural Ass'n

AT

Chico  Chico

COMMENCING TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

DIRECTORS:

A. B COLLINS, WM. HAWKINS, JAMES SHELTON, J. W. B. MONTGOMERY, L. H. MCINTOSH, H. C. WILSON, U. S. NYE, C. C. MASON.

OFFICERS:

C. C. MASON, President; J. H. KRAUSE, Secretary; CHAS. FAULKNER, Treasurer.

$3,000 IN Stakes & Purses. $3,000

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

No. 1—Trotting race; 3-minute class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

No. 2—Dooley Stake; running race; three-quarter dash for all two-year-olds; entrance $25; p. p.; $100 added; second colt to save entrance.

No. 3—Union Hotel Stake; running race; free for all three-year-olds; entrance $25, p. p.; $150 added; second horse to save entrance money; 1½ miles.

No. 4—Reavis Stake; running race; three-fourths of a mile and repeat for a purse of $200; first horse to receive $150, second $50, entrance free.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

No. 5—Trotting race; 2:40 class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200, for all horses owned in the district; first horse to receive $120, second $60, third $20; Roanoke and Dutchman not barred.

No. 6—Pacing race; 2:30 class; mile heats, free for all, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $160, aecond $90, third $30.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 31.

No. 7—Trotting race; 2:22 class: mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, free for all, for a purse of $800; first horse to receive $400, second $200, third $120, fourth $80.

No. 8—Trotting race; for a purse of $300; free for all four-year-olds owned in district; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

No. 10—Burk & Mansfield Stake; running race; one-half mile aud repeat; free for all; entrance $25, $100 added, second horse to save entrance money.

No. 10—Fashion Stable Stake; running race: dash of two and one quarter miles; free for all; entrance $50, forfeit $25, $300 added, second horse to save entrance money.

No. 11—Consolation Purse; running race; single dash of one and one-eighth miles, for a purse of $250, for all beaten horses; entrance free; first horse to receive $150, second $75, third $25.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association rules to govern all trotting and pacing races.

In all trotting and pacing races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance, ten per cent, to accompany all nominations.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern all running races.

Non starters for running races will be held for entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before 8 o'clock p. m.

Horses distancing the entire field in one heat will be entitled to first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

All entries for races to close with the Secretary at Chico, August 1, 1883, at 11 o'clock p. m.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the races will be strictly enforced in every respect, and all purses and stakes will be paid after the judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the stand.

C. C. MASON, President.

J. H KRAUSE, Secretary.

LIVERY STABLES.

D. McCARTY'S

LIVERY, BOARDING & SALE STABLE

608 Howard Street, San Francisco.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF FINE trotting and draft stallions and brood mares. Also first-class trotting and driving horses suitable for ladies and gentlemen, for sale or to let on most reasonable terms.

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BEST ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE BOARDing of horses.

Commodious box stalls on the first floor. TRANSIENT HORSES will receive particular attention.

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O. C. BALDY,

Veterinary Surgeon,

OAKLAND, CAL.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. Office and residence 1167 Washington street.

References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE.

STANDARD CLAY STALLion Billy Hayward 489. Record 2:31¾. The owner, having sold his mares, will sell at reasonable figure. Is sound and in fine condition and can trot fast. Apply to

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

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MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

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HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS

WHIPS, BOOTS, ETC.

767 Market Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the manufacture of "boots" of all kinds for horses. Can refer to all the principal trainers and horsemen on the Pacific Coast.

N. B.—My acknowledged superiority in this branch of business is largely dus to careful observation andthe valuable suggestions of the most skilful turfmen of the United States, the benefits of which revert to the public in the shape of a GENUINE WELL-FITTING ARTICLE. Sole agent for Dr. A. H. Dixon's Condition Powders and for Makiuey's patent "Eureka" and "Eclipse" Toe Weights. Repairing doue with neatness and dispatch. Has always on hand the finest assortment of English ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, whips, spurs, hits and 2½-lb race saddles.

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MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Harness, Saddles,

WHIPS, SPURS, ETC. NEW work made to order and repairing done. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All goods sold for cash at bottom prices. 202 K St., bet. 2d and 3d.

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L. STONE.....MANAGER.

MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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WARES AND ALL KINDS OF

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Harness and Patent Leather and Enameled Cloths.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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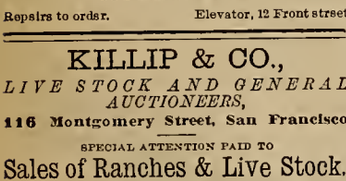

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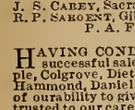

Boxing Gloves, Foils, Combat Swords, Indian Clubs, Hunting Knives, our own manufacture.

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WILL & FINCK.

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DOG COLLARS A SPECIALTY.

513 Clay Street, San Francisco.

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BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

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Repairs to ordar. Elevator, 12 Front street

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all husins ss intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have incontemplation a series of combination or hrseders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will he plessed to enter into correspondence with parties dearing to participats in aucb sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptiona will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at privats sals. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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STOCK FARMS.

My New Catalogue For 1883,

OF 180 PAGES, CONTAINING VALUABLE TAbles, with trottiug statistics up to close of 1882, with descriptions and pedigrees of 276 high-bred trotting stock, now at Fairlawn stock farm, adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., will be sent free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing, and to all others who send four cents in stamps to prepay postage.

TWENTY

Fine & Highly-bred Broodmares

bred to the Fairlawn stallions, and

138 Head of Promising Young Trotting Stock,

consisting of young stallions, fillies and roadsters, most of them sired by ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM, ABERDEEN and CASSIUS M. CLAY JR.,

ARE OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

There ars in use at Fairlawn over one hundred HIGHLY-BRED BRGGDMARES, with the standard-bred and noted trotting stallions ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM and ABERDEEN at the head of the stud.

It is confidently believed that no breeding establishment in the world possesses greater facilities for making judicious trotting crosses. Hence parties who wish to engage in breeding and training fine, highly-bred and fast trotters, and those who want fast, stylish, game, level-headed and reliable roadsters, have an opportunity of obtaining just what they want at FAIRLAWN.

ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, mads in 1881; another with a record of 2:23½; another with a record of 2:26, madein 1882; another with a record of 2:28¼, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23½, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20¼ to 2:30, a larger nnmber than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:18½ to 2:27½. No son of Ryasdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallab; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23½ to 2:28½, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 bad eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaugbter to drop into ths 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T, 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¾, by Happy Medium Jr.; and Carrie B, 2:28¾, by Elijah G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on our breading farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to servs

A Limited Number of Mares IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege to return such mares in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

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THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Solitude, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
†11:45 P M		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:30 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:43 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theater train, Saturdays only.

Stags connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stage via San Mateo, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Pescadero, Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturdays and on Sunday mornings—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2.50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose; also to Gilroy Hot Springs, $6.

Sunday excursion tickets to either Monterey or Santa Cruz, and return, $3.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

TH

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

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THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

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THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abonnd in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have mads Monterey a paradise for sportsmeu.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT OOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douchs and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE RGUTE to tboss well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA TH

Southern Pacific Railroad,

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Ths S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this lins. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are hut a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggageman. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issne CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:10 P M
*1:00 P M	" " "	*12:10 P M
*4:30 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	7:10 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso (Express and East (Emigrant	2:40 P M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and (via Livermore	5:10 P M
*4:00 P M	Stockton (via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
*1:30 P M	Knight's Landing	*10:10 A M
†8:00 A M	" " "	†11:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:10 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
*1:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:10 P M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:00 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and (Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East (Emigrant	5:10 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville	5:40 P M
*8:00 A M	and Tehama (via Woodland	*7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento (via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Colfa (via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M		11:10 A M
*4:30 P M	Sacramento, via Benicia	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:10 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	†11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	*7:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	"	†11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00 — 3:30 — 4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00 — 5:30 — 6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00—8:00—9:00 — 10:00 — 11:00 — *12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30 — *7:00 — *7:30 — *8:00 — *8:30—*3:30—*1:30—*1:30—*5:00—*5:30 — *6:00 — *6:30 — 9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*3:30 A. M.—6:30—†11:00—*12:00 P. M.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00 — *8:30 — 9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00—5:30 — 6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30 — 8:00 — *8:30 —9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30 — 12:00 — 1:00 — 2:00—3:00 — 4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00 — 8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00 — *6:30 — 7:00 — *7:30 — †8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00 —11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00 —*1:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:20—*6:50—*7:20—*7:50—*8:20 *8:50—*9:20—*10:21—*1:20—*4:50—*5:20—*5:50—*6:20—*6:50—7:25—9:50.

FRGM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15 — *5:15 — †6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FRGM EAST OAKLAND—*5:27 — *5:57 — 6:27 — 6:57 — 7:27—7:57—8:27—8:57—9:27—9:57—10:27—10:57—11:27—11:57—12:27—12:57—1:27—1:57—2:27—2:57—3:27—3:57 — 4:27—4:57—5:27—5:57—6:27 — 6:57 — 7:57 — 8:57 — 9:57 — 10:57.

FROM BRGADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:36—*6:06—6:36 7:00—7:36—8:06—8:36—9:06—9:36—10:06 — 10:36 — 11:06 —11:36—12:06—12:36—1:06—1:36—2:06—2:36—3:06—3:36 —4:06—4:36—5:06—5:36—6:06—6:36—7:06 — 8:00 — 9:06 — 10:00—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52 — *6:22 — 6:52 — *7:22 — 7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52 — †10:22 — 10:52 — †11:22 — 11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22 —4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FRGM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15 — 8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45 — †11:15 — 11:15—12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—†4:15—4:45—5:15 — 5:45 — 6:15—6:45—7:45—8:15—9:15—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15 — 7:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45 — 10:45 — †12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15 — 12:15 — 2:15 — 4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. †Sundays only.

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ADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE. With or without the California horn.

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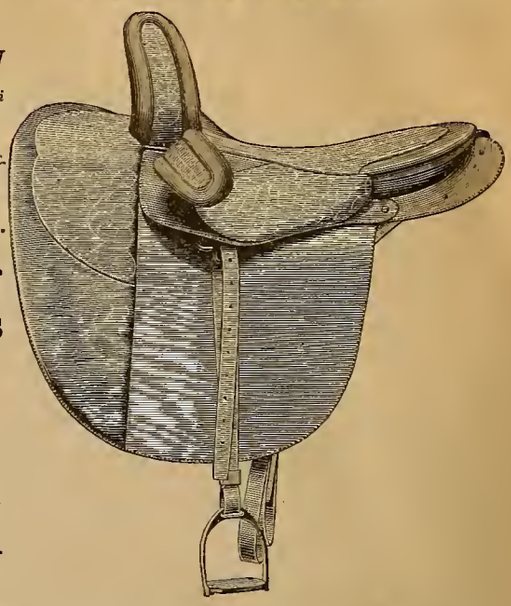

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A PATENT COMPOUND OIL.

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OUTWEARS ANY KNOWN AXLE OIL OR CREASE.

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PREVENTS ALL FRICTION, HEATING OR WEARING OF AXLES.

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INVALUABLE TO THE STABLE OR FARM AS AN OINTMENT.

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WILL CURE CRACKED HEELS, CALLS, SORES, CONTRACTED HOOFS OR ANY SKIN DISEASE.

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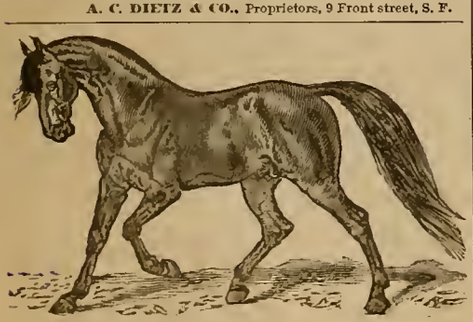

THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION FOR sale at this office. Price 25 cents per copy, paper. Pocket edition 50 cents. Also

"THE TURFMAN'S DIRECTORY,"

by Thos. J. Vail, Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

PRICE $2.

WHITMAN TREES.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
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WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.

EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

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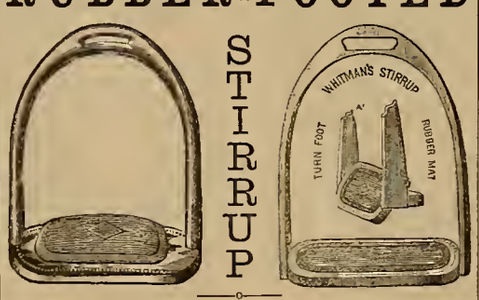
WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis Street, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charle
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.
Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

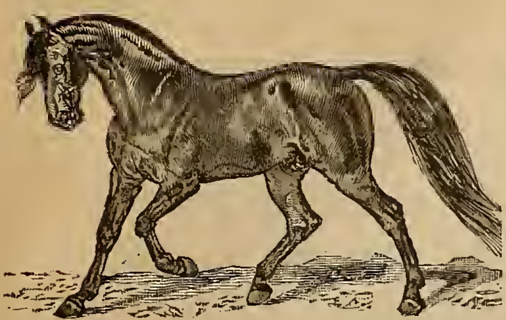
X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland,
or 508 Montgomery street.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue, Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Morshead, City Front Stables, will be received, good care taken of them and forwarded to Oakland

STALLIONS.

UNDERMAN.



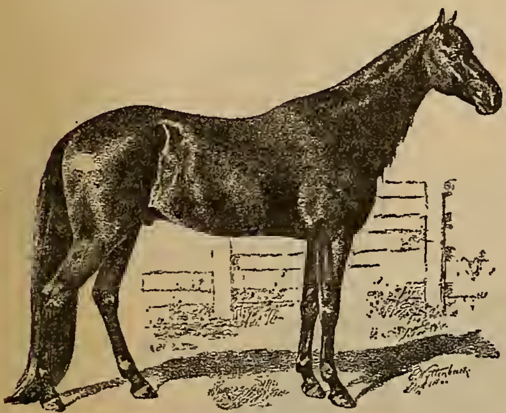
SIRED BY ELMO, DAM BY TOM HYAR SON OF OLD Belmont, will make the season of 1883 from March 1st to July 1st at the Bay District Track, San Francisco.

Underman is a dark chestnut, with blaze face and left hind foot white. Coming six years old, 15¼ hands high and weighs about 1,100 pounds.

Terms, $20 for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next year free of charge. No responsibilities assumed for accidents. Apply to

FRED BENNETT.
Bay District Track, San Francisco.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Colnmbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21½, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21½; Convoy, 2:22¾; Magenta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¾; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides those having public records, he is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27½, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Abbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the honse there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensning season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Angust 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.

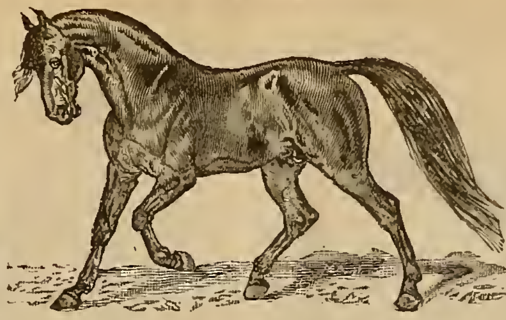
Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

STALLIONS.

TROTTING STALLION



Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38¼; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59½. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1428 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTINO park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white ; 15 hands high ; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

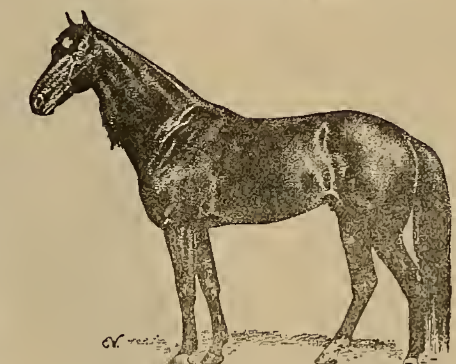
Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars fort he season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

STEINWAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:31¾; 3-YEAR-OLD RECORD 2:25¾.

TERMS

WILL SERVE MARES THE PRESENT SEASON AND ENDINO July 1, 1883, at the stock farm of the late Daniel Cook, Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., at $100 for the season, payable before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returued free the next season. Pasturage at $6 per month, and extra pains taken with mares in attendance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm,

DESCRIPTION.

He is a rich bay ; 15¾ hands high ; long, flowing mane and tail; two white hind ankles ; remarkable style and lofty carriage ; has a good, resolute head, set on a stout neck ; his shoulders are of the Hambletonian form—do not mount very high at the withers ; has great length and capacious middle piece ; plenty of bone and substance, and his gait is big and square.

PEDIGREE.

Steinway was sired by Strathmore.

First dam Abbess by Albion, tho sire of Vanity Fair, with record of 2:24.

Second dam by Marshal Ney, by imported Emancipation.

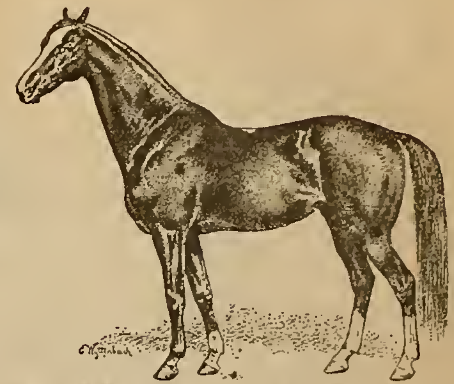
Third dam by Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo with five-year-old record 2:28½, and also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency that trotted as a yearling last fall in 2:46. See N. Y. "Spirit of the Times of November 18, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus 2:17½ ; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½ ; Steinway, 2:25¾ ; Alice Stoner, four years old, 2:24 ; Nannie Talbot, four years old, 2:29 ; Solo, five years old, 2:28½ ; Monitor, five-year-old record 2:29 ; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of 35 in the 2:30 list, Address

SAMUEL GAMBLE,
Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

STALLIONS.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance,

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.

First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulns.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

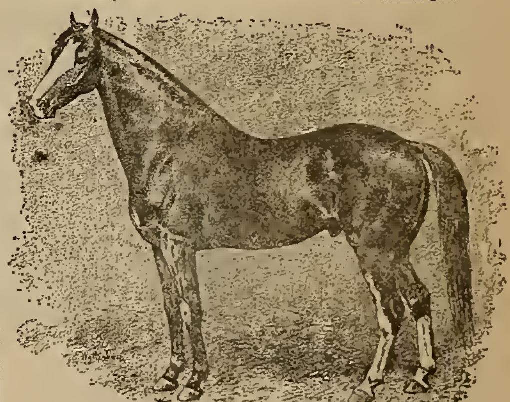
War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to

MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack.

Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 *Front St., San Francisco.*

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

WILDIDLE.

BY AUSTRALIAN.

DAM IDLEWILD BY LEXINGTON.

THIS GREAT RACEHORSE AND SUCCESSFUL SIRE WILL make the season 1883, from Feb. 15th to June 15th, at Judson's Wildidle farm, Santa Clara. For terms and particulars apply to or address

JAMES & H. C. JU[illegible]
Owner[illegible]

Or to Wm. L. Appleby, Supt.

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RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.
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Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON.
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

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Thoroughbred Poultry.

2,000
to Select from

HAVING DISPOSED OF my dairy, I devote my whole time to poultry, and think I can please all who desire to purchase first-class breeding or exhibition stock, or eggs for hatching. I keep all the leading varieties of both land and water fowls, i. e., Light Brahmas, Langshans, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, White, Brown or Black Legborns, Pekin ducks, Ronen ducks, Bronze turkeys, wild turkeys, and Toulouse geese that weigh over 50 lbs per pair. My stock is well known all over the Coast, and needs no praise, as it speaks for itself. Send 3-cent stamp for circular and price-list.
R. G. HEAD, Napa, Cal.

Poultry,
HOGS & CATTLE

LAN SHANS, BRAHma Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, White Faced Black Spanish, Guinea fowls, Aylesbury, Ronen and Pekin ducks, Bronze and White Holland turkeys, peacocks, etc. Also eggs for hatching. DISH-FACED BERKSHIRE PIGS,
Poland China Pigs, Jersey Cattle, Etc.
Pacific Coast Poultry & Stock Book
New edition; over 100 pages; handsomely illustrated Price by mail, 50 cents.

Stock or eggs for hatching guaranteed true to name, and to arrive safely. For further information please write, inclosing stamp. Circular and price-list sent on application. Address
1y1 WILLIAM NILES, Los Angeles, Cal.

W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST,

CURES BIT LUGGING, DRIVING ON ONE REIN, Tossing the head, drooling, imperfect and painful mastication, by dental manipulation. Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.
N. B. Particular attention paid to colts, trotters and gents' drivers. Best of references if desired, having operated on St. Julien, Overman, Romero and other noted horses of this Coast.

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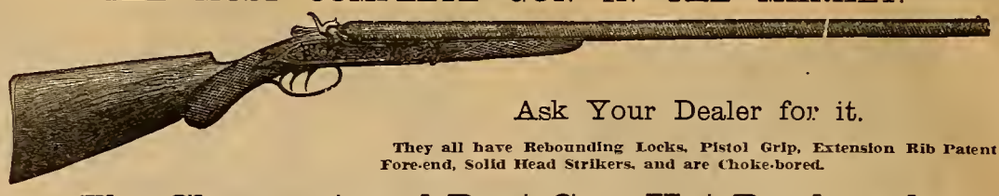
New Model Breech-Loading Double Gun.
THE MOST COMPLETE GUN IN THE MARKET.



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The Cheapest and Best Gun Yet Produced.

Plain Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Decarbonized Steel Barrels	$45 00
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4m6 E. REMINGTON & SONS, 281 and 283 Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 2983.

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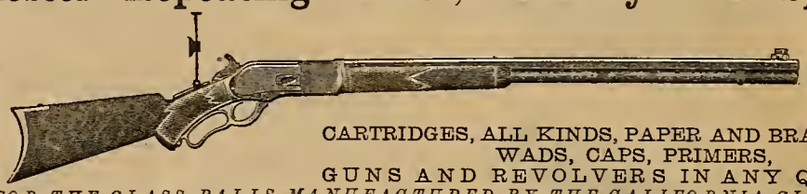

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HALTER-BRIDLE.

THIS HALTER TAKES UP TO FIT ANY HORSE, AND IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT WITH AN ordinary pair of reins you have a complete bridle.

ELEGANT BRIDLES FOR FANCY PARK RIDING ARE MADE ON THIS PLAN.
For sale by J. A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis street, Sole agent for the Pacific Coast.
☞ THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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A POSITIVELY RELIABLE "FLY-BACK"
HORSE-TIMER
And Accurate Time-piece Combined.
STEM WINDER AND STEM SETTER.

In heavy Gold Open-face Cases, price $55
In heavy Silver Open-face Cases..... 27
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[From the Jewelers' Circular.]

"The Centennial chronograph (fly-back) or horse-timer, recently introduced by Messrs. Cross & Beguelin, is, regardless of price, one of the most substantial and accurate pieces of timing mechanism we have seen. This timer is constructed on scientific mechanical principles that must excite the admiration of every intelligent watchmaker, and it will doubtless become universally popular." Ask your jeweler for them or write to

CROSS & BEGUELIN,
MANUFACTURERS,
21 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

When you send an order mention the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

The Perfect Road Cart.
(PATENT APPLIED FOR.)

A SIDE-BAR BUGGY ON TWO WHEELS, MADE WITH OR WITHOUT TOP. GUARANTEED TO ride as easy as any four-wheeled buggy. ABSOLUTELY NO ROUGH AND JERKY MOTION, characteristic of ALL OTHER two-wheeled vehicles. Made in four styles, suitable for ladies and children, merchants, doctors, liverymen, farmers and all horse owners. Catalogue and prices sent on application.
L. B. JOHNS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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M. J. HENLEY.....PROPRIETOR

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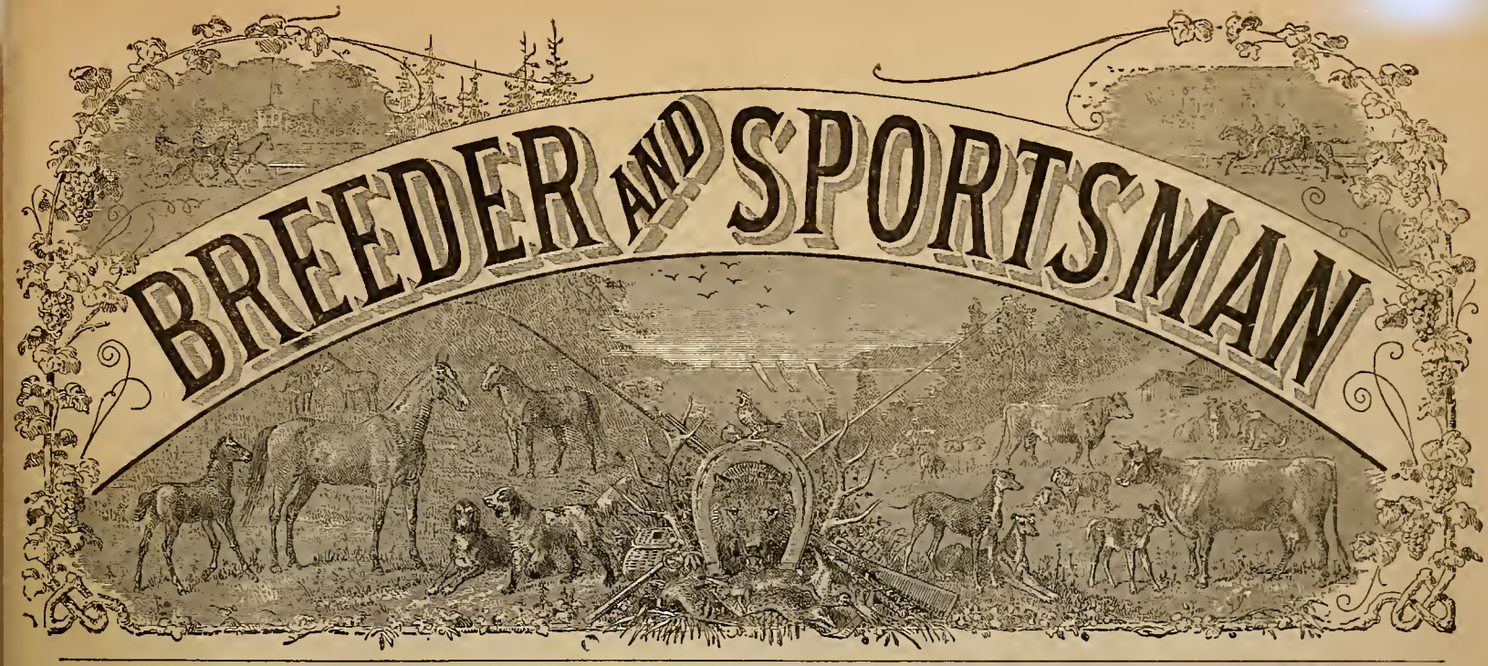

Vol. II. No. 24. NO 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1883. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Tips and Road Work.

Ed. Breeder and Sportsman: I was much interested and instructed by your answer to my queries as published in the Breeder and Sportsman of June 2. I noticed an article in your issue of May 26, from a gentleman signing himself "A Corbin Jr.," in which he says, "I am fully satisfied that for road or turf work, tips, intelligently applied to a colt's foot from the time any protection or balancing weight is required, will not only serve every essential purpose heretofore supplied by shoes, but will result in maintaining the soundness of and perfection of the foot."

I subscribe to the above as far as turf work is considered, but for road work I disagree with the gentleman. I am prepared to admit that, if a colt be shod with tips and worked upon a good track, his feet would probably be in better condition than if shod with full shoes, especially after the expiration of some years. But were he driven upon the hard, gravely road, I consider the shoes to be preferable.

Again, it would I think be necessary to have the colt shod from the first with tips, as after a horse has become accustomed to shoes he cannot go without. You do not exactly coincide with that statement, I am aware; but I will offer my reasons for your consideration:

For instance, take an old horse used to being continually shod, and pull off his shoes, and how long will he stand road work? My experience is that in four or five days his feet will become so tender that it is painful for him to go even slowly.

I have a mare, sired by "Nigger Baby," who can go for from two to three months without being shod, but her sire had peculiarly hard feet. All of his get are noted for their black, hard, fine-grained feet, resembling nothing so much as gutta percha. However, there are not many such. I consider a horse's foot in its natural state viz.: upon a grassy plain or undulating prairie, to be capable of withstanding the usage it would receive in such state without the aid of shoe, and perhaps being the better for it. But the horse in his wild state and in captivity is quite a different animal, and must be treated differently in order to attain the best results.

Your argument tends to the belief that they can be educated up, gradually, to going without shoes. All my trials in that direction show conclusively that if a horse be shod for a number of years, the longer he is shod the more tender and brittle his feet become, and the more necessary shoes seem to be.

Again, you admit, I believe, that it is an advantage to work toe-weights on young trotters. The prevalent idea seems to be that weight in front is necessary to make a colt "reach out." If that be true, of course toe-weights are an essential. If it be true, then, that a colt will trot faster with toe-weights than without, how do you reconcile the fact to your statement that you believe a horse or colt can trot faster barefooted than with shoes or when weighted?

Again, suppose I own a colt which I desire to make a fast roadster. He may not be fast enough for a racehorse, but can be made to trot, say inside of three minutes. Now if I educate that colt on the track, by the use of toe-weights, and afterward work him on the road, I must have a continuation of weight if I establish his gait properly.

A person could not conveniently work toe-weights on a road horse, and, consequently, he must be weighted by shoes, as tips would be too light.

It is claimed that Smuggler, Col. Lewis, Grafton, Sensation, Defiance, Albemarle, Swigert, Allie West, Loafer, King Philip, Maud S, Benedict and scores of others that have beaten 2:30, were made trotters by the use of toe-weights.

If, then, weight be an essential to fast trotting, why do you consider a horse can trot faster without weight, and go into detail to prove that every ounce a horse carries on his feet is detrimental to speed?

There are few colts, I have been led to believe, that are natural trotters, and have the correct way of going when they are young. If, then, by the application of weight to the feet, a colt is made a trotter that would otherwise be but a good carriage horse, the theory of weight must be good. But if a person were desirous to work a colt as a roadster, the necessary adjunct could only be conveniently propitiated by the use of full shoes, and full shoes you condemn.

I do not consider that I know as much of this subject as yourself, but I am bent upon investigation, and I would like to see the subject fully ventilated. H. W. P.

Healdsburg, June 4, 1883.

Notwithstanding the fears that have been entertained of the scarcity of the salmon supply, large catches are reported from the coast canneries. Quite a canning business is being done in Alaska. Near Seattle many people have had good sport catching salmon with a line.

The Novato Ranch, a Garden of 15,000 Acres.

The Novato ranch, twelve miles north of San Rafael, is a place to delight the eye of any agriculturist. The ranch embraces about 15,000 acres, largely valley land, nearly surrounded on three sides by protecting hills, the apex of which form the boundary lines. On the occasion of the dissolution of the firm of Sweeteer & De Long, a few years ago, the half interest was disposed of on a basis of a valuation of about $400,000 for the whole, but don't go there to buy it at that figure. You cannot do it.

The property is owned and managed by F. and F. C. De Long, father and son, and so thoroughly systematized that the vast estate is as carefully cared for as if it were only a private gentleman's dooryard or garden. There are ten or twelve tenants on the subdivisions, yet no leases, and no man pays a specified rental. The tenants do everything at the halves. The owners furnish the land, the stock and the permanent improvements; the tenants do the work, and get one-half the proceeds—half the money from butter, grain, or any produce. The tenant must be a careful manager, industrious, honest and reliable. To such there is no limit to occupancy. Men remain there years and decades of years, and never think of changing any more than if they held the land in fee simple.

The good care secured by this system to every rod of the great tract is simply wonderful. There are no neglected spots. The vast pasture fields are as nicely kept as an orchard, no acre is overfed, no thistles or weeds are allowed to thrive, no fences are permitted to crumble with age; everything is kept trim and in order. The lumber bill last year, for additions and repairs, all furnished by the owners, amounted to the snug sum of $10,000. This system of renting on shares seems to work well in every respect. It not only secures this excellent care for the property, but it results in a much higher rental than would otherwise be realized. Thus the 1,220 cows milked on the ranch last year netted to the owner from $27 50 to $30 each—a much higher figure than large holdings in this county, where an arbitrary rent is paid. There is never any bickering about terms, rentals, prices or results. The best of feeling exists between owners and tenants. No changes are ever made except for cause, and no tenant leaves the ranch, except in very rare cases. Here is a good illustration of the co-operative system, such as is sometimes adopted by large manufacturers, who give the laborers a share in the profits. It establishes exactly the same relation between capital and labor. Each shares in the profit, and each has an interest in securing the highest results. There are ten dairies on the ranch, milking this year 1,220 cows, or an average of 120 each. Seven acres is the minimum allowance of land per cow, yet from the abundance of feed it is clear that less would do, at least for several years. But the DeLong theory is that it is cheaper to keep the virgin vigor in the soil than to exhaust it. The tenants are Mr. Ginbini, 100 cows; Frank Lewis & Co., on a new dairy, 600 acres of which is land just reclaimed on the marsh, milk 80 cows, and next year they will milk 200; Louis Devoto, 140 cows; Leslie McDonald, 100; A. and D. L. Hayden, 250; Geo. S. Haven, 120; A. E. Benedict, 125; E. W. Hayden, 150; John Preira, 90; Manuel Gomez, 65. Next year the cows will be increased to 1,340. Mr. Ginbini came to the ranch a young man. He worked on the DeLong home some time, then married a fair young woman from the house staff of girls, secured the first vacant ranch, and now both he and his wife sing at their pleasant labor, while their children play at the door. The Novato orchard occupies 250 acres in the heart of the valley. It is, we believe, the largest bearing orchard in the United States. Four-fifths of it is in apples, and the product of this crop alone, in marketable apples, vinegar and cider, is $30,000 a year, or $150 an acre. The apricot patch of 1,700 four-year old trees last year produced seventy-two tons of green fruit, which was sold at three cents per pound. The apple yield this year varies a good deal. Some of the hardy varieties, as Yellow Newtown Pippin and Roxbury are producing very heavily, while some of the more delicate families, as White Winter Pearmain, bear very lightly, having been nipped by frost. The Bartlett pears will be scarce, while the peaches are very abundant. The apricot trees were very closely pruned last year, yet they will produce three-fourths as much as before. The vine culture has taken a great start on the Novato Ranch. This is an industry which will realize no profit in less than five years, yet many of the tenants are putting in large vineyards on shares, the terms being the same as on other products. Another illustration of the stability of the tenantry. Men owning the land could forecast the future no further than they. By next spring A. and B. L. Hayden will have 100 acres in vines; E. W. Hayden will have thirty acres. Portions of these vineyards are already planted, and the vines are rooting for the rest. There will be at least 30 acres in vines next year. Some men think it probable the wine and raisin interests are likely to be overdone in California in the next few years. Possibly, but two million acres of vines in France have died, and the Viticultural Commission of that country has reported that one and a half millions more will die within the next two years. The United States is the only country that can replace that loss, and this State is the most favored one for wine growing in the Union. Marin county bids fair to do her share in supplying the loss of the French product.

The ranch will send to market this year about 6,000 sacks of grain. Thirty hands are employed steadily on the DeLong homestead, and about sixty more on the dairy ranches. The hospitality of the DeLong home, presided over by Mrs. F. C. DeLong, is as free and hearty as generosity and good taste can make it, and the visitor is impressed by the fact that the grand and beautiful valley of Novato is in worthy hands.—*San Rafael Journal.*

FISH.

The Boss Fish Story.

Below is the boss fish story up to date. It is supposed to have been written by Jim Gordon Bennett and appeared in the *Herald*. Can any reader of the Breeder and Sportsman raise it some?

"A stout, portly looking gentleman stood in the midst of an attentive group of friends in a Cortlandt street hotel yesterday afternoon. He was evidently whipping the trout streams of his imagination, for he waved his cane above his head with the rhythmic motion of a leader of an orchestra. After making several superb casts he evidently hooked a specter trout and landed him with great applause. Encouraged by his success he began to tell of an unusual capture made by him, the novelty of which caused the most profound impression. 'You know, gentlemen,' he said, 'that the usual method of catching a trout is from the bank of a stream or out of a boat. Once, however, I captured a very big trout while on a train of cars. I was going up to Pike county, in Pennsylvania, fishing, as was my custom for many years. The conductor of the train was a brother angler, and I rode with him in the baggage car, chatting over the fish we had taken. The conversation turned to those we had not secured. My friend said: 'General, we will soon come to a narrow stream which the road crosses, where resides an ancient and remarkably wary trout. For thirty-six years I have endeavored to hook him without avail. Men have grown thin digging worms to catch him. He dwells under an old log, just beneath the bridge, waiting for the fragments of lunch which fall from the cars.' An idea at once occurred to me. I took my rod from its case and put it together, adjusted the reel, and tied on a favorite cast, which, by the way, was given to me by Sir Morton Peto when he visited me in this country. I said: 'I'll try the old duffer. Don't stop the train, but slow up when you come to the stream.' In a few minutes the train went rumbling on the bridge. The baggage master exclaimed, 'Here we are,' and rolled back the door at the side of the car. I made my cast, gentlemen, and had him, by Jove! It weighed over four and one-half pounds. It was a he one."

United States Fish Commissioner George H. Moore visited Peoria May 23, and the next day planted 5,500,000 young shad, and 850,000 herring fry, in the Illinois river, two miles north of the city. After completing the plant, Mr. Moore left for Havana, forty miles south, where a similar quantity will be planted. Some amateur pisciculturists believe that shad will not thrive in the Illinois river, while others believe they will do well. Time will tell the story, and the result will be awaited with interest.

To-night the steam yacht, Edith Capt. Gage, will leave the sea-wall at 12 o'clock with a fishing party for the Farallone Islands. The last trip out there the steamer drifted over a bank of coral which was very destructive to lines and caused the loss of many lead sinkers. The coral bank is situated near the north island and is of a coarse red variety, as some was brought up on the hooks. This is the first coral discovered in this vicinity.

Last Sunday was the poorest day for fishing along the Sausalito shore that there has been for some time. Quite a number of our city fishermen were over but they came home without any fish to speak of. The favorable condition of the tides and other influences considered, good fishing [illegible] expected to-morrow and for a few days following.

ATHLETICS.

MULDOON WINS AGAIN.

He Defeats Rigal after Wrestling Nearly an Hour.

Jules Rigal, who claims the title of champion Græco-Roman wrestler of France, met his Waterloo in Union Hall on last Monday uight, when the great American wrestler, William Muldoon, twice in succession placed him on his back, to the huge delight of some 2,500 people there assembled. A hotter night than Monday is seldom felt in this wind-swept city, and it was fortunate for the spectators that the absence of ladies from the hall made possible the removal of coats. Had the same degree of heat prevailed in the Grand Opera House, there is no knowing what might have happened, for there access to the har is difficult—well-nigh impossible—but in Union Hall not only is the bar right at one's elbow, so to speak, bnt a number of waiters brought refreshments to the spectators on the floor. Iced drinks were needed to make existence supportable iu the body of the hall, and it would have taken a whole iceberg to make the temperature pleasant enough to suit the perspiring wrestlers on the stage. It was nearly 9 o'clock before the match began. Prior to that time Uncle Billy Jordan, without whose presence as master of ceremonies no trial of skill or strength would be considered complete, announced the terms of the match and read for the edification of the spectators the rules of Græco-Roman wrestling. The winner of the match was to receive two-thirds of the gate money and the loser one-third. Muldoon had chosen for his judge his friend Jack Hallinan, the ex-Nevada sport, who has figured in this city as the promoter of several athletic events. Rigal had for judge a compatriot named Duret, and the pair chose Louis Gerichten, the Olympic Club teacher, for referee. The crowd was orderly, though impatient for the match to begin. Before the start a little incident occurred that came near causing trouble. A certain captain of police, together with some friends, relying on the force of their exalted offices, had taken some reserved seats in the front of the hall, and which had been purchased by some gentlemen, who, when they came in and demanded their seats, were met with a point-blank refusal. For some time the intruders held the fort in defiance of right and good taste, but on the appearance of the manager they gave way. It was just at this moment that the men appeared and were introduced to the crowd. Muldoon was in fine condition except that a festering sore on his left elbow made every motion of that arm painful. Rigal's appearance was a sure indication to any good judge of condition that he stood no chance against the American, for his paunch wobbled and shook its redundant fat as he walked across the stage. His limbs were round and altogether his appearance was more of sleekness than of strength.

The instant the men came together for a hold it was evident that Rigal did not propose to take any chances. He is shorter than Muldoon by several inches and his aim appeared to be to tire Muldoon out by boring his head into Muldoon's breast. Five minutes was spent in sparring for a hold and then Muldoon tempted his opponent to make play by slipping down on his knees and hands and offering Rigal his back. Rigal took hold around the waist and tugged and tugged but was unable to budge Muldoon. While in this position Muldoon reached back to get a neck grip on Rigal but the latter's head appeared to be set right in his shoulders and Muldoon's arm could find no holding place. Then the men broke and played for holds for some time. Muldoon suddenly rushed in seized Rigal by the waist and threw him in the center of the stage. Rigal struck on his head and by a clever twist managed to avoid a fall. Again Muldoon offered his body to Rigal. This time Rigal took hold and played for a fall by trying to twist Muldoon over. Just when he had Muldoon balanced, that gentleman, by a dextrous twist, reversed positions, and would have thrown Rigal, but the latter seeing his danger, managed to avoid a fall by slipping from the stage. Muldoon laughed and when Rigal got up he went for a neck hold. He got the desired grip but Rigal managed to slip out as before. Again Muldoon gave Rigal a body grip and the pair wrestled on the floor. Then for the first time a San Francisco crowd saw the possibilities of science in Græco-Roman wrestling. Rigal bored Muldoon over on his head and feet. Using his head as a pivot, Muldoon, with his legs spread out like a huge spider, crawled rapidly around and over his opponent, and breaking the latter's hold, came within half an inch of winning a fall. But Rigal knew a few tricks himself, and just when it seemed impossible for him to escape, he slipped through Muldoon's arms and gained his feet amid hearty cheering. They had wrestled about twenty minutes, and their bodies were literally bathed in sweat, making them so slippery that it seemed almost impossible for either of them to take a hold. Rigal still continued his evasive tactics of boring into Muldoon with his head, and the latter's blood began to get up. He rushed at Rigal with a force that could not be withstood, and drove him to the seats on the right hand side of the stage. Rigal was cornered and could retreat no further. Then Muldoon clasped him around the body, lifted him about two feet from the floor and ran with him to the center of the stage. Holding Rigal poised for an instant, Muldoon made as though he would throw him to the right, and in that direction Rigal fixed his eyes. This was what Muldoon wanted, and like a flash he threw Rigal to the left, where the latter did not expect to fall, and consequently he was not prepared to turn. Rigal fell heavily on his head and shoulders, and amid loud cheering Muldoon was given the first fall. Time 21:58½. The actual time was two minutes longer, but a deduction was made for the time Rigal was off the stage.

A rest of twenty minutes was taken, and Jordan beguiled the tedium of the wait by reading a challenge from Donald Dinnie, who offered to throw Muldoon ten times Cumberland style in less time than Muldoon could throw him five times Graeco-Roman style. The proposed stake was $250 a side, and the time set at two weeks hence. Muldoon caused it to be announced that he would accept the challenge, provided Dinnie would wrestle not later than Wednesday next, as he is engaged to go to Denver with Modjoska on Thursday next.

It was about 9:48 before the men took hold for the next fall. The second bout was a very one-sided affair, and all in favor of Muldoon, who did all the wrestling and purposely put himself into Rigal's clutches many times for the mere pleasure of showing the spectators how easily he could break all the Frenchman's grips. He gave Rigal a neck hold several times, and shook himself clear as easily as one would throw off the grip of a boy. He lay down and allowed Rigal to take any hold he pleased, and then, with apparently small effort, got loose and commenced again. Then Muldoon got an arm hold, and threw Rigal squarely over his shoulder, but no fall resulted, Rigal turning as he fell. Rigal was badly winded and evidently lacked the strength needed to cope successfully with a man like Muldoon. He kept on boring his head into Muldoon's breast until the latter got annoyed and pushed him sharply away with the back of his hand. At last Muldoon got Rigal's head under his arm, and, twisting his shoulder under Rigal's breast, threw him over, his heels going high in air. Rigal fell on his neck and shoulders, turning like a flash. Muldoon's judge claimed a fall, and it seemed as if a fall it really was, but the referee decided "no fall." The time during which Rigal's shoulders were in contact with the floor was but a second, and it was easy for anyone to be mistaken. The remainder of the wrestling was rather tedious, both the men doing their work on the floor. At last Muldoon got Rigal on the floor and by main strength turned him over on his back. Rigal arched his back to keep his shoulders off the ground, but gradually Muldoon forced him down and won the second fall. Time, 32:36½.

All in all, the match was moderately good. Muldoon displayed much science and his opponent showed resources of skill no one expected him to possess. There was no betting on the match, and no doubt but that it was a genuine contest. Muldoon's arm was very sore at the end of the match and still worse next day.

Professional Foot-Racers.

After enjoying nearly a year's immunity from pedestrian frands San Francisco has again become the rendezvous for a number of unscrupulous professional foot-racers and more are on the way. Soon there will be matches and rumors of matches and as of yore the sessy-going public will lose its money on events which are arranged solely with a view to raking in the largest possible amount of outsiders' coin. Cortez Thompson is in town. He is a most estimable young man but one who believes in opening the pecuniary oyster by running behind whenever more money can be made by losing than by winning. His reputation in Nevada, Montana, Salt Lake, Idaho and this State is not such as a scrupulously honest man would be proud of. He is looking for a match and when he finds one the public will suffer. Archie McComb is supposed to be in this neighborhood somewhere. He is a nice, pleasant young man, a good runner, but, according to his own confession, would as soon win $20 by a trick as $21 on the square. Archie's favorite scheme for moneymaking is to visit the interior towns and there in the guise of a sheepherder, wood chopper, or some other honest calling "lay for a match" with the local champion. Once he gets a match the possibilities for fraud are illimitable. With the aid of a confederate he can control both the betting and the result; win or lose, according as the coin is bet, and as a last resort will give the boys a "double chuck," that is, will promise to lose, and when all the money is bet against him, quietly run the race out and rob not only the public but his own confederates. Harmon is not far away and is ready to swoop down on a country fair or a city race at a day's notice. Harmon is about the fastest short distance man in America, and when he loses it is because he finds losing suits him better than winning. Gibson is still in the state, and Gibson is a man who can make things very lively for a granger; in fact, Gibson's best hold is working the interior. The mysterious stranger who has recently "worked" the southern portion of the state answers well to Gibson's description. Kittleman is expected here soon from Denver or Kansas. He wants to run a match with Harmon, but demands a start of two yards in 100. It is generally thought that Harmon can beat Kittleman a 100-yard race, but how much start he can give him is not so well known. Davis, who under the name of Cameron recently won a Sheffield handicap, is expected back here soon, and everybody knows that Davis would not enter into a job race unless it paid him well; though to do him justice it must be confessed that the jobs he puts up are generally for himself to win. Altogether, the outlook for a lively season of professional foot racee is immense.

The Occidentals Win.

The game of cricket, so popular in England and her colonies, has never gained much of a foothold in San Francisco, though there have been one or more cricket clubs in existence here for many years. One of the reasons why cricket has never been a success is that it is too slow and ceremonious a game to suit the rapid ideas of young America and another reason is the general apathy shown towards amateur sports by the young men of the State generally. Base ball has a few patrons here among the young men and they are also beginning to take a little interest in football, but as a rule the patrons and participants in athletic games are all middle aged persons who brought their athletic tastes with them from the East. These remarks are called forth by the very slim crowd that attended the cricket match played at the Recreation grounds last Saturday between the Occidental and Merion cricket clubs. The Light Cavalry band was on the grounds to furnish music between the waits. The match was only one inning, and, being the first of the season and without any special preparation partook largely of the character of a practice game. B. and J. Benjamin of the Merion club went first to bat. One was caught by and bowled Anderson for nine and the other caught by O'Reilly for fifteen. Only two of the team were bowled, the remainder being caught out. Bristowe of the Occidental club made a good stand, but was surpassed by O'Reilly, who ran up a score of thirty before his bails fell to a twister by Benjamin. The Occidental Club won the match easily.

Olympic Boxing Tournament.

The boxing tournament to be given by the Olympic Club on June 29 is expected to bring out pretty near all the talent in the club. Up to date the list of entries includes Dave Eiseman, W. C. Brown, D. F. Dillon, J. B. Leighton, V. C. Driffield, L. P. Ward, Eugene Van Court, Jeff M. Martin, and T. McCord. There appears to be some doubt about McCord's entry for that gentleman, being a professional ball-player, come within the rule which excludes those who practice athletics for money from all amateur competitions. Dave Eiseman a most industrious and persevering athletic, determined at all hazards to capture a medal for boxing. His name appears among the entries as heavy weight, middle weight and light weight, and no doubt he would have gone in to contest feather weight honors with Martin and Van Court but for the fact that his too-solid flesh refuses to come below 138 pounds. Dave has been in constant practice for some time past and has had the gloves on so often with Jack Hallinan and other experts that he feels able to meet Sullivan or any other man, but the trouble is Sullivan is not an amateur and therefore Dave is debarred from the pleasure of showing his friends how little the champion knows about sparring.

A foot-race between Ross of Gilroy and Charles Smiley of Salinas, for $500, is being arranged to come off at the San Jose fair ground in the near future. Ross has the best mile record in the State.

Farm Machinery.

At this time of the year farmers purchase new implements, and the high price of labor makes it advisable to obtain the latest inventions. The old-fashioned method of farming cannot exist any longer. When the sowing and harvesting seasons straggled over several months each, the crops were mostly of an indifferent character if they could not be sown or reaped or mown in proper time. The whole surrounding conditions of the farmer have been changed in this competitive commercial age, and he must be at his best at all times, or he will be beaten in the struggle for existence. Only by the aid of efficient implements and machinery can he be master of the work.

The use of labor-saving implements and machinery is one of the most remarkable developments of the age, and farmers are by no means behind persons in other industries in availing themselves of the ingenuity of inventors. This ingenuity is constantly strained to invent new and to perfect old machines. They ever vie with one another to make the most complete and efficient appliances. In fertility of invention they are not superseded by any manufacturers. Simplicity of construction and durability of the material employed are among the chief points aimed at by them, and they have succeeded to a marvelous degree. The competition between them is keen and spirited. They are ever studying the wants of agriculturists, and diligently searching for new applications of labor-saving implements. The requirements of farmers, forced by the tariff to pay enormous wages, stimulate the inventore to increase production. With praiseworthy energy and enterprise they push their latest inventions and improvements into the uttermost parts of the earth, wherever there exists an agriculture suitable for the introduction of their implements and machinery. Their labor extends wherever civilized agriculture is practiced, and the beneficial influence they exert on civilization itself is incalculably great.

The American farmer fully appreciates the value of machinery, although he does not have to pay so much as the British farmer does in stocking his farm. There are, however, expensive implements, and they but slowly though surely repay for the outlay. Moreover, they require constant repair and renewal, for wood is perishable and iron and steel not indestructible. Such valuable instruments require care in their preservation, but they are too commonly neglected, and then the repairing expenses become heavy. There should be no lack of paint, especially on all woodwork. The working portions of the machinery should always be kept well lubricated to prevent waste of material by friction. Besides, many farmers leave valuable implements for days and weeks together exposed to the destructive influences of the weather. Sheds of ample dimension for the reception of implements not at work should be provided. In these mowers, reapers, tedding machines, and other valuable machinery should be protected from the sun and rain.

The great enemy of farm implements, however, is the borrower. Men who call themselves Christians, good citizens, and kind neighbors, do not hesitate to borrow a reaper or a mowing machine, and to leave it out of doors exposed to the destructive influences of the weather, or to send it back broken by the carelessness of some boy. I have made it a rule for twenty years past never to borrow an agricultural implement of any description. It is an old maxim, but a true one, that the borrower is worse than the thief.—*American Cultivator.*

Timber.

No other country has so large a percentage of its cultivable surface spread out into broad, treeless plains as this. Throughout our extensive prairie regions wood for fuel, for fencing and for building purposes is at once expensive and difficult to be obtained; whereas, in our forest wilds the timber resources of the country are most recklessly wasted. At our present rate of careless use and wanton destruction we shall at an early period in the next century be as badly off for timber as any of the European countries are at present. Even now our Northern States obtain a large portion of their lumber from Canada, and the increase in price since the war indicates clearly enough that we should adopt a new lumber policy. To "woodman, spare the tree," we should add, "farmer, plant the tree," and between sparing and planting we should soon make practical advances in forest science. In forestry the Germans are far in advance of all other peoples. They commenced it in the days of Charlemagne, and have ever since regarded it as an important branch of their rural economy. It is clear that forest culture should be made a branch of our agricultural studies, and as trees cannot mature in a day or year, that we should take time by the forelock in order to prepare for the wood demands of the future. This conviction is already making headway in the West, and forests are springing where they never before were known. The United States has given large encouragement to the planting of forests on the public lands, and the States should now exempt from taxation for twenty years at least all forest plantations.

A writer says that to destroy lice on live stock he has found nothing better than strong carbolic soapsuds. The soap usually sold under the name is not strong enough for the purpose. It may be easily prepared and at any degree of strength that may be required. Get a pound of carbolic acid crystals, which may be had at any wholesale druggist's. I get them in Boston at a cost of sixty cents per pound. Take ten pounds of common bar soap, put in a pan with a little water and heat until dissolved. Take out the cork from the bottle containing the acid, and set it in hot water, which will cause the acid to become fluid; add this to the soap and stir well. Set away to cool and you will have a soap at small cost which will be strong enough to kill any vermin which infest domestic animals, and which will cure harn itch and any cutaneous diseases to which they are liable. It is good to cleanse and heal sores, and a wash of it will be found good where animals are hide-bound and the skin out of condition; it will be found good to wash the inside of poultry houses to render them sweet, and kill and prevent vermin. It is a cheap, safe and sure remedy, and should find a place in all well-regulated premises.

Mr. T. Christy, F. L. S., of London, writes that, for the floor of the poultry house, the best plan is to get it quite level and then slant it to the front, just to cause a slight fall in case of wishing to wash it out at any time. Then put on a coating of cement and sand; when quite dry fill in two inches of dry earth that has been sifted. As the droppings fall on this they are easily raked off and the ammonia is absorbed. It is a great point to have dry rune for all poultry, and the birds appreciate the dry dust for ridding themselves of vermin. If young chicks are kept upon dry earth they will stand cold in the most singular manner, but they soon succumb if they get into the damp.

HERD AND SWINE.

Milking Qualities of Polled Cattle.

In McDonald & Sinclair's "History of Polled Cattle," we find that from time immemorial "the polled stock was the dairy cattle of the north;" and again: "Half a century ago the north polled cattle were noted for their great milking powers; and we find Youatt mentions polled cows of Buchan giving as high as seven gallons of milk a day.

Such was the stock from which the Aberdeen Angus cattle spring, and in spite of the fact that little or nothing has been done to develop, or even to keep up their milking qualities, they are still worthy of their ancestors and true to their record as milkers.

In 1879, Lord Airlie, of Cortachy Castle, Angusshire, Scotland, wrote: "I have at present seventeen pure polled Angus cows in my dairy. The greater number of these give from twelve to fourteen, and sometimes sixteen, Scotch pints a day, for a considerable time after calving. The milk is admitted to be much richer than that of either the Shorthorn or the Ayrshire. As regards the length of time for which they will continue to give milk, my cow, Belle of Airlie (1959), used to be milked all the year round." And in a letter to Mr. F. B. Redfield, some three years later, he says: "I have now some cows that are giving twelve Scotch pints a day, although three months calved." (Twelve Scotch pints is equal to about twenty-one and a half of our quarts; fourteen to twenty-five, and sixteen to almost twenty-nine of our quarts.)

Mr. A. B. Matthews, of Kansas City, under date of April 25, 1883, writes as follows: "I have no hesitancy in saying that for quantity and quality of milk combined, no beef breed equals them. I have never seen a cow of the breed (Augue) that would not raise her own calf, and I have seen many a Shorthorn that would not. My experience is, as a rule, they give a fair quantity of milk, and occasionally there are exceptionally good milkers."

Mr. J. J. Rogers, of Abingdon, Ill., under date of April 22, 1883, writes: "Relative to the milking qualities of Augue cattle; as far as I have tested them, they are good. We have at least 100 Shorthorn cows, and have had for two years. We always let the calves run with them until weaning. We also have thirty Aberdeen Angus females, which we use the eame way, and we have to milk the Angus the longest before the calves can take all the milk. I will venture to say that if any ecientific old milk-maid would select ten cows out of our entire herd of all kinds, for milkers, they would be mostly Angus. Our farm will he stocked enough with thoroughbreds and grade muleys this fall so we can sell all the horned cattle off. We have tried the Angus every way, enough to fully conclude to handle no other kind while we handle cattle. They are good feeders, mature early, and are good milkere, very hardy, kind and gentle, do well on grass, no better formed cattle, and will make more beef with less feed, than any other cattle we ever had on the place."

Mr James Anderson, of Anderson & Findlay, Lake Forest, Ill., under date of April 20, 1883, writes: "Our Pocahontas (5,021) is giving twenty-two quarts of very rich milk daily; ehe is only four yeare old. She comes down poor when giving milk, hut when allowed to dry up will fatten very fast, and keep fat very easy. We have many good milkers in our herd, and jnst now have nine calves on six full-breed eows, and they are all doing finely.

Mr. T. NcCrae, Guelph, Canada, nnder date of April 23, 1883, writes: "I have been amoug Galloway all my daye, and have had a great many under my care. In Scotland eome well-attested cases of large yields, hoth of milk and butter, were brought under my notice. I am more familiar with the Galloways than the Angus, but what I say ahout the Galloways I believe to apply equally to the Angus. So far ae my experience goes they will hold their own with any pure breed.

Mr. F. B. Redfield, Batavia, N. Y., under date of April 24, 1883, writee: "My cows (Aberdeen Angus), have raised their calves in every instance."

In Mr. Redfield's introduction to his stock catalogue, June, 1881, we find: "I am one of the many engaged in stock-raising in this country, who predict for the Angus doddie a great future in America. Ranking with, if not surpassing, the Shorthorn in size and early maturing qualifications, the doddies, by very far, excel that valuable breed in hardihood, ease of keep, docility, and the superior quality of the beef. Ae milkers they excel all other beef breeds." And again: "The milkiug qualities of the hreed are of a high order."

Weaning and Feeding Calves.

About the first day of January I hought a cow and calf, the latter three weeks old and had sucked the cow up to that time. I at once took it away to feed hy hand; found it stuhhorn for a day or eo, bnt huuger "eoon bronght it to terms." I commenced at once feeding it with skimmed milk and hay tea, strengthened with abont a tahlespoonful each of oil meal and coarse flour for each feed. These additions were increased gradually nntil at about 6 weeks we gave a teacupful of each, including the eame proportion of bran. We found the best way to add these ingredients was to mix them and make a porridge in advance, to he stirred into the milk and tea when warmed.

The tea we made by packing a wash-hoiler full of good timothy hay and cooking it for two hours over a moderate fire, then pouring out into jars; thie would last several daye.

On the 6th of January I bought another calf of a milkman; it was about four days old. Fed it at once part new and part ekim milk, with tbe addition of about the same quantity of coarse flour and oil meal, increasing these additions gradually, and in ahout a week fed only ekim milk; at two weeke commenced giving a little hay tea, a pint or so at first, increasing regularly, so tbat when one month old the feed was half hay tea and half ekimmed milk, with an increased portion of the other ingredients.

On the 20th of January, I hought another calf 6 days old, which was treated in the same way. By the middle of February I found we could feed another without any difficulty, but could not get snch a one ae I wanted, and have not heen able to since; so have but three now, but found I could add another one every month and feed them well, by good management, all from the milk of one cow (from 3 to 4 gallons per day), besides farnishing a small family with milk, cream, and butter, and a surplus of 3 or 4 lbs. a week to sell, of the latter. I should have said that I kept hay and corn fodder hefore them all the time, and occasionally gave a feed of bran, corn and oil meal mixed dry. Now I have got three as nice, sleek calves as ever I raiecd, without any great trouble or expense. The only trouble I had was when the eecond one (a grade Devon) got to eating too much bran and was "loose" for a day or two, hut two feeds of new milk straightened him right up, and he is the best of the three now—the others being grades of Jersey and Shorthorn.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

Stock Feeding.

There is no suhject, perhaps, that gives rise to more discussion, at agricultnral meetiugs, than the proper feeding of stock, and none ie of more importance to the farmer iu an economical point of view. Every man is prone to consider hie mode of feeding as the hest, and that his knowledge ou the suhject is mnch greater than his neighhor's. These friendly contests are well, for by bringing out each man's experience they tend towards the elucidation of tbe truth. In the feeding of stock, there are essential points to he borne in mind, according as we have in view the development of muscle, the laying on of fat, the production of huttcr, or tbe increase of milk without regard to quality. For the proper understanding of these points, the farmer should understand something, at least, of the phyeiological laws which govern them. He should have a knowledge of the "proximate principles," as tbey are termed; i. e., the suhstances entering into the composition of the animal body, and into the various kinds of food; of the manner in which these proximate principles are introduced into the system, as well as the kind, quautity and quality. He should nnderstand the process hy which they are digested and assimilated, and the hest means by which he can attain the end tbat he has in view. The proximate principles may be divided into two classes—those which are inorganic in their nature, aud those which are organic and have a definite chemical composition. Of these, the most important are water, salt, potash, lime, soda and magnesia. These are introduced with the food, and are taken up by the animal tissues exactly ee they exiet in nature. They undergo no essential chemical change iu becoming compouent parts of the system. Water not ouly enters largely into the composition of the hlood, hut eerves also for the introdnction and discharge of materials which, beiug solid, must become fluid in order to pase into the animal frame. It is conveyed into the system in the act of drinking, but it also enters as an ingredient of the different kinds of solid food. Its importauce to the economy is greater than any other substance, and should he supplied with constant regularity. It is a well-established fect that all animals can go much longer when deprived of food than when deprived of water. Salt enters largely into the tissues and fluids of the body, and therefore ie of great importance to the system. Althongh it occure in both animal and vegetable food, the amount is usually small, and hence the necessity of eupplyiug the want. Herhivoroue animals iustinctively crave this suhstauce, and, in the fattening of swine, experiments have shown that the assimilation of the food goes on better if salt is given to the animals. Phosphate of lime is also found in the tiesues and fluids of the body. It gives to bones, teeth and cartilages their solidity. When not supplied in snfficient quantity, a softening of the bony tissues takes place. This euhetance, aud as the potash, eoda and meguesia, are usually found in sufficient amount in the food, or they are formed in the body by the decomposition of other ealts.

The proximate principles that are organic exist as ingredients of organized hodies. They are starch, sugar, fat, albumen, fibrin and caseine. The last three are known as nitrogenous suhstances, as they contain nitrogen, while the first three do not contain thie element. Starch enters largely into the composition of the various grains, corn, wheat, rye, oats. It exists also in potatoes, peas, beans, and in most vegetable substances. Starch is easily converted into sugar, and thie always takes place in the process of digestion. Sugar ie also derived from both animal and vegetable sourcee. Thus we have milk-eugar and liver-sugar, which are produced in the mammary gland and in the liver, as also sugar of honey, prepared by the bee. Under vegetable sugars, we have the cane, grape and sugar of starch. The fats are also derived from both animal and vegetable suhstancee. Certain kinds of food favor the production of fat more than others. This is particularly the case with those containiug large quantities of sugar. It is a well-established fact that the negroes, as well as the animals, employed in sugar-growing countriee, grow remarkably fat during the season of sugar-making, and lose this condition when the season is finished. But saccharine materials are not sufficient for thie purpose, as ie shown when swine are fed on suhstances containing abundance of starch, which, as we have seen, is easily converted into sugar by the process of digestion. Fatty or oily matters must also he supplied. Pigs fed on hoiled potatoes aloue, which contain much starch, fatten much more slowly than when greasy substancee are also given them in some form with the food. The nitrogenious substances, albumen, fihrine, and caseine, differ from the other proximate principles, in that they coagulate, undergo putrefaction, and excite fermentation in other suhetances. These enter largely into the animal tissues and fluids, and yet experiments sbow that, although highly nutritioue and necessery as food, if given alone, animale become after a time enfeehled and actually may die of starvation. No one class of proximate principles can be sufficient for the nutrition of the hody, bnt the food to be nourishing must contain all of them, and must he mixed together in the proportions best suited for the different kinds of animale, and for the purposes in view, whether the growth of muscle and strength, the increase of fat, or a great amount of the milk secretion, without regard to its quality. In a word, that our animale may thrive well, tbere must be a variety in the food given. Steaming or cookiug the food under certain circumstances may render some articles more palatable, and poesibly more nutritioue and more easily digested, hut tbere is no economy in giviug to animals, from whom we expect anything in return, poor food of any description, especially if we are ohliged to disguise it and convert it into a heterogeneous mass. Let the food be good, and the amount depended upon the age, condition, ohject in view, and amount of exercise. Feed with great regularity and let there be a variety, remembering that in the young animal, flesh, etrength, and fat are to be formed.

Sheep entrails, long used in the manufacture of so-called "cat-gut" strings, and for "skins" of Bologna sausages, bave found a demand in a more recent manufacture—that of helting for propelling machinery. A contemporary tbus describes the process employed hy a manufactory recently established at Oakland, California: The entrails are first cleaned and immersed in briue for some days. From tbis they are wound on bobbine, after which the process is about the same as making rope, if a round helt is required, but where a flat belt is wanted a loom is employed, and the strands of gut are woven as in the manufacture of ribbons. Round belts vary in size from 1-16 of an inch to 1½ inches in diameter; flats are made of any required widtb. Three-quarter-inch belts, it is claimed, will stand a strain of seven tons, and last more than twice as long as a hemp rope of equal size.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

There is a large scope of rich agricultural and fine timber lands along Grande Ronde river, and the line of the railroad, which will be taken up this summer.

TURF AND TRACK.

"No Time" Races.

As the trotting season has now fairly hegun, end the practice of competing in races where it is understood beforehand hy tbe owners of horses aud the management of the track on which the race takes place that time shall he suppressed will be indulged in by some unscrupulous persons, it ie important that the recent action of the Board of Review at its meeting in Chicago, May 15, should be given the widest possihle publicity. On the docket at this meeting were a number of "no time" casee which had heen continued from the preceding meeting, and in its decision of tbem the board ruled as follows:

1. In any public race wherein the time has heen suppressed, either hy omission or hy false timing, each horse that wou a heat, or made a dead heat, shall thereby and thenceforth be held to be disqualified, under Rule 41, from any right to enter or compete on tbe grounds of members of this associatiou, until such horse shall he relieved by an order of the board or of the president, ecting under his authority in tbe premises. And if any horse shall bave been awarded a premium on the grounds of our members, during the time of euch diequalification, such premimm sball he forfeited for redistribntion to other horses in the race entitled thereto.

2. In any case wherein a horse bas won a heat or made a dead beat, in a race wherein the time was omitted or falsely announced, if it shall he established that the owner or person controlliug such horse was implicated in any manner in procuring the time to be so omitted or faleely announced, such person shall therehy and thenceforth be held to be disqualified, under Rule 41, from all right to participate in the privileges and usee of the coursee and grounde of our membere, nutil such person shall he relieved by order of the board or of the preeident, acting under hie authority in the premises.

3. In any case arising under Rule 41, wherein a person ie charged with heing implicated in procuring the time to be omitted or falsely announced, if such person, having been notified to answer before the board in respect to the matter, shall ask for a continuation, for the purpose of defense, the case as to him shall be continued; but, in the meantime the horse or horses of such person which are affected by Rule 41 shall remain disqualified on the grounds of our members until relieved by order of the hoard, or of the preident acting under his authority in the premises; and if any premium has beeu awarded to such horse or horsee on the grounds of our membere, during the time of such diequalification, such premium shall he forfeited for redistribution to other horees in the race entitled thereto. And in like manner there shall he continued those cases wherein it does not appear that the person charged has received notice to answer.

4. If in any case arising under Rule 41 the person charged with being implicated in procuring the time to be omitted or falsely announced shall estahlish that he did not intentionally disregard the rules, the case ae to such person shall he dismissed, and the horse or horses of such person which are affected by Rule 41 ehall be relieved from future disability by operation of that rnle; but if any premium has heen awarded to euch horse or horses, on the gronnds of our membere, during the time of disqnalification, such premium shall be forfeited for redistribution to the other horses in the race entitled thereto.

5. When no answer has been filed, hecanse the residence of the party could not be learned, bnt the ommission of time has been ascertained, and the horse has not won a premium on membere' grounds to be returned under the preceding rulings, the horse shall be suspended nutil further order of the hoard, and the case as against the person shall he temporarily dismissed.

6. When, in either of the cases recited in the five preceding rulings, it shall appear that the horse has heen awarded any premium on the grounds of membere, which, under said rulings, ie required to be forfeited, the seme shall he returned to the treasurer of said association for action of the boerd, and such horse shall he suspended until that requirement is complied with.

7. When it shall he satisfectorily shown to the president that any party or horse is, or has heen, unjustly suspended or disqualified under the six preceding rulings of the board, he, the president, mey grant temporary reiustatement to such person or horse until the next meetiug of the board, provided than any premiums won by such horse on the grounds of membere and returnahle under such preceding rulings, shall first be returned to the custody of the treasurer of this association, subject to the action of the hoard.

Races at Pleasanton.

H. G. Cox, proprietor of the Pleasantou Driviug Park, will give two days racing over his track on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 3 and 4. The programme is as followe:

First day, running, mile and repeat; open to all horses now owned in Washington and Murray townships. Purse $100, $75 to first, $25 to second.

Same day, trotting, free for all horses in 2:30 class. Purse $200; four to enter and three to start; $125 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third.

Secoud day, runniug, half mile heats, three in five. Purse $150; free for all, four to enter and three to start; $100 to first, $35 to second, $15 to third.

Same day, trottiug, free for all horses owned in Washiugton and Murray townships, Nos. 1 and 2 of Contra Costa county. Purse $100; $75 to first, $25 to second.

Entrance ten per cent. National rules to govern. Entries close with Wm. Napier, Senate saloon, Pleasantou, June 20.

Trotting at Petaluma.

The first trot of tbe eeason over the Petaluma track occurred on tbe 29th ult. Tbe result is summed up as follows:

AGRICULTURAL PARK, PETALUMA, May 29, 1883.—Sweepstakes of $20 each, mile heats, three in five, owners to train and drive.

T. Biggs' b m Kitty Sawyer	1	1	1
A. Morse's g g Sid Sperry	2	2	2
Ben Edwards' s m Nettie Bennett	3	3	3
D. Misner's b m Fannie Wilson (pacer)	4	4	4
W. P. Fine's b m Fox	dis		
W. D. Freeman's s m Countess	dis		

Time, 2:48, 2:52, 2:54½.

The bookmakers and scratch bettors had a benefit at Baltimore on the 24th ult. In the race for a club purse for all ages, one mile and a furlong, the brown gelding Hostage, by Hurrah, was an unexpected winner, beating Colonel Sprague, Camillus, Haledon, Jim McGowan and London. The bookmakers were delighted, for they had not written H[illegible]ge's name once, so little was he thought of, though they [illegible] 15 and 20 to 1 against him. They won the [illegible] Five-dollar tickets in the mutuels paid $361 75.

Thora's Last Race.

The contest for the Louisville Cup on Saturday, May 26, will long be remembered by a large multitude. Lida Stanhope, John Davis and Thora were the only contestants out of sixteen nominations. Prominent among the non-starters were Blazes, Freeland, Appolo, Boatman, Mistral and the veteran Checkmate, all of which were on the ground in good racing condition. The announcement that Thora would start appeared to terrorize the great majority. It was the story retold of the downfall of other famous racers. The trio came to the post, Lida Stanhope in superb condition, and John Davis, as his owner, Col, Chas. L. Hunt expressed it, "fit to run for a man's life." Thora showed the finish and form which are the results of highest skill and science in training. All three gracefully cantered to the starting point, cheered by the partisans of each in a manner so hearty that only those that have been on a Kentucky race track can appreciate. The contestants, once at the post, were quickly assigned their positions. Thora had the inside and John Davis the outside of the track. At the first time of asking the flag was dropped to a perfect start. John Davis, with his wonderful turn of speed, piloted by Dan Sparling, following his instructions, shot to the front and set the pace, closely attended by Thora, while Isaac Murphy on Lida Stanhope, in his usual masterly style of riding, trailed two lengths in the rear, the gap being gradually increased to four open lengths as the leaders finished the first mile and straightened themselves. Without change of position they passed the stand for the second time amid great cheering. Thora was neck and neck with Davis, apparently moving with great ease. Upon reaching the quarter pole the contest began in earnest, for down the back stretch Thora was allowed to extend herself, and with Davis making a tremendous effort to maintain his lead, Brophy gradually forced the red and blue colors almost a length ahead of the polka dots, but the triumph was only momentary. Suddenly the great mare faltered in making the turn near the half-mile pole. Davis regained the lead, closely pursued by Stanhope. Brophy realized the hopelessness of the contest, eased Thora and virtually dropped out of the race. Murphy on Lida Stanhope meanwhile had gradually closed the gap on John Davis, and when half way down the stretch passed the game gelding, winning the cup with comparative ease by fully three lengths. Time of race: First quarter, :25¼; half, :52; three-fourths, 1:18½; mile, 1:45; 1¼ mile, 2:10: 1½ mile, 2:37¾; 2 miles, 3:34; race 2¼ miles, 4:00¼. The track was fine and fast.

Thora pulled up quite lame. The hind tendon of the right fore-leg was sprung sufficiently, in the opinion of her owner and trainer, to unfit her for racing, and so Mr. Reed will at once have her sent to Fairview, his breeding farm in Tennessee, to be mated with imp. Fetcher. May her days of motherhood add to the lustre of her name.

Thora, by Longfellow, dam Susan Ann, by Lexington; second dam Roxana, by imported Chesterfield; third dam Levia, by imported Tranby; fourth dam Tolevia, by imported Contract; fifth dam Diamond, by Turpin's Florizel; sixth dam by Lewis' Eclipse, out of Minerva, by Melzar, etc. Thora started eleven times at two years old, and won four races. Saratoga, won purse five furlongs in 1:04½, beating Bonnie Lizzie and nine others. Same place, won Day Boat Line Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, in 1:17¼, beating Hindoo, Bonnie Lizzie and three others. Baltimore, Md., won Merchants Stakes, one mile, in 1:44¾, beating Crickmore, Spark and Ripple. Same place, won club purse, one mile, in 1:47½, beating Compensation and three others. As a three-year-old, started fifteen times and won eleven races. Sheepshead Bay, won spin of three-quarters of a mile, in 1:16, beating Victim, Checkmate and six others. Won Mermaid Stakes, one mile and a furlong, in 1:57, beating Spark, Aella and two others. Monmouth Park, won Monmouth Oaks, one and a quarter miles, in 2:14½, beating Aella, Spark and others. Saratoga, won the Alabama Stakes, one mile and a furlong, in 1:59¼, beating Bonnie Lizzie and Bramhaletta. Won club purse, one and a half miles, in 2:49, beating Boulevard, Eole, etc. Won Clarendon Hotel Stakes, one and a quarter miles, in 2:11, beating Valeria and three others. Won the Relief Stakes, one mile and five furlongs, in 2:51, beating Crickmore. Won the Baden Baden Handicap, three miles, carrying 99 pounds, in 5:25¼, the fastest race to that date ever run, beating Ella Warfield (4), 92 pounds. Monmouth Park, won West End Hotel Stakes, one and a half miles, in 2:53¾, beating Bona Fide. Jerome Park, won handicap sweepstakes, one and a half miles, in 2:39½, carrying 113 pounds, beating Fair Count (5), 126 pounds, and Sir Hugh (3), 97 pounds. Baltimore, won Pimlico Stakes, two miles and a furlong, in 3:49¼, a capital good race. In her four-year-old year she started brilliantly, and won the first eight races in which she started. The Washington Cup, two miles, in 3:40; Baltimore Cup, two and a quarter miles, in 4:00, beating Glenmore and Greenland; the Winchester Cup, two and a quarter miles, in 4:12, beating Grenada; Sheepshead Bay, walked over for purse, one and three-quarter miles; Saratoga, won the Excelsior Sweepstakes, one and one-quarter miles, in 2:20, beating Crickmore and Bend Or, track muddy; won Saratoga Cup, two and a quarter miles, in 4:05½, beating Carley B and Alta B; won purse, one and five-eighths miles, in 2:51, beating Frankie B and John Sullivan, and walked over for a purse one and a half miles. Sue ran secound to Bend Or in Summer Handicap, one and a half miles, in 2:35½, he 118 pounds, Thora 122 pounds. She then went amiss and lost her form and was beaten in five other races. She commenced the present season by winning a club purse at Nashville, one and an eighth miles, in the mud, in 2:06½, and the Rock City Stakes, one and a quarter miles, in 2:12, beating Checkmate, Pearl Jennings and Blazes. The unfortunate accident of her breaking down in the Louisvill Cup loses to the turf one of the grandest racemares of any day.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Romero's Introduction.

The following is the turf, field and games report of the race at Chester Park, Cincinnati, on the 24 ult., where Romero made his first essay before an Eastern audience:

Monroe Chief, Minnie R and J. B. Thomas were the absentees in the 2:19 class, which left Deck Wright, Romero, Alexander and Troubadour as the contestants. It took four heats to decide it, each of which was trotted in exactly the same time, 2:25. Deck Wright and Alexander had about an even thing of it in pools at the start, but the former soon developed as the favorite, and brought $25 to Alexander's $10, and $5 for the field.

The horses were sent away on the third attempt to a fair start. Around the lower turn Alexander went off his feet, and by the time he was pulled down was far in the rear. Romero held the pole and made the race down the backstretch, with Troubadour lapping at his wheel. Their was no change in their positions in the last half-mile, although as the horses swung around the upper turn into the homestretch, Troubadour moved up and challenged the leader for first place, and for quite a distance was neck and neck with Romero. The race was a very pretty one, and elicited considerable applause from the spectators. Troubadour, however, broke up very badly as they came near the stand, and the California stallion won hands down in a jog, Troubahour second, a length behind, with the favorite, Deck Wright and Alexander far in the rear.

Romero's performance sent his stock up in the pools, but Deck Wright still ruled the favorite at $20 to $14 for Romero and $13 for the field. After a provoking number of false starts, the word "go" was finally given, and the horses got off, Romero the pole horse, in the lead. They whirled around the first turn nearly abreast, and as they wheeled into the back-stretch the California stallion went off his feet and Deck Wright collared the lead by two lengths. Romero and Troubadour worked hard for second place, and were on nearly equal terms around to the stand on the first half. As they came to the lower turn of the second time, Alexander, who had been traveling in the rear, began to pick up, and when they entered the back-stretch was lapping Troubadour's wheel. As the trio swung into the last turn, Romero, Troubadour and Alexander were trotting abreast for second place. Coming down the homestretch the last named made a magnificent spurt and passed his competitors, and came under the wire second, close upon the wheels of Deck Wright, Troubadour third and Romero last. In the next two heats Deck Wright was never headed, Alexander finishing second in each.

SUMMARY.

Purse $1000, for 2:19 class.

J. Knauber's b g Deck Wright, by Hinsdale Horse, dam by North Briton	3	1	1	1
J. A Goldsmith's gr b Romero, by A. W. Richmond, dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot	1	4	3	4
F. Van Ness' blk b France's Alexander, by Ben Patchen, dam Canada Jack	4	2	2	2
J. A. Dustin's blk g Troubadour, by Revenge, dam Illinois Maid, by Black Donald	2	3	4	3

Time, 2:25, 2:25, 2:25, 2:25.

Hereford Cattle.

It is no task of mine to run down any other breed—let them all have a fair field and no favor—but I maintain that Herefords will live, thrive and get fat where other cattle will barely exist. I would here state, however, that every white-faced cow, although it may have Hereford blood in its veins, is not necessarily a pure Hereford, and a poorly-bred Hereford can't be expected to feed as well as one descended from a carefully-selected line of ancestors. American purchasers are not sufficiently careful in the selection of animals bought in England for exportation. As long as they are entered in the herd book they take it for granted they must be "right," and so they probably are as far as fulfilling the rules of entry; but what were their ancestors? That is the question. Few buyers ever ask, except when they are buying stock by some noted bull, how the animals are bred so long as they have "looks."

The folly of buying for pedigree alone has been amply demonstrated in the Shorthorn trade; but if good feeding animals are required, that will fatten quickly and pass on their good qualities to others, it is absolutely necessary to find out whether these are inherited. Occasionally you may find a beast bred "anyhow" transmitting good qualities to his offspring, but, generally, he only transmits the bad ones. Since the Hereford trade sprang up in America, "pedigree" herds have sprung up in England; the entries in the herd book are increased in proportion, and every "white face" is now dubbed a Hereford. This is a most serious loss to those who have been carefully breeding and recording their herds for years, waiting for the "good time coming," and it is as serious a loss to those who purchase from the new herds without carefully considering how they have been bred. At any rate the value of the old herds and new should have a marked difference. Breeding from short-pedigreed animals is very much the same as breeding from grade Herefords, of which there will soon be plenty in America. These will, no doubt, improve common cattle wonderfully; but those who are breeding thoroughbreds will do well to give great consideration to those herds of old standing and of carefully recorded pedigrees, which carry their breeding on "their backs" and in their quality of flesh and handling, in the selection of breeding animals. The attention of intending purchasers should be directed to the entries in the first nine volumes of the herd book, or even to the tenth, which is the first under the Hereford Herd Book Society), and let them look who entered their cows then and let them look at those who do so now. Surely the old herds speak for themselves.

Another loss which Hereford breeders and purchasers will eventually experience will result from the exportation of moderate and short pedigree animals; they are as sure to bring discredit to the Hereford breed of cattle as the exportation of good ones is certain to increase its reputation. A great fault in many Herefords of modern growth is a bad touch and hard, thick hide. In a great measure is the result of the popular fancy for dark reds. In my experience, and I believe I shall be borne out by many old breeders, the despised old yellow-reds, with occasionally a pied black or a few white marks on them, are always of good quality and feed faster than the others. I like a good color, but not too dark, and would never discard one of the yellow-reds if it was a good animal. An eminent writer has said that "the red and white-faced Hereford has obtained much of its good qualities from the old grey Hereford," and I know by experience that such is the case. There are a few greys left now. "It is only fair," says the same writer, "that they should be strengthened by a cross of the red and white-face." The greys will be seen more of before long and will then speak for themselves. Some of the best, and, without doubt, the purest-bred Herefords, often have more white than is fashionable; but my advice is, be careful before getting rid of it. It comes, if pure, from far-off grey ancestors, to own which is an honor instead of discredit.

I was told the other day by a farmer who had been more accustomed to Shorthorns than Herefords, but who had tried both as grazers: "The only advantage in Herefords is that they feed so fast." What possible praise could be given to a beef-making breed greater than this! Graziers want a quick return for their money; let them buy Herefords and they will have it.—*Senex in Breeder's Gazette.*

ROWING.

Figuring for the Fourth.

There is a wonderful amount of figuring among the Long Bridge oarsmen on the money to be donated for a Fourth of July Regatta. The Ariels, who are dead sure of winning the shell race, want a prize of $150 for that event, and the other clubs, who feel reasonably confident of carrying off trophies, desire to have them enlarged for their especial benefit. The Regatta Committee of the Fourth of July Committee will do well to regulate the size of the prizes by the number of entries. Any rowing man can tell now just how many entries there will be for each event. Of course a four-oar shell race should be rewarded by a more valuable prize than a barge race, the entries being equal, but a contest between two shells should not draw as good a prize as a game struggle between four barges, or half a dozen single-scullers. The programme of last year was a very fair one and might be the basis for the awards this year. If in some events there will be more entries the prizes might be increased. There will probably be more scullers this year than last, as several new men have come up and want a chance. There can also be a good race in ships' boats, as the race on Decoration day excited the skippers and was a most enjoyable contest, beside being remarkable for having been started at the time announced. It would be a good idea to strike out the lap-streak race, which is an ancient and effete style aquatic event. The lap-streak is a boat difficult to classify and in these waters is neither one thing nor the other. The barge is a boat that can be classified. The shell is the best boat. Barge races and shell races are sufficient in the way of four-oar racing and the "lap. streak," so called, is superfluous. The committee can however be relied on to give a fair programme and an enjoyable day's sport.

Denis Griffin of the Golden Gate Rowing Club is losing a lot of flesh in this hot weather running round asking authorities on rowing whether they think Fred Smith would dare row him. The easiest way for Denis to find ont whether the Ariel man stands in awe of him is to ask Fred himself. If it will be any comfort to Denis to know that his powers are held in such humble repute that Smith could be backed against him, we can inform him that Al Tobin has repeatedly and publicly expressed his faith in Smith's ability to defeat any local sculler, bar Peterson, over the two-mile course. Mr. Tobin is a good judge of rowing and once before backed Smith to beat a man who had a better reputation than Griffin and Smith won. It is not unlikely that Mr. Tobin would again risk a matter of $250 on the Ariel man. Try him, Denis, and don't waste any more time consulting the oracles.

President Greening, of the Ariel Club, is booked for his maiden race, and will make his grand debut in Dobbins' wherry on the Fourth of July. The auburn-haired sculler of the South End will meet a tough antagonist in Tom Murphy, of the Potrero, who has secretly revised and corrected the lines of his famous wherry—The Merrimac—and in the gray dawn of each morning can be seen flitting up to San Bruno and back (16 miles). He is ready to bet two to one that he beats any Pioneer wherry rower that may enter in the Fourth of July regatta. This is a palpable thrust at Mr. Lyne, who walked Thomas' boy last year, and got walked in turn by a slim boy from North Beach.

McInerney has not yet started for Lowell. He spends a good deal of his time on Long Bridge, and has been considerably edified by the doings of the oarsmen thereof. The practice of chaining up the shells, so popular with certain South End clubs, has been a source of wonderment to the Eastern sculler who never before saw boats so fast as to need tying up to keep them from flying over the course. In the Pioneer club house, which boasts half a dozen scullers, the boats are all chained to the wall, and look so much like a row of bull-dogs that visitors keep a respectful distance from them, and nervously inquire why the ferocious looking crafts are not supplied with muzzles as well as collars?

Bob Gohle, mine host of Long Bridge, has discovered a rising sculler in the person of a young boatman who works for him. The undeveloped champion takes a spin in Bob's old shell every afternoon and keeps Coroner Livingston's assistants in a painful state of suspense. It is reported that since the new man first ventured out in the old shell a deputy coroner, with a boat-hook, has been stationed night and day at the rolling mills, but, so far, the doomed waterman has met with no more serious accident than the breaking of an outrigger.

The Pioneer Rowing Club will enter a four-oar-shell crew for the Fourth of July regatta. The crew will, in all probability, be T. Brennan, stroke, Lyne and Crowley, waist, and Al. Tobin, bow. This is a pretty good crew, and will render a fair account of itself if it should get sufficient practice—which is unlikely.

Treatment of Jersey Calves.

J. H. Walker, in an article in the *Country Gentleman* on the above topic, condemns in strong terms the high feeding of calves designed for dairy stock or any feeding beyond what will keep them in a fair, thrifty condition. He says:

The younger the animal is when this bad habit of making flesh and fat begins, the more controlling it will be, and the more likely the animal will be to transmit the habit to its offspring.

Nothing should be fed to bulls more stimulating than good hay, and at times a few oats, shorts, or both, with coarser food. Plenty of coarse hay, straw and flat grass even should be given at times. The digestive organs of a butter-bull, especially when young, should be taxed and distended precisely as those of a female designed to produce butter. Heifers should be fed nothing but skimmed milk, grass, rowen, good hay, coarse hay, flat grass, straw, corn stubble, in fact everything to distend and tax their digestive organs, and with nothing more stimulating, before they drop their first calf, than oats or shorts, or similar food. The rule for keeping heifers to make good cows is rather extravagantly expressed by saying: "A heifer should have a paunch large enough to turn itself around in." Unsightly as they are in such a condition, such heifers make the best cows. * * * The rule is to feed just enough of such things as are found necessary to keep the animal in a thrifty, growing condition and no more—the less, the better—and never allow a milk or butter animal to lay on fat. Experienced dairymen never go into herds that are fat and sleek for their cows. They know that the feeding necessary to produce such conditions in milk and butter animals impairs their power to accomplish the thing for which they are to be kept, namely, the making of milk and butter. Meat, not milk or butter, is what they will ever after make. They will "take better care of themselves than of their owners."

Fleeces of American Sheep.

The following is from the Sydney *Mail* of April 7. The sheep mentioned were taken down to the colonies this spring by L. R. Martin of this city:

Through the courtesy of a gentleman who is most enthusiastic and painstaking in the important matter of sheep-breeding, we are enabled to place before our readers some facts regarding the fleeces of the American sheep sold recently at the quarantine station, Shark Island. It will be remembered that, when describing the sheep soon after their arrival, we wrote of the fleeces as being, like those of the Vermont sheep with which we were familiar, very heavy in yolk, or, in other words, as "heavily conditioned." The bulk of the tip was specially mentioned. Since the sale two of the rams have been shorn, and the fleeces scoured. One ram, which we will term No. 1, is a six-tooth; the other, No. 2, is but a 2-tooth. The fleece of No. 1, which was of full growth, weighed, just as removed, 29 lbs. No. 2, which had been shorn the October previous, gave a fleece which weighed 20 lbs. 12 oz. The wool was then scoured. It proved a very difficult task; but sufficient was done to bring the fleece of No. 1 down to 7 lbs. 8½ oz., and that of No. 2 to 4 lbs. 12 oz. Thus, No. 1 fleece lost 74 per cent, and No. 2 77 per cent. After this the dry wool was submitted to the examination of a few experts. An experienced scourer gave the opinion that if thoroughly scoured the loss would have been at least four per cent more than the figures mentioned. The fleece of No. 1, after such cleansing, would be worth 16d. per lb. No. 2 would be less valuable by some pence. The mean value was set at 14d. per lb. Adopting this valuation, No. 1 fleece would bring in this market about 8s. 9d; No. 2 about 5s. It is almost unnecessary to add that these amounts are much below the average obtained for the fleeces of stud sheep bred in Australia. The Scone flock, of 6,000 sheep, has afforded of scoured wool an average of 4 lbs., and this wool realized about 3s. per lb. But the Scone flock does not afford heavy weights in grease, an average of 11½ lbs. being heavy. In the matter of value, the American wool stands very low. In weight of fleece in grease, however, it holds sway. For instance, we are told that the California ram, Colchis, has a record of 52½ lb. for one year's growth. This doubles the best record of this colony; but if the rival fleeces were placed in the scouring tub, according to the recent washing, the Australian fleece would come almost level in the matter of weight, and would be a neck or so in advance at the "sale post." These defects, however, may be outweighed by perfections which the breeders who are about to use the sheep may discover. We have proofs that Vermont sheep have done service in New England, and it is reported that a Victorian flock has been much benefited by the introduction of a few California sheep. If the recent importations can increase the size of carcass, and afford length and weight to the staple without lowering its quality, the prices paid for such factors are not too high. Experiments of the kind should be encouraged. It would afford us pleasure to find the trials in course in the two countries. There are defects in the Californian flocks which the merinos of Australia might remove.

Poultry.

From a paper by P. H. Jacobs in the *American Agriculturist* we quote the following hints:

An acre can produce $600 in poultry, and the capital required returned by the poultry in a short time with profit. With a syatematic method of cleaning and feeding, more profit, with less labor, can be derived from poultry on one acre of land than, from the best regulated dairy under the soiling method. An acre, devoted exclusively to poultry, will return a greater profit, with less cost in labor, than ten acres of wheat or any cereal crop. The poorest and lightest of sandy soils are more suitable for poultry than the best pastures, as they are freer from disease. That yards free from grass, and clean to every corner, are better than grass runs, has been demostrated; but shade of some kind shonld be supplied. No poultry-house can be kept absolutely clean without a board floor. In setting hens, the nests should be in warm, dry locations in cold weather, and in cool, moist places in summer. In selecting for breeding purposes, plumage and points of markings should give way to robust constitution, vigor and activity. Feeding steeped clover hay and linseed meal assist in the formation of the white of eggs, by supplying nitrogenous matter. The houses should be freely ventilated in summer, and warm in winter. All soft food shonld be freahly mixed. Yellow-legged fowls sell better than those with dark legs. All non-sitters lay pure white eggs. No male should run with over twelve hens—a less number is better. Eggs from two-year-old hena are preferable for setting purposea. Exercise should be furnished by throwing a small quantity of corn into a bundle of loose straw or hay, for fowls to scratch. Keep a good dust-bath always. Spade up the ground as often as possible. When a rain is threatened, see to the young chicks. Early-hatched pullets are the winter layers. Keep no fowls for beauty, if profit is the object. Use pure-bred males slwaya. Large males bred on small hens produce legginess in chicks, but small males on large hens produce closer bodies and shorter legs. Never use a male with his own offspring. It is a saving of time to let a hen sit, in preference to breaking her, as hens lay but few eggs when deprived of sitting, and go at it in a week or two. Breed your own fowls, and never bring them to your yards from other places. Hens lay as well when not in company with males as when with them, and such eggs keep fresh longer. Young chicks, when feathering, undergo severe natural drain on the system, therefore never omit a meal. Use only the freshest egga under aitting hens. Hot white-wash, containing carbolic acid, liberally applied, will kill or keep off vermin. The rough scales on fowls' legs are easily removed by a mixture of lard and aulphur, or coal-oil. Finally, be as attentive to fowls as to horsea, cattle, hogs or sheep, and be in your yard from morning until night.

A Portland Boat Race.

Last Saterday a matchrace, two miles with turn, waa rowed Between two crews of the Portland (Or.) Rowing Association in paper shells. Messra. Teal, Wallace, Quackenbush and White formed one crew, and Coffee, Malarkey, Henderson and Shindler the other. The boats were dead even to the turn, and on the home stretch were almost abreast until the last eighth of the course waa reached, when Teal's crew put on a spurt rowing aa high as 47 strokea to the minute. By the hardest kind of work they got the lead and won the race by a bare length. Time, 13:01½. Thia is remarkably fine time for a local organization, and have rarely been beaten by Eastern clubs of medium strength.

The board of Directors of the Olympic Club has decided to hold an out-door athletic meeting in Jaly. The ground's committee has charge of the details.

A Spanish Yacht Club.

Spain at last has a yacht club which shows how far the love of yachting has spread. In France yachting has within the last half dozen years increased to a marvelous extent, and although, as yet, yacht-building has not become a national business or profession with the French, there is little doubt but that in a few more years French-built yachts will be numerous. The newly-formed yacht club of Cadiz—"Circulo Nautico de Cadiz"—is, we believe, the first of its kind ever founded in Spain, and it promises to be prosperous and well managed. The organization of the club is as follows: President, His Excellency the Vice-Admiral Juan de Dios Ramos Izquierdo; Vice-President, Mr. Robert Soto; Vocales, Messrs. Eduardo Guerra, M. M. Juau Salas, Jose Salarar, Augusto T. Arcimas; Honorary Secretary, Mr. George Soto. Club burgee, red, with two white fishes; ensign, the same as the military marine, but with a crown in the center instead of the national arms. Honorary members will consist of the actual ministers and other high officers of marine. The sailing rules adopted are those of the English Yacht Racing Association, and it is intended to bold two large regattas each year, the more important of which is to take place in August and will be international. There are only small yachts at Cadiz, and not a numerous fleet, but no doubt they will soon increase both in number and size, and ere long the club just founded will probably take an important position in the yachting world. In order to make its international regatta a success, however, it might be prudent to alter the date proposed to a later one, so that English and French yachts might call at Cadiz and take part in the sport when en route for the Mediterranean. Thus, unless there are local reasons why this should not be the case, we would suggest that the regatta of the new Spanish club should take place in October, and if this was done, and liberal prizes given, there is no reason why the yachts proceeding to the Mediterranean regattas ahould not race at Cadiz also. Every year the number of yachts cruising in the Mediterranean increases, and the liberal prizes offered at Nice and elsewhere will without doubt attract genuine racing vessels also ere long, and if a series of regattas were held at the various ports on the west coasts of France and Spain, after the English racing season was ended, many vessels would attend tbem instead of being laid up in their winter quarters. The experiment tried this year, of giving prizes for long ocean races, cannot be pronouuced successful, nor do we think that such matches will ever become popular or attract large entries; but we believe that such a series of regattas as we propose would prove a great attraction, and if the French clubs and the new Cadiz one would work in concert the thing might easily be done.—*Land and Water.*

Breeding for Sex.

From time to time I have noticed articles iu the *American Field* on the subject of breeding for sex, and have read carefully what your correspondents have had to say. From the varied experiences, together with my own, I have come to the conclusion that it is all nonsense to attempt to breed for sex. I have tried the strength of all the signs and theories that I though would bring about the desired result. I have bred my bitches from time to time every day during heat, breeding aome on the first and second day, others on the second and third, others on the third and fourth, and others again on the fourth and fifth. The first in tne next heat on the eighth and last day. Some litters would have a majority of dogs; others a majority of bitches. Of the last six bitches that have whelped, I bred them the instant I noticed them in use, allowing the dog to be with each one twice only, with the following result: Breeze, five dogs; Burlesque, six dogs and five bitches; Waddy, six dogs and four bitches; Polly Belton, six dogs and two bitches; Buckeye Belle, eleven dogs and two bitches; Bonny II, four dogs and two bitches. Previous to the last time the bitches were bred, I bred some on the first days and some the last days of use, with the following reault: Breeze, four dogs and one bitch; Burlesque, four dogs and five bitches; Waddy, four dogs and six bitches; Polly Belton, three dogs and five bitches; Buckeye Belle, eight dogs and six bitches. I am inclined to think that the success of breeding more dogs than bitches lies in the health and general condition of the dog and bitch, and that a vigorous young dog will get a larger percentage of male puppies than an old and weaker one, particularly if he has been much used in the stud.—*K in the American Field.*

Paid Under Protrst.

Among the other things passed upon by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at its late meeting in Chicago was Mr. Hickok's controversy with the Scranton, Penn., Association. In that case the following order was entered on the minutes: Lackawanna County Agricultural Association, Scranton, Penn., vs. O. A. Hickok, San Francisco, Cal., and the ch g, Overman. By order of the applicant the respondent and ch g Overman were suspended for nonpayment of entrance fee, which, being brought to the notice of the respondent, he alleged that the suspension was erroneous, and that he was not liable for any such entry as that alleged, and he promised to produce evidence in support of allegation. Being informed of this answer, the applicant forwarded the original entry addressed to its secretary, and signed by Mr. Hickok. Upon these facts there appeared no excuse why Mr. Hickok should not pay the entrance fee, and the board ordered that he must do so before competing again on the grounds of members, which order being notified to Mr. Hickok he immediately provided for the payment through the secretary of the Chicago Driving Park, but did so under protest, alleging that he would at another time satisfy the board that he should not be held responsible for the entry.

Ascot Races.

At Ascot, on Thursday, the Roua Memorial Stakes, oue mile and five furlongs, was won by Chiselhurst, Limestone second, R. Jardine's four-year-old colt third. P. Lorillard'a Sachem ran. The race for the Gold Cup, about 2½ miles, was won by Tristan, Dutch Oven second, Wallenstein third. Fleur L'Orange also ran. The New Stakes, 5 furlougs and 136 yards, for two-year-olda, was won by Wild Thyme, P. Lorillard's Pontiac second, Offspring third. There were aix atartera.

A floating salmon cannery is a novely on the Columbia river. It ia a two-story screw steamer, 160 feet long, 35 feet beam. It has quartera for white, Indian and Chinese fishermen, and has cost about $40,000.

The wheat crop of the Glenn farm this year, it is thought, will yield $700,000.

The Colusa farmers report the prospects of having 8,000,000 bushels of wheat for sale.

Oregon Notes.

Hitherto the apricots in California have all come with a rush in three weeks, which is inconvenient. The Ventura *Free Press* says that Mr. G. G. Finney, noticing that some of his trees were rather earlier than others, and that even one side of a tree would sometimes mature its fruit before another, began three years ago budding from his very earliest and very latest trees, and with such success that he expects to spread his ripening season over six weeks.

Well-posted men estimate that Wyoming Territory now has 2,000,000 head of cattle, Idaho and Montana 1,500,000, and Texas 4,000,000. The Texas drive will be less than last year, but it will reach 300,000. Nevada has at least 300,000 head of stock cattle now.

Tehama county claims that its wool crop will bring at least half a million dollars this year.

Sales of 5,500 head of sheep are reported in Umatilla county at $2 37½ a head.

The Hood river peach crop will be an entire failure this year.

The salmon run so far this year is light.

Donald Dinnie's Challenge.

Donald Dinnie after surfeiting himself by giving public exhibitions, wants to get on a contest and to that offers the following challenge open to any athlete on the Coast:

First—He offers twelve feet start at heavy and fifteen feet at light hammer-throwing.

Second—At putting stones he will allow twelve inches at heavy and twenty inches at light.

Third—At tossing the caber he will allow twelve inches cut-off.

Fourth—If neither of these propositions be accepted, he will back himself to beat the best records in America (admitted by the New York *Clipper*), at throwing heavy hammer over five feet, light hammer over eight feet.

Fifth—He will match himself to lift from the ground, to stretch of arms above head, a heavier dumbbell than any other man.

Sixth—He will meet any man in the world at a general heavy-weight contest.

Either of these can be fixed by calling on D. Dinnie, Russ House, this city, within one week, and for stakes not less than $250 a side.

The numbers and values of farm animals in California, as shown in the special report of the Department of Agriculture for February, are as follows: Number of horses, 240,587; value, $13,204,723. Mules, 30,066; value, $2,134,085. Milch cows, 314,280; value of the same, $7,750,346. Oxen and other cattle, 575,000; value, $15,801,000. Sheep, 5,907,680; value, $11,933,514. Hogs, 856,000; value, $6,111,840. Total value, $56,935,508. The average values of these animals throughout the entire United States and Territories are: Horses, $70 59; mules, $70 49; milch cows, $30 21; other cattle, $21 80; sheep, $2 53; swine, $6 75. The aggregate value of the whole is given at the enormous sum of $2,338,197,968. The statistician of the department says that the average value of horses shows an increase over the valuation of last year of $12 07; of mules, $8 14. The iucrease in the value of milch cows is $4 32; of other cattle, $1 91. The advance in the value of sheep is 15 cents per head; in swine, $1 20. Milch cows in California average $36 17, or 17 cents more per head than in Massachusetts.

The fair of District No. 11, comprising the counties of Sierra, Plumas, Lassen and Modoc, will be held at Quincy, Plumas county, this year. There was a lively competition among the principal towns of the district this season to secure the fair, and the directors decided to give preference to the locality offering the greatest bonus to the society. Quincy's bid was a free racetrack and all privileges, a free hall and all privileges, and $2,011 in coin. Greenville offered a free hall and racetrack, and $1,500. A premium list and speed programme, aggregating $4,300, has been made up, and it is predicted that 1883 will see the most successful fair and race meeting ever held in the mountains.

On heavy soils, eapecislly abounding in clay, or made from the decomposition of granite rock, there is usually no lack of potash or other mineral plant food. These substances are apt, however, not to be in condition for immediate use. We have found good results from light dressings of wood ashes on land where analysis showed an abundance of all mineral elements. Thus, active lime is often used as a fertilizer by farmers on limestone land full of this element. The lime and active potash are especially effective if used when a large amount of green or stable manure is plowed under. They render the decomposition much more rapid, and fit a large amount of plant food for immediate use.

The programme of the August meeting of the Blood Horse Association is near completion, and will probably be ready for publication next week. For the information of owners and trainers we will atate now that all the fixed fall events of the association will be run in the August meeting, with many supplemented stakes and purses.

The hean crop, like all the others, is looking remarkably well. From a gentleman who made a trip over the beau land toward the Pismo and through the Arroyo Grande, we learn that the prospect could not be better.—*San Luis Obispo Tribune.*

The St. Helena *Star* says: "The largest shipment ever made by one house in any one month from St. Heleua was by William Scheffler in the month just closed; being 53,300 gallons of wine. He alao shipped 320 gallon of braudy."

A band of 3,000 sheep, which were shipped by rail from Crow Creek, Tulare county, to Texas a few weeks since, arrived at their deatination with the loss of but one sheep.

John M. Burnett and Henry Hopper will shoot a pigeon match at Petaluma to-day for the championship of Sonama county. The former holds that position at preseut.

There has not been a ohange in the pacing record of stallions for ton years.

Butte county will also have 8,000,000 bushels of wheat for sale.

Fashion Stables.—This favorite establishmeut offers every accommodatiou for the boarding of horses—large stalls, good ventilation, and a well-selected corps of grooms and attendants. The location, 221 Ellia atreet, is especially desirable for those who desire to reach the Park without driving over cables and car tracks.

YACHTING.

THE GREAT YACHT HARBOR.

A Description of Cowes and its Unique Surroundings.

[Written for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.]

Every gentleman who owns a yacht, from a one-ton plunger to a 400-ton schooner, takes considerable interest in Cowes, the great yacht rendezvous of Europe, but it has not fallen to everyone's lot to visit that delightful spot, and therefore a short description of the place and its surroundings may not prove uninteresting. It is a good many years since the fortunes of a rather changeful life took me to Cowes, but every salient point in the quaint old town and its glorious harbor is as clearly before my mind's eye, as I write, as it was before my actual vision in the old days when I was wont to go out sailing with one of the brightest girls in the garden spot of England, and would lazily lie on my back in the little cockpit of her tiny una hoat pretending to tend the main and only sheet, while she, by virtue of her position as owner, captain and hostess, bossed the tiller. "What!" some reader will exclaim, "do young ladies in Cowes own yachts and take their friends out sailing?" They do indeed, and no more pretty sight can be imagined than a pretty girl clad in navy blue serge, brass-buttoned, and with straw hat, with its burgee-trimmed ribbon, skillfully steering a brightly varnished nna hoat in and out among the countless craft that lie at auchor in Cowes Roads.

But to return to our subject, as the parsons say after an uncommon lengthy digression on some ulterior topic into which their eloquence has led them: Cowes is situated on what the natives technically call the inside of the Isle of Wight, that is the side nearest to the mainland of England. It faces the Solent, an arm of the channel running np to Southampton, once the headquarters of the East Indian and China and South American trade. From Cowes to the mainland is between four and five miles, perhaps a hit more. I never measured the distance, hut once started to swim from Cowes to Lymington, the nearest point in the county of Hampshire. I was only recovered, after a hard battle with the tide, by a hoat which the commander of H. B. M. S. "Royal Sovereign," sent ont to pick up that d—d idiot, as he graphically and truthfully described me to his first lieutenant, just as the full sweep of the tide from the Atlantic, compressed into a narrow channel, was just beginning to sweep me down to the cruel rocks of the Needles. There are two divisons of Cowes, East and West Cowes; the one stately, grand and aristocratic, blessed with the presence of Queen Victoria some four mouths in every year; and the other a small, narrow-streeted town, dependent for its existence on a little fishing in the winter, and a great influx of strangers with money, from all parts of the world, during the three last summer months. Yachting is almost the sole support of Cowes, and without it the dirty little town, with its three high-priced fourth-rate hotels, and innnmerable eligible villas, wonld soon sink back to its pristine condition—a resort for oyster men and smugglers. East and west Cowes are divided by the river Medina, a brackish creek some six miles long, which runs up as far as Newport, the capital of the Isle of Wight. The Medina river is crossed by a miserable floating bridge, and is celebrated for its oyster beds aud as a winter l<ing place for yachts out of commission. On either side for a distance of two miles dnring the winter the yachts are so closely packed in, that their sides often touch. Four miles of yachts, side on, is a good corrall full of ships, as our granger Harbor Commissioner would say, but even then not a third of the yachts which rendezvous at Cowes during the season are represented.

East Cowes is a place of villas and high tone, West Cowes a haunt of highway rohbers, extortioners, brigands and English tradesmen, all of which I believe are synonymous terms in a watering place or summer resort. East Cowes sneers at West Cowes, and West Cowes retorts that God Almighty only made East Cowes to act as a wind-break to West Cowes harbor. Whatever the Almighty's intention, such is about the fact, for East Cowes is at right angles to the Cowes Roads and, being on the ocean side, acts as a wind-break and makes Cowes harbor nearly a land-locked hay. Then, too, nature provides an enormous sand-bar reaching from Osbonrue Bay, which is a continuation of East Cowes shore line, to Ryde, and which was the reason *d' ztre* for the building of Ryde Pier so that boats of moderate draught could land passengers for Ryde at all stages of the tide. This sand-bar is a splendid natural breakwater for Cowes harbor and for its protection a law was passed years ago making it a punishable offense to remove from it sand or gravel as some skippers were wont to do for ballast. Standing on shipboard in Cowes harbor facing the town, West Cowes rises dead ahead, a green-herbaged hill sprinkled with white villas ont of an azure blue sea. On the left hand are the tree-clad hills of East Cowes with the two white turrets of Osbourue Honse hardly visible above the tall oaks; on the right the narrow channel with the dangerous rocks of Egypt corner and Gurnet Ledge, just peeping out above the foam of the breakers, while behind is the low lying shore of Hampshire, the Solent and the narrow neck of land on which stands Netley Hospital, a huge building one quarter of a mile and four yards in length, and which shuts out a view of the great Portsmonth dockyard and the huge convict works of Portsea.

The town of West Cowes is the part inhabited by strangers and yachtsmen, and, in fact, East Cowes is a sort of a private appendage to Osbourne House anyhow, and seldom penetrated by any unhallowed foot. It is fenced in, and when the Qneen is at Osbourne an armed sentry challenges all unknown persons and demands a strict account of their business before they are allowed to pass on towards her Majesty's home or the pretty little village of Wippenham, which is an appendage of the royal domain. Were West Cowes analyzed, it would be fonnd to consist of about one main street and a lot of narrow alleys. The main street runs in a devious line from the Medina river to the uttermost limits of Cowes. This street is narrow and flanked on either side hy dingy brick houses with heavy wooden framing in the style of the fifteenth ccntury. Down near the river is as glorious a collection of old junk stores as one would wish to see, dirty, squalid and odorona. Towards the extensive dry-dock and shipyard of Mr. John White, the roadway widens and the place has an air of business, hut it narrows again and becomes even more dingy than before until the ship-yard of Mr. Edward Ratsey ia reached. Wherever yachting ia a sport, there the name of Ratsey is familiar. He built for Mr. Aahbury, the Brighton wine merchant, the celebrated yacht Cambria, once the champion of the English fleet. Wheu Ashbury got tired of the Cambria, Ratsey built him the Livonia, and, if I recollect aright, there was a heap of bother about the job, Ashbury swearing that the yacht was not up to the agreement, and vice versa. I do remember, though, that yachtsmen, as a rnle, did not go mnch on Ashbury. He was blackhalled in the R. Y. C. until he got sick of applying for admission. Lower down, the street narrows again until it becomes so narrow that a vehicle of moderate width cannot pass along without grinding the curh on either side. On one occasion I stood on the north sidewalk and shook hands with a friend who was standiug on the south sidewalk. The street was muddy, and we did not care to cross nor excite the enmity of the townspeople hy jumping clear across their one-horse thoroughfare, for the narrowness of their streets is a sore spot with them. That reminds me of a funny incident, at least it seemed funny to me at the time. On a fine spring day the Queen took a notion to drive throngh Cowes and show herself to the towspeople. As nsual her carriage was preceded by ontriders, who cleared the way. Just at the spot where the street was narrowest a graceless sinner, hy name Simmonds, was selling vegetables out of a cart drawn hy a good sized donkey. Simmonds was allowed to be the meanest man in West Cowes, and his donkey was admittedly meaner than Simmonds, and it was just what everyone expected when in reply to a "get up there" and a lug on the reins all Simmond's donkey did was to set np a loud "he haw," plant his legs firmly and refuse to budge. Blows, threats, entreaties, and even an offer of carrots from Simmond's own cart failed to tempt the donkey to move ahead, and at last the Queen's carriage was hronght to a halt by the obstinate hrnte. Whether or not Simmonds felt pleased at being the means of delaying royalty's passage I cannot say, but I always believed he did, and when the Queen, who took in the situation at a glance, smilingly spoke to John Brown, I almost fancied that Simmonds chuckled. Bnt the people of Cowes were far too loyal to delay her Majesty long, and so a dozen stalwart tradesmen rnshed from their stores, and arching their broad hacks heneath the donkey and his cart, they incontinently lifted the whole arrangement and carried it down a passage-way called "Sun Slip," and dumped the whole lot into the sea, there to remaiu till the Qneen passed by.

Passing along the main street west, one leaves the business town of Cowes and gets right into the yachting quarters. A narrow passage-way from the street leads to a broad esplanade, open to the sea, and presenting a picturesque view that has no eqnal in Eugland. This is the popular promenade of the place. At its western end is a stone-turreted building fronting the sea, and nsed as a clnh honse and headquarters by the Royal Yacht Squadron, the most select and high-toned club in Great Britain, with the royal familes for members and the hest blood in Europe on its committees. Near the club house is a handsome residence owned by Mr. Stephenson, a grandson of the great engineer, and then one comes on to Prince's Green. This is a hroad, long expanse of green sward, dotted with seats, and enclosed in iron chain railings; as lovely a bit of ground as one would want to see. Shade trees are dotted all over it, giving a truly rural aspect to the green. Beyond the green is Egypt Corner, as a jutting row of rocks is called, and beyond that Gnrnet Ledge, and theu a bare and little-frequented patch of rocks. Inland, and behind the narrow street and esplanade, are heantiful villas, snrrounded by lovely grounds, the most restful, pleasant retreat for which the heart of man could wish. During the yachting season the place is crowded and everyhody talks yacht until the names of yachts are about the only thing one can remember of a day's conversation. All the men wear yachting snits of blue or white flannel and all the ladies blne serge suits trimmed with white braid. Nearly everybody wears the name of his or her yacht painted on the hat-band and in addition the bnrgee of the sqnadron or club to which their yacht belongs. For yachting clothes, when I was there, everyone went to a man named Redfern, the boss milliner of the place. And how the old pirate could charge! My recollection of him was that he wore a wig and went to church, a most respectable tradesman. A pretty feature of the place was the gaily-uniformed yachts crews, who roamed about the place, lounged around the landing waiting to take their masters and mistresses on hoard the yachts, or pulled ahont the harbor in handsomely-eqnipped hoats. One can judge of the number of these fellows to be seen aronnd when he learns that each yacht carries a crew of from one to twenty-five men. I once stood on the battery near the R. Y. S. clnh house and counted 412 yachts of all sorts and sizes, from the huge steamer Northumbria, Stevenson's yacht, to the little una hoats, so-called from the fact that they have only one sail and are built to carry only one person.

While in harhor it is the custom for each yacht to moor a huoy with a backed anchor, or else a mnshroom, and nse that for a permanent mooring-place.

Regatta week is the great event of the year in Cowes. Then from all parts of the country the yachts come to participate in the great races or look on as spectators. I cannot remember the programme, hut I know that one day was given up to the race for the Queen's Cup, sixty miles to windward and hack, one day to the race for the visitors' cup and one day to the town regatta, in which the yachts contest for prizes, given by the people of Cowes, who, on that occasion, only let go of a portion of the wealth they have drawn from their visitors' pockets. On the day of the town regatta prizes are given for rowing, swimming, harge racing and all kinds of aquatic sports, and the whole affair winds up with a grand display of fireworks, every yacht in the fleet burning powder and pyrotechnics to add to the display.

An Ocean Race.

The good people of Honolulu and parts adjacent want to see an ocean yacht race with their heautiful harbor as a finishing point. Life in the islands is rather a dreamy sort of an existence, and the expectation of seeing a close finish and the excitement of speculating on the first hoat in would he looked upon as a godsend to quicken the blood and stir up the lassitude that is always a part of life in the tropics. In return for the excitement expected the Sandwich Island folks promise a valnable prize—presumahly a cup—to the first boat in, hut make the condition that at least three yachts shall start. J. D. Spreckels' new keel yacht, the Lurline, like Barkis, ia willing, and H. L. Tevis' Halcyon is eager for the fray. As a third competitor I. Gutte's Chispa, a centerboard yacht, is named as being likely to start in charge of her builder, Captain Matthew Turner. If the race can be made it will give a rare impetus to yachting on this coast. Gentlemen who have been satisfied with a semi-annual cruise to Vallejo, and once or twice a year have wrestled with the nmhrageous trees that har the dangerons passage up Napa creek, will then yearn for the hroad Pacific as a racetrack and the whole waste of waters as a cruising ground. Loiterers aronnd the Saucelito Club honses will he apoken of as land lubbers and lougshore sailors, and even that bold and huccaneering sailor mau, Captain Fulton S. Berry, whose craft has taken the swash from every yacht in the fleet, not excepting the Tommy, will be looked upon as a rather small earth-fruit compared to the heroes of the Honolnlu trip. How eagerly will be read the log of the winning yacht and, perpetuated in print with covers of blne and edges of gold, like the story of the Danntless' race, from Sandy Hook to Cape Clear, it will form a part and parcel of every true yachtsman's library to take rank on his shelves only second to Hunt's *Yachting Magazine* and the "Handbook of Nanticul Terms." Then the special correspondent for the New York *Herald*, who will accompany the yachts if Jim Bennett has to send a steamhoat along, how he will revel in tales of sea craft and the gallant behavior of the hoats. The press of the whole civilized world will teem with stories of the race and perhaps George Augustus Sala will send out one of his young men to take a sketch of the finish for illustratiou in the London *News*. The race will he an epoch in the history of San Francisco. "Events may be forgotten," as O'Doherty says, "epoch never." Incidents will date from the start or the finish of the great race as events in England are dated to-day from the time when Ashbury's Cambria beat the Yankee yachts. It will be a glorions theme for yachtsmen's talk and not the least interesting part of the affair will be the hnstle of the preparation, the escort of yachts out to the Golden Gate, the happy send-off and the anxious awaiting for news of the winner.

William Moody's new forty-foot schooner is nearly finished and her spars are ready. She will have a good deal of sail. Her howsprit is 27 feet outboard and the main boom is 32 feet long. The cahin is quite roomy. The cockpit also is large. This yacht will carry a Bermudian mainsail, and will have almost as mnch freeboard as the new keel yachts.

It has been suggested by several members of the San Francisco Yacht Club that it would be a good plan to charter a moderate-sized yacht for the nse of such members as do not own yachts themselves. The plan has met with approval and now only funds are needed to put it into effect.

Mr. T. Swan's yawl Chiqnita has been put in commission but has not yet left her safe harbor in Oakland creek.

BICYCLING.

The annual meet of the L. A. W. took place in New York city on Monday, the 28th nlt., the privilege of certain portions of Central Park having been granted for this occasion. Abont one thonsand bicyclists were present in their varione nniforms, making a very fine spectacle, which was witnessed by ahont 15,000 spectators. Line was formed on Fifth avenue, between 55th and 60th streets, and was reviewed by the Commander in Chief, Dr. N. M. Beckwith, with his aids. From 60th street the column moved south to 59th street, aronnd the circle in Central Park, and thence to 116th street, to Seventh avenue, to Central Park, down the west drive to 59th street, countermarching to 72d street, to the Riverside drive, where, npon the slope known as Mount Tom, the group was photographed with Park Commissioner Vick at the head.

The annual business meeting of the L. A. W. was held at Riding Hall, 214 East 34th street, on the morning of the 28th nlt., and the following officers elected: President, N. M. Beckwith, N. Y.; Vice President, W. H. Miller, Columbus, O.; Corresponding Secretary, Fred Jenkins, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, A. S. Hibberd, Milwankee; Treasnrer, W. V. Gilman, Nashna, N. H. In the evening a dinner was given at the Metropolitan Hotel and was a great snccess, over 500 people heing present, including many prominent city officials. Speech-making and toasts were the order of the evening after the cloth was removed.

Eleven members of the San Francisco Club met in response to a call for a run to Menlo Park on the 3d, starting at 9:30 a. m. Captain London being absent, the command devolved npon First Lieutenant Quinn, who led the first division, while Lient. McLaughlin took charge of the second. The racing division, finding the road snitable for the purpose, went off at snch a rate that the others soon lost sight of them, and have only their word for some very fast time said to have been made hetween Belmont and Redwood City. At Menlo arrangements had been made for lunch, and the party returned hy afternoon train to this city.

Country roads will soon become cut up by heavy teaming, as harvesting commences, so that extended trips will be out of the question.

Yearling Sales of 1883.

One of the leading topics of the week has been the annnal sales of yearlings in Kentucky, and, although the Woodburn and Runnymede sales did not realize the prices they did last season, there were excellent reasons for it. Turfmen, in purchasing colts for racing pnrposes, are governed by relationship and crosses. A brother to some famons horse or a colt from some mare noted as the mother of winners, is certain to excite the keenest competition; bnt colts from untried mares, however good looking, are slow to arouse bidding. Such was the case at Runnymede. It happened that there were no colts from Mercedes, Fancy Jane, Distraction, or any of the favorites of that young stud. The yearlings were exceedingly handsome, healthy and promising, hut they were from young mares, mostly untried, and not all Billet'a popularity was sufficient to raise their price. The Woodburn sale did not reach last season'a figures from reasons much the same as those which operated against Runnymede. The Woodburn mares were tried and found true, hnt they had heeu newly crossed, that is to say, the colts and fillies offered were the result of crosses hetween sires and dams which had never before heen mated. Bnt if Runnymede and Woodhurn fell helow their last year's average, Elmendorf more than made up the discrepancy, selling forty-three head of youngsters for $47,130, which almost eqnals Woodburu's splendid average of 1882.

Indeed, the Elmendorf sale was a most signal success, and as the yearlings offered were the first of Mr. Swigert's own hreeding, the result must prove very encouraging to him. The sales, taken as a whole, show that the demand for yearlings is quite as good as last year when we compare the fignres. In 1882 the combined sales disposed of ninety-six yearlings for $75,870, an average of $790 31 each. Last week ninety-five were offered, bringing $74,725, or an average of $786 57. Following the very successful sale at Belle Meade so closely, the present season's sales surpass those of 1882, and prove that the hreeding of racehorses is one of the most profitable ventures of the day.—*New York Spirit.*

THE GUN.

A Sweepstakes Match.

A handicap pigeon shoot came off at the Oakland trotting park last Saturday at 15 single birds, Hurlingham rules. The contestants were Woodworth 29 yards, Gould 27 yards, Gordon 29 yards, F. Smith 27 yards, and A. Havens, the nominal scratch man, at 30 yards. The pigeons provided were an average lot and all things considered, the shooting was very good. Of Woodworth's first dozen 7 were incomers. Gould got a larger proportion of tailers than any man in the match. Gordon won the match and $100 stake money with 13 kills, missing his 10th and 11th birds, both twisting trailers. The score was:

Woodworth	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—12
Gould	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Gordon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—13
Smith	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
Havens	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1— 9

The Law About Doves.

The daily papers have made a mistake in reference to the game law, which is likely to get many well-intentioned people into trouble. They have stated, and notably bas the *Call* done so, that the close season for doves would expire on June 1 instead of July 1, as heretofore. Such is not the case. The close season for doves will not expire until July 1, 1883, and all persons who shoot doves before that time are liable to prosecution. It will be the especial work of members of the State Sportsman's Association to see that the law is not broken, and intending violators will do well to pay heed to this caution. None of the amendments to the game laws go into effect before July, and it will not be until next year that hunters will have the privilege of slaughtering doves before July 1.

The Yuba City Gun Club held its weekly shooting match last Friday afternoon near the Farmers' Union frame warehouse, and the scores show a marked improvement. The first match resulted in a tie between S. Starks, P. George, Will Clark, Rose and Charles McQuaid on eight balls out of a possible ten. The second match was a tie between Will Clark and Charles McQuaid on ten straight balls. The third match was shot at eight rotary balls and declared a victory for W. S. Harkey, who broke six. John L. Duncan —the "mammouth" shooter—was awarded the leather medal, having broken three out of ten.—*Sutter Farmer.*

The Mission Amateurs held a glass-ball shoot on Decoration Day, at which the following scores were made: J. Bruns 18, Edgar Foster 18, W. Rose 17, Eugene Foster 17, J. Dunschee 15, F. Monson 14, H. Vnker 14, E. Ludlum 5. J. Bruns and Edgar Foster divided first and second money. The shooting off of ties for second money resulted in favor of Rose.

Last Saturday seven sportsmen assembled at Adems Point to compete for the Scott Trophy. Mr. Lambert was the winner of the medal, breaking 10 out of the 15 clay pigeons. The shooting was done at 15 yards rise. F. A. Spaulding was the last holder of the trophy, which is shot for every other Saturday.

Last Saturday at Adams Point Nic Williams and Mr. Spaulding broke 42 and 43 clay pigeons, respectively, ont of 60, tying on every round but the last. A match for money is being arranged between these two men, as they shoot so evenly.

To-morrow the California Pigeon Shooting club will hold the fonrth live pigeon shooting match at San Bruno for club medals. The shooting will beat 12 birds, 30 yards rise, and the rules of Hurlingham will govern the match.

The Sportsman's Club of California has issned a notice that fishing on Lake Temescal is now open to members and permits can be obtained free of charge at the Secretary's office.

This afternoon (Saturday) the Alameda County Sportsman's club will shoot for the club medals at the Oakland Trotting park.

After the main match several sweepstakes were shot, Woodworth and Gordon taking the money.

The following, from the *Kentucky Live Stock Record*, presents a novel idea, and we give it for the consideration of dairymen. There may be something in it, and there may not: For one, instead of favoring, I wish to lift up my voice against anything producing 20 pounds of butter or more per week; and it would be still better, in my opinion, to limit the quantity to 14 pounds per week as the utmost that a cow should make. To obtain a larger profit than this, as a general rule, I will say, she has to be highly stimulated with extra food, which throws the poor animal into a feverish state, and renders her milk and the butter made from it more or less unhealthy. Furthermore, it is notorious that the larger the butter product the more liable the cow is to be attacked with milk fever. I think if a greater success is anticipated from keeping such extraordinary butter-producing cows, it will be found illusory. Even if we cast aside the greater risk of death from milk fever and some other diseases, and the extra labor and care to assiduously look after such animals, I am of the opinion that a herd of cows yielding not over ten to thirteen pounds of butter per week during the best of the season, or 350 to 450 pounds per annum, would be found more profitable, in the long run, than a herd yielding much more than this; and especially if it doubled it, as some breeders of Jerseys are now straining their utmost to accomplish. Cows unstimulated, but kept along in a natural way, will last much the longest, require less labor to be looked after, produce better offspring, and milk and butter of superior flavor and healthfulness.

Aylesbury ducks have long been considered by most breeders of this class of fowls as standing at the head, all things being taken into account, as the best variety of ducks known. Their distinctive characteristics consist of a plumage of unspotted white, a pale flesh-colored bill, a dark, prominent eye, orange legs, stately carriage, prolificness and excellent quality as market birds. The weight of the grown fowl averages, if properly fed, from ten to twelve pounds a pair (duck and drake). The ducks often weigh eight and ten pounds each. The ducks are prolific layers. Instances have been known where 300 eggs have been obtained from two ducks in one year, besides which one of them sat twice and the other once during the time, the three nests giving thirty young ducks. It is also claimed for Aylesbury ducks that their consumption of food is less than other sorts, besides obtaining maturity at an early age as compared with common ducks and being far more marketable for their superior appearance when plucked. The females are good sitters and excellent mothers.

THE RIFLE.

At Newark.

Last Sunday a number of riflemen, members of the National Guard, assembled at the above mentioned place to hold friendly competitions between teams chosen on the grounds. Several of the San Jose shooters were up and met the San Francisco and Oakland boys at the train. There is only one range, 200 yards, but this is the the best one there is in this vicinity, being well protected from the winds and connected with the shooters' stand by electric wires. There are eight targets. The first match was between teams picked by Townsend and Haight, which was won by the former by fourteen points. The scores made by both teams stand:

CAPTAIN TOWNSEND'S TEAM.

Townsend	4	2	3	5	3	3	4	3	4—34
Sime	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—45
Sherman	3	3	3	4	2	3	4	4	5—36
Foss	4	3	3	2	0	0	3	3	0—21
White	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—40
Ranlett	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	3	5—38
Total										214

CAPTAIN HAIGHT'S TEAM.

Haigbt	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	4—39
Loryea	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—40
Verbeck	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4—37
Coykendall	3	3	0	4	5	4	3	0	2	3—27
Talbert	4	0	2	3	3	2	0	0	3	0—17
Kellogg	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—40
Total										200

After dinner the principal match of the day was shot, with Col. Kellogg and Lieut. Sime as the captains. The teams were made up irrespective of companies. The scores are:

COL. KELLOGG'S TEAM.

Private Kellogg, O. L. C.	4	4	4	4	4	60
	4	3	4	4	4	
	4	4	5	4	4	
Sergt. Major Haight, 5th Bat.	4	4	4	4	4	60
	5	4	4	4	4	
	3	5	3	4	4	
Private White, Co. C, 1st Reg.	4	2	3	5	4	56
	4	3	4	4	4	
	3	5	4	3	4	
Corp. Townsend, Co. B, 1st Reg.	4	3	3	4	3	52
	4	3	4	3	3	
	3	4	3	4	4	
Lieut. Verbeck, 5th Bat.	5	3	4	4	4	52
	4	3	3	3	4	
	3	0	4	4	4	
Priv. Foss, Co. B, 5th Bat.	0	3	2	2	3	35
	0	2	4	3	2	
	2	3	0	4	4	
Total						315

CAPT. SIME'S TEAM.

Lieut. Sime, Co. C, 1st Reg.	5	5	4	5	4	66
	5	4	5	4	4	
	4	5	3	4	5	
Priv. Loryea, Co. B, 5th Bat.	3	4	4	3	5	57
	4	4	4	3	4	
	4	4	3	4	4	
Lieut. Col. Ranlett, 5th Bat.	3	3	5	5	4	59
	4	4	4	3	4	
	4	3	4	5	4	
Priv. Sherman, Co. G, 1st Reg.	3	4	4	4	5	54
	2	4	3	2	4	
	3	4	4	4	4	
Priv. Coykendall, Co. B, 5th Bat.	3	3	0	4	4	49
	0	3	3	3	3	
	0	4	2	4	3	
Priv. Talbert, Co. B, 5th Bat.	3	3	3	3	4	31
	0	0	3	0	2	
	3	0	0	4	3	
Total						306

After this a match was shot under the same captains and in this Capt. Sime's team was victorious as the following shows:

Sime	4	4	4	4	4—20	Kellogg	4	4	4	4	3—19
Loryea	4	5	4	4	4—21	Ranlett	3	3	4	4	2—16
White	3	4	4	4	4—19	Verbeck	3	2	3	0	3—11
Townsend	4	4	4	3	4—19	Sherman	4	4	4	3	4—19
Foss	0	3	2	3	4—12	Coykendall	2	2	0	3	3—10
Total					91	Total					75

Time not permitting any more shooting to be done, the shooters started then toward home all well satisfied with the sport.

The rifle match between Lieut. H. J. Mangels and W. E. Erhen will come off to-day at Shell Mound. This match has attracted considerable comment among rifle shots, as both men are good marksmen. The conditions are 100 shots each, at 200 yards, for $50 a side, United States Springfield rifles to be used.

To-morrow Companies C and G, First Infantry Reg., N. G. C., will hold their regular monthly medal shooting at the Shell Mound Range. The members of the companies are taking a lively interest now in shooting matters, and are consequently making much improvement with the rifle.

A battalion match at rifle shooting will take place June 23 at Shell Mound Park between teams from companies from Vallejo, San Jose, Oakland, Petaluma and the staff officers comprising the Fifth Battalion.

The United States regulars of the Presidio will shoot in teams at the Presidio one week from to-day.

The interest in Jersey cattle seems to be on the increase, and during the month of May, the month of the Jersey sales, the records show that 1,500 animals were disposed of at auction, and in the last two days of the month 119 animals were sold for the aggregate sum of $113,370, an average of $952,68 per head. Who can say that Jerseys are not in demand and tell us when we shall get our fancy cow at a moderate price? It is a fact that we have on this coast Jerseys of the most approved strains that can be and are, bought for one-third the prices given at the New York sales; and there is no good reason why the handsome gazelle-eyed Jersey cow should not be a fixture in every home where the family cow is possible.

On Wednesday last William Muldoon and Donald Dinnie met and arranged for another public wrestling match to come off on Wednesday next. The stake is $250 a side, $100 of which is already up and the balance is to be deposited by the 9th. By the terms of the match Dinnie agrees to throw Muldoon ten times in Cumberland style while Muldoon throws him five times Græco-Roman style. Both the men are to wear undershirts while wrestling back holds, to avoid slipping the hold by reason of perspiration. Muldoon also deposited a forfeit of $100 to wrestle Farrell of Petaluma for $500 a side, one fall collar and elbow, one fall Græco-Roman and one fall "catch as catch can."

Proper Feed for Chickens.

A Duchess county (N. Y.) poultry raiser sends the following excellent and practical article to the *Country Gentleman*: "For young chicks just hatched I use a custard made of equal parts of eggs and milk. The young things eat very little, and that little must be wholesome and satisfying. To have strong, sturdy chicks, they should remain on the nest at least forty-eight hours after hatching. As soon as all the eggs which will are hatched, I clear the nest of shells and unhatched eggs, throw the hen off the nest (having previously placed food and drink within her reach) and allow her to remain until her wants are relieved, after which she will return and be quiet for the forty-eight hours, or until time to remove her, with her brood, to the coop or building where they are to remain until weaned. If a steady sitter, and the eggs are all right, the hen will hatch them out uniformly. Long before the chicks begin to hatch all unfertilized eggs should have been removed from the nest. At the end of the first twenty-four hours I place some of the custard on a shingle in front of the nest, and the hen, if a good mother, will call her brood and feed them. This food is the very best they can take, being soft, digestible and nutritious. It is nearly the same nourishment that heretofore has supplied the growth of the chicks. I generally arrange to have several broods hatch at the same time, when there is little trouble. I feed the chicks sometimes half a dozen times a day when small. They do not run at large, except in the very warmest portion of the day, until after several days, and if the weather is bad, not before a week old. I continue this custard, beginning, when two or three days old, to introduce with it cracked corn, wheat or buckwheat, so that they may become accustomed to it by degrees until capable of subsisting on it entirely. When fed whole grain, or even meal, the chicks must be allowed plenty of fresh drink (water is the best) and run on the ground or where they can have free access to gravel or coal ashes. For green food I use chopped onion tops if I can get them. If not, I give finely cut lettuce, fresh tender grass or running mallows, of which they are very fond when in confinement. My chicks always thrive; I seldom lose any. To make the custard I take one egg, well beaten, and add three tablespoonfuls of new milk and bake in a small, shallow pan. This preparation makes a custard so stiff that it will break into lumps and none is wasted, as would be the case with softer food. It is better than hard-boiled eggs. I have used bread and milk, but it is not so good. One egg makes sufficient food per day for eight or ten chicks at first, of the small breeds. The larger breeds of chickens can sooner be weaned off. The expense is not great, taking into account the nice, thrifty condition of the fowls. They keep ahead of all diseases, and there is no loss if careful to prevent accidents. They make fine birds when grown up, and splendid hens for egg production. With the closest calculation it takes about a bushel of corn per year for a hen. If other grain is used with it of course less will be required, but all fowls for thrift and profit must be given one feed of corn daily. Without it they stop just short of the desired result, whether it be flesh or eggs. I feed adult or laying fowls a soft, warm feed in the morning, and find the quantity of eggs increased by doing so."

Importation of Fine Stock.

April 11 last R. W. Carey and family, of Marion county (near Salem), left this city for a visit East. At that time this gentleman informed us that he intended bringing back some good stock. They went by the Southern Pacific route, a thing, Mr. Carey says, he would not do again if he were going East. Having seen in the *Rural Spirit* an account of the large sale of Polled cattle which was to take place at Kansas City, Mo., April 26, Mr. Carey made it a point to be there. Here he fell in with his old friend Mr. Watson, formerly of this State, who soon introduced him to all the black muleys. At the sale of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, proprietor of Hillhurst Farm, Compton, P. Q., Canada, which took place on the day before stated, Mr. Carey purchased two Aberdeen-Angus yearlings, a heifer and a bull. Leaving this point, our friend proceeded to Greenwood, Ill., where he bought twelve ewes and one ram from Mr. Hurst, the celebrated breeder of American Merino sheep. The breeding farm of E. Peck & Son, Geneva, Ill., was then visited, and in a short time he added to his purchases five ewes and one ram of American Merinos. Before departing for Mr. Abner Strawn's, Ottawa, Ill., Mr. Carey visited the great Percheron breeding farm of M. H. Dunham, Wayne, Ill. When the time arrives, says Mr. Carey, for Oregon to have such a breeding farm as this one, the inhabitants of the islands of the seas will visit us to see what has been accomplished in equine breeding. From Mr. Strawn three Cotswold ewes and one ram, and a pair of Shropshire Downs, were purchased. After visiting many stock farms, he purchased of C. S. Dole, Crystal Lake, Ill., a pair of yearling Jerseys. The purchase of a remarkably fine-bred Berkshire boar seven months old completed Mr. Carey's investments. The very many courtesies of Mr. Dole were such as to induce Mr. Carey to make this the starting-home point. Ere the 12th of May the family began singing "Home, Sweet Home," and on that day they bid to "Crystal Lake, good by," returning home on the Union and Central Pacific, arriving here on the 27th ult. Sunday last we saw the stock at The Grand Stable, where many congregated to see the newcomers, especially the black doddies, they being the first that ever inhaled the stimulating oxygen of the North Pacific. Sheep judges declared that Mr. Carey had made no mistake; swine critics avowed that the like of such Berkshirea was only now and then to be seen, while the well-versed Jerseyites were satisfied with the automatic creameries; and the black muleys—well, all hands were lond in praising the "Bonnie Scots." Much has been said in these columns of this breed of cattle regarding its unquestionable adaptability to our State, but we confess that these models, for form as well as size, are far superior to what we expected. The sheep are all young. Not an animal did Mr. Carey bring except such as are registered. The stock is all pure. We regard this as one of the most important importations ever made here; and now that we have a pair of the Aberdeens and will soon have a herd of Herefords, the North Pacific can begin to say we have at least two of each variety. But let it be remembered that the temperament of our people is such that Mr. Carey will not be long the only owner of such cattle.—*Rural Spirit, Portland, Or.*

J. C. Reardon of Vallejo has moved from his Vallejo breeding farm to San Francisco. Among the stock he brought with him is his two-year-old colt Blue Gown, by the well-known trotting stallion "Gus," from a G. M. Patchen mare, her dam by Jack Hawkins, a thoroughbred. Blue Gown is a colt of promise. At the age of fourteen months he trotted at the races for Petaluma district colts, winning the first heat in 3:10½. Goldsmith, who drove him, said that only the colt's weakness, caused by pinkeye, he would have [illegible] mile as good as 2:50.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, June 9, 1883.

The Dove Law.

The close season for doves does not expire until July 1, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person found shooting doves before July 1, will be liable to prosecution.

The Railroad and Immigration.

However rabid in his anti-monopoly views a man may be, there are few who will not agree with us that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has made a good move in establishing agencies in the East to promote emigration from the "other side of the mountains" to this coast. The hypercritical may charge that it is bringing fish into the big net that is now making immense hauls, and that the motive which governs is that of selfishness. That every immigrant has to pay tribute, and that the increase of population means an increase of business for the great arteries of traffic through which they must flow. Granting that such is the case, we never could understand why a slice of bread should be rejected because some more fortunate individual received a loaf, nor why one peach should be thrown away on account of a basket being the share of another. Now it is evident that an increase of population is the great want here, and that if the number of residents in California could be quadrupled by the time the next national census is taken, there are few who would not be benefited. In fact the only ones to suffer by an influx of the right kind of "settlers" are those who control large bodies of land now belonging to the government. The large grain growers, the large breeders of domestic animals who own the land, may be loth to sell any portion of the vast possessions, but when they discover that large operations in these fields cannot be made as profitable as by selling the greater part and giving closer attention to the remainder, they will be glad to dispose of that which is in reality an incumbrance. There is no country in the world better adapted to sustain a dense population than the valleys and rolling lands of California. There is scarcely a limit to the capacity of the soil, that capacity being secured by climatic advantages. A small field of ground, donated to certain pursuits, may keep a family in comfort, and a very few acres be comparative affluence. The residents of cities, towns and valleys can readily understand that an increase of population is an increase of prosperity to those who congregate in centers of supply, and it does not require long arguments to prove that there is a corresponding benefit to the rural portion of the community. There may be a sort of Robinson Crusoe independance in chanting "I am lord of all I survey," but even the satisfaction of owning all the "land that joins" is apt to become irksome when there are compulsory conditions to balance the autocratism. The men who have advanced as the outskirts of civilization encroached their fancied liberty, who dreaded the sound of the steam whistle far more than the warwhoop, are becoming scarce. From following the Indian in the march towards the setting sun they have been driven to side courses, as the Pacific barred the way to western advances, and when the railway took the place of the covered wagons the "far west" became a myth and there came an end to the old-fashioned migrations. In former years there was a steady pressure impelling the outside to move first. It is not long ago since "the west" was Ohio, and then Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin. When the glittering metal was unearthed in the mill-race, Iowa had a narrow belt of inhabited lands along the main streams, and the restless white-covered wagons started on the weary pilgrimage. It required the golden stimulus to make that long journey general, and the solitary wagon was merged into a throng of caravans that marked a broad trail across the prairies and plains. But so large a majority of the travelers were intent only on obtaining enough of the dust to enable them to return, that the idea of seeking homes did not enter into the calculation. The trip was thought to be too trying for women and children to endure, and while the frontiersman when changing his locality was always accompanied by wife and weans, the argonauts counted the days anxiously that would return them to the hearth around which all their hopes clustered. California was rated a land of arid plains, huge mountains, deep canyons, and these impressions are not entirely removed at the present time. It was thought to be entirely unfitted for agriculture, its capacity narrowed to a pasture-field which required leagues to sustain the flocks and herds that roamed over such a wide extent that an ordinary-sized township was necessary to constitute a farm.

To dispel these illusions, which still hold sway, to afford emigrants an opportunity of learning the exact standing of the country, is the object of the railway company. At the eastern agencies there will be furnished intelligence that can be depended upon. Measures will be taken to convince the inquirer of the trustworthiness of the facts presented, and this has a bearing of great moment. So many rosy-hued stories have been sent from here that there is a general distrust, and statements may be well inside of the line of absolute facts, as there is a tendency to disparage, and "California bounce" is the verdict of the listener. The railway managers can make these agencies more effective than it would be possible for individual enterprise to accomplish, in fact, beyond what the State could do. There will be a sub-agent at every station, and that agent impressed with a sense of the importance of the duties assigned. Statistics will be collected at these points, showing what crops are grown, and the character of the soil. Thermal conditions are important to guide the person in making a location, and a hundred questions will be met with ready answers.

It is a great enterprise and well worthy of meeting with the hearty support of every resident of California. A circular has been issued calling attention to the establishment and this informs us that I. N. Hoag has been appointed commissioner, his location for the present being Chicago. A long residence in California, an intimate acquaintance with every portion of the State, and years of service as Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society, insures Mr. Hoag being the right man for the place. That it will not be long before the wisdom of the move is apparent we have full faith, and that the scheme will result in adding to the material resources of the country is beyond question.

The Fifty-Mile Race.

On July 4 there will be a fifty-mile riding race at the San Jose racetrack under the management of the San Mateo and Santa Clara Fair Association. Four riders will start, C. M. Anderson, P. Figueroa, J. N. Ganong and John F. Taylor. Under the conditions of the race the men will change horses at the end of every mile, dismounting and mounting without assistance. These long distance races are more common in California than any other part of the United States and it is right here that the best records have been made. Up to a few weeks since the time of the best fifty-mile riding record was two hours, one minute, thirty seconds. At Los Angeles Cardinal Pugh, in a race with C. M. Anderson, cut ten minutes off the record, riding the distance out in one hour, fifty minutes and thirty seconds. In this race Anderson, who will be one of the contestants at San Jose, was close up to Pugh at the finish and led him when twenty-seven and thirty-six miles out. The fastest mile made in that race was 1:57 and the next best 1:59, both times including dismounting. This is a feat that Anderson has got down to a science. He can easily vault from one horse to another while both are going at full speed. Besides riding several 50-mile races, Anderson also won a six-day race at the Bay District race track and an eight-day race at the Union base ball grounds. In both of these races several records were broken but the time was not kept with sufficient care to make the performances generally acceptable as records. Figueroa has also ridden several long-distance matches and bears a splendid reputation as a rider of endurance. In this match the result will depend as much on the quality of the horses used as on the skill of the riders. Pugh demonstrated that when he beat Anderson at Los Angeles. He had the best stock and, while he had no advantage as a rider, easily won the match. These long-distance contests are such a novelty, especially to visitors, that it would not surprise us to see San Jose crowded on July 4, and a large attendance at the race track.

An American Victory.

Last Wednesday the unnatural old "mother" England, had a first class beating from her overgrown son, Young America. This time the turf was the arena, the Ascot biennial stake the event, and James R. Keene's chestnut colt, Blue Grass, the champion, it being his second win on English soil this year.

One swallow does not make a dinner, and one win does not prove conclusively that American horses are superior to English horses, but all the evidence and all the signs are pointing to the conclusion that in a year or two, England will have to come to America or Australia for race-horses to fill out her depleted studs, or confess herself beaten at her own great national sport. The situation was ably and truly expressed by an Australian home breeder who paid us a visit this week, and who was just returning to his colonial home from a business and and pleasure trip to England. Said this gentleman: "There are too many weeds in England, and they have nothing else to breed from."

Going further with the matter, this gentleman gave his views on thoroughbreds more fully. Said he: "Every sale of horses in England is attended by large delegations of buyers from Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Russia, Portugal, Australia and America. The Germans are the most liberal bidders. They will buy the best, no matter what the cost. The Colonists will give any price for extra fine brood mares, and by the time all the foreign buyers have done there is nothing left for home use except the weeds and a few very fine horses that no money can purchase. In England a thoroughbred is good for nothing except racing. They are too light for hunters, not compact and cobby enough for driving, and so they must either show form as racers or be cast aside altogether.

"Consequently the racing stables are the only home of the thoroughbred mare. Farmers don't want them and won't breed them. In Australia it is different. There are many uses for the thoroughbred and a good market for other purposes than racing, so that a mare showing a lack of speed qualities is preserved and her produce are often found valuable. In my opinion it is only a question of time when England will find her best blood entirely gone and will have to go into the business of buying thoroughbreds instead of selling them."

The Chico Fair.

The great impetus given to colt trotting by the fine performances of California colts has been so generally felt that all the large associations are alive to the necessity of helping the boom along. The Chico Association, which is a progressive and go-ahead body, has recognized this fact and by reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a special race for colts has been added to the Chico programme. The Directors have been very liberal in this matter, offering a purse of $250 for two-year-old colts, two in three heats. This race should draw out quite a large number of entries, mostly confined to Butte, Colusa and Tehama county horses. The colt race is to be trotted on the first day and will be followed by the trot for the three-minute class.

On Wednesday, the second day of the fair, the programme includes three running races. First is a three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds, next the Union Hotel Stake, a 1⅛-mile-dash for three-year-olds, and lastly the Reavis Stake, three-quarters of a mile and repeat, free for all. Thursday and Friday are to be devoted to trotting and Saturday to running. All entries will close on July 20, at 11 p. m., with J. H. Krause, Secretary of the Association, at Chico.

Will not Go East.

Late in the week we heard that E. J. Baldwin had ordered Gano and Lucky B back from Salt Lake to Santa Anita, and also that Stemler & Ayres were about to bring Joe Howell and Fred Collier back to Sacramento. All the California heroes have been scratched for the handicap engagements East, and it is more than probable, though we have no definite information on the subject, that George Howson's pair, Augusta E and Jim Douglas, will not make their expected Eastern trip. The sickness in Baldwin's stable is the cause of this failure of the California horses to fill their Eastern engagements. The expense of transporting one or two horses would be so much in excess of any sum they could possibly win that the owners did not feel justified in continuing their trip on from Salt Lake. We are sorry that such is the case. Gano, Lucky B, Douglas, Howell, Collier and Augusta E would worthily have upheld the fame of California racers on the Eastern tracks, and would have been a splendid advertisement for the horse-breeding interests of the Golden State.

The Sacramento Expulsion.

Last week we copied from the Sacramento *Bee* a card written by Charles H. Shear and indorsed by the signature of M. M. Odell, which apparently exonerated Shear from the charges that led to his expulsion. When we gave further publicity to the card and made it the theme for extended comment, we took into consideration the fact that it had first appeared in a Sacramento paper of large circulation where it must have been seen and read by all the parties. Ten days elapsed between its publication in the *Bee* and our reproduction of it at Shear's request, and in all that time there was no intimation that the facts stated in the card were incorrect or that Mr. Odell's indorsement had been improperly obtained. The card was never denied, so far as we can learn, before we published it, but now it appears that the case is not as Mr. Shear claimed it was. Mr. M. F. Odell of Sacramento makes the following statement in relation to the card:

I, M. F. Odell, owner of the pacing horse Shaker, never subscribed my name to the card published by Chas. H. Shear in the Sacramento *Bee* and copied in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 2, 1883. These are the facts: I was called upon by Mr. Shear to deny the statement made that I had snpported him during the winter. I went with him to the *Bee* office and authorized Mr. McClatchy to deny that assertion; but I did not authorize any one to sign my name to anything else. The name signed was M. M. Odell, which is not my name. Mr. W. F. Smith was substituted by me in Shear's place at the earnest solicitation of my friends, who had been to the judges and obtained permission. I do not intend to exonerate Mr. Shear in the card he published, only so far as it relates to his being or having been supported by me. M. F. ODELL.

Sacramento, June 2, 1883.

Mr. M. M. Odell was not in Sacramento, and took no part in the affair, so it does not seem clear by what right Shear used his name in the *Bee*; that he had no right to use the name of M. F. Odell, the owner of Shaker, is evident from the above card. As to the facts of the expulsion, we learn the following from a most trustworthy source:

After the third heat, the relatives and friends of Mr. Odell went to the stand and asked the judge to put up a new driver behind Shaker. Some one suggested the name of Wilbur Smith. The judges assented to his driving. When Smith got in behind the horse Shear said to him: "I'll bet you can't drive him in 38. There ain't no man can win this race with him." After Smith won the race with him the judges had some intentions of ruling Shear off then, but thought they would wait and obtain some more evidence. The club sent for Mr. Odell and Harry McConn, who had noticed the horse somewhat. Upon being questioned, Mr. Odell stated that, after the second heat, he was satisfied that Shear was not trying to win, and after consultation with his friends concluded to change drivers, and did so; that he had taken the precaution to send a man to the stable with him after each heat, as he did not have confidence in this man Shear. McConn stated that the horse had the appearance of having been filled up with water; that he looked as though he had been given salt and water, and that only the day before he knew of Shear taking $25 from a man with the intention of pulling Sadie S in her race, he being substituted as driver in last heat or next to last. Bad as was Shear's conduct as driver, if this statement be true, it is far less infamous than using the name of a gentleman without his consent, and to bolster up a statement which was not correct. The matter now appears in such a shape that the botom facts must come out, and the public must know beyond a doubt exactly who is right. The gentlemen who saw fit to expel Shear have it in their power to obtain from Mr. M. M. Odell a positive statement in regard to the use of his name. If it shall appear that his name was used without authority, as the statement of his son, Mr. M. F. Odell, leaves no doubt but that it was, we hardly see what course Shear can pursue except to modestly retire from the notice of the racing world. We have purposely left the question open in this discussion, believing that when unassailable proof can be obtained it is better to wait for it a few days than predicate strong denunciation on evidence that is only collateral, though of the most convincing character.

The Wrestling Match.

Smarting under his late defeat and eager to retrieve his lost coin and laurels, Donald Dinnie has made another match with Muldoon under more favorable conditions to Dinnie than was the former one. We believe that Muldoon has engaged to perform a harder task than his strength and skill can handle, and it would be no surprise to us to see Dinnie the victor. We do not aim to forecast the future, and only make these remarks that our readers may understand clearly that the match is a hard one for Muldoon to win, and, should he lose, it will be the fault of stringent conditions. The enforced wearing of a Leotard, or some kind of jacket, gives Dinnie a great advantage and prevents Muldoon from slipping his hold and avoiding Dinnie's superior reach and back strength in the Cumberland-atyle wrestling.

The Salt Lake Trouble.

The first dispatches received from Salt Lake announced that Patsy Duffy had been ruled off for foul riding, it being alleged that he deliberately fouled and cut down Ordnance, injuring her so badly that she was not expected to recover the use of her leg. This news was quite a painful surprise to Duffy's many friends and admirers on this side, and it was generally believed that some mistake had been made in the dispatch. For this reason many people, ourselves among others, suspended judgment on the case until they should have heard the full particulars from an authoritative source. Such information has not yet come to hand, and still we have no official evidence about the case, but from outside and apparently unprejudiced sources we have learned further particulars that have led us to believe that Duffy was not as guilty as at first represented, and, further, that it is more than likely that the Salt Lake Jockey Club will reconsider its first action, and reinstate Duffy at an early date. One gentleman, in whose word we have a good deal of confidence, says that he saw the affair plainly, and that while it is true that Fred Collier cut Ordnance down, it was a sheer accident that no jockey in the world could have avoided under similar circumsteuces. We hope that this is the case, and that Duffy will be able to convince the Salt Lake Club of the fact. We always liked and admired Duffy as a jockey. While thoroughly alive to his owner's interest, he never took any unfair advantages in any of the races we have seen him ride; he was never troublesome to starters, and when he had a complaint to make of any nature, he made it in a proper manner. He never made foolish nor trivial complaints, obeyed instructions readily and always, so far as we know, rode to win. He certainly had the confidence of owners to an unlimited extent, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best riders and the best finisher on the coast. This is high praise, but it is our deliberate conviction, and, we believe, nothing more than is due him.

Late on Friday we received the following statement from an eye-witness, and the accuracy of which is vouched for by several well-known California turf men in whose judgment and honesty we have the most implicit confidence.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I noticed in the daily press of Saturday last a telegram from Salt Lake purporting to give an account of the race between the horses Fred Collier and Jocko, and the mare Ordinance, in which Patsey Duffy, rider of the former, was ruled off the track for the alleged fouling of the latter. The dispatch went on to state that the mare was "ruined for life," and after censuring Patsey in terms of falsity, proceeded to uphold the dignity of the Salt Lake judges who had willfully wronged the boy by their action.

Now, the real facts of the case are these: I was a witness of the race from beginning to end, and ont of simple justice to an honest rider, desire to tell all whom it may concern just the extent of blame that can be attached to Collier's rider for cutting the mare down. The track at Salt Lake is a half-mile in circumference, and is noted principally for its sharp turns and extremely bad condition, making it dangerous to the life and limb of any horse or jockey that braved its curves. The race in question was a two mile and a quarter dash. Jocko had the pole, Ordinance second and Collier on the outside. In this position they ran for a mile and three-quarters, and had just passed the judges' stand on the last time around. Jocko still led, with Ordinance lapping him and Collier trailing a length behind. One of the sharpest curves on the whole track is encountered shortly after passing the grand stand, and Duffey saw that Jocko and Ordinance, in order to properly make the turn, would have to swing away from the pole toward the center of the track. With that quickness of perception that has distinguished him in moves in a hard-won race, he saw that by lugging the pole and making a brush for the lead he could secure the former from Jocko; with this in view he urged his horse between the others and the point designated, but the rider of Jocko, anticipating his designs, pulled his horse towards the inside of the track, thus preventing Collier from coming up. At this moment, Patsey, in order to save the race, swayed Collier towards the outside, but in so doing struck the hind legs of the mare and cut her down, purely by accident, as all present could see. Jocko won, Collier second and Ordinance far in the rear. Her injuries, however, were not near so bad as at first reported, an examination showing merely a small cut on the inside of one of her hind legs, so slight that to speak of her permanent injury is all bosh and Mormon ignorance and ill-will. The "latter-day" judges placed Ordinance second, Collier third, and ruled Patsey Duffy off the track. A dispatch from him on Wednesday, however, conveyed the information that he had been reinstated, a move on the part of the Salt Lake Jockey Club as blundering as the first was wrong, because, having ruled him off the track, they have no authority to deal further with him, as that rests with the Court of Appeals.

To credit him with wrongful intentions in the premises is worse than silly. He is under contract, at a salary of $2,000 per year and percentage of winnings, to ride the coming season for Messrs. Curlisle & Corrigan of Colorado, owners of the famous racer Pearl Jennings, and he could not afford to do a bad act on the turf, laying aside the fact that his record heretofore has been as pure and clear as that of any rider that ever lived or died. Very respectfully,

HORACE STEVENS.

Sacramento, Cal., June 7, 1883.

The Santa Cruz Fair.

The Santa Cruz Agricultural Association has claimed the dates of July 31, August 1, 2, 3 and 4 for its second annual fair. The speed programme will be advertised in due time.

Editorial Notes.

In answer to various inquiries as to what McInerney, the Eastern oarsman, intends to do, the Lowell man states that he will return as soon as possible to Lowell and try to get on a match with Driscoll, his old antagonist. His opinion of San Francisco oarsmen has greatly improved and it is likely that his experience will be the means of giving the Eastern men a better idea of the quality of the Pacific Coast scullers. When Leahy made his remarkably fast five-mile record at Richardsons Bay the Eastern sporting papers laughed at the idea of a San Francisco sculler lowering the record and have refused to give Leahy a place in the table of aquatic records. There are plenty of men who will bet their last dollar that Dan Leahy in good fix can beet Peterson in his best form on any course longer than two miles, and Peterson has shown himself to be able to vanquish with ridiculone ease a man whom the Eastern authorities place in the second class.

The regular monthly meeting of the California Coursing Club was held at their rooms 539 California street last Wednesday, Vice President John Hughes in the chair. Dominick Shannon, one of the earliest coursers in California, was elected a member of the club. It was decided to hold the fall meeting at Merced on the 8th and 9th of November, leaving San Francisco on the 7th. As this will be the first match for the club's $500 gold cup, a large entry list is assured, and the attendance is certain to be larger than ever before. None but greyhounds belonging to club members will be allowed to contest for the cup. The usual money prizes will also be given at the meeting. The club will meet as usual next month.

St. Julien has began the season in becoming style, having beaten Fanny Witherspoon straight heats at Cleveland on Thursday in 2:18¾, 2:19½, 2:21. Mr. Hickock has succeeded in getting a race with Clingstone, and a match has been arranged between the whilom demon and St. Julien for $1,000 a side to be trotted over the Chicago Driving Park on July 19. It promises to be a sensational event, as the Chicago Association add $5,000 to the stake and $1,000 additional if the time of Maud S is beaten. The stakes are now in the hands of Secretary Hall.

The excellent programme of the San Mateo and Santa Clara county Agricultural Association will be found in our advertising columns. The late hour at which it was recorded precludes review this week. And this is not the sole reason for deferring comment. The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office has been this week in the throes of change. Carpenters and confusion have held possession and if readers descern jolts and square corners in the editorial *ensemble* they may understand what distracting influences have been at work. We hope to hear the glad acclaim of peace before Monday dawns and will undertake to supply delinquencies when the calm has settled.

The Californians have suffered two defeats from the Haverleys. Yet that club is not down-hearted, and it is understood that at the next game, which takes place on July 15, they will wager any sum from $100 to $500 that they will win. Their nine is to be reorganized and strengthened.

The Base Ball game to-morrow will be between the Woonsockets and the Redingtons, and as the clubs are evenly matched, it will undoubtedly be an exciting and interesting one. The Woonsockets have made some changes in their fielders.

Ordnance, the mare injured at Salt Lake, is five years old; by War Dance, out of Bonnie Kate by imported Knight of St. George. The latest advices are to the effect that she was but little injured, and will soon be in a condition to resume work.

Blue Grass Biennial.

On Wednesday last, June 6, James R. Keene's chestnut colt Blue Grass won the race for the Ascot Biennial stakes for three-year-olds over the T. Y. C. course, the last five furlongs and 136 yards of the "new mile." J. H. Houldsworth'e Lilac ran second and E. E. T. Weaver's John Jones third. There were seven starters, including Keene's Potosi. Betting at the start was nine to one against Blue Grass, five to one against John Jones, six to one against Lilac and six to one against Potosi. Potosi, who was ridden Watts, led to the distance stand, when Blue Grass, ridden by Cannon, drew out and won by half a length from Lilac, who was only a neck in advance of John Jones.

The race for the Royal Hunt cup was won by Gerald's Elzevar, Lord Bradford's Nessiliff second, W. Gilbert's Despair third. Twenty-two started, including P. Lorillard's Sachem.

Blue Grass, the winner of the Ascot Biennial stakes, is a chestnut colt by Pat Molloy, dam Amy Farley, by Planet, out of Lulu Hortou, by imported Albion. He is owned by James R. Keene, and was bred by A. J. Alexander, Woodburn Stud, Kentucky. He was purchased when a yearling by Colonel S. D. Bruce for $950 and shipped to England in the fall of 1881. He started three times unsuccessfully in 1882 as a two-year-old. He started first at the Newmarket second October meeting in the Ditton stakes, and was second to Prince Soltykoff's Lord Brudenell. At the same meeting he ran unplaced in the great Challenge stakes, won by W. S. Crawford's Energy. At the Newmarket Houghton meeting he ran unplaced in the Cheveley stakes, won by Mr. Beauchamp's Pastry Cook. He won the Burwell stakes at the Newmarket second meeting, making his winnings in all some £1,170.

Pat Molloy, the sire of Blue Grass, is by Lexington, dam Gloriana, by American Eclipse, foaled 1865. He has been a fair getter of race horses, notably Effie, who won seven times, three times second and ten times third out of twenty-eight starts.

Silk Culture.

Parties claiming to be posted in sericulture assert that this State can annually produce $30,000,000 worth of raw silk. This is about twice the amount of gold yield, and it would seem that, as mining gives out, sericulture might be profitably entered upon.—*Sacramento Bee.*

It would be indeed a happy thing for the State and the country if California could secure by her own productious some portion of the millions of money that are annually sent abroad for foreign silks. The effort is worth making, notwithstanding the signal failures that have heretofore attended experiments in silk culture in the United States. Whatever is done, let it be done in cold blood. We want no repetition of the silkworm craze that swept over the country several years ago, resulting in disappointment and disaster for the experimenters.—*Los Angeles Mirror.*

THE KENNEL.

A Talk From the Inside.

San Francisco is badly in need of a gennine kennel club composed of geutlemen who will take an active interest in the breeding of dogs for tbe pleasure they have in a fine animal. This is not intended in any way as a reflection on tbe old club hut, tbe fact is the old club needs reorganization and the admission of so mucb blood, before it can be of any use, tbat, like tbe knife that needed new blades, springs and bandle, it would be perhaps cheaper and easier to get up a new club.

Was the old club ever any good? some people may ask. Truthfully one can answer, "it was." It made dogs and their doings more prominent than ever before in this state and set tbe sportsmen to work looking for complete and correct information about dogs. It is true that the club is in a measnre to blame for tbe dreadfnlly had management of the late bench show, hut its only sin lay in placing confidence in the ability and desire of Mr. Levy to carry out his promises. It seems necessary to be plain-spoken about this affair and fix tbe blame where it belongs, for so far the status of the club in tbe show does not appear to he fully understood. The American *Field*, after speaking in a very kindly manner anent the show, says: "It seems that tbe show was financially a snccess, for which reason tbe exhibitors were not satisfied with the value of the prizes awarded, and some of them determined tbey wonld not exhibit another year. Such a basty conclnsion is not wise. It is trne the prizes were not of great value, but tbe honor of winning must be taken into consideration, and cannot be weigbed in the scale with money; and again, the club mnst he encouraged. With a fund on hand tbey can do better, and no douht will, next year."

More's the pity tbe kenuel club canuot accept this kindly encouragement, though the members are not nngrateful for it. The mauagers of the show got all the money (which hardly paid expenses); the club did all the work and incured a good deal of odium which, as they were originally responsible for the show, they partly deserve. Tbe cluh allowed the managers to run the show aud pocket the proceeds, if there were any. The managers agreed to furnish feed, care, hall, attendance and valuable gold and silver medals for prizes. The cluh lent the force of their names and influence, and agreed to he responsihle for the judging. In other words, the club did nearly all the work, aud the mauagers took all the pecuniary risks and money if there was any to take. It was a foolish arrangement to make, bnt the clnb was small, had no friends and could not spare the time to attend to the husiness departmeut of the show. The club kept its side of the contract. It got all the entries possible and judged the dogs to the hest of its members' ability. Mr. Levy did furnish some valuable medals, but he also gave many that were trash not worth having. The dogs were neither properly cared for nor properly fed, as the managers agreed, and the members of the club who were aware of this neglect, fonnd they could do nothing unless they did it with their own hands, and at their own expense. A lawyer was consnlted regarding their power to make Mr. Levy fill his agreemeut to the letter, and he advised that the club had no legal standing, not having been incorporated under the laws of the State. Perforce the club had to submit, as they had no power except moral snasion. The exhibition and the club euffered alike. The one was not treated fairly, and the other had to bear the blame for faults not their own, and which they could not remedy. But as the cluh primarily got the show up, they are not in the best possible position to make a zealons effort to extend their influence. They doubtless feel that it wonld be better for new men to undertake the task of furnisbing a clnb that would be a kennel clnb in the broadest sense of the name. The material is here, and we hope to see the work done. J. W. Bassford, T. A. Taft, A. W. Havens, Tristam Burgess, A. Miller, Crittenden Robinson, W. Hearst, H. M. Briggs, Fred Sharon, James Flood Jr., Homer Fritch, W. Z. Tiffanny, W. P. Willard, E. H. Farmer, O. A. Tolle, H. Payot, C. N. Post and H. A. Bassford are all lovers of the dog, and know the needs of the State, and it wonld be a good thiug for them to call their friends together and start a club that would command the respect of every dog fancier in the State.

A Member of the Old Club.

Thibet Dogs.

An Englieh writer gives tbe following account of the importation of a pair of Thibet dogs by the Prince of Wales:

"It ia a century aince Warren Hastings, whose predilection for rare animals and desire to acclimatize them aerved to occupy and amuse the leisure of bis later yeare, endeavored in vain to obtain specimena of the far-famed dog of Thibet, and we are not awarc that any other person has been snbsequently more successful in introducing a breed into this country. Owing, however, to the kindness of Count Szechenyi, a Hungarian nobleman, an account of whose interesting travels in tbe far east was published some two years ago, the Prince of Wales has become the possessor of a male and female of tbe race, and will probably, with his wonted liberality, afford tbo public an opportunity of seeing them in Regent's Park during the ensning season. Connt Szecbenyi had heard so many reports in China—where, however, they are almoet as great strangers as with us—of the aize and beauty of theae dogs that he was very anxious to become personally acquainted with them, and on the first opportunity that presented itself at Batang, the frontier town of Cbina, on the route to Lassa, he pnrchased three, at a very coneiderable price it is understood. He found that they were fully deseving of their reputation in looks, courage and sagacity. In some respects they are said to reeemble the handsomest specimens of tbe Newfoundland breed, but have a head very much larger, to which, moreover, an air of imposing dignity if not fierceness is added by a thick, shaggy mane, which grows forward ao as to encircle the face like a frill. Their formidable aspect is still further enhanced in tbeir native mountains by artificial means, for tbe shepherds and herdsmen who employ and are very proud of theae useful yet dreaded animals often fasten round their necks hoa-like wreaths made of the bristly hairs of the yak, and painted red, a species of decoration which gives them a still more leonine appearance than that which they owe to nature.

German Field Trials.

The following particulars of field trials held in Germany in April have been forwarded to us by Prince Albert Solms: 1. Berlin Field Trials—(a) German Derby: Beat setter, Mr. Friedman's Irish setter hitcb Freya. Beet pointer, Prince Albert Solms' pointer dog Grant, bred by Mr. Grant by King (739) out of Maid of Medina (10,097); Grant beat [illegible] and won tbe Derby. (b) All-Aged Stakea: Several well known prize winners competed in this stake, amoug them the pointers, Naso III, and Quail (Mr. Rickof's, formerly the property of Prince Albert Solms) and the English setter Roderick. Tbe stake was won by Prince Albert Solm's English setter Tam of Braunfels ("K. O. S. B." 1,140), a brother to Sir Allister, by Tam O'Sbanter out of Daisy; second prize, Herr von Zansen Osten's English setter Jacqnes. 2. Cologne, Field Trials—(a) Puppy stakes: First prize, Prince Albert Solms' pointer dog Grant (tbe Berlin Winner); second prize, Mr. Kreuser's pointer hitcb Belle, by Naso II (8,123) out of Young Flounce (11,361), bred by Prince Albert Solms. (b) All-Aged Stakes: First prize divided between Prince Albert Solms' Tam of Braunfels and Mr. Freiderich's pointer Wotan, by Naso II, out of Venus of Braunfels, (11,359), bred by Prince Albert Solms; second prize divided between M. Dodgement's Do and M. Micband's Priam, both pointere belonging to Belgian gentlemen. Seventeen dogs competed in this stake, among them being Mr. Cockerell's English setter Prince and pointer Borax, both formerly the property of Baron Amerongen.—*Kennel Gazette.*

English Kennel Club Trials.

Tbe Kennel Club field trials were held at Tarrant Granvil, England, on the estate of Mr. H. R. Farquharson, May 1, 2 and 3. The Ninth Derby, for pointer and setter puppies bred in 1882, was the first on tbe card, and was won by Mr. Llewellin's hlack, white and tan setter dog Dashing Clinker, hy Dash II—Countess Rose. Mr. James Bishop's lemon and white dog Brave Bijou, by Fop—Bonny Laurel, won first for best pointer; Mr. R. Lloyd Price's lemon and white hitch Bribery, by Lord Lieutenant—Professional Beauty, second. In setters Mr. Llewellin was second to his Dashing Clinker, with Duke Pbœnix, by Dashing Duke—Phantom. Tbe setters and pointers in tbis stake are run separately, the best of each breed getting £50; second best of each breed £20, and £50 additional to the absolute winner. This is the fourth time Mr. Llewellin bas won the Derby. The all-aged stake was won by Mr. E. Bishop's Little Bess, by Blue Boy—Maud. Sixteen started.

A Great Dane Club.

The English have lately taken a great fancy to the breed of dogs classified by Yonatt & Stonehenge as Great Danes, and often spoken of as Siberian mastiffs, or Danish boarhounds. A club has been formed. In it was carried "that the club be called the Great Dane Club," and a notice to this effect he forwarded to the Kennel Club, reqnesting tbem to alter the name in their schednles, stud book, registration forms, etc., from boarhound to the Great Dane. The following members were then enrolled: Lord Charles Innes Ker, Sir Peyton Skipwith, Bart.; Captain Lindoe, Rev. N. J. Mellon, Rev. N. J. Harvey, Rev. G. F. Sams, Messrs. Frank Adcock, R. Leigh Pemberton, Bambier Bolton, L. E. Shirley, J. Bengongh Clark, T. B. Phillips, F. G. Fenwick, Thomas S. Davy, R. Bryan, R. Groom, J. M. Drew, M. Hazehrigg, James Kennedy, Arther Vares, C. Petrzywalski, J. T. Engerran, J. B. Berrie. Prince Albert Solmes wes elected President.

Rather too Warm.

William Lambert has matched his dog, Roderick Dhu, against T. Cronin's Lilly of Killarney for $25 a side; the match to be run at Newark on June 29. R. Warwick and John Sillery have been selected as judges and to choose a referee. This may be good sport for the spectators but is rather warm work for the dogs and rough on the hare. Messrs. Lambert and Cronin may have forgotten that coursing ie ont of season from March 15 to November, because the weather is too warm for dogs to run safely.

Mr. C. F. Willard, Jonesboro, Ill., has lost by death his Gordon setter dog champion Grouse, from heart disease. Grouse was one of the most noted prize-winning Gordons in this country, and was for a nnmber of years looked upon as the typical Gordon setter. Mr. H. Campion, Philadelphia, Pa., has lost by death, from poison, his setter dog Don; a dog with quite a local reputation as a field dog. He was of the Gildersleeve family.

Mr. G. W. Bassford of Colusa, like many another exhibitor at the late bench show, has been doctoring dogs ever since the show wae over, and has a bad prospect of loosing his fine pointer dog Ranger Boy, from a combination of diseases contracted at the sbow through drafts, neglect and uncleanliness.

A Pacing Thoroughbred.

We have stated time and again that we have seen thoroughbred horaes pace and rack, and mentioned such horees as Yorick, by imported Yorkshire, dam imported Lady Scott, by Androssan, Robert Bruce, hy Clinton, dam by Sir Archy, imported Knight of St. George; Denmark, hy imported Hedgeford, dam Betsy Harrison, by Aratus, and a nnmber of others. But as these horses were dead before the question arose whether a thoroughbred ever paced or racked, it was impossible to point to a living example; and therefore the atatement was doubted by many. There are many in the last few years who have seen Aaron Pennington, Calvin, Billy Walker and Taxgatherer pace when coming np to start; but we have a strong living illustration of a pacing thoroughbred that the curious can investigate for themselves. In November, 1880, Messrs. G. W. Bowen & Co., Runnymede Stock Farm, Paris, Ky., bought at public sale in New York City the bay mare imported Regatta, by Knight of the Garter, dam Henley, by Oxford, in foal to Vedette. May 25, 1881, Regatta produced a dark brown or black colt, The Admiral, that was a natural pacer at his birth, paced as a yearling, and paces now, and goes all the saddle gaits. The Admiral is now in Messrs. Bowen & Co.'s string of racehorsee, and the curiona on this subject can investigate the matter for tbemaelves. He is a very promising youngster as a racehorse, and would, we think, pace fast, if the gait was cultivated.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

Tbere is no profit in keeping a hog until it is eightee months old, and, althongh auch an animal may posibly reach the weight of 400 pounds, the heavy weight will not compeneate for the food conaumed. A pig farrowed in April and slaughtered about Christmas will more than return his cost, for it muat be taken into consideratiou that during that period he will be but a pig, and the earlier feedings small in quantity. He ahould weith 250 pounds when killed. especially if a grade Essex or Berkahire, and the carcass will contain a fair admixture of lean and fat. Very large hogs are very often only fit for the lard tubs, and very often only for the aoap market. Tbe quantity of the meat influences the price, and the differeuce of only one cent a pound amounts to quite a aum in the whole. The profitable hog is the one tbat ia grown quickly, fatted without delay and marketed before it begine to consume the food laid up for winter.—*Farm and Garden.*

BASE BALL.

League Games.

Games won and lost by clubs of the California Base Ball League from April 1 np to date:

	Woonsocket.	Haverly.	California.	Redington.	Total Games won.	Runs Made.	B. H. Made.
Woonsocket	.....	.....	1	1	2	22	36
Haverly	2	.....	2	*	4	52	45
California	.....	.....	.....	1	1	19	18
Redington	1	*	1	....	2	19	23
Total Games Lost	3	0	4	2	9	112	122

* Game postponed on account of rain.

California versus Haverly.

Tbe California base hall mine was bnt slightly strengthened by tbe accession of Sharkey of the old Star Clnb as pitcber, a fact demonstrated by last Sunday's game with the Haverlye at the Recreation Grounds. Hack, the former pitcher, was sent out into the center field. Whalen, the other new player, was a blank. Tbe score—13 to 1—showed clearly enough that no better playing can be expected from the Californias this season. McDonald, their catcber, is a hard worker, but be cannot throw a ball to the second base without giving tbe runner a chance to make third, and several players at tbird got home on bis passed halls. Smith ie an excellent first haseman, Piercy good at the third, and Emerson would make a good short stop if he were not so careless. The remaining members of thie nine deserve no special mention. The Haverly nine ie excellent throughont. Meegan pitches a hct, curving ball, that the batters can do nothing with, and, in fact, the Californias scored hut one base hit during the game, tbis by Smith, in the ninth inning, on which he ran three bases, and desperately tried to reach home, bnt was put out by Carroll, who caught the ball from Johnson away off in the field. Carroll, as catcher, rarely misses or muffs, and throwe to bases with great accuracy. As may he seen by the score, the one run of the Californias was made in the fourth inning by Smith. He secured his first base on called halls, stole second, ran to tbird on a strike hy Emerson to Gagus, thence to first, where the batter was pnt ont hy Barnes, and he reached the bome-plate on a grounder from Angus to Johnson. The only inning in which the Haverlya made no rnns was the eighth, then Barnes, Levy and Morris were put out at the first base hy Smith. During the course of the game the spectators upon several occasions manifested, by calls, criea and hoots, their dissatisfaction at tbe nmpire's rulings, and this was very nnjust, since Van Court has all along endeavored to be strictly impartial. His ruling in each case was undoubtedly correct. Following is tbe complete score, kept by J. Hennessy.

CALIFORNIA.

	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
McDonald, c	4	0	0	5	1	4
Piercy, 3b	3	0	0	1	3	1
Smith, 1h	3	1	1	18	0	1
Emerson, s s	3	0	0	1	4	5
Angus, l f	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sharkey, p	3	0	0	0	3	1
Boyle, 2b	3	0	0	1	4	1
Hack, c f	3	0	0	0	1	1
Whalen, r f	3	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	28	1	1	27	16	15

HAVERLY.

	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Barnes, 1b	6	2	3	7	0	0
Soher, c f	5	1	2	1	0	0
Levy, l f	5	0	0	0	0	0
Morris, 3b	5	2	2	1	0	0
Meegan, p	5	2	1	0	1	2
F. Carroll, c	5	1	1	13	1	2
Gagus, 2b	5	0	1	3	1	0
Sheridan, s s	4	3	0	0	1	1
Johnson, r f	5	2	2	2	1	1
Totals	46	13	12	27	5	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Haverly	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	3	—13
California	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Earned runs—Haverly 2, California 0. Three-base hits—Barnes, Morris, Johnson 2, Gagus, Smith. Two-base hits—Meegan. Out on strikes—Levy 1, Emerson 2, Angus 1, Soher 2, Sharkey 3, Boyle 3, Hack 2, Whalen 2, Sheridan 1. First base on errors—Haverly 10, California 5. Left on bases—California 4, Haverly 5. Muffed flys—Johnson. Fly catches—Emerson 2, Soher 2, McDonald 1, Johnson 1, Gagus 2, Morris, Barnes, Smith 2. Bases on halls—Sheridan, Piercy, Smith. Passed halls—McDonald 3. Called halls—Sharkey 90, Meegan 59. Strikes off—Sharkey 32, off Meegan 50. Struck out—Meegan 13, Sharkey 4. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—E. Van Court.

The Acmes and Mntnals played a game yesterday at the Presidio, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 4 to 1.

Muscle at the Bat.

Tbe following facetions account of John L. Sullivan's late exhibition in the hall field is from the New York *World* of the 29th: When J. Lawrence Sullivan stepped out on the diamond at the Polo Gronnds yesterday, ladies on the Grand Stand waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands, tbe numerous sportiug celebrities engaged in "knocking out" achooners rushed away from the "cafe," forgetting to deposit their nickels, and shonted in nnison with the small boys, who had come over the fence to save the ticket collectors trouble. It was a royal welcome, and the hero of much less than a hnndred battles smiled and folded his arms and felt what a glorious thing it was to be a "champion knocker-out."

"Mnscle!" remarked a big man in a gray snit, "look at that for muscle," and tbe speaker and a bundred others immediately declared that it was a most astonishing display of muscle. Of conrae it made no difference to these critics that Mr. Sullivan was dressed in a baggy haseball suit and that no muscles conld be seen.

When the umpire called time the champion went to his position as pitcher. Cheer after cheer went np while Sullivan went through the cnstomary rontiue of rubbing his hands on the ground and wiping them off on his white trowsers. When he picked up the ball he rolled it first in his palms, and theu held it for a minute or two in his rough hand. The crowd was silent, and every one felt that the little man behiud the bat who was to officiate as catcher had been an imprudent man, if he were not padded with sheet iron.

Of course the hall he was about to deliver would split some boards in the Grand Staud if it went hy tho catcher. This was a foregone conclusion.

"'Eave 'er, John," suddenly cried a shrill voice from the grand staud. Mr. Sullivan immediately looked where Harry Hill and Gabe Case were burying their noses in Milwaukee and a sad smile flitted across his features. But the smile was there only for a second. Then his hack bent, the big, powerful hand, so well known to Paddy Ryan and Mitchell, stole slowly back behind and the next momeut the hall shot forward.

Was the catcher killed? Was the batsman knocked out? No. The batsman struck the hall fairly and squarely, driving it far out in the field. Mr. Sullivan looked sick, Harry Hill was disgusted aud declared the knocker-out a failure. Thia was true. Mr. Sullivan was a failure, a most obvious one, so far as pitching went.

But the crowd was still hopeful; if Sullivan couldn't pitch he at least could bat.

When "Sullivan to the bat" was called out, the cheering was deafening, but no Sullivan appeared. The great benefit man was sitting on a camp-stool, rubbing his arm, which was aching from the effects of his pitching. He got up at length, and in two minutes, actual time, walked from his camp-stool to the bat, a distance of forty feet.

He plauted his heels squarely in the earth and prepared to knock out the ball.

The first ball delivered had a strong outward curve. The pugilist saw the ball but not the curve, and the bat swung around his head like a pin wheel as he aimed a most terrific blow at the sphere. Had the bat been about a yard longer and the ball been pitched a great deal higher, there is good reason to believe Sullivan might have hit it. Sullivan puffed like a horse after this effort, and looked at the pitcher in a bewildered way, and then sadly at the sporting celebrities dipping their mustaches in beer. He did finally hit the ball, sending it twenty feet away from where he was standing, and made a dash for first base.

Esterbrook picked up the ball and threw it to Brady, on whose error Sullivan got his second base. He only got to his third base and there was left. Sullivan was undeniably the chief feature of the game after its first inning. Creden, R. D., the pitcher of the picked nine, and Murphy, R. D., the catcher, assisted Sullivan in getting his bases.

The most brilliant play made by the pugilist was in the sixth inning. He had got to his third base, by the good batting of the "Mets," and attempted to run home on a hall knocked to left field. An average base-runner would have made three bases on the hit. Cramer stopped the ball and threw it in to Murphy, R. D. Sullivan was within one foot of "home" when Murphy, R. D., caught the ball and jammed it into Sullivan's stomach in the most scientific fashion. The fighter doubled up in a heap at the base. He had been knocked out and was now rolling on the ground. When he got up he looked at Murphy, D., with an admiring smile and then sadly shook his head.

Sullivan received half the gate receipts, amounting to $1,585 95.

The best and most hotly contested game of base ball ever seen in Stanislaus county was played at Modesto on the afternoon of Decoration Day between the Hudes and the Dudes, for a purse of ten dollars. The day was cloudy, with a stiff breeze from the north, which swelled the number of runs. The game was a tie to the last inning, when the Hudes won by a score of 13 to 12.

Hunting in the Neutral Strip.

The dreary, wailing wind
Sweeps over the billowy plain;
I hear the coyote's whimpering cry
As he runs in the chase again.
Miles and miles of prairie,
Arid, dun-colored and cold,
Where antelope graze,
And the mustang plays,
As they have for years untold.

South of Southwestern Kansas is a narrow strip of land that is in no state or territory. It was formerly part of Indian Territory. It runs east and west, is about one hundred and fifty miles long, and about thirty miles wide. The Cimarron canyon, that heads in the Raton mountains thirty miles east of Trinidad, crinkles in and out of it and Kansas on the north side. It is inhabited by a few cowmen, who love to live where the tax collecter comes not, and where they can be a law unto themselves. It is under the jurisdiction of no state or territory, and is not in the market for purchase or entry. Antelopes are plenty and tame. If one can find where they are bunched up in winter, it is quite easy for a couple of men to load a wagon.

November 1, 1882, Mr. A. S. Tracy, a sheep-man, who hunts two-thirds of the time, and I, started from Cimarron station, nineteen miles west of Dodge City, Kan., bound for the Neutral Strip. A span of Texas ponies, a farm wagon, lots of bedding, a three-weeks supply of grub, and a few cooking utensils completed the outfit. Tracy shoots a needle gun, or rather a compound. He first bought a Springfield needle gun, .50 cal., and being dissatisfied with the caliber, he sent the breech to Remington and got a 40-70 barrel fitted to it for $10. It is a tough looking gun, but shoots pretty well. I have got a Winchester, 45-60, and I believe it is the best kind of gun for me in the world. I am excitable, and if I miss the first shot I can generally fetch the game before it gets out of range.

Fording the Arkansas river, a broad, shallow stream, about up to the hubs in the deepest places, we went straight north over two miles of bottom-land, six of low sand hills, and then the journey seemed to commence. Twenty miles over ground that looks as level as a floor, you seem to make no headway on it. No game in sight. At three o'clock we struck the head of a draw leading into Crooked creek, and went down it. Saw a few antelopes in the valley below us, so we stopped, unhitched the horses, and went after them; but they either caught a glimpse of us or got the wind, for when we rose up to look, when we were, as we supposed, within shooting distance, all we saw was one old doe, about 400 yards off, looking straight at us, and the others beyond her, walking off. I looked at Tracy, and thought that if I had been alone I might have done better, and he probably thought the same thing. We had a little difference of opinion in regard to the best way of approaching them, and I had given in. Going back to the team we drove down to Crooked creek, and camped in a hollow, with plenty of wood, and passed a comfortable night, agreeing to pitch up in the morning, and go ont to Wild Horse lake, fifteen miles southwest. I filled the water keg after breakfast, and while picking up some wood to carry with me saw smoke half a mile up the creek. Went up there and found a cow camp—two white men and a colored cook—who had been put there to watch the cattle that were grazing on every side. There is a freight road near, and the boys were put there to keep people from killing cattle more than anything else. They wanted us to stop with them, but we declined and rolled out for Wild Horse lake.

After traveling about two miles we saw a band of antelope, ten or twelve, who moved off south, and stopped on the further side of a shallow draw about two miles away. Stopping the team, we got into the head of the draw and commenced crawling down it. After a half hour's hard work we landed in a hole about 125 yards from the unconscious antelope. Tracy, who shoots with rest sticks, arranged them, and I drew a coarse sight on a buck that stood broadside to me. "You shoot first," said I when I had a steady sight. Our guns cracked almost simultaneously; and his doe fell in her tracks; mine staggered, recovered, and trotted up over the hill after the retreating herd. I ran after him, and as soon as I got on the knoll saw him about 200 yards away, standing, humped up, stern toward me. I shot again, and he sat down, one hind leg broken. I had shot too low. Running up to within 100 yards, I sat down, and taking careful aim, rolled him over with a bullet in the eye. My first shot had gone too high, and hit him under the backbone, but above the heart. Disemboweling him, I went back where Tracy was just finishing the same job on his doe. We started for the wagon. I thought it was one way, he another; we each went our own way, and found it about half way between.

Driving down and picking up the game, we went on over another big flat, and as we crossed a little divide saw a big buck antelope, all alone, just ahead. Tracy jumped off the wagon, made a run, stopped and fired, and the buck ran off with a broken hind leg. We watched him, and he did not stop running for three miles, and we gave him up. It is a pity to wound an animal and not get him; the coyotes generally catch them. I have got a dog now, and don't lose wounded game. After looking regretfully after the puff of dust that still marked the retreating antelope, Tracy came back and said he wished he had not shot, and we went on. Just before sunset we came to a large dry lake that we thought could not be our lake, for the cowboys on Crooked creek told us that we would be sure to find water at Wild Horse, so we went on down the road, and soon met a wagon. The driver told us that the dry lake was Wild Horse, and that it was thirty miles to water if we went on, so we turned back, and together made a dry camp at Wild Horse. There had been water a few days before in a hole; it was still muddy, and all trampled up with horse and antelope tracks. We had supper together, and passed a jolly evening around our camp fire. The two men we met were strangers from North Park, Colorado, who had been hunting a stock ranch, and were going back to Dodge City, having found one that satisfied them in the Neutral Strip. We picketed the horses near the wagon, and went to bed.

Tracy nudged me after a while, and whispered: "Look at the wild horses." A band of twenty or so were feeding near us, and the stallion was fooling around our mare, which was picketed not twenty yards away. Tracy jumped up and went to the mare, and the horse trotted off a little way, but he could not make out what Tracy was, it being so dark, and was not frightened. We hitched the mare to the wagon, for if the stallion had got her loose he would have run her off, and it would have been good by mare. The band had probably come down in search of water. I watched their dim forms for a while, and then fell asleep. It arouses odd feelings to camp at ease on a prairie that it seems as if you could see every foot of for miles, with not a living thing in sight, and after dark to see shadowy forms drifting around. Wild horses, antelopes and wolves move around a good deal in the night.

At daybreak not a thing was in sight but our own horses. Tracy and I decided to hunt on foot till noon, and then turn back to Crooked creek for water. Our camp-fire companions struck out for Dodge at a lively gait, and Tracy went off on foot south, across the dry lake, while I struck north in the direction from whence the mustangs came and went. After a two-mile walk over level prairies, I saw two antelope running straight for me, heading for the lakes. I crawled into a buffalo wallow, and lay very flat till they came close to me. The doe, which was in the lead, stopped about 100 yards off to wait for the buck, and at the crack of the gun she fell, jumped up, ran a few yards and lay down. The buck stopped at long range, and I broke his hind leg near the ham. I aimed at his shoulder, but I did not have the trigger set, and pulled the gun off to the right, and also miscalculated the distance, as usual. He limped off, occasionally trotting a short distance. At last he crossed a draw that came in from the north, and I sneaked down into it after I had fixed my doe, and went after him, and by keeping out of sight in the bottom of the draw finally got up close enough and drowned him. After disemboweling him, and fixing him on his back with a leg stuck up so that I could find him easily, I started for camp.

Before I had gone far I saw a band of horses off east, traveling toward me, so I lay down to watch them. They came within a quarter of a mile, a stallion, four mares, and three colts. I aimed my rifle at a colt, and had a great mind to try him, but did not. Some people eat them. Johnson, of Aubrey, kills colts whenever he can, eats them, and says they are good. I heard that Bud Johnson sent six hind quarters of tough old mustang to Kansas City for buffalo, and made it stick. The horses finally scented me, and, after snorting and prancing around a little, ran off. In a few minutes they disappeared over a ridge, and I went toward the camp. Tracy had been stirring the game up some, south of camp, and several bands passed me going north. Finally I got a shot at a doe, and wounded her so badly that I drove her back toward the wagon as I would a cow. She had a yearling that hated to leave her, and I intended to shoot him when I got him near the wagon. I could have shot him several times but waited too long, for he got frightened and ran off at last. I walked up to within forty yards of the doe, and shot her in the head.

Just then Tracy came up, and asked, "What luck?" He had killed one, and just as we were hitching up the team another came to the dry lake, on the opposite side from us, and stopped in the tall grass. I told him to go for it, and I would take the team and bring my game first. When I came back I saw him shoot just as I came in sight, but could not see whether he had killed or not; when I got there he had him, and we soon got the other two, and rolled on the back track for Crooked creek.

We went straight to the cow camp and passed the night with the boys. We sat around the fire and told curious tales till late, and we slept in their tent, for the skunks were very numerous, and came into camp every night as soon as the fire went down. I could hear them rattle the pots around the fire whenever I was awake during the night. In the morning we hung up our game in some little trees, and struck out south with the wagon for the head of Spring creek, twenty miles south. We saw some antelope on the way, and did not get in till about dark. We found the spring, but no wood. It got very cold, and snowed about an inch during the night, but we were in a deep, narrow valley, and the wind did not strike us. We got up late and were cooking breakfast when I had occasion to go to the spring after water. We had camped purposely at a little distance from the water, in order not to disturb the game when they came to drink. Just as I got to the spring I looked up, and there stood a large herd of antelope staring at me. No gun, of course, so I played I didn't care, filled my keg, and the antelope ran off. I told Tracy what I had seen, and said I was going to watch the spring, and I did for two days, but did not see an antelope, while Tracy ranged out and killed two the first day and one the second.

The third morning I went with him and saw antelope after we had walked two miles over an awful rough country. We crawled up to them together in good shape, and both fired; Tracy shot too high, and hit his through the shoulder, and I shot too low, and broke my antelope's foreleg. He got his, and I chased mine about ten miles on foot, and I hope the coyotes caught him, for he acted awful mean.

I went down into the bed of the dry creek that went past them, and crawled along quietly until I had got close to the ones lying down, keeping perfectly still till I got rested, and my heart stopped beating hard, set my Lyman sight for about 200 yards, turned it down to shoot the first shot with open sight, rose up quietly, and killed an old buck near me so dead he never got up, set up the Lyman, and got in six shots as they went up the hill. I ran after the herd, passing two more dead ones, then sat down and killed one that was standing humped up on the hill, and then followed another wounded one, and shot at him, I think, about fifteen times, at distances varying from 100 to 400 yards, till at last I got him, when I sat down by him to rest, and take a chew by way of celebration.

The Lyman sight is the best thing I ever saw, when you once get used to it, for shooting on the run. When you get the fore sight of an animal running, and are looking through the ring, you can't miss him. It is as easy to shoot an animal on the run with it as with a shotgun. I never think of the back sight, and it seems almost as if I did not have any. I bought a Lyman sight, but did not like it because I did not get the hang of it; sent it back to New York, and then saw another man use one, and sent for it again, and now I would not sell it for any price. It must be just the thing to shoot deer with on runways before bounds.

I fixed my game, went to camp, harnessed up, went out and fetched them in, and just as I got there Tracy came in. He opened his eyes, I tell you; and when I asked what luck said, "Only one."

"I suppose you shot about a bushel of cartridges at them antelope, didn't you?" Tracy remarked as he chewed away at a piece of meat that was left from breakfast, to which I replied:

"No, not more than a peck," and smiled at him blandly. I am one of the disciples of Winchester, and shoot on the run, and he is a single-shot man, who shoots from two sticks set up crosswise, and it takes him about two minutes to get aim, and then he never gets but one, but he generally gets that. When I do get my lick in, I make it count—but I have bad luck occasionally, and it seems sometimes as if I could not hit a flock of barns.

Tracy finally went out and got his buck, and we loaded all we had into the wagon so as to be ready for an early start for home. Tracy found a little owl in one of the antelope that had been hung up for several days. He reached in his hand for the owl, and the owl reached out hill and claws for him, and then they both let go, and the owl flew away. I saw a large bevy of quail; hunted them a little while without a gun; then the sun set, and the coyotes laughed and gibbered till we went to sleep to their music and that of the skunks rattling the pans around the smouldering camp-fire.

At daybreak we started for home, with the wind blowing strong at our backs; reached the Arkansas at sunset, got stuck fording the river, and had the mare down for a while; got her up, procured another span of horses, and pulled out in good shape, Tracy and I both wet through. Home, dry clothes, supper, and such a good sleep.—*Cimarron, Kan., Cor. American Field.*

Raising Calves by Hand.

This article should begin much like Mr. Glass' famous receipt for cooking hare: "First catch your hare." First be sure that you have a calf that is worth raising. Get one that comes of good stock, of the sort of cattle that you wish, whether it be those famous for milk, butter, beef or work.

It need not necessarily be a thoroughbred in the common acceptation of the term, but it should be, upon the side of the father at least, descended from a line of ancestry famous for the quality you wish to perpetuate, and it should be well formed in every particular.

Let it be taken from the cow when about three days old, and at the usual hour of feeding give it, in a clean pail or dish, a little milk taken directly from the dam or some cow that has lately calved. Have the milk so fresh by drawn that it will not have lost much of its natural warmth, and then wet your finger, which should be perfectly clean, in the milk, place it in the calf's mouth, and if he begins, as he usually will, to suck the finger, bring your hand into the dish, so that the finger and the calf's nose will come just in contact with the milk. Frequently a well-behaved calf that has been handled quietly up to that time will make out to get two or three swallows before drawing his head away.

Then repeat the operation, but do not keep it up until the milk gets cold. Before the temperature is much less than blood heat replenish with more warm milk. Do not try to make it take too much at one time, as it will learn to drink sooner if allowed to get up a good appetite for the next meal. After two or three feedings you may gradually slip the finger out of the mouth while drinking, and although the animal, missing the finger, will need to have its head conducted back to the dish several times by the use of the finger, it will soon learn that the food is in the dish and not in the finger, and at ten days old will be drinking from the pail as naturally as an old cow.

Until this point is reached, the feed had best be milk fresh drawn from the cow. After that date a part skimmed milk, about blood warm, may be given instead of all new milk. At three weeks old, the food may be all skimmed milk, if care be taken that it is of the same temperature as new milk and is perfectly sweet. By another week the change to cold milk may be gradually made, and at two months old it will not matter if the milk is slightly sour. Before this time it will have begun to eat grass, and many farmers take the milk away at about that age, but if you have plenty of sour skimmed milk and wish to see your calf growing finely, you may continue on with it much longer.

When it comes a hot day, if your calf is staked out, remember that he may like a drink of cold milk or, perhaps, even better, a drink of pure cold water about noon. Managed in this way, there is but little chance for sickness; but if the scours, the most prevalent disease in calves, should appear, remove the calf to a place not soiled with his excrements, then beat up an egg and add a teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal, and give at once. This usually will cure any case if given when the disease is first seen. If you know the cause, whether improper food, irregular hours of feeding, or a chance of taking cold, which is often the cause, try to remove the cause and thus prevent a repetition of the difficulty.

I finally used a strong tea made of white oak bark, which I used in the drinking water as a preventive. When a fowl was taken sick I used it pure, giving several teaspoonfuls at a time, four or five times a day. I have taken fowls so far gone that they were past eating and drinking, and cured them in a few days with this simple remedy. As a disinfectant I use crude carbolic acid, pouring it on boards in the chicken house and on the perches, coops, etc., or anywhere that the fowls frequent. If W. will try this plan for a while, removing all infected fowls from the flock, and keeping surroundings clean, I think he will soon get rid [illegible]. *Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Deserving of Confidence. There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds shonld try them. Price 25 cents.

Herr Von Behr, one of the most distinguished German piscicultnrists, mentions the catching of a California salmon in the river Isa. It is believed that in time they will work their way to the Black Sea.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We qnote: Best City Extra, $5 50@$5 95; medium grades $4 50@$5 25; Sbipping Superfine, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

WHEAT—Business ligbt. Milling, $1 67½@$1 70; No. 1 sbtpping, $1 65@$1 57½; No. 2, $1 50@$1 52½.

BARLEY—We quote: No. 1 feed, 95@97½c; good Brewing, $1@$1 02½ offered.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 80@$1 90; Good, $2@$2 10; Choice, $2 15 ℔ ctl.

RYE—Quotable at $1 50@$1 50 for fair to good.

FEED—Gronnd Barley, $22@$23 ℔ ton; Cracked Corn, $35 ℔ ton; Sborls, $16@$17 ℔ ton; Oilcake meal, tbe oilworks sell to tbe trade at $35 ℔ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $20@$22 ℔ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $9@$11; Wheat, $14@$16; Barley, $12 50@$14; Wild Oat, $14@$16; Mixed, $12@$14 ℔ ton.

STRAW—60c@75c per bale

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@16¾c; California, Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15¾@16¼c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 15@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 15@15½c for heavy and medtum, and 15@15½c for ligbt and extra light; Clesr Sides, 15½@15½c; Pork, $18 50@$19 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $24 50@25 for Mess, $25 50@$25 for clear and 26 50@$27 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18¼ ℔ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 60 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for bf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ℔ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13½c.

FRUIT—We quote lots as follows: Apples, new, 75c@$1 ℔ box; Apricots, 40c@55c ℔ box for Pringle and 90c@$1 00 ℔ box for Royal; Cherry Plums, 50c@60 ℔ box; Currants, $4@$4 50 ℔ cbest; Raspberries, 8@12c ℔ bskt; Strawberries, $7@$10 ℔ cbest; Cberries, $6@$9 ℔ cbest for good to cboice; Gooseberries, 4@6c ℔ ℔; Peacbes, 8@10c ℔ ℔; Lemons, $7@$8 ℔ box for Sicily; California Lemons, $1@$2 ℔ box; Limes, $8@$12 ℔ box for Mexican; Tamartnds, 12@13c ℔ ℔; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ℔ bunch; California Oranges, $1@$1 50 for common and $2@3 for good to cboice.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Summer Squasb, 8@10c ℔ ℔; Carrots, 37½c@50c; Turnips, 50@75c; Cauliflower, 25@50c ℔ dozen; Cabbage, 60@80c ℔ ctl; Garlic, 3½c ℔ ℔; Celery, 50c ℔ doz; Dried Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ℔ ℔; Green Peas, 1½@2c; Rbnbarb, 6@8c per ℔; Mushrooms, 75c@$1 ℔ box; Tomatoes, $1 50@$3 ℔ box; Cucumbers, 12c@$1 50 per doz.; Asparagus, 65c@$1 ℔ box; Sprouts, 3c ℔ ℔.; Articbokes, 10c@15c ℔ doz.; String Beans, 6@7c ℔ ℔.; Green Corn, 25c ℔ doz.

POTATOES—$1@$1 50.

ONIONS—50@55c for good.

BEANS—Bayos, $5; Butter, $3 75 for small and $3 60@$4 for large; Lima, $3 40; Pea, $3 40; Pink, $4 75@$4 80; Red, $4 50@$4 70; small White, $3 50; large White, $3@3 25 ℔ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 23½@24c; choice, 22@23c; fair to good, 17@22c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; firkin old, 20@22½c for cboice; new, 22@25c; pickled roll, 24@26; Eastern 17@20c. Sometimes under.

CHEESE—California, 12½c for cboice; 10@11c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 15@17c.

EGGS—California, 27@28c ℔ doz; Eastern, 25@27c per doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 18@20c; do, Hens, 17@19c; Roosters, $7 50@$8 for old and $9@$12 for young; Hens $6 50@$7 50 Broilers, $3 50@$7, according to size; Ducks, $6@$8 50 ℔ dozen; Geese, $1 50@$1 75 ℔ pair; Goslings, $1 50@$2 25 per pair.

GAME—Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for Englisb and 75c@$1 for common; Hare, $1 25@$1 75; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 50.

WOOL—We quote: Cboice Nortbern Free, 22@24c; Choice Nortbern Burry, 17@19; Calavaras and middle counties, 20@23; San Joaquin and coast, choice, 16@18c; San Joaquin and coast, inferior, 13@15; San Joaquin and coast, year's clip, 14@18c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry bides, usual selection, 15½@17c ℔ ℔; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ℔ ℔ less; Dry Kip, 17c; Dry Calf, 17c@22; Salted Steer, over 55 ℔s, 11c ℔ ℔; Steer and Cow, medium, 9½c@10c; ligbt do, 8@8½c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 ℔s. 9½@10c; Salted Calf, 13@15c ℔ ℔; Salted Veal, 12@13c; Sheep Sktns, 25@30c for Sbearlings, 30@50c for short, 50c@90c for medium, and $1@$1 40 apeice for long wool and wool sktns. Butchertown Green Skins bring bigher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 8@8½c ℔ ℔ for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in sbtpping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaugbterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8½@9c; medium grade, 7½@8c; inferior, 6½@6c ℔ ℔.

VEAL—Large Calves, 7@8c; small ones, 9@10c ℔ ℔.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 4½@5c and Ewes at 4@4½c ℔ ℔, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is qnotable at 5½@6c ℔ ℔.

PORK—Live Hogs, 7¾@8c for bard and 7@7¼c for soft; dressed do 10½@10¾c ℔ ℔ for hard grain bogs.

IN THE STUD.

J. F. CARROLL'S GREYHOUND DOG, PAUL JONES, OENTLEman Jones—Brancb. Fee, $25. Apply at this office.

MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrste that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting tbe family qualities to his offspring wbicb put George Wilkes in the front rsnk as a sire of trotters.

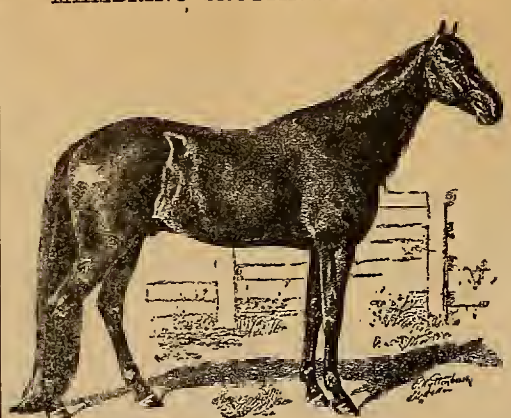
☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in tbe 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.

Will make tbe ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.

In putting tbe price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to the other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine by Woodford, a thorougbbred son of Kosciusko.

Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be tbe best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbortsford, 2:21¼; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; George A. Ayer, 2:30.

Besides tbose having public records, be is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, witb a running mate, and barnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on tbe same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also the stre of Princeps, tbe sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also tbe dsm of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, tbe sire of tbe dam of Abbottsford, bas nine of his get in tbe 2:30 list, so that on both sides of tbe house tbere are notable performers. Abbotsford is a ricb rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his daughter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in tratning has sbown good speed.

TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the followtng season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, bnt no liability for acctdents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make tbe ensuing season, 1883, on tbe ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Msteo, sesson commencing Febrnary 15tb and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see tbe issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS. Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

TROTTING STALLION

Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38¼; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; Msy Day, two-year-old record 2:59¼. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Wainut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tnesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeentb street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1425 San Pablo Avenne, Oakland.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS

SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINOLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at tbe farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Scbepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and mnzzle, a little tonch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forebead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounda. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving tn foal wtll be bred tbe following season free of charge. Mares from a distance wtll be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to tbe ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonsble rates. Tbere ts every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of sbade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season st the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairte Bird by Flaxtail, the dsm of Fitght and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mabogany bay witb very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands higb; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

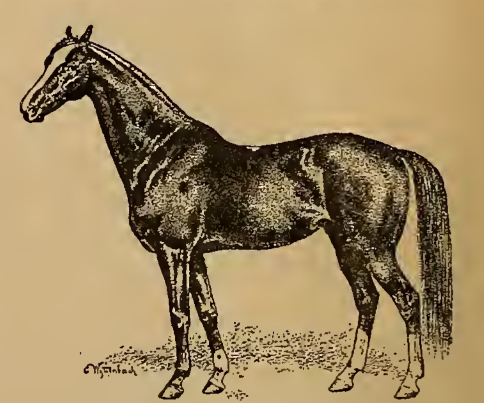
Erwin Davis was sired by Kentncky Hnnter (Skensndoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars fort be season, payable at tbe time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for acctdents or escapes. For particulars apply

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at tbe end of tbe season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near tbe track for mares from a distance.

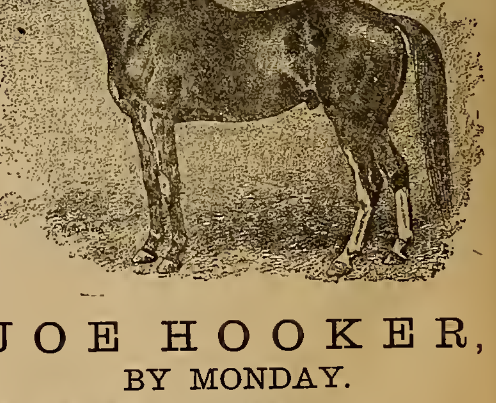
PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 banda 3 inches higb, and of fine style s t dappearance, and is by War Dauce.
First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourtb dam Maid of tbe Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Sbsrk.
Sixtb dam by Rockingham.
Seventb dam by Bsylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Nintb dam by imported Regulns.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventb dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Oreybound.
Thirteentb dam Sophonisba's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteeuth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteentb dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteentb dam Montague mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourtb dam by Smolensko.
Fiftb dam Miss Cannon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weatbercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Mstchem.
Etgbtb dam by Turk.
Nintb dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allwortby.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greybound.
Fourteentb dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteentb dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by tbe Lister Turk.

For furtber particulars apply to
MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack,
Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 *Front St., San Francisco.*

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Tbtrd dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fiftb dam by imported Eagle.
Sixtb dam Bet Bosley, by Wtlkes' Wonder.
Seventb dam by Chanticleer.
Eigbth dam by imported Stirling.
Ntntb dsm by Clodius.
Tentb dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventb dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelftb dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by tmported Monkey.
Fourteentb dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care wtll be tskeu to avoid accidents and escapes, but tbe owner must take tbe risks.

My place, wbere Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on tbe Freeport road.

This young stallion hss proved to be one of tbe most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts tbat bas been trained can run fast. Among tbem are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see Breeder and Sportsman, Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Santa Cruz County Agricultural

Fair Association

WILL BE HELD ON

July 31, August 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1883

JAMES O. WANZER. Secretary.

RACING AND RIDING

TOURNAMENT

On July 4, 1883.

The following programme will take place at the

San Jose Race Course,

Under the auspices of the

San Mateo and Santa Clara Co. Agricultural Association No. 5.

Grand Fifty-Mile Race!

Horses to be changed every mile. Entrance free; purse $800; first premium $500 and the Association's gold medal, second premium $200 and the Association's silver medal, third premium $100. At least two to start.

The following well-known riders have entered: Charles M. Anderson, Los Angeles; P. Figueroa, Los Angeles; Jos. W. Ganong, San Jose; John J. Taylor, Sacramento.

Same day; riding; ring tournament (ten rings); entrance free; first premium gold medal and $30, second premium silver medal and $25, third premium $20, fourth premium $15, fifth premium $10, sixth premium leather medal.

Entrance to the ring tournament will close with the secretary July 1.

Entrance to Grounds.....50c
Entrance to Grand Stand.....25c

☞The sport will commence at 2 o'clock sharp.

A. KING, President.
W. D. TISDALE, Treasurer,
T. S. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A. King, Cyrus Jones, W. T. Adel, J. R. Weller, J. N. Haines, George Bement, Alex. Gordon, Wm. Tenant.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

WEDNESDAY EVENING.....JUNE 13

WRESTLING of the GIANTS

GREAT FINAL CONTEST

IN THE DOUBLE EVENT, GRÆCO-ROMAN and Scotch Back-hold, between

WILLIAM MULDOON,

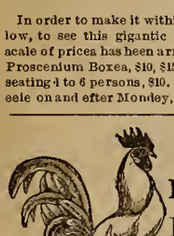
America's Champion Athlete and Champion Græco-Roman Wrestler of the World, and

DONALD DINNIE,

Scotland's Champion Athlete and the World's Champion at the Scotch Back-hold.

Match for $500 a Side and Two-thirds of the Gate Money.

In order to make it within the reach of all, high and low, to see this gigantic contest, the following low scale of prices has been arranged: 50c., $1, $1 50, and $2. Proscenium Boxes, $10, $15 and $20. Mezzanine Boxes, seating 4 to 6 persons, $10. Reserved Seats will be on sale on and after Monday, June 11.



Poultry,

HOGS & CATTLE

LAN SHANS, BRAHMA Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, White Faced Black Spanish, Guinea fowls, Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Bronze and White Holland turkeys, peacocks, etc. Also eggs for hatching. DISH-FACED BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Poland China Pigs. Jersey Cattle. Etc.

Pacific Coast Poultry & Stock Book

New edition; over 100 pages; handsomely illustrated Price by mail, 50 cents.

Stock or eggs for hatching guaranteed true to name, and to arrive safely. For further information please write, inclosing stamp. Circular and price-list sent on application. Address

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ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Belts, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,**
22y1 Pittsburg, Pa.

THIRD

Annual Exhibition

OF THE

San Mateo & Santa Clara Co.

Ag'l Ass'n No. 5.

To Be Held at San Jose, Cal., Sept. 24 to 29, Inclusive, 1883.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter-mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $50, third horse to receive his entrance.

No. 2—Same day; running; one-mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $50, third horse to receive his entrance.

No. 3—Same day; running; one mile and repeat; for all ages; purse $250; first horse $175, second $50, third $25.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

No. 4—Trotting; Three-year-old Colt Stake (foals of 1880); entrance $30, $250 added; first horse six-ninths, second two-ninths, third one-ninth; closed May 15, with the following entries:

T. W. Barstow enters s g Benton, by General Benton, dam Queen.

C. N. Corey enters gr filly Anna Belle, by King William, dam Gill.

Thomas Gault enters br g Billy Martin, by Royal George, dam unknown.

J. H. Raney enters bl s Knox, by Nutwood, dam Bells.

E. Topham enters b f Lady Nutwood, by Nutwood, dam Lady Mc.

N. B. Edwards enters s h Butcher Boy, by Nutwood, dam Kitty.

F. L. Duncan enters s f Mamis Comet, by Nutwood, dam Sportsman.

C. H. Maddox enters b m Lady Bismarck, by Bismarck.

No. 5—Same day; trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; first horse $500, second $150, third $100.

No. 6—Same day; trotting; three-minute class; purse $400; first horse $250, second $100, third $40.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

No. 7—Running; 2½-mile-dash; for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $250 added; second horse $50, third to save entrance.

No. 8—Same day; running; selling race; one mile and repeat; purse $200; first horse $150, second $50; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry entitled weight, two pounds for each $100 over, and two pounds off for each $100 under fixed valuation.

No. 9—Same day; running; one-mile dash; for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second horse.

Same day; equestrianship, etc.; most skillful lady rider (entrance free); first premium $25; second premium $15, third premium $10; most graceful lady rider (entrance free), first premium $25, second premium $15, third premium $10.

Bicycle race (entrance free), one-mile dash; first premium gold medal, second premium, silver medal.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

No. 10—Trotting; free for all; purse $750; first horse $500, second $150, third $100.

No. 11—Same day; trotting; for three-year-olds; purse $300; first horse $200, second $70, third $30.

No. 12.—Same day; trotting; 2:24 class; purse $500; first horse $350, second $100, third $50.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

No. 13—Running; four-mile dash post stake for all ages; entrance $150, $500 added, $250 to second horse, third to save stake; horses to be named September 15th.

No. 13—Same day; cart race; for district horses without a record, to be driven by owners to driving carts; entrance $10; first horse, Adel's patent driving cart, valued at $85, second single buggy harness, valued at $50, third horse blanket valued at $10; entries will close September 24th.

No. 15—Same day; trotting; mile and repeat for two-year-olds; purse and stake; $25 entrance; $200 added, second horse $50, third $25.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

No. 15—Trotting; two miles and repeat, purse $500; first horse $350, second $100, third $50.

No. 17—Same day; trotting; buggy race for district horses without a record, to be driven by owners, best three in five; purse $100, first horse $60, second $30, third $10; entries will close September 24th.

No. 18—Same day; walking; mile and repeat, for stallions weighing over 1,200 pounds to saddle, purse $50, first horse $40, second $10.

No. 19—Trotting; one hundred dollars in plate will be given to the California-bred horse beating Occident's time—2:16½; entries will close Thursday, September 27th.

No. 20—Running; one mile dash for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $125 added, second horse to receive his entrance and one-third of added money.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

All trotting races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start. Entrance fee, ten per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

To fill running races, three or more subscribers are necessary.

All two-year-olds, when running in their classes, shall carry one hundred pounds, with the usual allowances for mares and geldings.

Those who have nominations in stakes must name All three-year-olds, when running in their classes, to carry 110 pounds, with the usual allowances as above.

Those who have nominations in stakes must name to the secretary in writing, the horse they will start on Monday, on the Saturday previous; and on Wednesday, the Monday previous; and on Friday, the Wednesday previous, and on Saturday, the Thursday previous, by 12 o'clock m.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

Winners of all trotting races in their respective classes, at Oakland, Sacramento and Stockton, must go to wagon.

In all district races horses must have been owned in the district prior to June 1, 1883.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association (old weights) to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also, name and residence of owner. In running races, full colors to be worn by rider; and drivers in trotting races are respectfully requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races, unless otherwise specified, to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "entries to races" on the outside of the envelope. **A. KING,** President.
T. S. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

GOLDEN GATE

Agricultural & Mechanical

Fair Association.

DISTRICT NO 1—OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Races. Races.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1883.

No. 1—Running; Golden Gate Purse, $500, for all two-year-olds; three-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

No. 2—Same day; running; Alameda purse, $500, for all three-year-olds; one-and-one-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 3—Same day; running; Pardee Purse, $500; free for all; one mile and repeat; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 4—Same day; trotting; free for all horses that have never beaten three minutes; purse $600; $360 to first, $180 to second and $60 to third.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

No. 5—Trotting; purse $800; free for all four-year-olds; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to third.

No. 6—Same day; pacing; purse $500; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 7—Same day; trotting; purse $200; free for all big horses that weigh 1,400 poundsor over; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5.

No. 8—Running; California Record purse; one-mile dash; purse $1,000, $80 to first horse, second to save entrance; for two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and horses of any age; to be run in classes, the two-year-olds in one class, the three-year-olds in one class and the horses of all ages in one class, under the following conditions: The horse beating the record in California in his special class to take the first money; the horse making the next best time, all the classes being considered, to save his entrance; should the record be beaten in more then one class, then the first money to be divided equally among the winners, but should the record not be beaten in any of the classes, then the horse or horses coming nearest to it shall be entitled to first money.

No. 9—Trotting; same day; purse $1,000; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:24; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

No. 10—Trotting; Purse $750; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:35; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third.

No. 11—Same day; trotting; purse $500; free for all three-year-olds; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

No. 12—Running; Combination Purse; purse $500; free for all; one-quarter-mile dash, to be followed by one-half-mile dash by the same horsee, with fifteen minutes between heats, the horse making the best average time in the two heats to take first money; second horse to save entrance.

No. 13—Same day; trotting; purse $800; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:28; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to third.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

No. 14—Same day; competitive military and cadet drills; purse and conditions will be named through the press after conference with the various military companies.

No. 15—Trotting; purse $400; free for all two-year-olds; $240 to first horse, $120 to second and $40 to third; heats of a mile.

No. 16—Same day; trotting; purse $1,200; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:20; $720 to first horse, $360 to second and $120 to third.

No. 17—Same day; bicycle race; dash of one mile; free for all; purse $50, $35 to first and $15 to second; entrence free; the nominations to be made, at the latest, on the first day of the fair, at 3 p m., with the secretary, at the track.

No. 19—Same day; ladies' riding tournament; prizes and conditions to be named hereafter.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Entrance fee, ten per cent on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all, five to enter and three to start. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

Those who have entries in the running purses must name to the secretary, in writing, the horses they will start on Monday, on the Saturday previous; those on Friday, the Wednesday previous. No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races, except as specially provided.

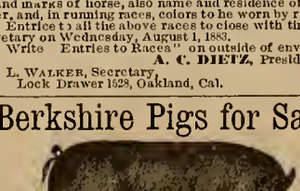
All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse, also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

Entries to all the above races to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write Entries to Races" on outside of envelope.
A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Lock Drawer 1528, Oakland, Cal.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.



A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to

CAPT. FOSTER,
At the Cliff House.

REVISED SPEED PROGRAMME

OF THE

Third District

Agricultural Ass'n

AT

Chico Chico

COMMENCING TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

DIRECTORS:

A. B. COLLINS, WM. HAWKINS, JAMES SHELTON, J W. B. MONTGOMERY, L. H. MCINTOSH, H. C. WILSON, U. S. NYE, C. C. MASON.

OFFICERS:

C. C. MASON, President; J. H. KRAUSE, Secretary; CHAS. FAULKNER, Treasurer.

Speed Programme! Revised June 5. 1883.

$3,500 IN Stakes & Purses. **$3,500**

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

No. 1—Trotting race; for a purse of $250; for two-year-old colts; mile heats, best two in three, to harness and to rule; first colt $150, second $75, third $25.

No. 2—Trotting race; 3-minute class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

No. 3—Dooley Stake; running race; three-quarter dash for eli two-year-olds; entrance $25; p. p.; $100 added; second colt to save entrance.

No. 4—Union Hotel Stake; running rece; free for all three-year-olds; entrance $25, p. p.; $150 added; second horse to save entrance money; 1¼ miles.

No. 5—Rcevis Stake; running race; three-fourths of a mile and repeat for a purse of $200; first horse to receive $150, second $50, entrance free.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

No. 6—Trotting race; 2:40 class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200, for all horses owned in the district; first horse to receive $120, second $60, third $20; Roanoke and Dutchmen not barred.

No. 7—Pacing race; 2:30 class; mile heats, free for ell, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $180, second $90 third $30.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 31.

No. 8—Trotting race; 2:22 class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, free for all, for a purse of $800; first horse to receive $400, second $200, third $120, fourth $80.

No. 9—Trotting race; for a purse of $300; free for ell four-year-olds owned in district; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

No. 10—Burk & Mensfield Stake; running race; one-half mile and repeat; free for all; entrance $25, $100 edded, second horse to save entrance money.

No. 10—Feshion Stahle Stake; running race; dash of two and one quarter miles; free for all; entrance $50, forfeit $25, $300 edded, second horse to save entrance money.

No. 11—Consolation Purse; running race; single dash of one and one-eighth miles, for a purse of $250, for all heeten horses; entrance free; first horse to receive $150, second $75, third $25.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association rules to govern all trotting and pacing races.

In all trotting and pacing races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance, ten per cent, to accompany all nominations.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern all running races.

Non starters for running races will, be held for entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before 8 o'clock p. m.

Horses distancing the entire field in one heat will be entitled to first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

All entries for races to close with the Secretary at Chico, August 1, 1883, at 11 o'clock p. m.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and guarentee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the races will be strictly enforced in every respect, and all purses and stakes will be paid after the judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the stand.

C. C. MASON, President.
J. H. KRAUSE, Secretary.

LIVERY STABLES.

D. McCARTY'S

LIVERY, BOARDING & SALE STABLE

608 Howard Street, San Francisco.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF FINE trotting and draft stallions and brood mares. Also first-class trotting and driving horses suitable for ladies and gentlemen, for sale or to let on most reasonable terms.

Fashion Stables.

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Commodious box stalls on the first floor. TRANSIENT HORSES will receive particular attention.

McCORD & SCOTT.

O. C. BALDY,

Veterinary Surgeon,

OAKLAND, CAL.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. Office and residence 1167 Washington street.

References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

THE ABBEY.

Dovaney & Carr, 714 Howard Street, Sparring and wrestling every evening. Admission free.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

J. O'KANE,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,

WHIPS, BOOTS, ETC.

767 Market Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the manufacture of "boots" of all kinds for horses. Can refer to all the principal trainers and horsemen on the Pacific Coast.

N. B.—My acknowledged superiority in this branch of business is largely due to careful observation and the valuable suggestions of the most skillful turfmen of the United States, the benefits of which revert to the public in the shape of a GENUINE WELL-FITTING ARTICLE. Sole agent for Dr. A. H. Dixon's Condition Powders and for Makinney's pateut "Eureka" and "Eclipse" Toe Weights. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Has always on hand the finest assortment of English ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, whips, spurs, bits and 2½-lb race saddles.

P. POTTER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Harness, Saddles,

WHIPS, SPURS, ETC. NEW work made to order and repairing done. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All goods sold for cash at bottom prices. 202 K St., bet. 2d and 3d. 9Oy1 **Sacramento.**

R. STONE,

L. STONE.....MANAGER.

MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Harness & Saddlery

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busiue ss intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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STOCK FARMS.

My New Catalogue For 1883,

OF 180 PAGES, CONTAINING VALUABLE TAbles, with trotting statistics up to close of 1882, with descriptions and pedigrees of 276 high-bred trotting stock, now at Fairlawn stock farm, adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., will be sent free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing, and to all others who send four cents in stamps to prepay postage.

TWENTY

Fine & Highly-bred Broodmares

hred to the Fairlawn stallions, and

138 Head of Promising Young Trotting Stock,

consisting of young stallions, fillies and roadsters, most of them sired by ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM, ABERDEEN and CASSIUS M. CLAY JR.,

ARE OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

There are in use at Fairlawu over one hundred HIGHLY-BRED BROODMARES, with the standard-bred and noted trotting stallions ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM and ABERDEEN at the head of the stud.

It is confidently believed that no breeding establishment in the world possesses greater facilities for making judicious trotting crosses. Hence parties who wish to engage in breeding and raising fine, highly-bred and fast trotters, and those who want fast, stylish, game, level-headed and reliable roadsters, have an opportunity of obtaining just what they want at FAIRLAWN.

ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:23¼, another with a record of 2:26, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:28½, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23½, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20¼ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. No son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23½ to 2:28¾, all of them being sons of his own pedigree.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 had eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to trot into the 2:30 list, viz.: Maud T, 2:28, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27½, by Happy Medinm Jr.; and Carrie B, 2:28¾, by Elial G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to serve

A Limited Number of Mares IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege to return such mares in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given auy applicant who contemplates purchasing.

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THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Schuate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	9:40 A M
10:40 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:40 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
†11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
17:30 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:43 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Snndays only. ‡Theater train, Saturdays only.

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stage via San Mateo, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Peseadero, Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Gilroy. Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Satnrdays and on Snnday mornings—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose; also to Gilroy Hot Springs, $6.

Sunday excursion tickets to either Monterey or Santa Cruz, and return, $3.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

TH

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

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Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming batbs, with

ELEGANT OOMS

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APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

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Southern Pacific Railroad,

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The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of rauge at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leatber cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
*1:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
*1:30 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
8:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
*1:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso / Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East / Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and / via Livermore	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M	Stockton / via Martinez	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
*4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	*10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	" "	‡11:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
*1:00 P M	" "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and / Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East / Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff / via Marysville	5:40 P M
*8:00 A M	and Tehama / via Woodland	*7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento / via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Colfa / via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M		11:10 A M
*4:30 P M	Sacramento, via Benicia	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	‡11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	*7:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	"	‡11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30 A. M.—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00 P. M.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*9:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:20—*6:50—*7:20—*7:50—*8:20—*8:50—*9:20—*10:21—*1:20—*4:50—*5:20—*5:50—*6:20—*6:50—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:27—*5:57—6:27—6:57—7:27—7:57—8:27—8:57—9:27—9:57—10:27—10:57—11:27—11:57—12:27—12:57—1:27—1:57—2:27—2:57—3:27—3:57—4:27—4:57—5:27—5:57—6:27—6:57—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:36—*6:06—6:36—7:06—7:36—8:06—8:36—9:06—9:36—10:06—10:36—11:06—11:36—12:06—12:36—1:06—1:36—2:06—2:36—3:06—3:36—4:06—4:36—5:06—5:36—6:06—6:36—7:08—8:08—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:32—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:62—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:16—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:16—2:16—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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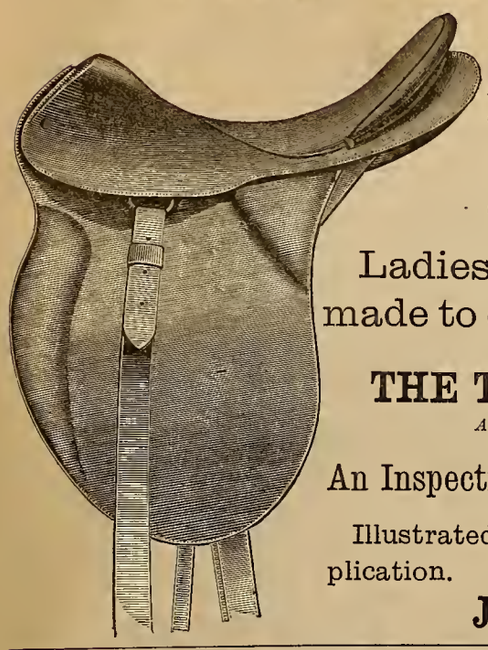

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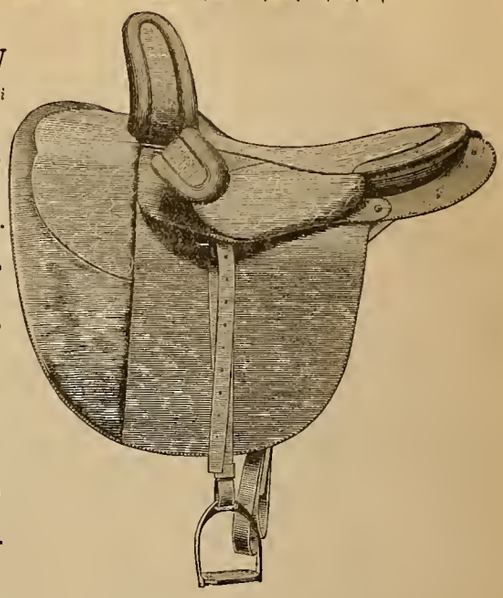

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PREVENTS ALL FRICTION, HEATING OR WEARIN OF AXLES.

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THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

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HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

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AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

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WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.

EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

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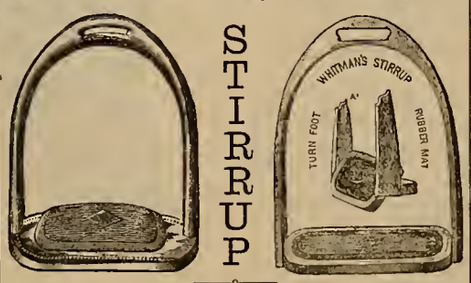
WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

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ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charle
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 207, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wanamita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his breeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland,
or 508 Montgomery street.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and [illegible] by Donahue, Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats [illegible] W. Morshead, City Front Stables, will be received, [illegible] of them and forwarded to Oakland

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Bay District Association

TROTTING.

RACES. 1883 RACES.

Aug. 11, 15, 18, 22 and 24 and Sept. 1.

NOTICE FOR ENTRIES.

FIRST DAY.

August 11—Three-minute class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

SECOND DAY.

August 15—Two-forty class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

THIRD DAY.

August 18—Two-twenty-eight class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

FOURTH DAY.

August 22—Two-twenty-four class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

FIFTH DAY.

August 24—Free for all; purse $1,000, $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third horse.

SIXTH DAY.

September 1—Purse $600, for all four-year-olds and under; $300 to first, $150 to second, $90 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

All contests mile heats, three in five, in harness, five or more to enter, three or more to start.
National Association rules to govern. Entrance, 10 per cent of purses, to accompany entries.
Entries close with the secretary Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,
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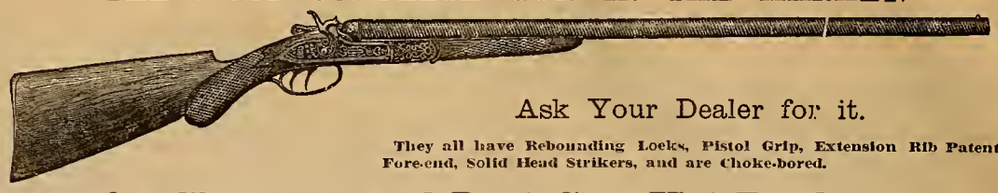

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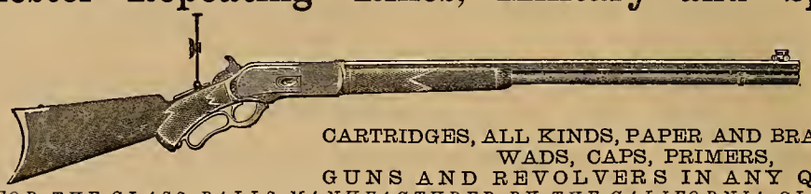

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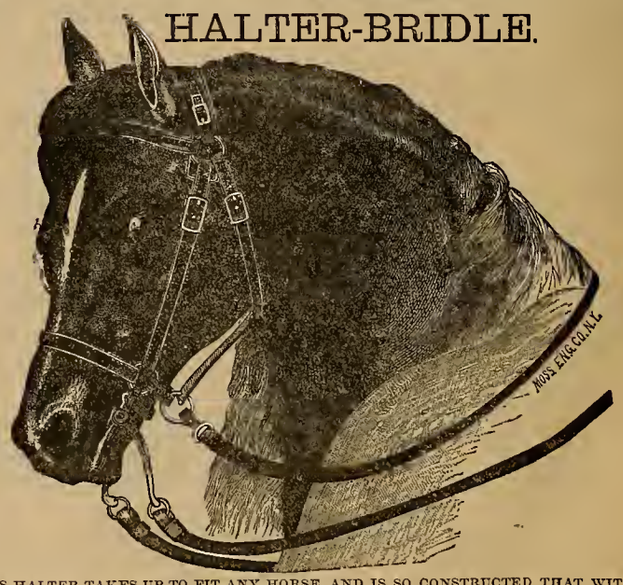

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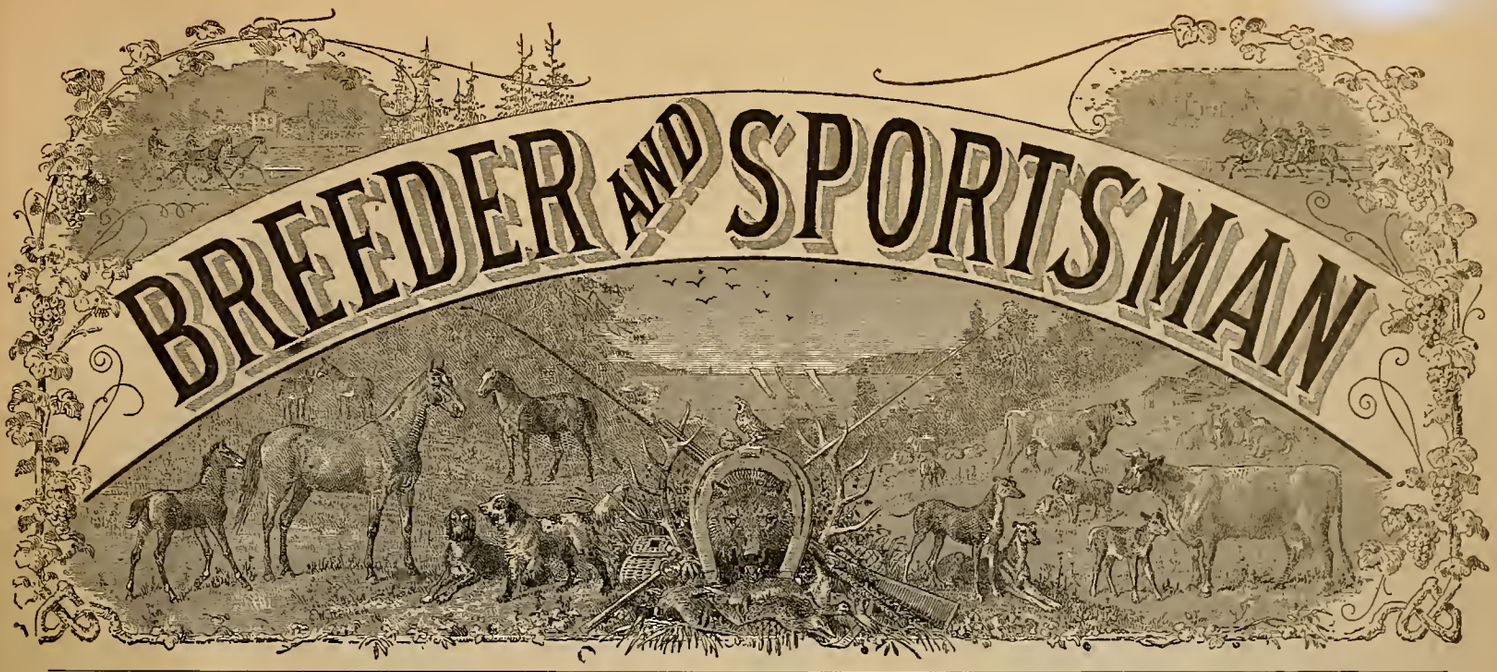

Vol. II. No. 25.
NO 503 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Corner Stone.

The ceremonies attending the laying the corner stone of the Pavilion of the California State Agricultural Society were imposing, as always are those of the Mssons. We have not space to give the whole, but inamuch as the prebatory remark, of the President of the Association appear to cover the ground our readers will get the cue from the appended account. As usual, Mr. Finigan has been happy in stating tersely with few words the scope and intention:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We have assembled to-day for one of the grandest purposes that can be imagined: The laying the corner stone of a building that is destined to be of vast benefit to the people of California. It is a difficult task to convey in few words the fnture importance of the structure to be reared on this foundation, and even the most sanguine of the present time can only realize in part the good which will come. It is eminently proper that it shonld be located where the inhabitants have shown their hearty appreciation by responding so liberally to the call for fnnds. In one afternoon, the committee which had the matter in charge secured a contribution of $40,000, an amount equal to what the State gave, and I have little hesitation in saying that there are few cities of the same or even larger population in the whole country, that would have shown such liberality. While every citizen of California can point with laudable pride to a building which is worthy of the grand country in which its products will be exhibited, the people of Sacramento can truly say: It is to us you owe this temple which will be dedicated to progress, and our endeavors have been crowned with a success in which the whole Pacific coast has an interest. Time with ruthless hand will demolish the wood which is used in the construction, but the spirit which prompted the act will always live, and the descendants of those who grace with their presence the laying of the corner stone to-day will rebuild it with marble from the quarries of California and ornament it with onyx and precious metals from our own hills and mines. Never was money donated for a better purpose. There will be lessons thst do not end with the annual fairs. There will be sermons more eloquent than fall from pulpits; homilies that will result in happier homes; teachings that will advance the well being of thousands and thousands. Agriculture will find a potent helpmate, and science find a field for better display of the wonders it makes, and the art which adorns the walls will spread over the whole country and make brighter the hearths and homes of a happy people. It is here where the home-teachings will be. At the park the utile is boldly presented. The best breeds of domestic animals, the noble horse, the lordly Durham, the graceful Devon, the milk-giving Ayrshire, the honeehold pets brought from the islands which were famous centuries ago for excellence of dairy breede, and the massive Holstein with the strong contrasts of color, eheep, swiue, the eilken-fleeced cashmere, poultry of a hundred varieties, a congregation in fact that no other State can equal. In the pavilion utility and beauty will be harmoniously assimilated. Ceres, Pomona, Flora, all represented by euch a profueion of offerings that again we can challenge comparison with a world. It is not necessary to rehearse to a large majority of thie assemblage what the products of our California fields are. Sacks of wheat, the kernele plump, amber-colored perfection, and of these bursting eacke, sixty-eight bushels, perhape, to a eingle acre. Barley, oats, maize, that neither the Mississippi nor Wabash valleys can eqnal, and a collection of cereale and vegetables, any one of which would be a show at an Eaetern exhibition.

Grand as the display is over which Ceres presides, her sister goddese Pomona outranke her in offerings. The melting peach, the juicy pear, nectarines, apricots, plums, and yet above all, the grapes. Purple, rosy-hued, topaz-colored, emerald bunches that require a strong arm to lift; clusters without a faulty specimen.

They bring visions of vine-clad hills, of slopes green when all else is sere. They tell of a future when this favored land will be the point from which vessels, wine-laden, will sail for all ports of the world; when a few acres will be a competence; a quarter-section a rich inheritance. Enriched by the copions libations which flow from the snow-clad Sierras, the deserts of the past will be the gardens of the future, and the demon drouth, banished by the aqueduct, will be followed by the damsel with a cornucopia from which rolls abundance.

Even at a time when the glad songs of the harvest home ring over the land, Flora has not deserted us. A stroll about your city at this glad period of the year would lead a stranger to imagine that in any clime which was north of the tropics there could not be such a gorgeous bloom at other times than in the months which we call springtime. There is a perpetual springtime in California, a succession of flower-decked seasons. Let the skeptic visit this place when September is well under way, the coming September (should no unlooked for hindrance arise), and it will be unnecessary to go outside of the building which will then be a bower of beauty, redolent with the perfnme of our autumn flowers.

There will be every care taken by the directory of the California State Agricultural Society that the building which will result from the munificence of the residents of Sacramento shall be an ornament to the city and, still better, of great advantage to the State. The first is secured by the selection of a plan which is beautiful in design and admirably adapted for the intended purpose. The second will be gained by a well-directed endeavor to perfect a display which none can be so dull as not to derive advantsge from and so attractive that the heedless will be forced to admire and adopt the lessons presented.

The Champion Runner.

William Cummings, of Preston, England, arrived in New York on the 7th, by the steamer Wyoming. Cummings is the fastest mile runner in the world. He has run numerons races and has now the best professional record in the world at 1,000 yards, run in 2:17; one mile, 4:16 1-5, and one and a half miles done in 6:43½.

The one-mile run of Cummings was a most wonderful performance and broke the record of 4:17¼, Lang's and Richard's dead heat, which had stood for so many years that many thought it never would be excelled. In his attempt to break the record May 14, 1881, Cummings had as a helper William Duddle, to whom he conceded twenty yards start, defeating him by two or three yards.

Cummings was brought to this country by Geo. D. Cameron (Noremac), the pedestrian, who has matched him as an unknown to run William Steele, who recently defeated Charles Price in a ten-mile race on the Manhattan Athletic Club grounds.

The distances at which Cummings and Steele will run are five and ten miles. The stakes for each amount to $1,000, and the first race, at the former distance, will be run in New York, June 16.

Cummings will also make other matches, and prefers to arrange a race at ten miles or one honr with George Hazael. He will aleo give any man in America a start to be agreed on, for a race at hie favorite distance—a mile.

He will also try to make arrangements for an exhibition with L. E. Myers, the amateur champion, at the eame distance at which George and Myere met in November last. There are, however, little prospects of such exhibitions taking place, as the amateur lawe expressly prohibit any exhibitions between a professional and an amatenr where gate money is charged. If, however, private trials between the two men, with competent officials, could be arranged, and the distances be made a half-mile, 1,000 yards and three-quarters of a mlle, some new records would probably be made, and those now on the siate wiped out.—*World.*

A Vermont sheep raiser claime the footrot can be entirely eradicated from a flock of sheep by dippiug the feet of every member of the flock, whether lambs or not, into kerosene oil, and then putting a pinch of sulphur between the hoofe. One repetition of the treatment at the end of two weeks, he claims, will be snfficient. They ehould be kept in a dry place for a few hours after each application of the kerosene.

Heavy Weights on Racehorses.

I wond er much whether this subject will ever be thoroughly understood. It only will he, I think, when we have men to the manner born, as it were, and with knowledge of horseflesh from their very youth up, at the head of affairs, and not before. Ask any trainer whether the small boys, weighing from 70 to 80 pounds, or the lads from 115 to 120 pounds, break down the the most horses during their preparation, and they will one and all tell you that the light weights do the most mischief. Why? Because they are not strong enough to hold their animals together in fast work; and if they cannot do it at exercise, when cool and collected, how are they going to in the heat and excitemout of a race? Seeing lads of 75 pounds to 80 pounds with wraps round their wrists, struggling to get round these sharp turns, makes my blood run cold, and backing snch pigmies is sheer lunacy. Talking of wraps, where in God's nsme did they learn that drop? It is the very worst and most dangerous practice I ever saw. First, teaching a lad the way to hold a thoroughbred is a game of "pull devil, pull baker" for one thiug, instead of handling his mouth like silk, and giving the urchin but little chance of getting clear of his horse should he make a mistake and roll over, for another. It is the first time I ever saw anything of the kind, and I hope it will be shortlived. To continue: The amount of money lost on these light weights is astonishing. The boy gets tired before his horse, and when you want him to really assist his mount past the post he is worse than useless, aud rolling all over the place. However, we have got good all at once in the State of New York, and the powers that be have tried hard to pnt down all betting, so it may be necessary to meet them on other grounds. We will take, therefore, the two of humanity and common seuse. Is it or is it not real cruelty, not only to the lads themselves but to all the jockeys in the race, puttiug up a bit of a boy to ride in a big field ronnd these turns who has no more idea of mansging his horse than a dummy? There is but one answer. If Mr. Bergh would put his foot down on the practice he would certainly hit the right nail on the head and have more support than he did over championing the little bicyclists. Now for gronnd No. 2. It is an ascertained fact, we will say, that snch and such a horse, with 130 pounds, can do a mile and a half in 2:44, and you have to handicap thst horse with another in the race that could not do a mile in less than 2:46 with any fair racing weight. I take the time test because it is the custom in this country. How are you going to put these two together? Clearly by raising the top weight some five pounds. It is useless lowering the bottom weight; it has not the desired result. Then why not do it? Because, you argue, the owners will not aceept with such heavy imposts on their horses, and the public comes to see the crack animals run. Jnst so. But this is through ignorance of the subject. I have ridden thoroughbreds all day, both in Eugland and Ireland, and at speed when behindhand, with 175 to 180 pounds on their backs, over all sorts of fences aud occasionally deep ground, aud yet seldom did one any harm. How is, therefore, carrying 135 pounds for a mile or so over a carefully prepared track going to injure a horse? As to chance of wiuuing, the nnmber of times I have seen a top weight win when run ou the off chance is legion, and this has made me study the class and never the weight a horse carries when trying to pick the wiuner of a haudicap. What I want owuers, therefore, to understand is this: That running a horse with 135 pouude on his back, with a good jockey to ride him, is far less risky than with 80 pounds aud a pigmy to haudle him, with wraps round his wrists to get him the turns, and that they ought to study more the class of animals they are called upou to beat with good horses thau the actual weight they have to carry. It is with great eatisfaction that I see the weights raised this year, as it gives the good men the chance of riding, aud I have but little doubt that the raciug will be much better in cousequence.—*Insignis, in New York Sportsman.*

The athletic directors of the Olympic Club have arrauged the followfng progmmme of sport for their meeting, which will be given at the Olympic Club Grouuds, Oaklaud, July 4: One-huudred-yard handicap race, open; 250-yard scratch race, open; three-quarter-mile handicap race, opeu; runuing high jump; half-mile haudicap bicyclo race, open; one-mile scratch bicycle race, open; five-mile scratch bicyclo race, open; one-milo handicap race (professional), open; $20 to firet, $12 50 to second, and $5 to third; entries free. For winners of the events for amateure gold and silver medals will be awarded. The open 100-yard haudicap will probably bring Haley and Masterson together once more and it is more than likely that Haley will start in the 250-yard handicap race.

ROWING.

More about Hanlan and Kennedy.

Tbe New York exchanges furnish fuller accounts of the Hsnlan-Kenuedy race than those which came by telegraph. The race was witnessed by about 5,000, and the crowd would have been much greater had they uot thought another postponement would result. At 4 o'clock a smart shower lasting for fifteen minutes heat down the waves and left the water as smooth as a mill-pond. The steam launch Escort, which was the judges' boat, steamed rapidly over the course as Referee Chsrles L. Knapp of the Lowell Vesper Boat Club ordered tbe men to come out. Tbere was a long delay in the coming of the men after everything was ready. Darkness was fast coming on, a breeze which had sprung up was ruffliug the water, and the crowd was getting auxious. At last at 6:30 o'clock the two men came swinging down the course, followed by a cheer running along the crowd upon the beach. At the word "Go," Kenuedy, who had the inside, took the water a little before Hanlan and got a lead of half a length at the start, which he kept duriug the first mile, Hanlan, however, keepiug him well up to his work. It was a pretty race for that distauce. There were fesrs of a fonl and indications that both meu were going out of the course. Hanlan was appareutly the first to discover this and thereby gaiued several lengths. By this time he had headed Kenuedy and tnrned the stake-boat four or five lengths in advauce.

After the first mile Hanlan evidently had the race in his own hands, and after turniug the stake-boat occasionally reduced his stroke to the miuimum and rowed at his ease, while Kennedy kept nearly the same stroke throughout the race. The official time—Hanlau 19:04, aud Kennedy 19:52—showe hy computation that Hanlan won by about twenty lengths.

When Hanlan crossed the line, beatiug Courtney's best record of 21:14½ by more than s miuute, there was the wildest enthusiasm. He appeared as though returning from a practice spin rather than a match race.

Kenuedy crossed the line in 19:52, also beating the record. The race was rowed on its merits, as Kennedy's friends acknowledge. $50,000 was up on the race, but of this not more than $20,000 was staked ou Kennedy. After the race Hanlan was followed to the Hotel Pines where he had made his headqnarters. Ou reaching the balcony he was loudly cheered and in response to the demand for a speech said that he had upheld the record of the honest oarsmen of America at home and abroad and was again ready to uphold it. The oarsman he had rowed agaiust to-day was a perfect gentleman and it was the hardest race he had ever rowed.

Keunedy was seen at bis room at the conclusion of the race, and upon being asked if he had expected to win said that his defeat was unexpected. He further said: "When I left the boat-house, after rowing four or five strokes, I found some trouble with my sliding seat which prevented me rowing more than three-quarters of a full stroke. I rowed an eighth of a mile out of the course, but, notwithstanding this, I consider Hanlan the better man, and had all my conditions been favorahle he would still have beaten me, although he would have been ohliged to make a record below nineteen minutes to accomplish it.

Is It a Ghost.

Considerable excitement has been caused in the neighborhood of Long Bridge for some time past by tbe spectacle of flickering lights in the Pioneer boat house at most unreasonable hours of the night. The old house has at best a mouldy look and the phenomenon alluded to confirmed the suspicion that the ancient shanty was haunted.

No matter how windy the weather or rough the water the lights appeared nigbt after night and as they shot their unsteady rays over the bay the anxious natives of the Potrero hngged their children to their breasts and the more superstitious offered up fervent prayere for the repose of the souls of the "old crew" who were supposed to have come back to raise the drooping energies of their club. The other night a belated sailor wbile stumbling over the bridge observed the lights and stopped to learn the cause of the illumination. After a clattering of chains that nearly froze the marrow on tbe bones of the inquisitive tar, the doore of the honse were snddenly flung open and a bare-headed, bare-armed and bare-legged man with side whiskers came out lugging a wherry uuder hie arm. He descended the steps and had nearly reached tbe water when the large log-chain attached to the outrigger of his craft suddenly pulled him back with a jerk that made bim exclaim: "Japers, ef I didn't forget to unlock me bhoat. It'e hell to be in the eame house wid that fellow White!" Having unloosed the eix-pound padlock from his wherry, the ghostly oarsman carefully deposited her in the water and sprang into her as if she had been a dry-goode box. A moment afterward the terrified sailor thought all tbe ferry boats in the State were churning up Mission Bay. With one mighty stroke tbe ghoetly oarsman shot up to the Point of Rocks, anotber giant pull eent him to the Rolling Mills, a tbird terrific stroke shot him round the mile buoy and two more brought him back on the rnshing ebb tide. As he landed and pnlled the sculls out of his rowlocks the astoniehed sailor heard him mutter to himself: "I guess that's good enuff fur any of them ecrubs. Ef I don't bate that bhoy from North Beach thie time, me name ain't——." The eailor failed to catch the name and when found in the morning by Bob Goble was lying flat on the bridge and nearly dead with cold and terror. A few jorums restored hie power of speech and enabled him to tell the strange etory here given.

Last Saturday Mr. George Searle made a trip to Felton in the hope of catching a few trout. He fished a couple of miles of Boulder Creek and sixty fine trout rewarded bis exertions. He caught no tritons, half a pound being the biggest fish in his basket. He discovered a fine pool, almost iuaccessible, where lie many finny moneters and there he will repair on eome future occasion. He keeps the location of this pool a secret and as yet has sternly refused all offere of reward for any information.

The bold fiehermen who sailed on the steamer Edith to the Farallone Islands last Sunday, there to catch the savage cod, and the gay and festive sea bass of commerce, retnrned to thia city soon after daylight with empty hands. Stress of weather forced them to put back and at one time instead of catching fieh for food, they came near becoming food for fish.

Arrangements bave about been completed for a barge race between fonrteen men from the receiving ahip Independence and a like numher from Vallejo. Tbe Mare Island men will pull the Alaska's barge and the Vallejoite in tbe barge belonging to the Adams. It has not yet been decided what distance will be rowed.

Fourth of July Regatta.

The regatta committee of th Fourth of July committee met on Tuesday aud decided to adopt with some slight alterations the programme of last year. The sum of $460 was appropriated for the regatta, aud with this the committee should make a very creditable showing. It will be impossible to have the programme this year exactly as it was last year, as at present there are no four-oar-shell crews in training. The programme of lsst year was a good one, but too long, and the result was that before the last event was decided many of the spectators went home.

Long bridge is not a pleasant place ou which to stand in the strong wind of a whole summer day and the committee will act wisely this year if it limits the races to those in which a good many starters can be obtained. It is of no advantage to have a four-oar-shell race if the only object of the competitors is to get the prize without rowing honestly for it. At present the Ariel four have the call on the prize and any other crew that can he put in will only be entered to enable the fsvorites to get $50 of the city's money. Moreover the Ariel four are not anxious to wiu the money and in fact reject with scorn such a paltry reward of seven weeks' traiuing. It certainly is very small, but as the desire of the regatta committee appears to be to get up as large a programme as possible noue of the prizes can be of much value. The matter might be arranged with more satisfaction to the oarsmen, who have to train for weeks, aud with greater pleasure to the public, by reducing the number of events and increasing the value of the prizes. In the large Eastern regattas they never present such a long programme as that given at Loug Bridge last year, when there were second-class barge races and lapstreak races. Such a thing as a second-class race of auy kind, in au open and consequently a professioual regatta, is out of place. There should be first-class events only and thus make every man win on his merits. The single scull race should be rowed in the forenoon as early as possible, as after 11 a. m. the course is almost certain to be swept by half a gale of wind. In the afternoon there should be a wherry race, four-oar-shell race, barge race and Whitehall boat race, and no more. This programme will occupy several hours and no ordinary admirer of aquatic sports wants to staud ou the bridge auy longer. The distribution of prize money should be iu proportiou to the importauce of the eveut and the number of starters. Thus for example tbe wherry race should command but a small prize in comparison with the single scull race, as there will be no man in the wherry race who can get within hail of the winner of the single scull race, whoever he may be. The wherry rowers will be nearly all novices.

The single scull race will be a hard contest iu which every good man on the bay except Peterson will be entered, aud amougst oarsmen will attract more atteution than any other eveut. There will be at least five starters and the man who wins in euch a field will have well earned a good prize. The four-oar-shell race ie always an important event as crew-rowing on a shell is the acme of the art and entitled to liberal reward if only for the purpose of encouraging it. The barge race will be a less scienti6c contest than the race in four-oar shells but is nearly always exciting and serves admirably to fill up a programme for the afternoon when the wind is fiercest. A whitehall boat race invariably attracts a large number of starters and is consequently deserving of a place on the programme. Judging by the number of men in training at present the single scull race and the wherry race will be the two most exciting events of the next regatta. The Ariel four-oar-shell crew, which was the only one in training, etopped work on Wednesday as soon as it wae announced that the prize would not be over $50. The crew own the shell in which they intended to row and refused to be bound by a by-law of their club which compels the winner of prizes to donate a portion to the club. Deducting the club's share out of the $50 offered by the city, would leave the crew ecarcely anything for their work but glory and that is not regarded by professionale ae a commodity worth toiling for. The regatta committee has offered a special prize to be competed for by Dsn Leahy, Henry Peterson, Austin Stevenson and P. McInerney. Leahy desires it to he stated that he has not sat in a boat for two years and would not row a boy without six weeks' training, as he turns the scale at 200 pounds.

Stevenson's brother announces that the champion will not meet Peterson in any race for a smaller stake than $500 and McInerney saye he will be back in Massachuesetts before the Fourth of July and besides would never again race on our unfriendly and turbulent bay.

Courtney made his first appearance of the season at Cazenovia on the 25th of May in the presence of a small crowd. His opponent was James Ten Eyck. Courtney looked etrong and healthy but was in no condition to row. He had undergoue no training and had had but little practice. His weight was 197 pounds, while his rowing weight is only 1ß0. Ten Eyck was in much better condition, having trained himself carefully for the contest. It was nearly 6 o'clock when these oarsmen slipped iuto their shells and took up their positions. Ten Eyck won the toss and took the course next to the shore. At the start Courtney got a slight lead. He held it for a moment ouly, wben Ten Eyck closed up the gap, and the shells moved side by side to the quarter huoy. Ten Eyck theu pushed ahead and took the lead. Then both came together and would alternate in spurts and leading, until, at the close of the last quarter, Courtney pulled away from Ten Eyck and passed the line halfa boat's leugth ahead. The distance was three milee. At the time of the race the wind had died down and the water wae as smooth as glass. The official time was given as 21:52, but wae close to 24 minutes.

Tbe eiugle-scull race on the 4th of July at Long Bridge promisee to be a hotly-contested affair. There will be at least five entries and possibly seven. Several of the competitors will be new meu. Davis of Vallejo, who is mentioued as a starter, is spoken of as a good man. Hen ry Peterson's younger brother will also compete. He is said to he almost as fast as his stalwart relative. The Piouеer Club will enter Sullivan, White and Flynn; the Ariels will be represented by Fred Smith, who is unqucstionably a good mau, and by some younger scullers.

The barge which John Twigg is makiug for the Ariel Rowing Club hids fair to be the best racing craft of the kind ever made on this coast. She is of Mexican cedar and white piue and will weigh not more than 110 pounds, although her dimensions are thirty-eix feet long, three feet four inches beam and twelve inches deep. She will be finished by the 27th inst.

Most of tbe streams near Santa Cruz are about fished out, though there is plenty of water in them. The trouble is that tbere are too many fishermen on the beaten linee of travel, city anglere being unable to strike out for the better stocked though less acceseible streame farther from the railrosde.

Hanlan is tweuty-eight years old. Keunedy, who made such a game race with the champiou the other day, is thirty years of age, and took up rowing as au exercise to benefit his health, which had become affected by his trade as a jeweler. He successively defeated John Fayer of Portland, Me., John O'Donnell of the same city, Dauiel Driscoll of Lowell, George W. Lee and James A. Riley. He was beateu by F. A. Plaisted in a three-mile turning race at Silver Lake, June 17, 1879; Edward Hanlau, July 1 following, four miles aud one turn, at Brockville, Ont.; James H. Riley, August 29, 1878, three miles; Riley, August 9, 1879, at Pittsburg; Hanlan, August 18, at Barrie, Out. On August 20, 1882, he challenged Charlee E. Courtney to a three-mile sculliug race for a stake of $1,500 a side, bnt the latter decliued to make the match. Kennedy has also rowed nnmerous double-scull races and gained many victories therein. He is at present a member of the firm of Morgan & Kennedy of No. 933 D street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Long Bridge critics think that Dobbins of the Golden Gate Rowing Club has an easy thing in tbe Fourth of July wherry race. Welch of the Ariels is to enter. Growuey is lookiug for a boat and says that Mr. Dobbins will not get tbe money without rowing for it. Dobbius certainly sculls in better form thau any of the wherry rowers but "the race ie not always to the swift."

The Golden Gate Rowing Club will enter a barge crew for the Fourth of Jnly regatta, with a full-blown supervisor, Mr. Griffin, as stroke oar. The Pioneers will try to match this official crew with auother stroked by Supervisor Sullivau.

Louis White has purchased a wooden shell of Twiggs manufacture, and, although not in good fix for a race, will row in the Fourth of July regatta. Louis is the kind that never spoils sport.

Trickett raised the money to send Jack Largan here. Jack had the worst of luck, and lost his three fiue boats in addition to all his races.

Double-Team Performances.

Twenty-oue years ago Mr. Robert Bonner astonished the horse world by driving Lady Palmer aud Flatbush Mare a mile to road wagon in 2:26, and three days after sent them two miles in 5:01¼. The team had not been keyed up for the performance, which made the feat all the more remarkable. Douhle-team trotting became fashionable both on the track and the road. Ben Franklin and Jessie Wales, Coufidence and Leviathan, Honest Ance and Latham, India Rubber aud Rosa, and other noted teams essayed to beat the trial time of Mr. Bonuer's team without success, uutil, in 1867, Bruno and Bruuett trotted ou the same track in 2:25¼, driveu by John Lovett. Neither of theee performauces were records. Black Harry and Belle Strickland were the first team of trotters to make a technical record of 2:30. This was on October 5, 1869, for a purse of $2,000. Honest Allen and Jessie Wales got the first heat in 2:32¾, Black Harry aud the mare winning the others in 2:32, 2:30, 2:32¼. The following September they were beaten by Honest Alleu and Jessie Wales, in straight heats; best time, 2:29¾. In 1871 George Wilkes and Honest Allen cut the record down to 2:28, repeating the performance within a month. Perhaps no finer tesm of entire horsee wae ever seen on the turf, and both were great single as well as double.

The stallions' time was not beaten for five years, when, in 1876, Jessie Wales and Darkness lowered the record one-quarter of a second. The year after Gen. Cobb aud Lulu May trotted together in California in 2:27½. Molly aud Nigger Baby, owned in Philadelphia, were the next to beat time, trotting in 2:25½ in 1880. The year 1881 had a number of eensational events in team trotting. In fact, wealthy owners and lovere of the sport vied with each other in having the honor of owning the fastest team. Mr. Vanderbilt led off with Small Hopes and Lyssnder at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, June 23, driving the team a mile to top wagon iu 2:24¾. Mr. John Shepard of Boston, two days after, had his team Blondine and Mill Boy beat this time by a second, and on September 23 they went under the wire in 2:22. Matters did not rest here, as Lysander and William H, on the 7th of October following, teamed old Fleetwood track in 2:20. We will pass over the trial miles of Aldine and Early Rose in 2:16½ and Cleora and Independence in 2:21¼ last year. The fastest technical record to date is 2:16¾, by Edward and Dick Swiveller, made July last. There are aspirants for eclipsing the record of the chestnut and the bay, among the most notable being the team Enchantress aud Midnight, ownsd by Mr. Wm. Rockefeller of this city. This team a few days since reeled off a trial mile in 2:22¼, driven by their owuer after very little preparation. Judgiug from this performance they will be dangerous competitors either agaiust time or actual opponents. It will be noted that, with few exceptions, the teams with fast recorde have also had fast records in single harness, and, in some iustauces, such as Edward and Dick Swiveller, Molly and Nigger Baby, Blondine and Mill Boy, Lysander and William H, they have beaten their harness records when driven double. Aldine, Early Rose, Independence, Midnight, George Wilkes and Cleora have haruess records better than 2:25, while Enchautress, Small Hopes, Lady Mac, Independence, Bruno and Jessie Wales are within the 2:30 limit.

While the geueral public reads of these remarkable douhle-team records and trials there are few who fully realize how hard it is to bring about these performances. It is a very difficult matter to bring two horses together whose stride, speed, action, eubstance and size are equal. Color is a secoudary consideration; still, cross matches are not sought for as a general thiug. When two horses like Mr. Work's or Mr. Vanderbilt's team are secured, their owuer has indeed a prize. It is uot every horse that is good in single harness that is good to the pole. One of the hest teams it has beeu our good fortuue to hehold was the bay mare Adeliua R and mate, formerly owned by the late Gen. Brisbin. They were splendidly matched iu regard to color, size, action and style, and although not exceedingly speedy, were fast enough for a gentlemau's purposes. The perfect rhythm of their movement constituted their value. Perfectly halauced, with a beautiful sweeping gait, of fine conformation and style, they were an ideal team. Forty years ago 2:40 in siugle harness was considered good time, hut there is a wide difference between that and 2:16¾ to a road wagou. It only goes to ahow the possihilities of the Americau trotter iu double harness.—*New York Sportsman.*

A swimming match between the men of the receiving ship Iudepeudence will take place on the Fourth of July. The course will be from the ship at Mare Island to the upper buoy and return. The entrance fee is one dollar, and the following have entered: Poutus Hulton, L. M. Ayers, Frank Peareou, J. B. Brotherton, J. F. McWilliams, J. T. Gearin, J. B. Lewis, Charles Cassell, Frank Johnson.

TURF AND TRACK.

THE FALL MEETING.

Open and Closed Events of the Blood Horse Association—Closing Day for Nominations.

The fall meeting of the Blood Horse Association will be held at Oakland Park on August 11, 13, 16 and 18. The following programme of races will be observed:

First Regular Day—Saturday, August 11.

No. 1—Introductory scramble; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse; free for all; five-eigbths of a mile; entrance free.

No. 2—Ladies' Stake; for two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; three-quarters of a milé; second to save entrance; closed witb tbe following nominations:

No. 1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
No. 2. E. J. Baldwin's b f by Rutherford—Glenita.
No. 3. E. J. Baldwin's ch f by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
No. 4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f by Grinstead—Josie C.
No. 5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f by Grinstead—Mollie McCarty.
No. 6. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
No. 7. Palo Alto's br f by Monday—Riglin.
No. 8. Palo Alto's s f by Norfolk—Glendew.
No. 9. Palo Alto's bl f by Wildidle—Frolic.
No. 10. Palo Alto's br f by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
No. 11. Palo Alto's s f by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
No. 12. C.Van Buren's cb f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
No. 13. W. L. Pritchard's ch f by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
No. 14. W. L. Pritchard's ch f by Bazaar or Leinster—Minerva.
No. 15. J. B. Haggin's b f by King Alfonso—Miranda.
No. 16. J. B. Haggin's b f by Pat Malloy—Glenuine.
No. 17. J. B. Haggin's b f by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
No. 18. J. B. Haggin's b f by Monarchist—Alert.
No. 19. J. B. Haggin's b f by imported Glenelg—Edna.
No. 20. J. B. Haggin's ch f by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
No. 21. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Ligbtfoot.
No. 22. J. B. Haggin's b f by King Alfonso—Titania.

No. 3—Vestal Stake; $25 eacb, p. p., $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake; for three-year-old fillies; dash of one and a quarter miles; closed with the following nominations:

No. 1—J. C. Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Tbree Cheers—Lady Amanda.
No. 2. P. Robson's ch f May B, by Shannon—Jessie R.
No. 3. P. Coutts' bl f Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
No. 4. Thos. Aitchison's b f by California—Rosetland.
No. 5. Theo. Winters' b f by Norfolk—Ballerina.
No. 6. Theo. Winters' b f by Norfolk—Balinette.
No. 7. Tbeo. Winters' ch f by Norfolk—Mattie A.
No. 8. J. B. Cbase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
No. 9. J. B. Cbase's ch f Laura, by Sbannon—Folly.
No. 10. W. A. J. Gift's br f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
No. 11. Caleb Dorsey's ch f by imported Partizan—Pet.
No. 12. Caleb Dorsey's ch f by imported Partizan—by Lexington.
No. 13. Palo Alto's ch f by Leveller—Frou Frou.
No. 14. Palo Alto's ch f by Hnbbard—Tebama.
No. 15. Palo Alto's ch f by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
No. 16. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Ada A.
No. 17. J. B. Haggin's ch f Irene, by Leinster—Ireue Harding.
No. 18. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sopbia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
No. 19. J. B. Haggin's ch f Belle, by Leinster—Flusb.

No. 4—Hnrdle race; pnrse $250, of which $50 to second horse; $25 to third; one mile and repeat over four hurdles; entrance free.

Extra Day—Monday, August 13.

No. 5—Purse, $200, of which $50 to second horse; free for all; dash of three-quarters of a mile; entrance free.

No. 6—Rancho del Paso Stake; $25 eacb, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to second horse, third to save stake; for two-year-old fillies; dash of tbree-quarters of a mile.

No. 7—Selling race; purse, $200, of which $50 to second horse; entrance free; dash of one and an eighth miles. Horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry tbeir entitled weight; two pounds allowed for each $100 under tbat valuation; horses entered for over $1,000 to carry tbree pounds over entitled weigbt for each $100 above tbat valuation.

No. 8—Pnrae, $300, of which $75 to second horse; free for all; daeh of two and a half miles; 100 lbs. up; entrance free.

Second Extra Day—Thursday, August 16.

No. 9—Purse, $200, of whicb $50 to second horee; free for all; dash of seven-eightbs of a mile; entrance free.

No. 10—Filly Stake; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, second to receive $50, third to save atake; dasb of one and one-sixteenth miles; for three-year-old fillies; entrance free.

No. 11—Palo Alto Stake; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to eecond horse, third to save stake; for two-year-old fillies; dash of three-quartere of a mile.

No. 12—Purse, $250, of which $75 to second to horse; free for all; dash of one mile and five hnndred yards; entrance free.

No. 13—Hurdle Race; purse, $250, of which $50 to second horse, $25 to third; dash of one and a half miles over six hurdles.

Second Regular Day—Saturday, August 18.

No. 14—Purse $200, of which $50 to eecond horse; free for all; dash of a mile; entrance free.

No. 15—Finigan Stake; for two-year-olde; dash of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second to save atake; closed with the following nominations:

No. 1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
No. 2. E. J. Baldwin's b c by Rntherford—Maggie Emereon.
No. 3. E. J. Baldwin'a b f by Rutherford—Glenita.
No. 4. E. J. Baldwin'e ch f by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
No. 5. E. J. Baldwin'a ch f by Grinstead—Josie C.
No. 6. E. J. Baldwin'e br f by Grinstead—Mollie McCarty.
No. 7. Tbeo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
No. 8. Tbeo Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
No. 9. Joe. Cairn Simpson'e b c Sir Tbad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.
No. 10. Palo Alto'a b c by Norfolk—Boyodana.
No. 11. Palo Alto's b c by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
No. 12. Palo Alto's b c by Sbannon—Demirep.
No. 13. Palo Alto'a br f by Monday—Riglin.
No. 14. Palo Alto's s f by Norfolk—Glendew.
No. 15. Palo Alto's bl f by Wildidle—Frolic.
No. 16. Palo Alto's br f by Norfolk—Lizzie Wbipps.
No. 17. Palo Alto's s f by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
No. 18. C. Van Buren's b g Jou Jou, by Mouday—Plaything.
No. 19. C. Van Buren's ch f Fiamma, by Monday—Abbie W.
No. 20. W. L. Pritchard's br c by Leinster—Addie A.
No. 21. W. L. Pritchard's b c by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
No. 22. W. L. Pritcbard's ch f by Bazsar—Tibbie Dunbar.
No. 23. W. L. Pritchard's ch f by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
No. 24. J. B. Haggin's b f by King Alfonso—Miranda.
No. 25. J. B. Haggin's b f by Pat Malloy—Glenuine.
No. 26. J. B. Haggin's b f by Monarchist—Hcliotrope.
No. 27. J. B. Haggin's b f by Monarchist—Alert.
No. 28. J. B. Haggin's b f by imported Glenelg—Edua.
No. 29. J. B. Haggin's ch f by imported Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
No. 30. J. B. Haggin's br f My Love, by Virgil—Ligbtfoot.
No. 31. J. B. Haggin's b f by King Alfonso—Titania.
No. 32. J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by imported Billet—Lottie.
No. 33. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A, by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 16—Fame Stake; $100 eacb, $25 forfeit.

No. 1. J. C. Simpson's b f Lady Viva, by Three Cbeers—Lady Amanda.
No. 2. P. Rohson's cb f May B, by Sbannon—Jessie R.
No. 3. P. Coutts' br c Auriol, by Monday—Bellina.
No. 4. P. Coutts' b c Panama, by Sbaunon—Abbie W.
No. 5. P. Coutts' bl f Flou Flou, by Monday—Jennie C.
No. 6. T. Atchison's b f by California—Rosetland.
No. 7. Theo. Winters' b c by Norfolk—Addie C.
No. 8. Theo. Winters' ch c by Norfolk—Maggie Dale.
No. 9. Theo. Winters' ch c by California—Puss.
No. 10. Theo. Winters' b f by Norfolk—Ballinette.
No. 11. Theo. Winters' b f by Norfolk—Ballerina.
No. 12. Tbeo. Winters' ch f by Norfolk—Mattie A.
No. 13. J. B. Chase's b f Marian, by Hubbard—Electra.
No. 14. J. B. Chase's ch f Laura, by Sbannon—Folly.
No. 15. W. A. J. Gift's br f Miss Gift, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.
No. 16. E. J. Baldwin's ch c Grismer, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
No. 17. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B, by Rutberford—Maggie Emerson.
No. 18. Palo Alto's ch f by Leveller—Frou Frou.
No. 19. Palo Alto's ch f by Hubbard—Tehama.
No. 20. Palo Alto's br f by Shannon—Camilla Urso.
No. 21. W. Boots' ch c hy Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
No. 22. J. B. Haggin's b f Nubia, by Leinster—Ada A.
No. 23. J. B. Haggin's cb f Belle, by Leinster—Flusb.
No. 24. J. B. Haggin's ch f Irene, by Leinster—Irene Harding.
No. 25. J. B. Haggin's ch f Sophia, by Bazaar—Sophia Jennison.
No. 26. J. B. Haggin's b g Del Paso, by Sbannon—Maggie O'Neil.

No. 17—Baldwin Stake; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p.p., $1,000 added; second to receive $400; third to save stake; dash of four miles.

No. 17—Consolation Purse; $200, of which $50 to second borse; one mile and repeat; borses beaten once allowed five pounds; twice, ten pounds; and three times, fifteen pounds.

Nominations for all these open stakes and entries to the purees will close Augnst 1. On the same day nominations will also close for the following fixed events for 1884:

Spring meeting—California Stake; for two-year-olds, $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile.

Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. Wben any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for tbree-quarters oi a mile, the stake to be named after tbe colt which beats it.

Fall meeting—Ladies' Stake; for two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance:

Finigan Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 eacb, $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake.

Also on the same day nominations will close for tbe following fixed events of 1885:

Spring meeting—Winters' Stake; for tbree-year-olds, to be run the first day of tbe spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to bave $150, third to save stake.

"Spirit of tbe Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-qnarter miles; for all tbree-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added, $150 to second, third to eave stake.

Fall Meeting—The Vestal Stake; for three-year-old fillies, one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added, second to receive $100, third to save stake.

Fame Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $500 added, second to have $150, third to save stake.

Betting on Races.

It may be a very ainful act to bet on a horse-race. It must be so in the eyes of many excellent Christians, inasmuch as there is a law prohibiting it on the statute book. Tbere is no corresponding enactment against betting on tho price of etocke, making "books" on "puts and calls," or gambling in fntures on the Produce Exchange. But no comparison can be fairly made between the two pursuits. On a horse-race a man's risks are limited, as he cannot well bet a very large sum, and his chances of winning depend mainly on bis own judgment. In the Wall-street sport he can stake millions, if be has tbem or can eteal them, and his chauces of winning depend on the operations and tricks of others.

It ia very certain that in the depravity of human nature betting is tbe life of horse-racing, and that our tracks might as well be abandoned and our "flyers" sold under the hammer if it is to be blotted out. The strength of the "original sin" was seen at Jerome Park in last week's racing. A temporary injunction against police interfereuce with book-making actually crowded tbo track, wbile if uo betting had been permitted a very amall number of people would have been in attendance. In Saratoga and at Coney Island no attempt or pretense to enforce tbe law is made and the racee are all successful. Jerome Park, wbich has been tbe pioneer and great promoter of the aport, and whicb stands deservedly at tbe head of the turf in this country, haa been almost ruined by tbe enforcement of tbe law on its track.

Of course wben a etatute is in existence it ought to be respected and obeyed. But what reepect can be entertained for a law which is enforced in New York County and openly treated ae ae a dead letter in Kings and Saratoga?—*New York World.*

Trotting in Australia.

Tbe Elsternwick Trotting Club had a meeting on May 14, the detaile beiug thus given in tbe *Federal Australian:*

Tbe weather was of tbe most delightful description imaginable; hnt tbe attendance was certainly anytbing but numerous, although two trottiug races, a flat race and a burdle race were a good bill of fare, whilst, besides these attractions, Mr. J. J. Miller treated tbe pnblic to an exbibition of the trotting powers of Honesty, his recent purcbase. The advertised sport proved very unuteresting; but the exhibition trot was well worth seeing. The raciug opened with tbe trot for the three-minute class. Tbere were only three runners, and as Mr. Milsom, who owned two, declared to win with Dick Goldsbrough, tbe race resolved itself iuto a match. Dick Goldsbrough, a son of the Premier borse Yellow Jack, was made a hot favorite, and won the first beat easily. In tbe second be seemed to have tbe race at his mercy wben the applanse of the crowd caused bim to swerve and break; but ere he settled down again Dagworth was landed a winner. In tbe third heat, however, Dick Goldsbrough won easily. In the trot for the 2:45 class, five appeared in tbe straight in tbe first heat, which Sylph wou cleverly from Von Moltke Jr., Fright beiug third. For the next beat Captain Darborn and Dick Goldsbrough retired, and a similar result to tbat of the first heat was chronicled. In the third heat Sylph and Von Moltke trotted side by side; tbey broke alternately, but the mare looked an easy winner until she left her feet in the straight, and Von Moltke got home first. For the fourth heat the mare forced the pace from tbe word go, and won as she chose, the horse again breaking. The Flying Stakes brought sixteen to the post; after a little delay caused by the lads' persisteuce in standing in front of tbe post, and the refusal of Queen Elizabeth and Borderman to join their horses, Fred Johnson sent them away to a good start, Gudarz, King Charles and Sinking Fund being first to sbow; at tbe first turn, tbe latter stumbled, throwing bis rider, and Gudarz, forcing a pace, won cleverly from King Cbarles, with Westbury a fair tbird. Tben came Glycerine, followed by Sinking Fund, riderless, on tbe outside. The exhibition of trotting, in which Honesty, Contractor and Oliver took part, was next, and tbe first-named horse was greatly admired, and was certainly well-named, as no squarer gaited and more honest goer could possible be found. A handicap hurdle race brought five to tbe post, and Merry Main, who was backed in earnest, won easily from Cavalier, Trump coming down when going well. Below are details of the sport:

Trotting, three-minute class; purse of £30; for colonial-bred horses, bar Talk; second borse to receive £5 of tbe purse; two-mile heats; best two in three.

Mr. G. Milsom's ch g Dick Goldsbrough, by Yellow Jacket, aged	(owner)	1	2	1
Mr. M. Griffin's b g Dagworth, aged	(owner)	2	1	2
Mr. G. Milsom's blk m Nelly, six years	(H. Milsom)	dis.		

Time—5:54, 5:51½, 5:49¾.

Betting: Two to one on Dick Goldsbrough.

First heat—After a lot of delay a moderate start resulted, Dagwortb, who was driven, getting slightly tbe best of it. Before the quarter pole was reached Dagworth broke, and Dick Goldsbrough took tbe lead and led for the rest of tbe distance, passing under the wire four lengths ahead of Dagworth. Nelly was distanced, and her rider fined £1 for having delayed the start by not coming up with the others.

Second heat—Dick Goldsbrough led all the way until inside the distance, and was winning easily, wben he shied at the applause and broke, allowing Dagworth to win by about tbree lengths.

Tbird heat—Dick Goldsbrough led from end to end, and, owing to Dagwortb breaking several times, won easily by four lengtbs.

Two-forty-five class; purse £50; mile heats, best three in five; second horse to receive £10 of tbe purse.

Mr. J. A. Robert's b m Sylph, six years	(Mullholland)	1	1	2 1
Mr. C. Collath's b b Von Moltke Jr., aged		2	2	1 2
Mr. J. J. Miller's b m Fright, five years	(M. Griffin)	3	3	3 3
Mr. F. Rolin's b g Captain Darborn, aged	(Owner)	0		
Mr. G. Milsom's ch g Dick Goldsbrough, aged.	(Owner)	0		

Time—2:48½, 2,47½, 2:48¼, 2:48¼.

Betting: At first, 5 to 2 against Captain Darborn, 3 to 1 against Sylph, 5 to 1 against Fright and Von Moltke Jr. In the fourtb heat, 2 to 1 on Sylph, 6 to 4 against Von Moltke.

First heat—A straggling start resulted. Von Moltke on the inside went to the front, followed by Sylph and Frigbt. Rounding the turn Sylph left her feet, but caught tbem quickly, and going in good style caught Von Moltke, who broke near the three-quarter pole, and tbe mare, trotting grandly, led under tbe wire, six lengths ahead of bim, and be was five lengths in front of Fright. Captain Darborn and Dick Goldsbrough were never dangerous.

Second beat—They got away evenly, and Sylph at once made play. Von Moltke and Frigbt broke repeatedly, whilst Sylph kept going, and won by three lengths from Von Moltke, wbo was coming very fast in tbe straight when he broke badly, as also did Fright.

Tbird heat—Von Moltke got a slight lead of Sylph, but broke at the turn, but caught his feet quickly. At tbe back of the track the mare broke, and Von Moltke again misbebaved. Sylph led into tbe homestretch, and was winning easily when sbe broke again, and Von Moltke won by two lengths.

Fourth heat—Sylph led from the etart, and as Von Molt ke broke at the balf pole, and again at tho three-quarter polo, be lost all chances, and tho mare won easily.

Corneilns Stagg, proprietor of the Ocean Houso track, has fitted up accommodations at tho Ocean Houso for athletes in training. A finer training ground cannot be conceived. Tbero is a lovely garden round tbe bouse, five roads to walk over, the beach close at haud, and near by is Lake Merced, a beautiful sheet of water, with plenty of boats for rowing exercise. Tho Ocean House ie so far distant from the city as to remove all city temptatione far beyond the athletes' reach, but is not so far away that friends and the curious find it too distant to pay a visit to a man in training.

Tbe projected racetrack in American Valley, Plumas Co., is now a fixed fact, as tbe work of construction is actively going on. The club has incorporated under the namo of tbo Rockwell Park Association, with J. W. Thompson President, D. W. Jenks Secretary and A. Hall, J. Stevens and W. E. Ward, Directors.

Last Saturday tbe Californin horses that took part in the lato meeting at Salt Lako arrived at Sacramento, and they are stabled at Agricultural Park. The car contained Joe Howell, Fred Collier, Gano, Lucky B, Jim Douglas and Augusta E.

Overman made tho account even with Deck Wright last Wednesday at Columbus, Obio, by beating him three straight heats. Time—2:25¼, 2:21¼, 2:23¾.

Satnrday racea have been inaugurated at C[illegible] Driving Park, Watsonville.

Racing at Visalia.

The spring meeting of the Tulare Valley Agricultural Association took place over its track on May 31 and June 1 and 2. The track has heen cousiderahly improved thie year. New hnildings have heen erected, the grand stand roofed over and the trees cut away, so that an nnohstructed view of the entire course can he had from the stauds and stretch. The track was a trifle slow hnt safe and generally satisfactory to owners and trainers. The following are the

SUMMARIES.

VISALIA, Cal., May 31.—Running; balf-mile dash; free for all; purse $75, $50 to first, $25 to second.

J. H. Jobnson's ch m Katie Pease	1
H. G. Samuel's b m Jennie G	2

Time—0:52½.

Jennie G was the favorite in the hetting and it was charged that she was pulled to the rear, hut the judges took no notice of the complaints.

Same Day—Trotting; tbree-minute class; purse, $100, first borse $60, second $30, third $10.

J. N. Ayers' br s Brilliant	1	1	1
E. Giddings' br m Alice	2	2	2
John Mackin's g g Dick Turpin	4	3	3
T. J. Selleck's b h Tommy	3	4	4
H. Robinson's s g Lochinvar	5	5	5

Time—2:59, 2:58½, 2:55½.

June 1.—Rnnning; mile dasb; purse, $75, $50 to first, $25 to second.

H. L. Samuel's br m Jennie G	1
—— Withington's blk h Bob	2

Time—1:58.

Same day—Trotting; single mile; free for all two-year-olds owned in the district. Purse $100, $60 to first, $30 to second, $10 to third.

E. Giddings' b c Bay Rose	1
S. F. Gilmore's b c John Kurtz	2

Time—not reported.

Same day—Special purse for saddle horses, one mile.

J. W. Oak's blk h Dick Turpin	1
J. H. Johnson's br b Shavetail	0
M. Seward's blk h Prince	0
C. Brown's br h Frank	0
— Meadow's — Bess	0
W. H. Fox's b f ——	0

Time—1:55.

June 2—Running; half-mile heats; purse $100.

H. L. Samuel's br m Jennie G	1	1
J. H. Johnson's ch m Katie Pease	2	2

Time—50, 52.

Same day—Pacing, 2 in 3. Purse $100.

J. M. Harter's b h Ben Butler	1	1
John Broeder's s h Col. Dickey	2	2

Time—2:39½, 2:38.

Same day—Trotting; two in three; free for all; purse $100, $60, $30 and $10.

J. M. Canty's b h Confidence	2	1	1
J. M. Halstead's s s Baldy	1	2	2
J. N. Ayers' br s Brilliant	3	3	3

Time—2:48½, 2:42, 2:41.

The Westchester Cup.

At Jerome Park on the 7th inst. Mr. Gehhard's Eole lowered his colors to Monitor. The race is described hy Mr. Crickmore in the *World:*

The starters on the present occasion were Fred Gehhard's Eole, the Yonkers Stahle's Gen. Monroe, and G. L. Lorillard's Monitor. Each of the first two named carried 123 pounds, while Monitor, as a gelding, carried only 123 ponnds. Although the "tip" for Eole was strong, the puhlic, for some reason, did not fancy him, and hoth of the others started hetter favorites, nine to five being accepted against Monitor, two to one against Gen. Monroe, and five to two against Eole. The trio took the flag together, from which Monitor took the lead and at the end of the first quarter he led hy a length, witb Eole second, nearly three lengths in front of Gen. Monroe. All three were running very easily. At the turu Monroe gained a trifle, hut during the whole of the mile Monitor beld the lead with the greatest ease, and althongh Monroe made several efforts to pass Eole, the latter retained second place, and at the end of the mile and a quarter Monitor led hy ten lengths, with Eole half a length in front of Gen. Monroe.

In the run to the turn hy the stahlee Fitzpatrick made a determined effort to get through next the rails, hnt Costello was not to he canght, and althougb Monroe headed Eole for a few strides, he again dropped hack third hefore they were half way round the turn, so that at the quarter, while Monitor lead hy three parts of a length, Eole was a neck in front of Monroe. The struggle between the three riders for the inner rail of tbe clubhouse tnrn was sharp aud resulted in Costello keeping it, and as Eole stumhled hadly in running down the hill, he dropped hack third and was really never again in the race.

At the tnrn for the south field Fitzpatrick again made a rush for the rails, which would give him the inside position for the final struggle, bnt Costello was not to he caught, and although Monitor only led hy a sbort length at the half-mile post, he held that advantage all round the south field to the three-qnarters, and thence to the homestretch. Halfway hetween the three-quarters and the seven-furlong post Fitzpatrick began riding, and for a few seconds it looked as if Monroe would reach Monitor, and thus score the triple honors for tbe first time. Bnt Monroe was unahle to snstain the lead, and although he struggled out in gallant style nnder tbe whip, Monitor held the lead to the end, and amid some enthusiasm won hy half a length. Monroe was second, ten lengths in front of Eole. Time, 4:07, of which the first mile was run in 1:51½, and the two miles in 3:39½, the miles from tbe turning stand hack heing run in 1:49¼ and 1:49¾.

On returning to the scales it was noticed that the saddle on Monitor had slipped out of position on account of the loosening of one of tbe girths, and it waa understood that Costello complained that it came near causing him to lose the race. Whether tbat he true or not, Monitor certainly ran a grand race, as also did General Monroe. Eole ran a good race as long as he lasted, hut he looked altogether too hig and fat for a hard race, and it ia no douht true that owing to had feet Snedeker has heen unable to give him the work necessary for a race like that for the Westchester Cup.

SUMMARY.

Seventeenth renewal of tbe Westchester Cup, a sweepstakes for all ages, at $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, the secoud to receive $200 out of the stakes; the winner to carry 5 pounds extra; 0 subscribers; two miles and a quarter.

G. L. Lorillard's ch g Monitor, aged, by Glenelg, dam Minx, 121 pounds	(Costello)	1
Yonkers Stable's b h General Monroe, 5, by Tom Bowling, dam Minnie T. Morgan, 123 pounds	(Fitzpatrick)	2
F. Gebhard's b h Eole, 5, by Eolus, dam War Song, 123 pounds	(Donohue)	3

Time—4:07.

Betting—Nine to 5 against Monitor, 2 to 1 against Gen. Monroe, 5 to 2 against Eole.

Gr[illegible] Salem, MacCameron, Correcticue, Red Cross, and [illegible] Oakley, all American horees, are entered to trot for the [illegible]national Prize of 2,500 francs in gold, at Vienna, Anstria. [illegible] Salem and Boneeetter, a Russian borse, and Correcticua [illegible] MacCameron will trot double for tbe International Prize of 1,500 francs.

Director's Campaign.

Director hae begun his Eastern campaign hravely. His first race was at Pittshurg, Penn., on the 1st, when the day and track were fine, hut, judging from the placing and time, his competitors were a little soft. The following is a resume:

PITTSBURG, June 1.—Purse, $600; for 2:22 class.

J. A. Goldsmith's blk h Director, by Dictator	3	3	1	1	1
W. H. Crawford's b h Hambletonian Basbaw, by Green's Basbaw	1	1	3	3	3
Jeremiah Monroe's br m Alta, by Almont	4	2	2	2	2
D. Muckle's blk g Wilbur F, by Hinsdale Horse	2	4	5	4	5
W. H. McCarihy's b g Willis Woods, by Rescue	5	5	4	5	4

Time—2:25, 2:25½, 2:26, 2:28, 2:26.

He also won a race for the same class at Hartford last Wednesday, an affair of six heats, which is thus meagerly reported hy wire: At Charter Oak Park, class 2:22, for a purse of $1,000, Director won; Dan Smith second, Walnnt third, Cornelia fourth. Time—2:22½, 2:22½, 2:21½, 2:21¾, 2:22, 2:22¼.

At Salinas.

On Friday and Satnrday, the 1st and 2d inst., there were some turf amusements at Salinas. On the first day there was a trot for a small purse, for which six horses started, Michael Lynn's Lady Mollie heing the victor. On Saturday a running race of half-mile heats took place, which was rather an exciting event. A correspoudent informs us that a large amount of money was laid on the resnlt, and the race most hotly contested from first to last, hoth heats being won hy a nose only. Lucy was a strong favorite in the hetting.

SUMMARY.

SALINAS, June 2.—Matcb for $1,000; half-mile heats.

Cavanaugh & Flip's ch f Fannie	1	1
Handley Bros.' br m Lncy	2	2

Time—0:51, 0:51½.

A Misaprehension.

The Lakeview Oregon *Examiner* of last Satnrday says: "At a meetiug of the Lakeview Jockey Cluh held last week the question of whether the new or the old rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association were to govern was discussed. It was finally decided hy a vote that the old rnles he adopted hy the cluh for this year. The reason for this action is that a number of copies of the old rules were here and onr tnrfmen are more or less familiar with them, whereas a copy of the new rules wonld have to he sent for, which necessitate a loss of time." The Lakeview Cluh nndouhtedly confounds the trotting and runniug rules. The National Trotting Association frequently amends its code, but the Blood Horse Association has made no changes save that of weights since the cluh was organized. It has no old rules or new rules. If the Lakeview Clnh is in possession of the official edition of the laws, racing and bettiug rules of the Blood Horse Association, it has all the law in existence on that snhject.

As a specimen of the power of the English Jockey Cluh the following appears iu the recent issue of the *Racing Calendar:* "Mr. R. Peck, having on the 21st of April last given notice to Messrs. Weatherhy to scratch 'all horses in his name, except Baliol, out of all handicaps where Messrs. Weatherhy handicap, where the weights have appeared, or any handicap where the weights had not then appeared for which they handicap,' the stewards of the Jockey Cluh have directed Messrs. Weatherhy to decline in future to accept any entries of Mr. Peck's horses for handicaps to he made hy them, or to handicap any horses his property or joint property." This will prevent Mr. Peck from making any nominations for the Cezarewitch, Camhridgeshire or other hig handicaps.

During the late meeting of the Tulare Valley Agricultural Association a series of stallion premiums was offered, and the exhihition of horses was large and fine. The prize for thoroughbreds was awarded to Broder & Fleming's ch h Firetail, hy Norfolk—Fanny Howard hy Illinois Medoc. The first place among the roadsters was given to W. D. Hammond's sorrel pacer Oakland Boy, by Winthrop, and the hlue ribhon for the draft class was awarded to Warhawk, owned hy Uhlhorn & Maples of Tulare

Eleven persons made the first payment in the $5,000 purse for horses of the 2:21 class, to he trotted at Mystic Park, Boston, in Septemher. They are: O. A. Hickok (Overman), A. B. Cook (Joe Bunker), Dan Mace (Dan Smith), E. L. Stearns (Ezra L), B. L. Sheldon (Captain Lewis), W. J. Gordon (Clemmie G), John Mnrphy (J. P. Morris), Yellow Dock Company (Yellow Dock), T. D. Marsh (Forrest Patchen), C. S. Green (Mamie), James Golden (Kentucky Wilkes).

W. M. Hnmphrey's colt Marlet, bred at Palo Alto, took fright at a train on the elevated railroad in New York, a few daya ago, and fell on the pavement, injuring himself so much that he has heeu laid np.

The Derhy was this year worth £5,150 and the Oaks £3,475. The French Derhy was worth £4,707.

William Shaw, the former proprietor of the old Uuion Course on Long Island, is dead.

Appreciation.

A suhscriher in a note transmitting suhstantial proof of his earnestuess in the shape of cash in advance for his suhscription adds the following pleasant expression of commendation:

"I consider your journal one of the hest, if not tbe hest, of its class published iu the U. S. It certainly is as fair and honest in its convictions as any reasonahle man could wish, and I have no hesitaucy in saying that it has done more to foster the proper hreeding of stock and remove the stigma of disrepute that has clung for years like a barnacle around racing iu this State, than has heen accomplished hy all the other eources comhined. Keep up tbe good work, hecause all houest turfmen are with you."

Judge S. C. Denson of Sacramento has given his white saddle-hack to Govornor George C. Perkins. As Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of California, the Governor has to ride a white horse at the head of the procession during the conclave. Governor Perkins used to he a spleudid horseman, hut whether or not increased weight and political worry have looaened his seat and made his hand heavy is hard to tell until the conclave will give an opportunity to see him on horeehack once more.

Green food for young hogs ia strenuously advocated hy the *Indiana Farmer*. The most important reason for it is to delop the alimentary organe, and the reason is an excellent one. The etomach is the mill for grinding the concentrated food upon wbich the animal is to he finally fattened, and it must he large in capacity and in vigorous working order.

A Fine Orchard.

Fruit raising is a profitahle hnsiness everywhere, hut especially so in California. The inventions of the canner have made the market practically unlimited, and now that the Australian colonies have begun to he large huyers of California canned fruits, dry fruits, and such fruits as will hear a long trip, the demand is snch that prices cannot fail to advance. But fruit raising will not pay well nnless the work ahout the orchard is done in the most careful and scientific manner. A model orchard and one which all young growers wonld do well to take patern hy is that of Mr. Delos G. Kent, situated in the warm helt some fourteen miles from San Jose and ahout three miles from Saratoga Spriugs. Mr. Kent started in the husiness of fruit growing hut recently. His husiness was that of a hanker, hnt ill health made an outdoor life necessary. He took np ahout eighty acres of land, planted cherry, prune, peach, apricot and almond trees, and in lese than five years was selling the product of his orchard for $20,000 a year. This is a hig figure for eighty acres to produce, hut Mr. Kent helieves in fine work, and the secret of his success lies in cultivating his orchard np to the highest possihle pitch. We looked over the place last week, and do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the hest kept orchards we have ever seen. Not a weed could he seen, nor an atom of vegetatiou, except the fruit trees, from one end of the place to the other. The soil had been so well cultivated that it was loose and friahle at a depth of nine inches, and an inch or two helow the surface it was moist and mellow. All the treee were pruned low, and their fruit could he picked without the aid of ladders. This low prnning and ahsence of a long trunk Mr. Kent claims is the real secret of his success. His treee are never snnhnrnt, and so far his crop has never failed, which is more than some of his ueighhors who prune high can say. There are chemical reasons why a hranch taking its sap from near the root shonld hear hetter than one that takes its suhstauce higher np, hut the opponents of the low pruning system do not seem to understand them. The almond trees are all hearing well for yonng trees, a rather nncommon circumstance with that rather nnreliable crop. It costs Mr. Kent $12 per acre to cultivate his land and for all of his work he employs none hut white lahor. The hand hoeing at the end of the season is done by hoys. Near his place the hill slopes are rapidly being takeu up for fruit ranches. Mr. J. Searle has some eighteen acres, and a relative ahout sixteen more, planted with frnit trees. Even high np on the hill tops the land is heiug cleared for grape culture.

Dennis Gannon writes ns from Walla Walla, W. T., where he is uow located, a memher of the firm of Rnssell & Gannon, proprietors of the Walla Walla Driving Park. He says there are some twenty-five trotters now in training there, mostly two and three-year-olds, also fifteen runners taking regular work. They propose giving a meeting on the 2d, 3d and 4th of Jnly.

The famous Bidwell Bar orange tree is 25 feet high, 23 feet in diameter through its limbs, and its trunk is 44½ inches in circumference. It hore last year 2,075 oranges.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We qnote Best City Extra, $5 60@$5 90 medium grades $4 50@$5 25; Shipping Superfine, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—Business light. Milling, $1 67½@$1 70; No. 1 shipping, $1 62½@$1 65; No. 2, $1 57½@$1 50.

BARLEY—We quote: No. 1 feed, 95@97½c; good Brewing, $1@$1 02½ offered.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 80@$1 90; Good, $2@$2 10; Choice, $2 15 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Qnotable at $1 50@$1 50 for fair to good.

FEED—Ground Barley, $23@$24 ₱ ton; Cracked Corn, $36 ₱ ton; Shorts, $16@$17 ₱ ton; Oilcake meal, the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ₱ ton, less tbe usual discount; Middlings, $20@$22 ₱ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $9@$11; Wheat, $13@$15; Barley, $12 50@$14; Wild Oat, $14@$16; Mixed, $12@$14 ₱ ton.

STRAW—50c@70c per bale

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 15½@16¾c; California, Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15¾@16¼c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 15@15½c for heavy and medium, and 15@15½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 15½@15½c; Pork, $18 50@$19 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $24 50@25 for Mess, $25 50@$26 for clear and 26 50@$27 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ₱ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 50 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50 for bbls and $8 75 for hf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13½c.

FRUIT—We quote lots as follows: Apples, new, $1@$1 25 ₱ box; Apricots, 40c@55c ₱ box for Pringle and $1@$1 25 ₱ box for Royal; Cherry Plums, 50c@50 ₱ box; Currants, $3@$4 50 ₱ chest; Raspherries, 8@12c ₱ bskt; Strawberries, $8@$12 ₱ chest; Cherries, $6@$7 50 ₱ chest for good to choice; Gooseberries, 4@6c ₱ ℔; Peaches, 8@10c ₱ ℔; Lemons, $7@$8 ₱ box for Sicily; California Lemons, $1@$2 ₱ box; Limes, $8@$12 ₱ box for Mexican; Tamarinds, 12@13c ₱ ℔; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ₱ bnncb; California Oranges, $1@$1 50 for common and $2@3 for good to choice.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Summer Squash, 8@10c ₱ ℔; Carrots, 37½c@50c; Turnips, 50@75c; Cauliflower, 25@50c ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 60@80c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 3½c ₱ ℔; Celery, 50c ₱ doz; Dried Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ₱ ℔; Green Peas, 1½@2½c; Rbubarb, 6@8c per ℔; Mushrooms, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Tomatoes, $2 50@$4 ₱ box; Cucumbers, 12c@$1 00 per doz.; Asparagus, $1@$1 50 ₱ box; Sprouts, 3c ₱ ℔.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ₱ doz.; String Beans, 7@10c ₱ ℔.; Green Corn, 8@12c ₱ doz.

POTATOES—75c@$1.

ONIONS—50@65c for good.

BEANS—Bayos, $5; Butter, $3 75 for small and $3 50@$4 for large; Lima, $3 40; Pea, $3 40; Pink, $4 75@$4 80; Red, $4 50@$4 70; small White, $3 50; large White, $3@3 25 ₱ ctl.

BUTTER—We qnote jobbing lots: Fancy, 24@25c; choice, 21@22½c; fair to good, 19@20c; inferior lots from country stores, 15@17c; firkin old, 20@22½c for choice; new, 22@25c; pickled roll, 22½c; Eastern 17@20c. Sometimes under.

CHEESE—California, 12½c for choice; 10@11c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 27@28c ₱ doz; Eastern, 26@27c per doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 24@26c; do, Hens, 23@24c; Roosters, $7 50@$8 for old and $9@$12 for young; Hens $9@$9 50 Broilers, $4@$7 50, according to size; Ducks, $7@$9 ₱ dozen; Geese, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ pair; Goslings, $1 50@$2 25 per pair.

GAME—Snipe, $2 25@$2 50 for English and 75c@$1 for common; Hare, $1 25@$1 75; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 50.

WOOL—We quote: Choice Northern Free, 23@25c; Choice Northern Burry, 20@21; Calavaras and middle counties, 17@20; San Joaquin and coast, choice, 14@17c; San Joaquin and coast, inferior, 14@17; San Joaquin and coast, year's clip, 14@18c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 16½@17c ₱ ℔; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ₱ ℔ less; Dry Kip, 17c; Dry Calf, 17c@22; Salted Steer, over 55 ℔s, 11c ₱ ℔; Steer and Cow, medium, 9½c@10c; light do, 8@8½c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 ℔s. 9½@10c; Salted Calf, 13@15c ₱ ℔; Salted Veal, 12@13c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings, 30@60c for sbort, 50c@90c for medium, and $1@$1 40 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring bigher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 8@8½c ₱ ℔ for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8@9c; medium grade, 7½@7½c; inferior, 5@7c ₱ ℔.

VEAL—Large Calves, 7@8c; small ones, 9@10c ₱ ℔.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 4½@5c and Ewes at 4@4½c ₱ ℔, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 5½@6c ₱ ℔.

PORK—Live Hogs, 7¾@8c for hard and 7@7½c for soft; dressed do 10½@10¾c ₱ ℔ for hard grain hogs.

THE KENNEL.

The Malcolm Standard.

Following is the Malcolm standard for Gordon settere as adopted at recent dog shows:

Skull	10	Feet	9
Nose	10	Stern	4
Ears, lips and eyes	4	Flag	4
Neck	6	Symmetry and quality	4
Shoulders and chest	15	Texture of coat and feather	4
Back quarters and stifles	15	Coal	4
Legs, Elbows and hocks	11		
		Total	100

Skull—The skull should be nearly like the English setter's, with the exception that the Gordon setter's head should be a shade heavier and wider; the heavy heads they now have must he gotten rid of.

Nose—The nose should be moderately long and wide; no fullness allowed uuder the eyes. From corner of eye to eud of nose should he from four to fonr and one-half inches; there should he a slight depression hetween the eyes; the nostrils should he a shade larger in the openings; the nose should he moist and cool, and the end of nose should be of a good hlack color.

Ears—With regard to the ears, they should he a trifle longer than the English setter's, hut in other respects they mnst resemhle them, and must he thin in leather; they should be set low and should lie closely to the cheeks, without showing any of the iuside; they should he well covered with hair, with as little wave as possihle.

Jaws—The jaws shonld he perfectly even in length; a "snipe nose" or "pig jaw" is a decided hlemish.

Lips—The lips should he like the English setter's, and must not be so full and pendulous as the present type.

Eyes—The eyes must he full of animation, of medium size, and of a rich color between a hrown and a gold, or like the ovary of the Italian bee.

Neck—The neck must he like the English setter's; it must not be throaty, hut must he clean and racy; it should show well hack into the shoulders.

Shoulders—The shoniders should have plenty of liherty, with deep, sloping shoulder-hlades; the elhows should he well let down; they shonld set straight, for otherwise you will confine the dog in his movements hy their close attachmeut to the ribs.

Chest—Now, herein lies one of the great faults of many of onr present show Gordon setters, and it must he gotten rid of at once, I mean his wide hulldog chest, and heavily loaded foreshoulders; on the contrary he shonld have a narrow, deep chest, with a nice racy front. What would one think of seeing a thoroughhred racer coming on the track with a Percheron horse's chest? Many of our present Gordon setters look to me jnst as ridiculous as the racer would look thus hred. The ribs must he well sprung hehind the shoulders, with a straight back and a good depth of back ribs.

Loins—The loins should be moderately arched; see that they are not slack, for if they are, endurance in the eetter is lost.

Hindquarters—Beware of stooping hindquarters, they show weakness and want of pace. The hindqnarters should be well guarded; they must he as strong or stronger than the fore; the thighs must he long from hip to hock.

Stifles—Moderately well hent and set wide apart to allow the hind legs to he well hronght forward, which will allow ease in his movements.

Hocks—The hocks must he straight.

Feet—They shonld he well looked after, for withont good feet anysetter is useless. Many differ as to how the foot should be formed. My preference is always for a "cat foot;" it looks better, is handled hy its possessor with more ease and grace, and when well filled in with hair hetween the pads you will not require a stronger or stouter foot, nor one with more endurance than such a foot possesses, either to hunt on the hills or the prairies. The fore legs should he straight, the hind ones moderately hent. The toes should he set straight. Any foot, either cat or hare shaped, hare of hair hetween the foot, is almost useless to the dog possessing it.

Stern—Shonld he well put on, and carried in very nearly a straight line; it should he "striug-like" at the end; a crooked tail at the end, or better known as a "teapot tail," is a decided hlemish, and though many Gordon setters are seen with it, it must be gotten rid of.

Flag—The flag should he shorter thau the English setter's and of more graceful form, heing hare two inches from root of tail, with flag flat and scanty, tapering to nothing at the end.

Symmetry and Quality—The Gordon setter should display much character, or, in other words, the general outline must be good, and at a glance taking to the eye of a sportsman.

Coat—Should he soft, flat aud close. A number of Gordon setters have wavy or curly coats; the curly coat is an abomination and should he bred out; the wavy coat should he treated in the same manner, hut it is the lesser evil of the two. The coat should he straight aud flat, hut shonld not he as long as the English setter's. The back and ribs should he well coated with softer, flatter and straighter hair than the present Gordon setter's. They should only show the setter coat on their profile, legs and tail.

Color—Where it is hlack it should be very glossy looking, and of a rich plum hlack. The tan markiug should be of a deep senna color, and should show on lips, cheeks, throat, epot over eyes, underside of ear, hut uot to show except faintly in upper corner edges nearly at skull; to show nearly to elbows, hind legs up to stifles, and on the under side of flag, but not running into its long hair. A Gordon setter with a white frill, or a white toe or two, shonld not he cast aside, as has too often been done in the past, but always aim to hreed them with as little white aa poesible.

Height—The Gordon setter ehould not stand at shoulder higher than twenty-four or twenty-four and a half iuches. Thie will give a nice-sized dog; he will look well; he will not look by any means squatty; hut stand well up.

Weight—The Gordon setter should not weigh less than fifty nor more thau fifty-five pounds.

Pedigree—No dog can win in a Gordon claes unlesa pedigree of aire and dam he of nndoubted purity.

The aportsmen and dog fanciere of London, Ont., recently held a meeting for the purpose of makiug preliminary arrangements to hold a hench ahow the coming antnmn. It waa decided that a dog ahow wonld he held the first week in October, under the auspicee of the Western Fair Association. The officers elected are as follows: President, Col. John Walker; Vice-President, G. T. Hiecox; Secretaries, C. A. Stone and J. Puddicomhe; Treasnrer, Dr. Skirhing; Executive Committee, Richard Gihson, George Macbeth, A. G. Chiaholm, H. B. Harrieon, T. G. Davey, T. H. Smallman, J. Coueins, W. B. Welle and Geo. Burns Jr.

Australian Coursing.

The following from the *Federal Australian* shows that the sport abroad is uot quite as smooth as the colonists would have us helieve:

"It is a very difficult matter for a judge to please everybody; in fact, it is outside the hounde of possihility. Mr. Pitt, however, performed his ouerous duties in a most satisfactory manner, aud, although one or two decisions gave rise to some commeut, I always, unless under very exceptional circumetances, bow to the ruling of the judge, for he may he, and no donht is, cognizant of mauy points in the running of a greyhound which thoee at a distance cannot possihly ohserve, even with the aid of a powerful field-glass. Banner was particularly successful in his old positiou as slipper, and the way in which he humored and coaxed the puppies, and the satisfactory mauner in which he got them away, wss a treat to witness. At times the youngsters, when in the slips, were very much incliued to quarrel, and great judgment had to be used iu gettiug them hoth fairly sighted and lcttiug them go just at the right moment on eveu terms, and in this respect Banner was particularly happy. The various officers of the club worked hard, and did all in their power to render the meeting a success.

"I now come to another matter which heare directly upon the future welfare and advancement of the Australian Coursing Club. It is no douht very kind aud considerate of the Messrs. Chirnside to allow the use of their valuable gronnd and plantation for the purposes of coursing. The close proximity to the mausion, however, precludes the possihility of the clubs ever advanciug beyoud their present position. They have a plantation in which hares can he conserved, and a magnificent stretch of ruuning ground for coursing purpoees; hut there all improvements must end, for the Messrs. Chirnside would certainly not allow the erection of any huildings immediately fronting their splendid honse and grounds. The members of the club are, therefore, debarred from making those improvements so necesssry, not only for their owu comfort, hut also for that of the visiting puhlic. Now that Plumptons are becoming recognized as absolutely indispensahle iu conneciton with coursing, it behooves every club wishing to advance with the times, not only to have the inclosures, hut also to he in a position to erect the necessary huildings thereon, which add so materially to the comfort of their patrons. I know that old aud enthusiastic lovers of the leash look upon Plumptons as decided innovations, and quite ignore the idea of their ever being generally adopted; hut they are steadily supereeding the old and time-honored custom iu England, and are fonnd to be a means, not only of insuring the accomplishment of a given numher of trials in a given time, as well as giving every dog au equal chance by running him over the same ground, hut also as a meaus whereby the funds of a club may he largely augmented, which, in these mercenary times, is an object of paramount importance. Sporting of all kinds, in order to ensure its successful development, requires the sinews of war, and the large monetary importance of a stake at issne is certain to claim the attention of the puhlic, and the interest thus created will be the means of bringing fresh grist to the mill."

The Chicago Bench Show.

The Chicago dog show heing held this week promises well. It is held in the huildiug known as D Battery, which is a grand place for a bench show, being situated near the depot, well ventilated and with a spacious field adjoining for the proper exercising of the dogs. The judges are as follows: For setters and pointers, John W. Munson of St. Louis; for mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, fox terriers, collies, hulldogs, hull and all other terriers aud pugs, James Mortimer of New York; for greyhounds, deerhounds and all classes of spaniels, foxhounds, beagles and dachshunds, James F. Kirk of Toronto; miscellaneous classes, Messrs. Kirk and Mortimer. The Malcolm standard for black-and-tan, or Gordon setters, has been adopted, an iudication that the new rules for judging this hreed of dogs are rapidly advancing in public favor. The recent Pittsburg dog show was first to adopt the Malcolm standard, and it has since been indorsed hy many of the most promiuent sportsmen and breeders in America.

Pointers vs. Setters.

It is curious to note the varying success which has fallen to the respective shares of poiuters and setters in field trials; for whereas in the early years of their institution pointers were more often winnere thau setters, it cannot he denied that during the past few years the setters have turned the tables upon the pointers wherever they have come into competition. It is, we believe, true that since the iutroduction of dog shows the breeding of setters has been greatly stimnlated, and notably in the sonth of England, where more attention has of late heen paid to that hreed than was the case some teu or fifteen years siuce. At the same time we have lost some of our hest pointer hreeders, and this kiud of dog seems to have deteriorated considerahly in quality.—*London Field*.

A special message from Paris to the New York *Evening Telegram*, under the date of May 26, gives the following item of information: "The great event of the week is the dog show at the Orangery, iu the Tuileries Garden. One can walk nearly 2,000 yarde through galleries douhle-lined with cauiues. Many animals look tired, as they have come a considerahle distauce. The Duchess D'Uzes exhibits a pack of forty hounds, attended by four *valets de chiens* in full hnntiug costume. One hundred and fifty prizes will he giveu. Meanwhile the animals keep up a not unmusical chorue, in which the hass notes of the mastiffs mingle with the sharp anapping and whimpering of spaniels, lapdogs and terriers. One has ample food for reflection upon the wisdom of Mark Twain's saying that the more you see of men tho more you get to like dogs."

It may he iuteresting to many connected with the stock interests of the Australian colonies, as well as to others, to kuow that the Victorian Poultry aud Dog Society is making arrangements to carry out a practical trial of working sheep dogs duriug the time of the Grand International Poultry aud Dog Show, which ie to be held in the exhibition building, Melbourne, ou the 26th, 27th and 28th of July next.

The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society will probably hold a beuch show in connection with the annual State fair, which takes place at Milwaukee in September. The society will of couree have the hearty support of Western breeders aud owners of fine dogs.

Fifty-three coursing matches are set to take place in the Australian coloniee between now aud August 30. About sixteen dog stakes are the average.

Suggestions on Coursing.

Mr. J. H. Short of Rockport, Illiuois, writes to the *American Field* as followe:

"I underetand from the *American Field* that a coursing club is to be formed in New York, and as I have had a good deal of experience in coursing and in trying to introduce the sport in Illinois, I heg to offer a few suggestions. In trying to carry out the idea of stocking their grounde with jackrahhits, the club would find much difficulty, as it ie almost impossihle to eecure sufficient rabbits for the purpose. Mr. Lotz and myself advertiscd freely throughout the Western States for jackrahhits, hut failed to secure any. Wheu I gave eome coureing exhihitions a year ago last fall, I nsed the common grey rabhit, aud found they answered the purpose very well; and those used would have given more satisfaction had I not kept them confined too long, and fnrthermore rabhits do not run as well on straage ground as they do on their 'native heath.' The clnh should get a good piece of ground suitable for coursing, aud have plenty of hurrows made, and stock the ground with several hundred rabhits. On the day of the race let the rabbite be all driven from their hurrows with a ferret, and the burrows stopped for that day. In this way plenty of game can be had, and 'cottontaile' ou their own grouud will be fouud to be full of run, and will afford good sport. Auy further information on the subject I would he pleased to furnish the club should they request it."

There can be no doubt of the goodness of Mr. Short's intention to advise well, hut, nnfortunately, his judgmeut is very faulty. If the New Yorkers want to enjoy the sport of coursing they must obtain hares or as they are called in the Western States "jackrabhits." Grey rabhits or cottontails even on their own ground will not make a good run or any kind of a run agaiust a pair of average greyhounds. In Englaud rahhit coursing is a common sport, bnt the rabbits are coursed with small dogs, either Italian greyhounds or a cross hetween that hreed and the stannch, quick kennel terrier, euch dogs as are nsed for dog racing in England and in this country at the matches promoted hy Arthur Chambere of Philadelphia. Rabhit dogs never weigh over thirty pounds and are no more to be compared to greyhounds than a Canadian pony is to a thoroughbred. During the months of July and August the Indians of Nevada can trap more jacks than the New Yorkers could nse, hut it wonld be necessary for some special arrangement to he made with an agent ou the spot, hut any trouhle would be hetter than making a farce of the royal sport of coursing hy nsing grey rahhits for game. The poorest hrace of greyhounds in California could run down a grey rabhit in 100 yards if he had 50 yards start, and a further objection is that the rabhit does not make the sitting turn like the hare and consequently the main point of skill in a course—turning short—wonld he lost. Even with haree the New Yorkers will do well to remember that they ought to he on the coursing ground at least two months before they are chased, and if kept in inclosnres need lots of room.

The Bulldog Show.

At the ninth show given hy the English Bulldog Club recently in London, England, there were 123 entries in the eighteen regular classes. Besides there was the challenge cup for dogs, and one for hitches. The exhibition was a good one, and, with few exceptions, the classes contained no poor specimens. Gamester won the champion prize and the challenge cup for dogs, beating Smasher and King Cole. The former, however, was not shown in good form. Ida won in the champion bitch class, and Britomartis won the cup. The latter is thought by good judges to he the hest hitch of her breed in England. In the class for heavy dogs that have won a first prize, Surplus won, Bliss getting the award in the correspondiug hitch class. Diogenes was first in the open small dog class, and Maratina won in the class for hitches. In the open classes for dogs that had not won a first prize at the Kennel Club or Bulldog shows, Toreador was first in the class for heavy dogs, and Britomartis first in the hitch class. Padlock won in the class for light dogs, Nettie getting first in the corresponding class for bitches. Toreador added another first to his list by winning in the class for dogs which had not heen previously exhibited. In the hitch class Saucy Girl won.

D. E. Goodman's bitch Daisy G, winner of a prize for English setters at the last bench show, whelped on last Thursday week, the sire of her litter being Goodman's Bob, who also took a third prize at the same show. Daisy G is out of Clayhrough's imported bitch Flash, and hy Peter Maeder's dog Dash. Boh is hy John Devaull's Billy, Billy by A. Trueman's Snow, and out of the Ralston bitch Beauty, brought to this country hy Sothern, the actor. Two of Daisy's dog pnps are pure white in color, a point for which certain breeders here earuestly labored, hut without success some years hack. We see no special field advautage in whito dogs, hut they are certainly very handsome.

Amongst the importations to the colouies I must mentiou the stud dog Debrett, by Master Sam—Death, sister to Doual, the winner of the English Waterloo Cup, he being by Master Burleigh, from Phœnix. Master Sam was hy Coutango from Carltou, and winner of the great Scarishrick Cup of 128 dogs. Debrett is own brother to Dehonnaire, twice winner of the English Waterloo Plate, and also to Marshal M'Mahon, winner of the Gosforth Gold Cup, Anglescy Cup and Kemptou Park Plate.—*Melbourne Sportsman*.

The entriee to the Eastern Field Trials Club's Derby close July 2. The stake is opeu to all pointers aud setters whelped on or after January 1, 1883. The purse is $500, of which $250 to first; $150 to second; $100 to third. Five dollars forfeit; $10 additional to starters. All communicatione should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. W. A. Coster, Box 30, Flatbush, L. I.

Mr. George H. Peabody of Suisnn has suffered a serioue loss from the death of his haudsome pointer pup Victor Bow, by Ranger Boy, dam Royal Fau. Victor Bow took first prize for pointer pups in the late beuch show. While in the show he contracted a diseaee from ueglect, and after lingering some weeks, died. It will be a loug time before Mr. Peabody exhibits another dog.

At a sale of greyhounds recently held in Loudon five saplings by Misterton, from the New Zealand hitch Arama, by Ledgerkeeper—Magic, were snhmitted to auctiou. One brace of fawn dogs was disposed of for eighty-two guineas, but the reserve on the remainder was not reached. Arama is own sister to Ledgerdemain, the property of Mr. George Whittinghaun.

D. N., Marysville, is informed that Lord Lurgan's Master McGrath was by Dervock from Lady Sarah. He won the Waterloo Cup three times, but not in auccession.

If the correspondent who signs himself ' ' will send us his real name he may hear something to [illegible] Dogs.

HERD AND SWINE.

Feeding Young Pigs.

When about three weeks old the young pigs begins to look after other food than what the mother supplies—some earlier, some later, according to the supply. Some breeders tempt them early with delicacies, to induce them to feed; but I never knew any benefit from this course where the mother did her duty. To enable her to do so, it is necessary that her wants, which, with the great drain her family makes upon her system, are by no means limited, should be freely and judiciously supplied. A long, low trough, easily reached by the youngsters, is the proper one if all are intended to feed together; but perhaps the best course is to provide a small trough for them, to which she cannot get access, always giving the same food to the young as to the dam. I am convinced that food differing in quality or composition from what the mother feeds on always does harm to the young pigs while they continue to suck. Many thus give cow's milk, which always with me has disagreed with them more than anything else, except it has been given to both alike.

If it is obvious from the first that the mother's milk is deficient, or indeed in any case, it is well to supply the young when a fortnight old with a few crushed oats to amuse themselves with. These they will generally eat before anything else, and it is about the only corn that given thus early will benefit them. The mother may also have a share of the treat, as this will help her to keep up her strength; and the young ones may be enticed, as soon as possible, to partake of the food supplied to their mother, in this case consulting their taste and requirements. But, if it is found necessary to feed them differently from their mother, better take them away at once and bring up apart from her altogether. What she furnishes will only disagree with what is otherwise supplied.

If all goes on well, eight weeks after birth the young may be weaned. The sow then may have food with less moisture in it, and a little corn will help to dry up her milk, and dispose her to come quickly in season. This, as we mentioned before, will be from the third to the ninth day, most frequently from the third to the fifth; and as at these times she evinces less ardor, and continues in season a much shorter time than at others, she needs careful watching, so as not to miss her.

From a number of causes it may happen that a litter of pigs may be deprived of their mother's care. They need not, however, be sacrificed; for, when proper attention can be bestowed upon them, they are by no means difficult to rear. It is, however, a great advantage to them, if only once they can partake of their mother's milk, as nothing is so effective in clearing away the meconium as it, and those that have had the milk will do much better than those not so much favored. Cow's milk, as may be supposed, is the best substitute to replace the mother's, but not in its natural state. Though they may do well on it for a day or two, those so kept by me have always, at the lapse of a couple of days, gone into a sort of lethargic state, and died. The milk must be from a moderately new milch cow, and of good quality—a milk rich in butter rather than caseine to be preferred. It must always be boiled or well scalded, and to it must be added some coarse brown sugar, to make it sweet, and also a few drops of linseed oil, say a heaped desertspoonful of sugar and half teaspoonful of oil to the quart. Upon this the youngsters will thrive amazingly, and will hardly miss the care of their mother. Of course, they must be kept clean and warm, and be attended to and fed as often as they require, which, truth to tell, is rather frequently; about every two hours, or even oftener for the first week, night and day, they are ready for food, and require it. The greatest care must be taken not to let any of the vessels, etc., get sour; and only the required amount of food should be prepared at a time, as if it becomes at all sour, and their systems are once upset, it is a most difficult matter to get them right again; and all thrift is for a long time lost. The first time or two a teaspoon is the hardest thing to feed with, but in a few lessons they will learn to help themselves out of a basin or cup; and when two or three days old, will all feed together off a plate with as much selfish eagerness as their elders betray.

In early days no young animal can assimilate starch; but with age comes this faculty, and in a little time new milk may have skim added to it, and likewise scalded bread at first, and afterwards boiled potatoes, scalded fourths, and gurgins—till eventually they feed as others who have not been hand-reared. It is well to continue a portion of new milk as long as it can be afforded, or up to six or seven weeks old, while skim is by no means an extravagant food. A little sugar may also be continued to a similar age with advantage. Of course, it must depend in great measure upon the conveniences and facilities for so rearing a litter, and also upon the value whether it it is worth while to go to the expense and trouble or not. But when opportunity offers, and where good pedigree stock are kept, undoubtedly it will pay so to do, and even ordinary stock, when selling at fair prices, will leave a margin over expenses for the trouble incurred. For pigs so reared, some crushed oats, soon as ever they will notice them, will be of great benefit; and sliced raw roots, cabbage leaves, cut grass, etc., may be supplied with advantage directly they will take to them. It is well to ring with a fine hair-pin or fine ring very quickly, as all pigs that are early deprived of their mother are apt to contract the habit of rooting and nosing at each other, which habit prevents the repose and contentedness that so much assists growth.

I have more than once reared young pigs with great success upon the plan here mentioned; and it is well to know that should a sow be lost, or from any cause be unable to suckle all or any of her litter, they can be reared without maternal assistance. Nay, I have seen more than once the hand-reared pigs, at eight weeks old, considerably larger and better grown than the remainder of the litter, which had been under their mother's care. And this is sufficient proof of the feasibility of the practice.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Young cattle are reported to be dying in the upper part of John Day Valley, Oregon, with the same disease that caused so much loss on the Malheur and other parts of Eastern Oregon two or three years ago. Only yearlings and sucking calves are affected, so far. This disease causes the death of young, fat and apparently healthy cattle within a short time after the appearance of the first symptoms, and no remedy [illegible] known. Very fat cattle are more liable to its attack [illegible] ones.

[illegible]ny is selling on the Sacramento river for $8 per [illegible]

How to Feed the Nursing Brood Sow.

As all nourishment given the new-born litter passes first through the digestive organs of the dam, it is of prime importance that the latter be kept in the highest possible state of health. It is too much the practice to confine swine upon concentrated food, especially those not upon pasture. This has an application to brood sows that farrow in advance of the pasture season. It is not sufficiently considered that the hog, in a state of nature, is largely an eater of fibrous food, grass, weeds and roots. His digestive organs are adapted to this class of food, and the health is quite likely to suffer if it is withheld.

The hog, as he is bred now, has far more fat in his make-up than before the improvement. In fact he had, when fairly fed up, about the same amount of lean as of fat, as grass-eating animals in general. The hog cannot change the original character of the food he eats, so far as its elements are concerned. Therefore, if we would build up the muscular system, thus improving the hog as a maker of bacon and hams, we must rely more upon grass and less upon corn, and other rich fat-forming foods. It was formerly the custom to keep hogs penned up the year round—at least this was quite generally practiced, even upon farms. Sometimes, in localities where timber abounded, hogs were given the range of the wood lot, or a portion of it, where they could root, thus securing the roots of certain weeds, of which they were fond. This plan descended from the custom of hog-raisers before the Norman Conquest, when swine were fattened upon mast and roots, which their long, hardened snouts so well fitted them for digging from the earth.

But then, in many cases, the cultivated hog is made to suffer from the too artificial and concentrated foods of the present day. This would be destructive to the health of the fine-bred swine if modern views had not so generally introduced the pasture. The modern, variously-fed person, has digestion very different from the plain livers of a few years ago. For the same reasons highly-fed brood sows are not, as a rule, in the best state at farrowing time to give the young litter a good start in world. They are more likely to be in good condition in the fall than in the spring, for, unless closely restrained, they build up in vigor of digestion, as well as of muscle, though having access to grass and other green stuff during the drop season.

Breeding sows, however, that are wintered in the usual American fashion, without roots, are not in the condition they should be for either farrowing or suckling a litter. The sow herself is not in so great danger as the litter, for, as too many breeders have learned, the young things, if the sow's milk is not of the most healthy kind, are liable to show the ill effects of taking unhealthy milk within the first day or two of their existence. Fermentation within the sow will engender fermentation, and consequent bowel disturbance, within the young pig. To dose the pig, in such a case, with drugs, is useless. The disturbing element is within the alimentary canal of the sow, and must be reached by change of food, mild alkaline preparations—charcoal being no doubt the best for the purpose—with a change from confinement and concentrated food, having a tendency to ferment, to freedom, and access to the earth, and to grass, roots, etc.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Ages for Breeding Cows.

This is a subject which is undergoing considerable discussion at present in the agricultural journals, and the practice of too early breeding, I fear, will be carried out to an extreme. As a people, we are too much in a hurry, and too anxious to crowd on and anticipate results. With the smaller breeds of cows, like the Jersey and the intermediate Guernsey, Ayrshire and Devon, to have them served at fifteen months of age, to calve at twenty-four months, may not be too early, but for the larger breeds, like the Shorthorn and Hereford, it certainly is, and the old breeders of these, as a general rule, did not permit them to give birth to their first calf till three years old. They told me in Yorkshire, if their Shorthorne came in earlier, they would soon degenerate in size, weaken in constitution, and that it was essentially necessary to keep both of these qualities well up, if one expected to maintain a good, vigorous herd. Cows which are not quite so large, like the Sussex and the Angus sorts, may be allowed to calve safely, perhaps, at two and a half years old; but three years, I think, would be still better if the breeders wished to keep up a good size, and especially to enlarge upon it.

If a heifer of any large breed promises to grow up too coarse for a handsome appearance, then, in order to refine her, she may be served to calve at twenty-four to thirty months of age, as the case may be. The Holsteins and Friesians being eminently a dairy stock, perhaps they ought to come in at these ages; still, I think they will ultimately lose in size if this be tenaciously insisted upon. In breeding, it will not answer for us to follow, in every instance, the precise steps of other countries, for climate and food differ so much that it would make this hazardous. For example: England has a much more equable climate than America; the winters are not so cold, and the summers are not so hot. This gives her animals a better chance for a continued even growth. Again, she produces more, and a longer season of grass for pasturage, and the best of roots to substitute for this green food during the winter months. Such food is doubtless better for the growth of young cattle stock than so much dry forage and grain, which we are obliged to use, according to latitude, from four to seven months out of the year.—*A. B. Allen, in Live Stock Journal.*

It is an easy matter to train a heifer to stand quietly to be milked, but it is easier to train them to jump, kick, and run. The way to teach them to stand still is to require them always to do so. If there is naught to hinder a wild heifer from running, and if her fears prompt her to run, she will run. If she cannot run, in a short time she loses her fear and stands from habit; and habit is one of the most powerful influences in this world for either brute or man. If you want to transform a wild heifer into a well-behaved, well-trained cow, you must be patient and exhibit no temper. Never strike her. She must first of all get acquainted with you and learn that you will not hurt her. She must learn not to fear you. If in winter, it is best to milk in the stable, make as little fuss and as few alarming motions as possible; handle her very gently. Be careful not to pinch the teats. This is the great source of trouble. A cow naturally wishes to be rid of her milk. She stands quietly until some careless milker has given a squeeze that hurts, when she kicks and runs. By allowing such a course a few times, the habit will be confirmed. The best way to manage, if you have no stable, is to have a well-fenced yard, and teach your heifers to stand for milking in that; or, next best, to tie them, using them very quietly. No man or boy is fit to handle animals unless he can control them and control himself.

Rye for Pasture.

Just at the time when grass starts growing in spring, when stock that has been fed on dry feed longs for a change, then is when a good field of rye proves of greatest value.

Every farmer and stock-raiser knows that every spring stock of all kinds get tired of dry feed. Every sprig of grass that makes its appearance anywhere within reach of stock is eagerly eaten; and how many times stock (especially when fed upon one kind of feed all winter, as corn and fodder) will refuse to eat at all, and get poor and weak in consequence.

When mares are foaling and cows calving, a good rye pasture in which such stock can be turned proves indeed valuable. And as compared with the coet, will give a larger amount of feed and last longer than any other crop.

By having a good field of rye in which to turn stock you are enabled to allow your pasture to get a better start in the spring, and in this way support better and keep up easier a larger quantity of stock. If you can do no better, sow a small field of corn, and use until you have to plant again the next spring. This will be a great help, and, if then you are forced to plow it under, you are giving your land a heavy coat of manure in a way that is the least expensive.

For soiling, rye is invaluable, and where only a small amount of stock is kept it can be made very profitable used in this way.

One of the best farmers I ever knew—who only owned a small farm—claimed that he could keep a cow in fine condition seven months in the year on one-half an acre of red clover, by soiling. He would sow his patch to rye during the last of August, so as to get a good as growth as possible in the fall; by early spring he could commence cutting off his rye for feed. He sowed his clover early in the spring mixed with oats, and by the time the rye was gone (say in July), his clover, after the first year, was ready and the only expense was seeding the rye.

If a small field is sown to rye it should be sown, if possible, very early, not later than the middle of September, to get a strong, vigorous growth, so that when other pastures fail you can use this.

For sheep or young stock you will find it of great benefit to have such a field when the snow is off the ground for them to graze. You can keep them in such a field until your other pastures have made a good growth and then get a fair crop of seed from it; or if it is desired to crop the field to corn it is worth the trouble and expense as a manure. This, of itself, should entitle it to more consideration than it receives. It is, however, growing into favor. More farmers every year are sowing patches of it, and when once tried the experiment will not need much urging to have it repeated.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Mr. Corbin's Suggestions to H. W.P.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Observing that my recent crude indorsement of the principal advantage you claim for tips has provoked comment, and believing the subject one of too great importance to become stale at this early stage of the discussion, I beg to offer some further suggestions. It is unquestionably true that the hare, brittle foot of an old horse as described by H. W. P.—a foot deformed and weakened by long-continued use of shoes—will soon crumble and wear away to the sensitive quick, when completely exposed to the friction of gravely roads; but instead of this being valid evidence against tips (which are intended to protect the sensitive part of the foot) it should be regarded as strong testimony in condemnation of shoes.

If the results from the cruel injury caused by shoes terminated with the death of the unfortunate victim, they might be tolerated indefinitely; but as the animal, if a mare, is often put to breeding, these acquired deformities, and the unsoundness from which she is suffering, are liable to be transmitted to her offspring.

On the other hand, if it is true that tips tend to preserve the feet in a state of perfect soundness, may we not ultimately overcome the defects now so prevalent in on horses' feet by breeding out the weakness, and ere many years roll around be able to produce a horse with feet of the gutta percha quality, peculiar to the get of "Nigger Baby," with some degree of certainty?

The experience of H. W. P. convinces him that "the longer a horse has worn shoes the more brittle and tender his feet become."

Every careful observer knows that this is true. It is equally true, however, that when the shoes are removed, the longer the animal goes barefooted the tougher and stronger the feet become; hence it is conceded that nature's best remedy for contracted, brittle or weak feet, is a run at grass with the shoes off.

It has been after such treatment that I have used tips with excellent results in preserving the benefits derived by the rest.

It is worthy of remark that tips seem to be coming into favor at a time when the radical or extreme use of toe-weights is being condemned.

Whatever advantage there is to be gained by weight in balancing a young trotter can, in my opinion, be more safely and advantageously used on top of the foot, rather than under it.

A light toe-weight and broad, thin tip will be admissible if not fashionable, on a gentleman's roadster, just as soon as it is understood that injury from concussion is lessened and that the strength and health of the rim, sole and frog can only be preserved by the exercise which direct contact with the road will supply. The sensitive portion of the sole nearest the toe alone needs the protection supplied by tips, and where the weight of additional iron is essential to lengthen the stride or regulate the action it can be applied with satisfactory results above the toe.

In the meantime each succeeding generation of trotters bred to the habit and form essential to perfect action will require less weight to overcome the influence of pacing, or other blood which has been potent in producing speed, but in conflict with the perfection of natural trotting action.

As a remedy for interfering behind, I have never found anything equal to tips or a three-quarter shoe—that is, a shoe made exceedingly thin and light to cover the outside of rim, and extending just around the toe, leaving the inside of foot bare. Care should be taken to cut away the horn where the shoe is to bear, equal to the thickness of the shoe, to preserve a level bearing.

A. CORBIN JR.

Palace Hotel, June 10, 1883.

When meat is exposed directly to thick smoke of a fire of any kind the lamp blackwill accumulate on it, giving it an unsightly and unsavory appearance. This may be avoided by putting the meat in sacks made of thin cloth, which will admit the creosote and keep off the coarse smoke. The bacon with the fine gold color exhibited at our fairs is smoked in this way.

BASE BALL.

League Games.

Games won and lost by clubs of the California Base Ball League from April 1 up to date:

	Woonsocket.	Haverly.	California.	Redington.	Total Games won.	Runs Made.	B. H. Made.
Woonsocket	.....	.....	2	1	3	24	37
Haverly	2	.....	2	*	4	52	45
California	.....	.....	.....	1	1	20	21
Redington	1	*	1	....	2	19	23
Total Games Lost	3	0	5	2	10	115	126

*Game postponed on account of rain.

The California Club Beaten.

The California Club suffered another defeat last Sunday, this time at the hands of the Woonsocket nine. This would not have been, however, but for Hack, who has been tried in nearly every position afield, and who is really such a poor player, or, perhaps, is so indifferent that in their threatened reorganization he ought to be retired altogether. One wild throw of his gave the Woonsockets the two and only runs that club scored, but which were just sufficient to win the game. The weather was extremely unfavorable to good playing, and none of the eighteen rose above its influence. A cold wind swept the grounds all the afternoon and raised clouds of dust, in which the fielders and base men were lost A stereotyped one, two, three order of getting out was only varied by the three runs made and the two players—Start (Stewart) and Sullivan—left on bases. The Woonsockets played with two new men, Lamb and Barnett, who did nothing extra. The Californias went in first with McDonald at the bat. Lamb caught him out on a fly and Boyle, who followed him, knocked a ball to Finn, who threw it to Egan at the first base long before Boyle got there. Then Piercy bowled one to Sullivan, who threw it to first in time to stop him. Then Lawton of the Woonsockets knocked an easy one to Piercy and he put it to first, and Egan's grounder was stopped by Emerson, who sent it to first, and the side was out. The next two innings were barren of results, but in the fourth Piercy made a run. He knocked a ball on the bounce into Lamb's hand. Lamb put Boyle out at second and had a good chance for a double play on Piercy at first but he threw wildly, and the ball passed clear over Egan's head, beyond the row of spectators. Before it was recovered Piercy gained third, and soon after a good left fielder from Start let him home. It was not until the seventh inning of the Woonsockets that the monotonous routine of onts was broken. Then Swanton was at the second base and Donohue at first when Hack made his bad throw, bringing them both home. The eighth inning for both sides was played in less than five minutes. On the California side Harrison was put out by Egan, assisted Donohue; Emerson fouled and was caugbt out very cleverly by Lawton, who made a run for a bigh foul, and Hack was put out by Egan, assisted by Finn. Lamb, Barnett and Leary of the Woonsockets struck out. The ninth inning of the Californias was enlivened by a quarrel over a decision of the umpire, which, right or wrong, the players had no right to question in the course of a game. The Woonsockets did not play their ninth inning.

Madden, the new pitcher of the Californias, is a valuable acquisition. His opponents could do little with bis balls. He is only nineteen years old, and has played but little before. Last year he played several games with the Elite club. O. M. Boyle played with the Californias yesterday for the first time. He is an old player, but out of practice. He formerly belonged to the athletic club. Barnett is from the St. Mary's College nine, and Lamb played a few games with the Mystics last season.

Following is the score of Sunday's game:

WOO NSOCKETS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E	CALIFORNIAS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Lawton, c	3	0	0	5	2	0	McDonald, c	3	0	0	9	2	0
Swanton, c f	3	1	0	0	0	0	Boyle, c f	3	0	1	0	0	1
Egan, 1b	3	0	0	13	0	0	Piercy, 3b	3	1	0	3	2	1
Donohue, s s	2	1	1	2	6	0	Start, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	0
Finn, p	3	0	0	0	5	1	Angus, l f	3	0	0	11	0	0
Sullivan, 3b	3	0	0	3	1	0	Harrison, 2b	3	0	0	0	C	0
Lamb, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	2	Emerson, s s	3	0	1	0	5	1
Barnnett, l f	3	0	0	0	0	0	Hack, r f	3	0	1	0	3	1
Leary, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	Madden, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	25	2	1	26	16	3	Totals	26	1	3	24	14	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	9
Woonsockets	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Californias	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Start 1. First base on errors—Leary, Piercy, Harrison, Swanton, Donohue and Madden. Passed balls—McDonald 1. Left on bases—Stark, Sullivan. Left on strikes—Sullivan, Emerson, Madden, Barnnett (2), Egan, Lamb and Leary. Fly catches—Lamb, Sullivan, Angus, Piercy (2), Lawton, Egan, McDonald. Bases on balls—Leary, Donobne and Madden. Strnck out—Madden 6, Finn 2. Balls called—Madden 49, Finn 62. Strikes called—Finn 23, Madden 31. Time Two bours. Umpire—Vancourt.

Hanford vs. Fresno.

A match game of ball was played in Fresno June 8, between the Mussel Slough Base Ball Club of Hanford under the leadership of Calvin A. McVey and the Star Base Ball Club of Fresno. The following is the score:

FRESNO STARS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E	MUSSEL SLOUGH.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Monroe, c	5	3	2	11	1	0	Brown, c f	5	2	1	1	0	1
White, r f	4	3	4	0	0	0	Seamans, 3b	5	0	1	2	0	2
Meri, p	5	1	1	1	12	0	McVey, s s & c	4	0	0	1	1	2
Hinds, s s	4	0	0	1	4	0	Barrett, 1b	4	0	1	11	0	2
Dickey, 2b	4	2	0	1	2	1	Kenney, 2b	4	0	1	2	1	3
Phillips, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	2	Burns J, c & s s	4	1	1	7	3	1
Winchell, 1b	4	1	2	10	0	1	Welsman, l f	4	1	0	0	0	1
Gormley, l f	4	1	1	0	0	0	Clauson, r f	4	0	0	0	0	1
Blasingame, c f	4	0	1	1	0	0	Burns H, p	4	1	1	0	6	1
Totals	39	12	13	27	19	4	Totals	38	5	6	24	11	14

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mussel Slough	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0— 5
Fresno Star	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	4	0 —12

Runs earned—Mussel Slough 1, Fresno Stars 4. First base on balls—McVey, Monroe. Double play—Kenney. Three-base hit—Phillips. Two-base hit—Monroe. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes. Umpire—R. Pratber. Scorer—J. P. Carroll.

"A lover of base ball" announces his anxiety to make a match for from $250 to $500 a side between the Haverly and California base ball nines, to come off on July 15.

The California Club will play in Sacramento to-morrow, Sunday.

Sacramento Base Ball.

A game of base ball was played at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, last Sunday, between the Unions and Eurekas of that city. Some excellent playing was done by both sides. It resulted in a victory for the Unions by a score of 5 to 1. Following is the score:

UNION.	TB	B	BH	PO	A	E	EUREKA.	TB	B	BH	PO	A	E
Carroll, p	4	0	1	0	14	3	Maher, c	4	1	0	11	4	2
Leonard, 1b	4	1	0	9	0	1	Robinson, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	0
Barry, 3b	4	1	1	5	3	0	Perry, l f	4	0	0	0	0	1
Fogarty, 2b	4	1	1	1	0	1	Hilbert, 3b	4	0	0	3	2	2
McLaughlin, c	3	0	1	11	6	3	Abern, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	3
Costello, s s	3	0	0	1	0	1	Crone, c f	4	0	2	0	0	0
Gorman, r f	3	1	0	0	0	0	Prader, r f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Stanton, c f	3	0	1	0	0	0	Johnson, s s	3	0	0	0	3	0
McKenzie, l f	3	1	0	0	0	0	Renfro, p	3	0	0	0	9	1
Totals	34	5	5	27	23	9	Totals	34	1	2	24	21	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Union	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Eureka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—none. Second or third bases—none. First base on errors—Unions 4, Eurekas 4. Left on bases—Unions 2, Eurekas 4. Base on balls—Unions none, Eurekas 1. Struck out—Unions 5, Eurekas 7. Passed balls—McLaughlin 5, Maher 2. Wild pitch—none. Umpire—C. H. Chipman. Scorer—Waller Wallace. Time of game, two hours.

The California Base Ball League has requested the Fourth of July committee to make the customary appropriation for an athletic tournament at the Recreation Grounds on July 4. If they succeed, prizes will be given the winners.

Ed Morris, who has been playing third baseman for the Haverly Club of the California Base Ball League, bas accepted an offer to join the Athletics of Reading, Pa., and bas gone East to join that club.

The Fresno Stars would like to hear from clubs wishing games. Propositions addressed to L. A. Blasingame, Secretary, Fresno, will be attended to.

At Sacramento last Sunday the Californias of that city beat the Young Americas by a score of 6 to 1.

At Sacramento last Saturday the Niantics beat the Libertys 17 to 14.

FISH.

The Fish Commission.

The State Fish Commissioners met at Union Hall, Sacramento, last Saturday, and organized with R. H. Buckingham as president and A. B. Dibble secretary and treasurer. Hereafter meetings of the board will be held on the first Monday of each month in Room 49 of the Union Hotel. The office of the secretary and treasurer is at Grass Valley, Nevada county. At the meeting last Saturday it was stated that the Commissioners are doing everything within their power to punish those who violate the fish laws, and are endeavoring to supply the waters of the State with salmon and various kind of trout, carp and other desirable food fish. When the present board took charge of affairs they found no fish supply of any kind, nor any hatchery or other means for supplying fish, and they now are making efforts to furnish a supply. For such purpose they are building a temporary hatchery at Shebley's ranch, on the line of the narrow gauge railroad in Nevada county. A building twenty by forty feet has been put up, the boxes and screens set in place, a supply tank constructed, and the clear, cold water of a strong flowing spring is conducted to the establishment by means of wooden V-shaped troughs. The hatchery is almost in readiness to receive the trout spawn, the first of which is expected to arrive from Lake Tahoe. If it is found that the location is favorable, of which no doubt is entertained, this temporary hatchery will be converted into a permanent establishment, as the supply of water from several other springs can be obtained at a small cost. The Commissioners have arranged to receive a large amount of rainbow trout eggs from Fort Bidwell, Modoc county, and also for a large amount of silver-speckled trout eggs from Tahoe. J. A. Richardson, who has large experience, has been placed in charge of the Shebley hatchery, and he says he has no doubt but that it will prove entirely successful and supply trout equal to the large demand now being made on the Commissioners. The McCloud river hatchery will be operated this year as usual. Professor Baird says that the effort to introduce salmon into Eastern streams has failed. California salmon do not thrive in Eastern waters, and the United States Fish Commission's efforts on this coast will be confined to the stocking of the Sacramento river only. About $10,000 per year is expended by the United States Fish Commission at the McCloud hatchery, and in the future this State will reap the full benefit of the work done. California will, therefore, be more indebted than ever to the United States Fish Commission.

Myron Green, superintendent of the United States Fishery on the McCloud river, says that Fish Commisaioner Livingston Stone will be here in July on his annual visit to the fishery, and that work in the hatcheries will be pushed vigorously. Mr. Stone is now in Idaho arranging for the establishment of a hatchery at the headwaters of the Columbia. The salmon supply in the Columbia river is found to be decreasing, and some means have to be taken to keep up the finny population of its waters.

Salt Water Fishing.

During the past two weeks there has been but little fishing done around the bay. At present smelt fishing occupies most of the attention of our local fishermen; these are caught all around the bay, in fact the run is more than ordinarily good. In a stroll along the city front one finds the wharves well fringed with the dangling legs, fishing poles and cast lines of patient men and boys intent on alluring the toothsome smelt and tender tomcod from their native element. At Saucelito the run of the many kinds of fish still calls boatloads of recreation-seekers to the fishing grounds in that vicinity.

The latter part of last week Fish Commissioner Dibble and Judge Keiser made a trip to Lake Tahoe, where they took a row boat and went over to Sugar Pine Point. There they discovered that General Phipps had about 900 trout trapped in a little creek about three miles south of McKinuey's. Mr. Dibble gave Phipps forty-eight hours' time to liberate the fish, under penalty of legal proceedings, and placed a man in charge to notify him if the demand had been complied with. The fish were released.

Trout fishing is said to be good at Geyser Springs, Sonoma county.

The Boss Story Beaten.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In your last issue you published a fish story said to have been written by Jim Gordon Bennett and ask if any of your readers can raise it some. The story is good enough in its way, but as a fish exploit does not approach one I will tell you and which has the merit of being true, while it must be plain to all that Bennett's story was nothing but a freak of his imagination. It was about two years ago when fishing for trout near Santa Cruz I came across a place called the gorge, a precipitous gulley or chasm cut through the mountains some 25 feet in width and having a perpendicular depth of not less than 200 feet. A small creek rippled along the bottom of the gorge and my experienced eye told me that in it reposed some fine trout, probably the fathers of all the trout in the stream. But how to get at these trout was what bothered me. I prospected along for more than two miles and failed to find any way of descending the awfully steep sides of the gorge. Finally I sat down and cogitated. At last a happy thought struck me and I proceeded to business. Joining four lines together I stood on the edge of the precipice and lowered the line. It had scarcely touched the water when a most tremendous jerk informed me that I had booked something, what I did not stop to consider, for that same jerk also yanked me over and I began to descend the chasm at a fearful rate. I had only rolled and bumped some fifty feet when a small tree arrested my downward career and in its branches I hung, fifty feet from the top of the cliff and suspended over 150 feet of space. The sheer wall of the cliff above me defied all my efforts to climb and at last I gave up the struggle in despair and sat still, hoping against hope that some one would pass. How long I waited I cannot say, for fear and fatigue had set me off into a semi-doze. At last I was awakened by a noise above and on looking up saw my faithful dog, my constant companion in all my trips, endeavoring to attract my notice. Soon I saw the end of a rope coming down the cliff and, thinking some person had come to my aid, I called out. I was only answered by the gleeful bark of my intelligent dog. Nearer and nearer came the rope until at last I grasped it with my hand and tested it to see if it was properly fastened. Luckily for me I had taken a good grip for, like a flash, the dog jumped away from the edge of the cliff, and then the rope began to ascend, drawing me up with it. The rough stones cut my face and hands, but I hung on and at last reached terra firma. Then I jumped to my feet to thank my preserver and judge of my astonishment when I could see no one near. A short investigation revealed the secret of my mysterous escape. Understanding my peril, my faithful dog had jumped on the saddle of my horse, who was grazing near by, unloosed the long lasso I always carry at my saddle horn and seeing that one end was firmly fastened to the saddle, had backed the horse to the edge of the cliff and lowered the rope down to me. When he saw I had hold of the rope he led the horse away from the cliff and rescued me from a position of frightful danger. Strangely enough, my line had become entangled round my body and on drawing it up from the bottom of the gorge I found a lovely three-pounder attached, albeit from his long stay in a dark place he was rather dark in color.

DR. DE VAUX.

Santa Cruz, June 11, 1883.

If weather and wind permit the managers of the Edith contemplate making a fishing excursion to Half Moon Bay. The boat will probably leave the wharf some time this evening for the above mentioned grounds.

BICYCLING.

Mr. A. Nixon left Upper Norwood at 9 a. m. on the 15th of May, timed out by A. E. Woodhouse, L. T. C., to try to put on a "record" for 100 miles, and reached Brighton (Cyclist Club), 50 miles, at 1:19, where his time was checked. He stopped there until 1:35 for lunch, and then started back, stopping five minutes at Hand Cross for refreshment, and reached Crawley at 4 p. m. The next stoppage was at Red Hill (4:55 to 5:05). Just before completing the 100 miles Mr. Woodhouse, by arrangement, met Mr. Nixon, in order that he might time him in at the finish by the same watch by which he started him, and also check his Stanton's log. Mr. Nixon completed the 100 miles at 6:22 p. m., making 9 hours 22 minutes, including 30 minutes for stoppages.

The status of the bicycle and the rights of its rider are coming to be interesting matters of discussion as the use of the silent steed increases. Bicyclists generally claim that the bicycle is a vehicle and that it has precisely the same rights on the street as any other vehicle. This opinion has been contested in some cities, where it is sought to regulate the use of bicycles by ordinance, and the controversy promises to hasten some legal decision. It will only be necessary to bring this matter into the courts in any place where it is sought to prevent their use, and have it quickly decided, as there are any number of decisions already to the effect that the bicycle has the same rights upon the street or road as any other vehicle, no more, no less.

Charles H. Le Roy, who contested the six-day race with horses against bicycles at the Boston Casino, says that he does not care to try it again. The race was not against horses so much as against the endurance of one man in keeping to the saddle. He was nearly worn out by the struggle, and says the physical strain was too severe to compensate for any honors that might be won. The bicycles had an advantage over the horses, inasmuch as Le Roy was compelled to rein in twice in every lap, while the bicycles could go along almost as fast on the turns as on the straight sides of the Casino.

H. W. Gaskell again won the ten-mile open race at the spring meeting of the Surrey Bicycle Club at Kennington Oval, London, Eng., April 28, riding the distance in 42:09 4-5. His time last year was 38:26 3-5. F. Preutice was second by ten yards, and Frank Moore (who visited the States last year, and made several records while here) third by six yards.

Five young ladies of Denver, Col., ride the bicycle "man fashion," clad in black velvet knee-breeches, woolen high stockings, a polo cap, and a sack coat, with low-cut bicycle shoes.—*Wheelmen's Gazette.* (We fear this is an Eastern romance.)

Local wheelmen are preparing for races on July 4, to take place in connection with the games of the Olympic Athletic Club on that day.

The natives of Calcutta ride the bicycle bare-foot.

Tom Aldcroft, a once well-known English jockey died recently at Newmarket. He won the Derby in 1[illegible] Ellington, and also steered many other good horses in eminent racing events.

THE
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, June 16, 1883.

A Higher Code.

It must be manifest to all those who have given thought to the subject that there is a necessity for a higher standard of morality in the sports of the turf and track. Not alone for the government of drivers and jockeys, owners and trainers, but embracing all those who are inclined to speculate on the chances of gain or loss in public contests.

Much has been written in relation to the duties of those who have the active control of the horses engaged, and in all the volumes of advice and censure, not one word of surplusage, or a single sentence that was not warranted by the importance of the subject.

But little has been written in relation to a still more important phase of the question. There is an imperative necessity for a new code of ethics for the government of those who are partially outside of the contest, of judges of races, clubs and associations, and though it may prove beyond the power of the usual remedies to counteract the evil, there is one, without, which will certainly have some injurious result. The evil lies in persons who are not only willing but are eager to wager on races which are fraudulent, and who stake money with a thorough understanding that those parties on the other side are to be swindled. Although there has been a wonderful change for the better in California, and the brazen effrontery of a few years ago has given place to a more cautious method of working, as well as a curtailment of the field of operations, there is no question that a few are still inclined to tempt drivers and riders to do wrong, many who will avail themselves of a knowledge of intended villiany, and who have no scruples to derive pecuniary benefit from the information. When public opinion visits them with the same measure of opprobrium as is awarded those who are active in perpetrating the fraud, there will be a change. When it is reckoned just as odious to share in the division of the spoils as to perpetrate the robbery, and this the opinion of men who are not so bigoted as to believe that all wagers are a sin, there is good beginning for actual reformation. We have heard men boast of their astuteness in being able to detect the indications of contemplated fraud, and also relate how many dollars were the reward of their detective ability. In years past it was the practice of many bettors to pay no attention to the merits of the horses, delaying their investments until the cue was obtained from the actions of those who were supposed to be in the secret, and thus be in a position to retain the whole amount of the winnings without an accounting to the syndicate who had the venture in charge. We are inclined to the belief that the regeneration is more marked in this State than in the East, as there are frequently communications in the press of that country in which the writers have no hesitancy in declaring that a horse was not intended to win until the time came for a "killing." In some cases the author took upon himself the credit for this peculiar smartness, and unblushingly advanced the proofs of his own shame.

There is another point worthy of consideration. When the "plunger" was summoned before the jockey club, he justified his making large presents to riders that he did so encourage them to win. It was evident, however, that, if it "suited his book," there could be the same encouragement to lose. Drivers, especially of a certain class, whether they have horses in the race or not, are prone to offer advice to bettors with the understanding that they are to share in the gains. It may be that the advice is to back horses other than their own, and in such cases they become active "helpers," in place of doing their utmost to gain a victory. Oftentimes we have heard the remark, "there is no law to compel me to back my own horse," and the right of owners to "hedge" their stake by wagering on their opponents is conceded. The first position no one can find fault with. Many ardent supporters of the turf never wager; we sincerely wish that everyone eschewed the practice of betting against their horses, and, if the hopes of success are considered too slim to warrant support, decline investments of any kind.

It is not likely that men can be taught to ignore "points" when they think the source of information is superior to their own. The lessons of California and Pine streets are unheeded, and the "man on the inside" is credited with almost superhuman intelligence, although there have been frequent proofs of erroneous judgment or premeditated rascality.

California Fairs.

The California Circuit of fairs is in many respects superior to that of any State in the Union. The claim that these annual exhibitions are superior to those of several States is easily substantiated, and residents who are familiar with the Eastern expositions will readily indorse the position we have taken, and heartily subscribe to the award which gives them the front rank over all others. Here there are attractions rivaling those of the "Grand Circuit," and with these are combined such a display of agricultural, mechanical, horticultural, floral, scientific, etc., that every taste can be gratified, every penchant indulged. There is a happy conjunction of exciting contests and valuable lessons. The contests are not merely exciting episodes when the least mercurial are stirred with the eagerness of the fray, but they also show to the breeder procreative powers which must be used to insure success in his business. It has long been held axiomatic that "like produces like." While the truth of this is acknowledged in the main there are other things to be considered. To illustrate we will take the most prominent of all the breeds of horses which have a place in daily life, at least, in American life. This is the fast trotter, not merely gauged by his performances on the track, but when the other qualities are elements in the calculation. For purely track purposes, horses which can trot miles in the fastest time and repeat them with more than ordinary endurance have the greatest value. For the road there must be also a conjunction of form, docility, and soundness. The "speed programme" of the fairs gives a chance to test the racing qualities; the exhibition premiums decide which are entitled to the preference on other scores.

The advertising columns of this paper will show how complete is the classification of the fairs in regard to the racing and trotting, and it will not be long before the exhibition premiums are made public, when it will be found that there is no discrepancy in the whole of the arrangement. It may be premature now to write further of what the grand show will be, though we can safely promise that Anno Domini 1883 will witness still grander successes in the agricultural exhibitions.

Royal Ascot.

Although our horses were beaten at Ascot no one had the temerity or over-sanguineness to expect a different result. That it was a brilliant meeting notwithstanding, the reports show, and from the appended report of the Cup it will be seen that another Hermit has come to the front. Not for the first time, however, as Tristan has heretofore shown his ability, and was only beaten by Foxhall in the Grand Prix by a very scant amount, and it is now the general impression that he is the best cup horse in Europe:

At Ascot Heath on the 7th the race for the gold cup was won by Mr. Lefevre's five-year-old chestnut horse Tristan, with Lord Falmouth's four-year-old brown filly Dutch Oven second and Lord Ellesmere's six-year-old chestnut horse Wallenstein third. Lord Roseberry's three-year-old bay filly Fleur d'Orsnge also ran. The last betting was 7 to 4 on Tristan, 4 to 1 against Dutch Oven and 9 to 1 against Wallenstein. Tristan was ridden by Fordham, Dutch Oven by Archer and Wallenstein by Webb. Wallenstein led for the first mile. Tristan then went to the front and made the rest of the running. He won in a canter by three lengths. Wallenstein was a bad third.

SUMMARY.

THE GOLD CUP value 1,000 sovs., given from the fund, with 200 sovs. for the second and 100 sovs. for the third, added to a subscription of 20 sovs. each, half forfeit; three-year-olds, 7 st. 7 lbs.; four, 9 st.; five, six and aged, 9 st. 4 lbs.; maidens and geldings allowed 3 lbs. About two miles and a half; thirty-six subscribers.

Mr. Lefevre's ch h Tristan, 5 years old, by Hermit, out of Thrift.... 1
Lord Falmouth's br f Dutch Oven, 4 years old, by Dutch Skater, out of Cantiniere.... 2
Lord Ellesmere's ch h Wallenstein, six years old, by Waverley, out of Lady Wallenstein.... 3
Lord Roseberry's b f Fleur d'Orange, 3 years old, by George Frederick, out of Couleur de Rose.... 0

Petaluma.

Just as the foreman was clamoring about the necessity of all "copy" being in we saw the proof of the advertisement of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Society, and again it is only necessary to refer to it for conditions.

The prominent point is the frequency of the "district races." This precaution is undoubtedly justifiable and the limiting competition to horses owned in the district is praiseworthy from many points of view. In one we think there is error. By all odds, judging from the real test, actual work in races, Petaluma has the best trotting two-year-old in the State, and it would be well to open the contest so as to give those who are willing to tackle the champion a chance to meet him on his "own dunghill." Still there are plenty of opportunities and the colt which can beat him—better, perhaps, to say those who think they can beat him—will be granted the trial elsewhere.

However, every programme that comes in sustains the ground already taken that this will be a glorious year for the fairs. After all in looking at the conditions we see that "Dawn is barred," so that the objection fails. See advertisement for particulars.

San Mateo and Santa Clara.

Sacramento, Oakland and Chico were the first to make public the programmes of their fairs, and now that of the exhibition that is to be held in the Garden City is given to the world. When Santa Rosa, Petalnma, Stockton, Salinas, Los Angeles, etc., wheel into line, there will be an array that will thoroughly justify claims made elsewhere that California leads the world in the way of agricultural exhibitions. The beautiful valley in which nestles the fair-ground of the above counties is one of the richest in this rich State. There is everything to make it a desirable residence place, nothing to detract from natural advantages. The annual fair is always one of the best of the series, and the programme for this year is more than usually attractive. It is unnecessary to repeat the classification and the purses offered, as a reference to the advertisement will afford all the information desired. From that, however, it will be learned that it falls naturally into line and matches those which preceded it in publication. There is no reason to doubt that owners will liberally respond to the offers of the societies, and that the entry lists will be longer than ever before.

Tips.

We are well pleased to have our correspondents engage in the argument for and against tips. H. W. P. last week presented his objections. In this number. Mr. Corbin replies. We have heretofore stated, and desire to give that particular statement emphasis now, that the question of shoeing is the most important in the whole range of stable economy. We have the most implicit and thorough faith in the convictions that have been the result of so many years, experience and study, and still we greatly prefer that our correspondents have this tourney entirely to themselves, and feel under obligations to the gentlemen who favor us with their communications.

The Cattle Boom.

On last Thursday Lord Carlingford the British Minister of agriculture, was waited on by delegations from all the large towns. These gentlemen waited on his Lordship to protest against any restriction of the importation of American cattle and other foods. Carlingford stated the decrease in imported American cattle was due to the fact that better prices were obtained in America, and not from a system of compulsory slaughter at British ports. He said the Government would continue to act up to the spirit of its present laws and not strain them in the direction of further prohibition, as urged by opponents of the importation of American cattle.

This is a most significant fact but we wonder if all who read the dispatches read them aright, and took to heart the lesson they convey. They show first the increased value of cattle and secondly that this country is producing so little in excess of her domestic needs that there is but a very small margin for export. There can be no doubt that the outlook for cattle men was never so good as at present, but the old times of vast ranges and the yearly round-up are past. Cattle will have to be bred of finer quality than ever, and more care will have to be bestowed on them. There is vast profit in this cattle business, and no one realizes this better than those Englishmen whose land has been made virtually valueless by the importation of American cattle. They are seeking grazing lands in all parts of the country, and evince a disposition to do all in their power to keep England still the workshop of the world and let Englishmen still feed the workers. The cattle boom is at hand, and no one will reap a larger share of the harvest than those farmers and grazers of the Pacific States who have fine graded stock to sell.

The Great Green One.

On the 6th inst. at Cleveland, Ohio, an incident occurred that will be viewed with serious concern by many horsemen. On that day the six-year-old bay stallion Phallas, by Dictator, dam by Clark Chief, trotted the fifth and last heat of the race in 2:18¼. The event was for the 2:34 class. Phallas is in the technique of the turf a green horse. He has no record previous to that made at Cleveland, and the serious part of the matter to the interested horsemen is that Phallas has many engagements in the slow classes, being entered in the 3:00 class at New York, Clay Stakes at Long Island, the 2:40 and 3:00 classes at Chicago, the 2:40 class at Cleveland and the 3:00 classes at Buffalo, Rochester and Washington. It is not likely that the dark division contains any other phenomenon this season or it would have been whispered ere this. In the races mentioned above the purses are all large and first money is as good as won now. Owners of other entries are presented with this unpleasant fact, hence their tribulation. Phallas is half brother to Mr. Salsbury's Director, and is owned by J. I. Case of Racine, Wisconsin.

Our Trotters East.

Not much fault can be found with the doings of our horses in the East. It was only reasonable to expect that St. Julien would beat Fanny Witherspoon whenever they came together, but the two victories of Director are gratifying, as in both cases there were strong fields against him. Romero it is stated has not yet had work enough to enable him to keep up his great rate of speed. Overman is doing well enough to make amends, and there is little to fear that the California-breds will make a worthy showing before the green summer of the East fades into golden autumn.

Disfigurement of Bills.

We learn that some one pasted a bill of the *Breeder and Sportsman* over that of the Adelphi Theater. A suitable reward will be paid at this office to convict anyone who perpetrated the outrage.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The California colts now in ths East are reputed to be doing well, and to show no unfevorahle effect of the journey and chenge of clime. Ths Palo Alto contingent are at Lincoln, Ill., where they heve the doubls adventage of a good mile treck and protection from lake winds. In the five-year-old race, second payments have heen made on hoth Wildflower and Bonita, which is taken as en intention to start both. Ths entries for thet event are numerous, but the only colts expected to disnute the first place with Palo Alto are Eva hy Sultan end Code hy Dictetor. Wildflower and Bonita ere elso in the race for five-yeer-olds with Phil Thompson, Ed Geers, Adelaide, Bronze and Jay Eye See. As Jey Eye See trotted a full mile at Clevelend on the 2nd in 2:16¾ it will he a great race whether he is heeten or not.

The Directors of the Chico feir have called our attention to to the fect that rece No. 6, trot, 2:40 class, is open to all and not limited to district horses, es published in the programme last week. We hope that this announcement will he sufficient to correct our omission and thet rece No. 6, 2:40 class, to be trotted the third dey of the feir, will receive a large numher of entries from all perts of the Stete.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Dave, Sacramento:

You are mistaken about the Paris Mutuels. All pools are paid on the result of the races. In heat races poola are sold on each heat separately because the odds vary but pools are only paid on the final result, not on the result of the heat.

I. G. D., Stockton:

At the time "Horse Portraiture" was written the pedigree of Andrew Jackson was accepted as in the tabulated form given. There have been eo many nonsensical questioniugs of the old-time trotters, especially where racing hlood figured, that there is a maze of doubt. In "Horse Portraiture" the desire was to show that what was called a "predominatiug etrain" wes faulty. In the future we will endeavor to throw eome light on the subject.

G. H. B., Fresno:

1. We have no exact data ae to the age of Belle Hamilton. She is, if alive, twelve or thirteen years old. She has no record.

2. Belle Alta was a fine-lookiug bay horse, without white, about 15.3 and of good style and action. He was foaled in 1856, sired by Belmont, dam a handsome bay mare of unknown hlood owned by Capt. Simonds. He did not appear on the turf but once, in 1859 at San Jose, where he won a trot for three-year-olds, beating the field by a loug distance over a slow track.

W. O. H., Salinas:

1. We have made several ineffectual attempts to trace the psdigree of Argyle. His name appeers frequently in ths old California pedigrees, but no breeder has beeu, thus fer, able to meke his gsnealogy clear. He was foaled in 1856 iu Yolo county, and at that time wes said to be a son of a horse-of-all-work called Michigan Farmer, or of Michigan Farmer stock, his dam "Puss," a mare brought from the East, and said to be hy "Mege's Messenger." We havs no knowlsdgs of Michigau Farmer or Mege's Messeuger.

2. Capt. Wsbster, by Belmont, dam claimed to be hy Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Hs is owned hy R. F. Morrow of this city.

The Coaching Club's Meet.

No fewer than twenty-eight coeches—probahly the largest muster which hes ever taken plece in Hyde Park—took part in the Coaching Club's "inaugurel" meet of the season, which wes held on the north shore of the Serpentine, ueer the Royal Humane Sociaty's esteblishment, on May 20. Long hefore the hour eppoiuted for the meet ths roed leading to the Magezine wes thronged with carriages and equestriens. The carriages were three deep in some parts; but tne utmost order was observed without the intervention of ths police, who were present in force, and regulated the traffic at all the crossings. As the hour epproeched for the passing of the pegeant there wes a deadlock, a lane being left hy consent hetween the hordering rows of vehicles, so thet their occupents migbt have a clear view end every opportunity of observing end criticizing ths coaches as they wers "tooled" pest by their aristocratic drivers. The weather wes delightful, ths clouds which gevs sullen threatening et intervels during the morning having cleared off, and the sun shining hrilliantly on ths hright smerald spread of turf.

But the day was not too hot, the breezs which played over the lake end ths greteful sbelter of the trees affording all the relief and protection thet were desired. As the coaches began to arrive, the Princess of Wales drove up in an open carriege, and wes followed in a similar vehicle by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of Teck. The first "turnout" to put in an appearance wes that of Count Munster, who drove up et a slow pace, with four splendid light chestnuts. Among the ladies on the roof were the Countess von Gohen and ths Countess Olga Munster. Colonel Thursby ran a good sscond in the order of arrival with four fine chestnuts, which compered very favorably with ths hest on the ground, and which hed heen well prepared for their puhlic appearance by being driven up from Yorkshire in tolerahly eesy steges.

Sir William Eden, who is well known to meny Californiens, heving spent severel seasons in the Yosemite, eccompanied hy Ledy Aucklend and others, drove four edmirable browns, Mr. Trotter four hlacks, end Ceptain Hamilton four beys. Mr. Crompton-Roherts piloted four bright bays. Mr. Albert Sandeman hed a scretch teem of two browns, a roen end e chestnnt; Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson four dark browns, and Mr. Seager Hunt four bleck-hrowns. Lord Hothfield (formerly Sir H. Tufton) drove four dark browns, end wes eccompanied by Lord end Lady Cremorns. Ths Prince of Wales end four other gentlemen, all enviehly mounted, rode up es the coeches were drawn up in Indien file ewaiting the signal to stert. The Duke of Teck had a seat on the hox of one of the coaches.

The procession was led by Lord Hothfield (in ths ebsence of the president, the Duke of Beaufort, and ths vice-president, Lord Cerrington), with his superh team of derk hrowns; and next in order came the Germen ambessedor, with his famous chestnuts; Colonel Thurshy's chestnuts, Ceptain Hemilton's bays, Mr. Henry Bressey's derk hrowns, Sir T. Consteble's chestnuts, Mr. J. Mitchell's bays and browns, Mr. Gessiot's roen end chestnuts, the Badminton Club's hays and black-hrowns, Sir W. Eden's hlack and browns, Sir H. Meyssy-Thompson's black hrowns, Colonel Aickmen's hays, Mr. Robert Morley's browns end heys, Major Trotter's bleck and browns, Mr. Crompton-Roberts' hays, Ceptain Bill's browns, bay and chestnut, Lord Cherles Beresford's hays, Mr. Darrel's browns, Major Allfrey's browns, Mr. Deichmenn's bays, Ceptain Hargreave's browns, Mr. Banbury's bays aud hrown, Mr. Colston's derk hrowns, Mr. Seager Hunt's hrowns, Mr. Jemes Brnce's hays, Mr. Albert Brassey's beys and browns, and Mr. James Foster's chestnuts, hey and gray. The cevalcade heving made the circuit of the park, the mejority turned off at Queen's-gate, while the remeinder trotted to the Hurliughem Club for luncheon. There wes a slight hitch et the start, owing to the restiveness of a horse, hut heppily there is no accident to record.

How to Grease a Wheel.

The *Coach Makers' Magazine* endorses the stetement that few people are aware they do wagons end carrieges more injury by greasiug too plentifully than in aay other wey. A well-made wheel will endure constent weer from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; hut if this matter is not attended to, it will he used up in five or eix years. Lard should never he used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes, aud spoiliug the wheel. Tallow is the hest lubricator for wooden axle-trees, and castor oil for iron hubs, hut many of the patent axle greases are also excellent and have tbe merit of heing cheaper and more convenient to handle. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a elight coatiug; this is hetter than more, for the surplue put on will work out at the ends, and be forced hy the shoulder bande and nut-washer into the huh around the outside of the boxee. To oil an iron axle-tree first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, aud then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. Oue teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

How it pays to improve the common sheep of the Southwest is shown by the *Texas Wool Grower* in thie clippiug from it: "The difference between the Mexican wool aud about the eecond cross by the Merino in the value of the staple by the pound ie ten cents per pound and upwards; the difference in weight of fleece double aud eometimee treble the quantity. Ifyou have the Mexicau sheep, or low grade, light ehearers of any mongrel breed, you must improve, and if you are not finaucially prepared to do so, go to a wool merchant and talk to him for a while, asking if the estimates above are nearly right, then go home, sell sufficient of your flock to buy good rams and place yourself in a position to go into the business right."

Fred Archer was, on the day after the Derby, reprimanded by the stewards of the Jockey Club on tbe complaint of the Duke of Portland for not keeping an engagement, the Duke having a second call on his services.

Driven Wells.

Good drinking water is just as essentiel to heelth as pure air; hut it is not always easy to determiue if water is purs through the senss of taste or sight; water that contaius considerahls organic matter is sometimes offensive to ths sense of smell, hut this is not elways the case. The hest method of testing for orgenic impurities is to drop into a tumhler of the water just enough "permengenate of potash," or of "Condy's fluid," to give the weter a pinkish color. Any organic matter contained in the weter is prscipitatsd after stending an hour, the water losing its color or hecoming brownish. If, however, there are no impurities to he ected upon, the water remains of a piukish color for hours. This is a very simple test, end a valuahle one, and were it more frequently employed, and its indications heeded, there would hs few cases of fever. The hest plan to get pure drinking water is by means of whet is gsuerally kuown es ths "driven well," hut which by our plan is nothiug of tbe sort. We heve seen an open well, ths water of which wes deugerous to health, within ten feet of a "driven well," in ths water of which no impurities could be dstected. It is elmost impossihle to find an open well of perfectly pure water, and it is herdly possihls to find a driven well where the weter contains impurities.

The easiest wey to meke a driven well is to get a piece of iron or steel pipe, six feet long and one and a querter inches in diemeter; make a cutting edge et one end hy heveliug off iuside the end of pipe, with a half round file; drive this pipe down a foot or two and then draw it up, end the earth from the hole will he found inside the pipe, and can he pushed out with en iron rod. Repeet this until you have gone six feet; then couple an inch pipe, six feet loug, to your cuttiug pipe; continue this until weter is reached; then attach a short piece of pipe having small holes in it, end drop it into the littls well you have dug; screw on a pump, and you have a well complste at ebout the price Mr. Green charges for the right to drive a pipe into the ground. In the dscision of the court in regard to the Green patent, the judgs said that where the earth wes raised up and teken out of the well, it did not infringe on Green's petent, which holds good only where a pipe is driven down so as to push the earth eside. But everybody knew that.

It hss always sesmed remarkahle that anyone should have bothered with Green's patent, when the plan above described is in all respects preferahle and is hampered by no patent. Though small, it is just as much an open well as if it were six feet in diameter, and anyone has ths undouhted right to construct such wells. If stones are encountered they mey be broken end penetrated by ettaching a piece of round steel, one inch in diemeter and two feet long, to the end of the inch pipe. The lower end should he drawn down to a blunt point. We constructed a well on the ahove plan, using en inch galvenized pipe, and the supply of water is ahundent for twsnty fsmilies.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Milk and Millet.

I have long tried all kinds of forage known to the country, end finelly settled on millet es preferebls, whsther cut green for soiling or cured for hay. There are two kinds—the common *(panicum meliaceum)* and the golden. Ths latter, some contend, is superior to the former, end the reeson it is not most generally cultivated is thet the retail price of the seed is ahont $2 50 per bushel, while that of the common is only $1 50. This ought not to he considered, for the difference in velue of the forage may more than meke up for it. If a considerahle quentity of seed was taken at one time it could hs bought at a liheral discount, and a sufficient number of fermers can he generally got together to form a club for such a purpose.

The soil for millet should he of good quality, and if not pretty rich, it must he made so hy plentiful manuriug, for it is only a weste of seed end the lahor of cultivation to undertaks to grow it in poor land, especially if it be a huugry sand or stiff clay. The soil must be free from weeds and well pulverized hefore sowiug. A previous carefully cultivated coru, poteto or other root crop, leaving the ground clean and in good heart, is an excelleut preparation. Sow a hushel of seed to the acre, hrush in well and roll. It matures in six oreight weeks after coming up. In a favorahle season we may calculate on a yield of green forege sufficient, if cured, to meke two or three tons of hay. For the letter purpose it must be cut when first comiug into hlossom, otherwise the stalk will become too hard and stiff to meke choice winter forage for an extra production of milk.

Millet may he sown as early in the season as corn-plenting, and if the climete be so mild as to carry warm weather into end through October, it can be sown in successive weeks through June. In this wey it would prolong the crop green for soiliug till supplemented with sweet corn. Hungarian grass *(Pernicum Germanicum)* is often called millet. This is also an excellent forege crop, green or dry, hut not equal in value, I thiuk, to true millet, nor does it yield so great a hurden per acre. Still it is worthy of cultivation, and perhaps eome soils are more suitahle for it than for millet. Considerahle experience hy each farmer in the cultivation of both will be necessary to decide this question. There are other plants also commonly called millet, which, after beiug tried pretty thoroughly, seem to be discarded, and our farmers settle down upon the two first described above as the hest for the purpose of producing an extra flow of milk.—*A Dairy Farmer.*

"Don't be afraid of killiug yourself with everwork, son," is the facetious way the *Burlington Hawkeye* has of counseling young meu to thrift. "Men seldom work eo hard as that ou the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes, but it is because they quit work at 6 p. m., and don't get home until 2 a. m. It's the intervals that kill, my son. The work gives you an appetite for your meale; it lends solidity to your slumher; it givee you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who do not work, my eou—youug men who make a living hy sucking the end of a cane, and who can tie a necktie in thirteen different knots and never lay a wriukle in it; who cau spend more moncy in a day thau you cau earn in a month, sou; aud who will go to Shoriff's to buy a postal card, aud apply at the office of the Street Commissioner for a marriage liceuse. So find out what you want to be and do, sou, and take off your coat aud make euccese in the world. The husier you are, the less evil you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brigbter aud happier your holiday, and the betterfed will the world be with you."

A Philadelphia paper eays that a gentlemau of that city hee a three-year-old colt hy tho thoroughbred colt James A (full brother to Parole), out of Belle of Augusta by Clark Chief, that is already quite a trotter, being able to ter than a three-minute gait.

THE GUN.

Flying Lead and Flying Feathers.

The Californie Wing Shootiug Club met et San Bruno lest Sunday to hold its fourth monthly shoot for the three club medals, last held by Robinson, Peerson and Walsh. The dey wes pleasant till 1 o'clock, wheu a stroug wiud sprang up which helped the flight of the pigeons, much to the discomfiture of the shooters. Murphy brought dowu a fine lot of pigeons. There wes not e very large assembly either of members or spectators, but a lively interest was felt iu the shootiug by those present. The shooting was at twelve birds under Hurlinghem rules. Robiuson wes the first to toe the steke; es nsual he made a clean score, followed by Pearson, who lost three birds which died out of bounds. Knowles lost his sixth eud seventh birds. Roche, Bogart, Lachman and Fey had very hard luck for good merksmen. Welsh did good work, losing his sixth eud uinth birds. The scores mede are:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Pearson	0	1	0	1	1†	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Knowles	1†	1	1	1	1†	1	0	0	1	1†	1	1† 10
Roche	1	1	0	1†	0	0	1†	0	0	1†	0	1— 6
Jellett	1†	1†	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1†	0	1† 0— 8
Bogart	1†	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1— 6
Lachman	1†	0	0	0	0	0	0	1†	0	0	0	1	0— 3
Fay	0	1	1	0	0	1†	1	0	1	1	1	0— 7
Kerrigan	0	0	1†	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1† 9
Walsh	1	1	1	1†	1	0	1	1†	0	1	1	1—10

† Both barrels used.

As above seen, Robinson kept the first prize, aud es Knowles end Walsh tied on ten birds each, the tie wes shot off at four siugle pigeons, Knowles killing three, teking second medel, Welsh none. Walsh took third medal. An intermission was then taken for lunch, after which came an eight-bird sweepsteke with $45 iu the purse, which wes divided into two purses of $27 50 for first, and $17 50 for second best shot. Five men withdrew to seve pigeons. Rohiuson egain killed all his birds and took the first money, but on the sixth end eighth rounds wes obliged to use his second berrel. Fey's seventh pigeon dropped dead out of bouuds but he got awey with the second money. The scores stand:

Fay	1	1	1†	1†	1†	1	0	1—7
Pearson	0	0	1†	w				—1
Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1†	1	1†—8
Merryweather	0	1	0	1†	1	0	1	1†—6
Bogart	0	1†	1	0	w			—2
Slade	1	0	0	w				—1
Precht	0	1	1	1	1	0	w	—4
Walsh	1	0	1	1	0	w		—3
Roche	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—6

The next arranged wes a $20 sweepstekes, at eight birds, the purse 'divided into purses of $15 aud $5. Only four men entered, and agein Rohinson and Fay took the two pnrses. The score:

Fay	1†	1	1	1	1†	1	0	1—7
Pearson	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	w —6
Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Precht	1	1	1	0	0	w		—3

The plunge traps were next put in order aud e $40 metch at three peirs of birds arranged. The money wes to have been divided iuto purses of 50, 35 end 15 per cent, but Merryweether, Bogert and Slade tyiug on five out of the six birds the whole purse was equally divided. The scores mede stand:

Lachman	11	11	00	—4	Jellett	11	11	00—4
Pearson	10	10	10	—3	Bogart	11	10	11—6
Merryweather	01	11	11	—5	Slade	11	11	10—6
Fay	00	w		—0	Roche	11	00	01—3

The lest was a $10 metch betweeu Bogart and Jellet at three pairs of pigeons with this result:

Bogart	11	11	11	—6	Jellett	11	11	10—5

W. L. Eyre and R. M. Brooks ected throughout as judges to the setisfectiou of all. A pleesant time was had by ell. Among the spectatore present was Mrs. Senetor Treylor. The presence of ladies et ell of the principal metches helps to plece pigeon shooting amoug the legitimate sports, for all thet sentimental persons can sey.

The Forester's Club.

The regular handicep shoot of the Forester Gun Club for the clnb medals took plece et Agricultural Perk, Sacremento, last Sunday. The dey was fine end the hirds excellent. There were four ties for the first medel, end ou the shoot-off it wes won by Odell. Followiug is the score:

Dase (26 yards)	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Vermilya (21 yards)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Todd (26 yards)	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 8
Miller (26 yards)	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1— 7
Young (26 yards)	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	*	0	1	1	1— 8
H. Gerber (21 yards)	0	*	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 6
Hotz (21 yards)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Noble (21 yards)	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 8
J. Gerber (26 yards)	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Schroth (21 yards)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Biederman (26 yards)	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 9
Zuver (21 yards)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 7
Kilgarif (21 yards)	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Odell (21 yards)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—11

* Died out of bounds.

The tics were shot off with the following result:

Vermilya	10	11	10	—4	Kilgarif	11	01	01—4
Hotz	11	01	00	—3	Odell	11	11	10—6

Clay Pigeons.

This is from a Melbourne paper: "After all the old-womanish talk about pigeou shootiug, it ie satisfactory to know that the Princess of Wales hns uot vetoed the sport, as circulated. A etrange coincidence is that the paragraphe concerning the Priucess haviug declared she would not patronize Hurlinghum uuless the "clay pigeons" were used, appeared at the identical time of the iutroduction of the artificial articles. As the "clay-dubs" were manufactured in America, it is pretty plain that the paragraph which has heeu made so much of was also manufactured in Yankee laud. I shall have more to say on this matter in a future issue, iu the form of a leading article." Our Melbourne friend is for once in error. The paragraph referred to first appeared in the illuetrated London *News*, then *Truth* and the *Daily Telegraph* took up the cry and made vigorous attacks ou the pigeon shooters. Yankee ingeuuity may have much to auswer for, hut t is attack ou live pigeon shootiug is not one of the sins that can be laid at its door.

The ordinary run of men seem to think the enthusiasm we have for pigeon shooting is something wonderful. We hear that Mr. Ed Fay has engaged 300 dozen pigeons for his private practice aud amusement.

The Alameda Club.

On Seturdey afternoon lest the Alameda Sportsmen'e Club assembled et the Oakland Trotting Perk to hold its reguler monthly shoot for the first medel. Mr. Nic Williams presented the clnb with e beautiful setin-lined silver cigar case to be shot for as the second prize. The pigeons were an unusually fine lot of blue rocks. The day wes pleasant, with a good, strong wind from the west, and as soon as the treps were thrown open the pigeons turned teil and traveled without the loss of time. "The stern chase is a long one," so mariner says, but in this case it was a short (shot) one, for the most of the gentlemen did good work with their gune. The shooting was done under the rules of Hurlingham at twelve pigeons from five of the new and improved ground treps. The treps are hy fer superior to the old style ground traps. The club was well represented, es fourteen members entered; but few spectetors were present. Williems led off with a kill, following up with a miss on the second bird; he also lost the fifth, the hird dying just out of bounds. Mayhew kept his score cleen till he reeched the eighth round, also losiug on the ninth. Crellin did some good shooting, only missing two out of twelve, meking his kills with only one berrel, the ninth round excepted. Hopkins, too, proved himself a good shot, missing only two birds. The score stands:

Williams	1	0	1	1†	0	1	1	1	1†	1	1	1†—10
Spaulding	1†	1	1	1†	0	1	1	1	0	1	1†	0— 9
Haskell	0	0	0	1	1†	0	0	1	1†	1	0	1— 6
Bennett	1	1†	0	0	0	1†	0	0	1†	0	1	1†— 6
Mayhew	1	1	1†	1	1†	1	1	0	1†	1	0	1†—10
Tuttle	1†	0	1	0	0	0	1†	1	0	0	0	1†— 5
Adams	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1— 8
Crellin	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1†	0	1	1—10
Havens	1	0	0	1†	1	1	0	1	1	1†	1†	0— 8
Scholl	1†	1	1†	0	1	1	0	0	1†	1	1†	1— 9
Hopkins	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1†	1†	1	1—10
Edwards	1†	1†	1	1†	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1†— 8
Smith	1	1†	1	0	0	0	0	1†	1†	0	1	0— 6
Morton	0	1	1	1†	1†	0	0	1†	1	1†	1†	0— 8

As above seen, Williams, Meyhew, Crellin end Hopkins tied on ten pigeons each, so the tie was shot off at four single birds under the seme governing couditions. The first three uemed egain tied on three, Hopkins getting only one as seen below:

Williams	1†	1†	0	1	—3	Crellin	0	1†	1	1—3
Mayhew	0	1†	1	1†	—3	Hopkins	0	0	1	0—2

Again the three shot at four birds. Meyhew killed three and took the first prize medal and Williams and Crellin two eech. Crellin taking the silver ciger case for second prize. W. W. Moore acted es referee and M. J. White and W. L. Eyre as judges. Following this comes a six-bird sweewstake metch with $25 in the purse. In this match there were four ties on four birds out of the six.

Irwin	1	1	1	0	1	1—6	Haskell	0	0	1	0	w —1
Coffin	0	1	0	w		—1	Hopkins	1	0	1†	1	1—6
Williams	0	0	1	1	1	1—4	Havens	1†	0	0	1	0 1—3
Smith	1	1	0	0	1†	1—4	Mayhew	0	1†	1	0	w —2
Tuttle	1†	1†	0	1	1†	1—6	Adams	1	1	0	1	1 1—6

In shooting off the tie at four pigeons Tuttle made a straight kill end took first money, $15. Hopkins killed three and took second money, $10.

Irwin	1†	0	0	0—1	Hopkins	1	0	1† 1—3
Tuttle	1	1†	1†	1—4	Adams	1†	1†	0 0—2

(†) Both barrels used.

The last was a miss-and-out metch with one purse of $20. Smith, Meyhew and Coffin tied on three birde and divided the purse.

Mr. Precht to His Traducers.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Informetion reeching me that a certain gentlemau or gentlemen, members of some of our locel gun clubs, have taxed me with unlewfully shooting doves last yeer, I beg, in the columns of your paper, to empheticelly deny auy such allegetions. I invite my underhand accusers to appear against me publicly, and not smirch my name in a private and cowerdly manner, es done, end of which no true gentlemen would he guilty. C. PPECHT.

June 12, 1883. 626 Cley Street.

The Santa Rosa *Republican* seys: "Compleint comes from Forestville of violation of the geme lew in that neighborhood, and ou Sunday particulerly. The proper course in such ceses is to arrest the offenders, and this can be readily done by the locel officers or by any citizen meking due complaint before the Justice of Peece. The remedy is in the hends of every community, of all upon whose lends the offenders trespess.

This afternoon the severnl competitore for the Scott trophy will egain shoot et clay pigeons for the posseseion of thie medal. The match comes off at Adams Point, Alemede. Mr. Lambert is the present holder.

There will he sweepstekes shooting at live pigeone to-morrow at the Oakland Trotting Park. A good lot of birds are on hand, end quite a number of sportsmen will be present.

The Pacific Gun Club hold their reguler shoots on the lest Sunday of every month. Their next shoot comes off at Birds Point, Alemede, on Sunday, the 24th of this month.

To-morrow the Lincoln Gun Club will hold their third monthly clay-pigeou metch at Colme. The shooting will be for the club's three medale.

Next Seturdey, June 23, the Alemeda Sportsmen's Club will hold their regular shooting at cley pigeone at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Two German scientists heve been experimenting in the matter of the influence of feed on the milk of ewes, with the following reeults: They fed a ewe upon one pound berley and two pounds roote a day for thirty deys, and she was milked three times a day, when the milk beceme normal, which did not occur until twenty-five hours after lambing. The meximum yield wee given ebout the ninth day, the dry matter, much at first, rapidly fell till the fifth day, when it became regular, the same being the case with the specific gravity. With elloweuce of food steted, the weight of the animal and the milk production remained constant. After the expiratiou of the thirty days the ewe wes shorn, and then the quantity of milk fell from 962 grame to 733 grems—thet is, it decreased about one-fourth; the addition, however, of linseed cake to the food brought the milk yield up to what it had been previously. Here we get brought out en interesting physiological fact, that when the ewe wee celled upon to grow wool, she did so at a secrifice iu the production of milk. Incidentally it ie mentioned that the ewe'e milk is remerkable for its perceutage of dry matter, elbuminoide end fat.

Hie couiferous nibe, hie sequoial nibs end plain Bigler left for the lake ou Thureday last. Only those in poeeession of the cypher will he able to catch ou to this joak.

THE RIFLE.

The Mangels-Erben Match.

Lest Sunday the mnch-talked-of match between Lieut. H. J. Mangels and Wm. C. Erben for $50 a side came off et Shell Mound Perk. The conditions were 100 shots each at a 12-ring target for the above eum. The wind blew very strongly from the west, so thet the wind ganges were put over five points. The atmosphere wes cleer and light good. Both men shot very well, es the following ecores show:

H. J. Mangels	4	0	8	4	5	8	6	3	8	5—51	629	
	9	8	9	10	9	4	8	6	4	11—78		
	8	6	8	8	11	0	2	0	10	3—66		
	8	5	7	9	1	7	6	2	6	3—53		
	7	10	7	3	8	4	11	11	12	8—81		
	10	7	12	7	6	4	8	8	4	0—66		
	8	6	11	11	10	7	6	0	3	0—61		
	2	9	0	9	6	6	3	7	10	3—63		
	11	8	9	2	3	9	8	6	5	0—61		
	9	6	2	9	4	8	2	8	11	10—69		
W. C. Erben	3	1	7	6	9	0	2	0	3	1—32	496	
	1	1	4	8	3	0	0	7	6	4—33		
	9	7	1	6	6	6	0	1	9	6—47		
	2	4	1	10	11	1	6	10	8	9—62		
	9	6	0	9	3	4	11	6	11	11—69		
	4	12	9	3	8	3	3	8	6	9—65		
	6	2	0	4	6	1	0	6	4	3—30		
	0	0	8	6	2	4	2	0	7	2—31		
	0	0	7	12	8	10	11	11	8	3—70		
	9	7	8	6	7	2	6	1	1	10—56		

As seen by the above, Mangels was the winner by 134 points. There ie some talk of a return metch, but nothing definite hae heen done yet about it.

At Harbor View.

A closely contested rifle metch between Mr. P. H. McElhinney and Mr. Robt. Hoff was shot last Seturday at Herbor View Range. The ecores made stand:

McElhinney	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—43	85
	4	4	5	4	4	6	4	4	4	4—42	
Hoff	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6—42	83
	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4—41	

At the Target.

Last Sunday the rifle teem of Compenies C end G, First Infentry Regiment, held their monthly shoot at Shell Monnd Range. The ettendance wes very small end the shooting hardly up to the everege. The shooting done by the first class was very feir, bnt the second, third and fourth classes ere herdly worthy of notice. The evident leck of intereet in rifle shooting is to be regretted, for when these company teame ere in prectice they meke excellent showing at the target. The first clese shoot at 200 and 500 yards. Following ere the scores:

	TWO HUNDRED YARDS.							FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.							Grand Total.
Cummings	4	6	6	5	6	4	6	4	4	4—45	4	4	5	6	4	6	3	6	6	5—45	90
Perkins	4	4	6	6	4	4	4	5	5	4—44	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	6—40	82
Sime	5	3	4	4	6	4	4	4	6	6—44	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	2	5	4—36	80

The second cless shooting over the seme ranges mede scores es follows:

	TWO HUNDRED YARDS.							FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.							Grand Total.
Sherman	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41	4	6	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	5—42	83
J. S. Campbell	2	4	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	3—25	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—40	65
Burmeister	3	4	2	4	4	2	6	3	4	4—35	0	0	2	4	4	3	4	3	2	2—24	69
Manning	4	3	3	5	3	3	3	4	3	4—35	3	5	3	3	5	4	3	3	0	3—33	67
Elder	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	4	2—30											

The scores of the third end fourth clesses we will omit till such a time as the shooters mauifest some interest either by meking good scores or hy a good attendance. These companies have the materiel for good marksmen but they leck the snep and enthusiesm necessery for them to echieve sharpshooters 'honors.

In a few deys there will be a rifle match hetween the Sen Frencisco Police Rifle Team and e teem composed of the crack shots emong the soldiers at the Presidio. The shooting will be done on the 200, 500 and 600 yard ranges at the Presidio. Twenty shots will be ellowed each men on each renge. As this is the first metch that the Police Rifle Teem will teke pert in, it promises to he an interesting affair. The two teame will be nuder the cepteincy of Sergt. Ches. Nesh of the Police force end Sergt. Geery.

The American team practice at Creedmoor lest Wednesdey wes at 200, 500 and 600-yerd ranges. The average at the three distences was 93.15, the highest mede thus far. There appears to be no doubt of their going, funds sufficient heving been pledged for their journey. They will seil for Eugland cu Tuesday.

YACHTING.

Captain Edwin Moody of the San Frencisco Yacht Club has mede a very hendsome design of a Sen Fraucisco yawl, which he hes forwarded to ex-Commodore R. L. Ogden, who will present it to the New York Yacht Club for its clnb-room.

The Aggie has been teken out of Oekland creek end into fresh water to prevent her from getting injured by worme which cling to and bore into the plenking of yechte if they are left too long in one locelity.

The Nellie, Con O'Connor end Fleur de Lis were out lest Sundey with excursion parties aboard. The Halcyon and Lurline were also out. The Frolic and Emerald cruised from Oeklend creek.

The Lolita hes e new topmest. She cerried oue awey in the night recently while racing up San Peblo bay with the eloop Nellie.

It ie underetood the Conclave Committee will give prizes for a yacht regatta to teke plece during the festivities here in August.

The Bohemien Yacht Club will probebly give e regatta eerly in July.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, ee a remedy for Coughs and Throat Troubles: "Great service in subduing Hoarsenese."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New York.* "Greatly relieve any nneasinese in the throet."—*S. S. Curry, Teacher of Oratory in Boston University.* "Iudispensable to me, having used them through all my ministerial life."—*Rev. C. S. Vedder, Charleston, S. C.*

Cleau out the springe and brooks thet furnish drinking places for the live etock, and eepecially where cows drink. Filthy water does not help a cow to give pure milk.

ATHLETICS.

DONALD DINNIE AGAIN BEATEN.

Muldoon Wins by one Fall and Three-fourths of a Second.

The wrestling match between Donald Dinnie and William Muldoon at the Grand Opera House last Wednesday night was witnessed by a crowd only limited by the size of the building and estimated best by the ticket seller's tally of a $4,200 house. The terms of the match were ten falls Cumberland style, five falls Græco-Roman, Dinnie undertaking to throw Muldoon ten times Cumberland in the same time that Muldoon threw him five times Græco-Roman.

Muldoon chose for his judge Jack Hallinan, who has coached him in all his previous matches. Dinnie was waited upon by Jules Rijal, whom Muldoon recently defeated, and the two selected for referee Charles P. Duane, a gentleman as well known in California as the Palace Hotel or the Golden Gate. Uncle Billy Jordan acted as master of the ceremonies as usual and kept the crowd in good temper between the waits. For ten falls the styles of wrestling were alternated and then Dinnie had the remaining five falls all in his own style. Dinnie was in the better condition, Muldoon, who had been in training ever since he came to the city, appearing rather stale and lacking vitality. According to agreement the men wore Leotard shirts all through the match, thereby preventing the loss of a hold through the hands slipping over perspiring flesh.

Muldoon won the toss and the first fall was in Græco-Roman style. Time was called at 8:45 p. m. Muldoon rushed at Dinnie trying for an arm hold; Dinnie dodged him off with his hands until Muldoon in trying to get a lock went down and twisted Dinnie over, but the wary Scot just saved a fall. Muldoon then tempted Dinnie by offering him his back, a courtesy Dinnie declined until finally Muldoon ended the bout by falling with Dinnie on top and then turning Dinnie over by a side body twist until Dinnie's broad shoulders were flat on the floor. Time 1:24½.

The next bout was eagerly anticipated, for the boys wanted to see if Muldoon had learned anything of Cumberland wrestling since his last match. They came to the conclusion that he had, for he kept Dinnie away rather easily in spite of the letter's fine grip on his shirt. At last Dinnie drew Muldoon up to him and threw him squarely with an outside left back heel. Time, 0:54½. This was greeted with cries of "Well done, Mul," "Won't do, Dinnie," showing that the American's friends predominated in the house.

Muldoon evidently wanted to give the people some idea of his recourses in Græco-Roman, for the next bout, which was in that style, he treated them to an entirely novel fashion of subduing Dinnie's obdurate intention to hug the floor. After nearly a minute's play, Dinnie went down and lay spread-eagled on the floor. Muldoon stood astride of him, and, placing his arms under Dinnie's, locked his hands behind Dinnie's head. Then he quietly and methodically went to work to bend Dinnie's neck downward. Pretty soon Dinnie's neck reached the limit of its elasticity, and its owner was forced to the conclusion that unless his body kept up with the procession, so to speak, something unpleasant would happen. To avoid this, he allowed his body to follow his neck, and, turning over his own head, lost the fall. Time, 1:44. This display was greeted with cheers from Muldoon's and a few hisses from Dinnie's friends. Dinnie felt his neck when he got up, to see if it was securely on his shoulders. He found it there in good shape, but he also found a lump as large as a seagull's egg where Muldoon's clenched hand had been fixed under his ear.

The second bout, Cumberland style, was rather prolonged for that style of wrestling. Dinnie tried to back heel ineffectually several times, finally winning the fall by drawing Muldoon up to him as before and hearing him over by his superior length of body and limb. Time, 1:05. Muldoon smiled confidently at the end of the fall, and well he might, for he was nearly a minute ahead on the time and had all the best of the match.

The third bout, Græco-Roman, Muldoon showed still another throw. Dinnie spread-eagled as usual, and, instead of using the neck hold, Muldoon took him around the waist with his hands crossed, and lifted him fairly from the floor. Dinnie caught Muldoon's leg to save himself, and Muldoon called "foul," but before the point could be decided Muldoon himself settled the question by turning Dinnie in the air and dashing him to the ground. Time, 1:37. This style of throw is known as the "left-handed belt," and is extremely difficult, not so much from the strength required to pick up a 200-pound man as from the trouble of keeping him from slipping down to the floor.

The third bout, Cumberland, gave Muldoon a set-back, and put Dinnie ahead on time. He rushed in from the start and getting an inside back heel threw Muldoon square on his back. Time 0:16, leaving Dinnie 14½ seconds ahead.

The fourth bout, Græco-Roman, was a new revelation to Dinnie and the spectators. Muldoon took Dinnie under the arms and with a sudden twist picked him off the ground and threw him clear over his shoulders, Dinnie describing the arc known in Cornish parlance as "the flying mare." Dinnie's shoulders did not touch, however, and after a little wrestling on the floor he arched himself on his hands, neck and feet, keeping his shoulders up. To break this combination Muldoon hurled the full weight of his body on Dinnie's breast bone and with a groan Dinnie gave up the struggle. Time 1:12. Dinnie looked rather solemn at this and asked his judge how the time stood.

The fourth bout, Cumberland, was short. Dinnie lifted Muldoon off his feet a couple of times, and then getting his usual hitch threw him squarely. Time 0:34, making Dinnie 16½ seconds ahead on time.

By a strange coincidence it took Muldoon just the same time as the last fall to throw Dinnie in the fifth and last Græco-Roman bout. Dinnie went down to avoid a grip and Muldoon seizing him by the neck and shoulder turned him over. Time 0:34. This ended the Roman wrestling, Muldoon having taken just 6:31½ to down Dinnie five times, while Dinnie had thrown him four times Cumberland in 2:49½, leaving him 3:42 to win six falls, or an average time of thirty-seven seconds for each fall. This was announced to the spectators and the next fall was eagerly awaited.

The fifth bout, Cumberland, Muldoon tried to keep away, acting on the defensive, but Dinnie bringing his great strength of arm and back into full play forced a fall in the same old style. Time 0:38, leaving him 2:53½ to win five falls, or an average of 0:34½ a fall, but Dinnie having taken 3:38 for the first five falls was really 0:44½ behind his own average time.

The sixth bout, Cumberland, was short, Dinnie winning the fall in 0:24. During the five minutes wait Jordan announced that on Sunday there would be an exhibition of wrestling at the pavilion, Muldoon, Rijal and others taking part. Some one in the gallery brought down the house by asking Jordan if he would dance, but Billy craftily turned the tables by replying that he would if his interlocutor would pay the fiddler.

The seventh fall, Cumberland, was the slowest in that style, Muldoon avoiding all Dinnie's hitches cleverly, and it was not until 1:15¾ had passed that Dinnie won the fall. This left Dinnie only 1:13¾ or about 24⅝ for each, of three remaining falls, to win.

The eighth fall, Cumberland, sent Dinnie's stock away up for by a back heel right he downed Muldoon in 10½ seconds, leaving him 1:3¼ for two falls or 3:19 1-6 for each fall. Muldoon was well aware of his exceedingly ticklish position and in the ninth bout, Cumberland, he worked frightfully hard to stand off his huge opponent. He managed to get his shoulder across Dinnie's breast, making the Scotchman's height of no avail. The crowd was literally dumb with excitement and expectation. A second's time would cover one or the other with the glory of victory. Once more fortune and skill favored the American, for before he fell one minute and four seconds had elapsed and he stood the winner by one fall to the good and just three-quarters of a second. This was duly announced and the vast crowd slowly filed out of the building.

The timers of the match were Dave Eiseman and Hiram Cook of the Olympic Club.

Both Dinnie and Muldoon occupied the same dressing room, and as they were peeling off their jackets Muldoon, who evidently disliked the closeness of the match, walked over to Dinnie and said: "Look here, Dinnie, you have made two matches all your own way, now I want to propose a match that will be more even. I will wrestle you catch-as-catch-can for $1,000 a side any time within three months, any place you name. I should prefer San Francisco, as the people here have shown more appreciation for athletic sport than any place I have seen." Muldoon then put up $100 forfeit in the hands of Tom Vivian, sporting editor of the *Chronicle*.

Dinnie replied that he would cover the forfeit if he could find a suitable trainer. A good deal more challenge talk passed among other parties, but no more money was put up.

Looked at from an athletic standpoint, the match of Wednesday has one meritorious feature; that is both men tried to win. But while it gave opportunity for two men to display their skill at different styles of wrestling, the utter ignorance of both respecting their opponents' style was such as to make them alternately on the defensive. Muldoon hardly tried to win a fall Cumberland, and Dinnie made no attempt to throw Muldoon Græco-Roman.

A Professional Foot-race.

Last week we intimated that the professional foot-racer was abroad in the land. This is how the Visalia *Delta* describes a recent performance:

"The contestants were Harvey of San Diego and Gibson of San Francisco. Gibson came here direct from Hanford, and was backed by Mussel Slough men. The race as agreed on was $250 a side, 115 yards, score and start. Both men were heavily backed, Harvey betting his own money. When the men made their appearance on the track, stripped for for the contest, murmurs of admiration for their fine physical appearance could be heard on all sides. After considerable scoring, each man trying to catch his rival over the score and behind, the dash was finally made, and they were both off down the track. Harvey got about three feet ahead the first 50 yards and kept it up to 100 yards. This is his distance, and Gibson, whose race is 125 yards, commenced gaining on him almost imperceptibly, but Harvey struck the string less than a foot ahead. The 115 yards was run in 0:12¾."

We have not the pleasure of any acquaintance with Harvey of San Diego, yet we were wont to flatter ourselves with the conceit that every foot-racer in the State of any special merit was known to us. Perhaps Harvey of San Diego is a rival phenomenon and then again it is more likely that the metropolis knows him by another name. But we do know that Gibson can run 100 yards in 0:10¾, therefore the man who beats him three yards in that distance must be better than a ten-second man or else Gibson could not have tried. Further, we know that Gibson has run 120 yards in 0:12½, therefore we assume that either Harvey of San Diego is not Harvey at all but some such man as Harmon, or else we take the hypothesis that Gibson did not try to win. If Harvey of San Diego is really Harvey of that interesting city, and thinks that he can beat Gibson on his merit at 115 yards or 100 yards, we know a man who has been beaten by Gibson, yet who would like to bet many hundreds of dollars that he can beat Harvey of San Diego 100 yards; and further, a man whom we know would like to bet several hundred dollars that he can beat Harvey of San Diego 50 yards as badly as that gentleman beat Gibson.

Horace Fletcher, for many years past President of the Olympic Club, has sent in his resignation to the board of directors to take effect immediately and it has, so we understand, been accepted. We know nothing except from the merest rumor of the cause that led to Mr. Fletcher taking this step, but we believe that the same causes which have reduced the list of practicing members to a mere handful had something to do with it. For some months Mr. Fletcher has taken no active interest in the club's affairs and, therefore, it is useless to indulge in any lamentation at his withdrawal from its head. What Mr. Fletcher has done for the club in the past is well known and best appreciated by the members of the club. We presume that until the next election Vice President M. J. Flavin will perform the duties of president. If he does they will be performed. Mr. Flavin is a thorough man at everything he undertakes. He showed the club a short time since what his business qualifications were by bringing to terms a recalcitrant landlord, who was trying to get a little the best of the club.

On Sunday afternoon and evening an athletic exhibition will be given at the Mechanics' Pavilion. Jules Rijal and Celestin Dietman will wrestle Græco-Roman style. Muldoon engages to throw three opponents Græco-Roman, Rijal included; one down the other to come on, inside of half an hour. Dinnie and McMillan will wrestle collar and elbow and Dinnie will meet all comers back bold. Muldoon will meet all comers catch-as-catch-can. There are to be ten events, five to take place in the afternoon and five during the evening. A good deal of sport is anticipated. Muldoon will have an opportunity to show what he can do at catch-as-catch-can wrestling, which allows of any kind of hold being taken, tripping and leg holds.

L. E. Myers is credited with very fast time at the picnic of the Protective Brotherhood of Plumbers held in New York, June 5. The report from the New York *World* follows: "Half-mile Run, open.—L. E. Myers, Manhattan Athletic Club (scratch), first; time, 1:58 4-5; H. Fredricks, Manhattan A. C., 25 yards, second; time, 1:59. The track on which the men ran was in poor condition, and the performance under the circumstance was a remarkable one."

Colonial Batting and Bowling.

The *Australian* publishes the following table of batting and bowling averages made by the English and Australian eleven in two matches in Melbourne and one in Sydney.

ENGLISH ELEVEN BATTING AVERAGES.

Name.	Innings.	Times not out.	Most in a match.	Most in innings.	Montinal innings.	Total runs.	Average runs per innings.
W. W. Read	5	0	87	75	210	42	
E. F. S. Tylecote	5	0	71	66	137	27.2	
A. G. Steel	5	0	66	39	118	23.3	
Bates	5	0	65	55	115	23	
Barlow	5	0	52	28	104	20.4	
C. T. Studd	5	0	46	28	81	16.1	
Barnes	5	1	32	32	65	16.1	
C. F. H. Leslie	5	0	54	54	70	14	
G. F. Vernon	2	1	14	11	14	14	
Hon. Ivo Bligh	5	1	30	17	33	8.1	
G. B. Studd	5	0	12	8	20	4	
Morley	3	2	2	2	2	2	

ENGLISH ELEVEN BOWLING AVERAGES.

Name.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	No balls.	Wides.	Average runs per wicket.
Leslie	44	31	1	4	..	..	10.2
Bates	555	210	62	16	..	1	13.2
Morley	376	101	51	6	..	..	16.5
Barnes	328	105	33	6	..	..	17.3
Barlow	635	211	83	12	..	1	17.8
A. G. Steel	272	112	34	6	..	..	22.2
C. T. Studd	312	69	53	2	..	..	34.1
W. W. Read	32	27	0	0	3	..	....

AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN BATTING AVERAGES.

Name.	Innings.	Times not out.	Most in a match.	Most in innings.	Montinal innings.	Total runs.	Average runs per innings.
A. Bannerman	6	1	99	94	182	36.2	
W. L. Murdoch	6	2	81	48	136	34	
G. Bonnor	5	0	85	85	127	25.2	
G. Giffen	5	0	48	41	103	20.3	
J. Blackham	5	0	53	27	89	17.4	
P. McDonnell	5	0	43	43	59	11.4	
H. H. Massie	6	0	53	43	69	11.3	
F. R. Spofforth	6	2	14	14	30	10	
T. Horan	5	0	27	19	45	9	
G. Palmer	5	2	11	7	20	6.2	
T. Garratt	5	0	10	10	16	3.1	

AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN BOWLING AVERAGES.

Name.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	No Balls.	Wides.	Average runs per wicket.
Horan	68	22	10	3	..	..	7.1
Bannerman	44	17	2	1	..	..	17
Palmer	810	285	82	17	6	..	17.2
Spofforth	781	294	88	15	1	..	19.10
Giffen	324	165	21	8	..	..	20.5
Garrett	412	168	34	3	..	..	50
McDonnell	24	16	0	0	..	..	

Who is Hatchet?

On June 30 at Santa Barbara Fred Harmon is to run a 100-yard race against C. Hatchet of Santa Barbara for $500 a side, Harmon to concede his opponent a start of three yards. Fernando Rodays is the stakeholder. We do not know who C. Hatchet of Santa Barbara is, but we do know that unless he is some first-rate man Harmon can beat him with three yards allowance. If he is a good local runner, even as good as 10½ seconds, and the State does not hold five such men, Harmon can give him three yards in 100 and beat him a yard at the finish.

For the last week or two Professor Miller and Mr. Edward Blackburn of Sandhurst have, through the *Sportsman*, been trying to negotiate a match for £100 a side. The difficulty has been that Miller claims the championship of the Græco-Roman style, while Blackburn is most expert at the Border style of wrestling. As the two, however, were anxious to meet, each expressed himself willing to make certain equitable concessions. A meeting was accordingly held in the *Sportsman* office, when, after some discussion, it was agreed to adopt the "mixed" style, that is, catch-as-catch-can above the waist, tripping allowed, two shoulders and one hip, or two hips and one shoulder, to constitute a fall.—*Melbourne Sportsman.*

A wrestling exhibition took place at St. Louis, June 10. The first contest was between Christol and Zacbratz, Græco-Roman style, and was won by Chriatol in ten minutes. The second contest was between Bibby and Bixerwos, Græco-Roman; won by Bixerwos in six minutes. The third contest was between Connor and Whistler, catch as catch can; won by Whistler in forty-five minutes. The fourth contest was between Chrietol and Bixerwoe, Græco-Roman; won by Chrietol, no time reported. The fifth contest was between Connor and Christol, Græco-Roman, which continued for half an hour without a fall to either, and was then postponed.

Uncle Johnny Oiler of Morro, was in town Thursday with his four fine mares and their colts. His stock of mares comes from the Belmont stock and a mare from the stable of Stonewall Jackson, having good blood on both sides. He has given all the leading horses a show in this matter, having one colt by the well-known horse Altoona, one by Taylor's Duke McClelland, one by Silver Duke and one by Boxler, a horse raised by Webb of Cambria. They are all beauties, attracting much attention wherever he takes them, and will do much to establish the reputation of the above named horses. It would take coin enough to stock a bank to get them away from Uncle John.—*San Luis Obispo Tribune.*

There are two mules on Rancho Chico aged about thirty years each. They are truly pioneers of the place. They have grown up with the country, and have always worked hard. They are still hard workers, and seem as hardy as colts.

Pinkeye in horses is now receiving great attention from British veterinarians. The papers are full of directions for treatment and learned disquisitions on the character of the disease.

A. M. Barley of Chico has purchased one-fifth of the wool clip of Tehama county. He paid $40,000 for 640 sacks of wool at that place on Friday.

Dogs that worry sheep or goats may now be legally [illegible] and the owners or harborers of the vicious beasts be [illegible] pay for their ravages.

Thos. S. Day of this city has pnrchased the Adamson place of 400 acres near Whitehall, Mendocino connty, and is now refitting and beantifying the premises. He will give his attention to breeding fine stock, mainly thoronghbred and trotting horses, and has designed an extensive system of buildings and other fixtures for that purpose. The rolling hills and vitalizing atmosphere of Mendocino make it a capital place for stock rearing and we expect to see Mr. Day's project resnlt in decided snccess.

Sonoma AND Marin District ASSOCIATION.

—AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NO. 4.—

At Petaluma

FROM AUG. 27 TO SEPT. 1 INCLUSIVE, '83.

The District Comprises the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1883.

No. 1—Walking race for district stallions, weighing less than 1,400 pounds; one mile; purse $25.
No. 2—Running race, free for all; balf-mile beats, best tbree in five; purse $400.
No. 3—Trotting race for district horses; tbree-minute class; purse $500.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 29.

No. 4—Trotting race for district two-year-olds; purse $250.
No. 5—Running race for district two-year-olds, one-mile dasb; purse $250.
No. 6—Trotting race, free for all: 2:37 class; purse $500.
No. 7—Trotting race for district three-year-olds; purse $300.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

No. 8—Walking race for district draft stallions, weigbing 1,400 pounds or over, one mile; purse $25.
No. 9—Running race, free for all; mile and repeat; purse $600.
No. 10—Running stake race, free for all; dasb mile and a balf; $25 entrance and $200 added.
No. 11—Trotting race, free for all two-year-olds; purse $500.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31,

No. 12—Running race for district three-year-olds; mile and repeat; purse $300.
No. 13—Trotting race for district borses; 2:45 class; purse $400.
No. 14—Trotting race, free for all; 2:27 class; purse $600,

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

No. 15—Trotting race, free for all; 2:20 class; purse $800.
No. 16—Running race, free for all; two miles and repeat; purse $500.

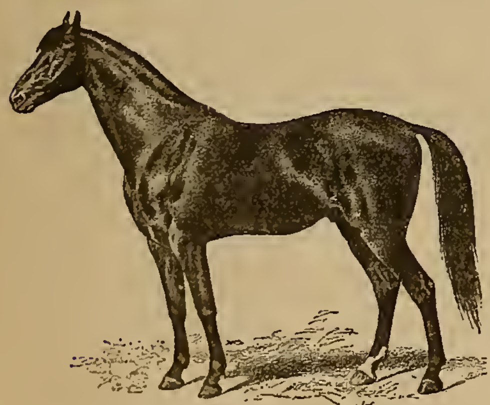
CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best tbree in five, except the two-year-old races, wbicb are two in three. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nómination.
Purses divided at tbe rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to the fourth horse. In tbe walking races all money goes to first horse.
In all, five to enter and tbree to start. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, bnt the Board reserves the right to trot beats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finisb any day's racing, or to trot a race between besis.
No money will be paid for a walk-over.
Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of tbe judges.
Rules of tbe Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.
All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of borses, also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.
Marin barred ln 2:45 class, and Blancbe and Dawn will not start in District races.
Entries to all tbe above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.
Write "Entries to Races" on outslde of envelope.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary,

IN THE STUD.

J. F. CARROLL'S GREYHOUND DOO, PAUL JONES, GENTLEman Jones—Brancb. Fee, $25. Apply at this office.

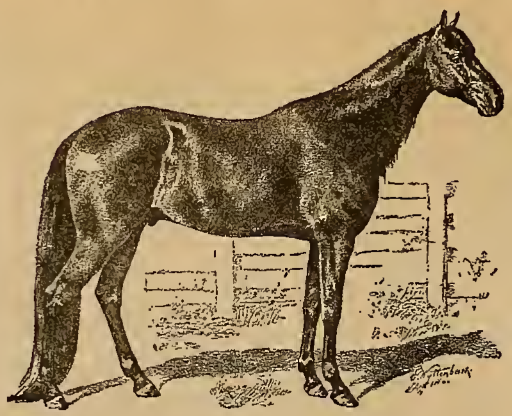


MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,260 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.
George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.
Will make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.
In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.
IRVIN AYRES.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2;21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Columbus. Woodford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, his dam Woodbine hy Woodford, a thoroughbred son of Kosciusko.
Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21½; Convoy, 2:22¾; Magenta, 2:24½; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¼; George A. Ayer, 2:30.
Besides those having public records, be is the sire of the two celebrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mambrino is also tbe sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodbine is also tbe dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbns, the sire of the dam of Abhottsford, bas nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his danghter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been put in training has shown good speed.

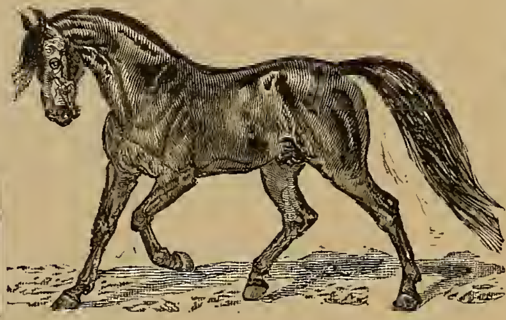
TERMS.

Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing tbe animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, season commeucing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full hlstory see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 5th, 1882.
GEORGE BAYLIS, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

TROTTING STALLION

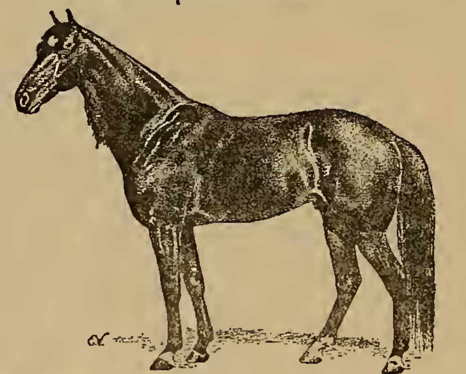


Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38¼; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothhriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59¼. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Walnut Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie hy Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM Mach 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles nortb of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is hy Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Prudeu's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be hred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of traiu, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonahle rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Aicxander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter, Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very hlack points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

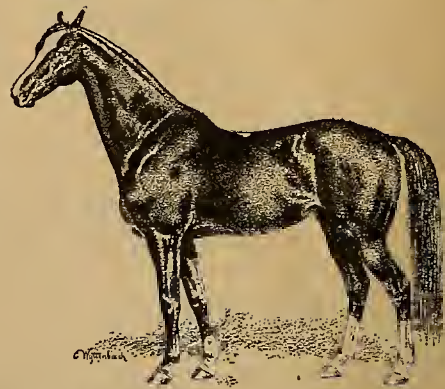
Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoab) by brokenlegged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars fort he season, payable at the time of service. Good pastnrage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

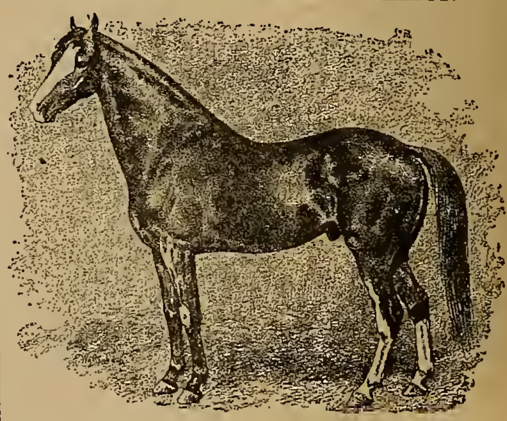
PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnnt, 15 banda 3 incbes high, and of fine style a tdappearance, and is by War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam hy imported Regulns.
Tenth dam imported Ducbess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisba's dam by Cnrwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian,
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare,

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matcbem.
Eigbth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cnb.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk,

For further particulars apply to
MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack,
Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 *Front St., San Francisco.*

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourtb dam Oamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling,
Niuth dam by Clodius.
Tenth dam hy imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger,
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by Imported Monkey.
Fourteeuth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED hrceding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be takeu to avoid accidents and escapes, but tbe owner mnst take the risks.
My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.
This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

A USEFUL ARTICLE.—Rawson's U. S. Army Suspensory Bandage is, as the cnt connected with the advertisement elsewhere clearly shows, a complete relief and support, and should be in general use. It is self-adjusting, and displacement is impossible. It counteracts nervous tension and other ills that mankind is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Can be sent by mail safetly. Address S. E. G. Rawson, Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Mechanics' Pavilion.

Sunday Afternoon and Evening, June 17, 1883.

GRAND

ATHLETIC | FESTIVAL

AND TOURNEY.

TEN GREAT MATCHES

TEN ILLUSTRIOUS ATHLETIC EVENTS.

A veritable Gathering of the Giants.

WILLIAM MULDOON, JULES RIJAL,
DONALD DINNIE, D. A. McMILLAN,
ABE BYRAM, the Michigan Giant.

All Contestants in the Greatest Tourney of Modern Times.

A GRAND

Purse of $2,000.

Sale of seats at SCHLESSINGER & GREEN'S, 946 Market Street, Baldwin Hotel Block.

Scale of Prices:

Boxes and Stage Seats.....$1 50
Orchestra and Dress Circle.....$1 00

☞ OBSERVE—Arrangements have been made for the use of the entire grand seating, boxes and decorations of the great Thomas musical festival.

Bay District Association

TROTTING.

RACES. 1883 RACES.

Aug. 11, 15, 18, 22 and 24 and Sept. 1.

☞ NOTICE FOR ENTRIES. ☜

FIRST DAY.

August 11—Three-minnte class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

SECOND DAY.

August 15—Two-forty class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

THIRD DAY.

August 18—Two-twenty-eight class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horee.

FOURTH DAY.

August 22—Two-twenty-four class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

FIFTH DAY.

August 24—Free for all; purse $1,000, $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third horse.

SIXTH DAY.

September 1—Purse $600, for all four-year-olds and under; $300 to first, $150 to second, $90 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

All contests mile heats, three in five, in harness. five or more to enter, three or more to start.
National Association rules to govern. Entrance, 10 per ceut of purses, to accompany entriee.
☞ Entries close with the secretary Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,
N. T. SMITH, President. 1435 California St.

THE

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Santa Cruz County Agricultural

Fair Association

WILL BE HELD ON

July 31, August 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1883.

JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.

Fashion Stables.

221 ELLIS ST., S. F.

BEST ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE BOARDing of horses.

Commodious box stalls on the first floor. TRANSIENT HORSES will receive particular attention.

McCORD & SCOTT.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY .....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

THIRD

Annual Exhibition

OF THE

San Mateo & Santa Clara Co.

Ag'l Ass'n No. 5.

To Be Held at San Jose, Cal., Sept. 24 to 29, Inclusive, 1883.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter-mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $50, third horse to receive his entrance.

No. 2—Same day; running; one-mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $50, third horse to receive his entrance.

No. 3—Same day; running; one mile and repeat; for all ages; purse $250; first horse $175, second $50, third $25.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

No. 4—Trotting; Three-year-old Colt Stake (foals of 1880); entrance $30, $250 added; first horse six-ninths, second two-ninths, third one-ninth; closed May 15, with the following entries:

T. W. Barstow enters s g Benton, by General Benon, dam Queen.

C. N. Corey enters gr filly Anna Belle, by King William, dam Gill.

Thomas Gault enters hr g Billy Martin, by Royal George, dam unknown.

J. H. Raney enters bl s Knox, by Nutwood, dam Belle.

E. Topham enters b f Lady Nutwood, by Nutwood, dam Lady Mc.

N. B. Edwards enters s h Buteher Boy, by Nutwood, dam Kitty.

F. L. Duncan enters s f Mamie Comet, by Nutwood, dam Sporisman.

C. H. Maddox enters b m Lady Bismarck, by Bismarck.

No. 5—Same day: trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; first horse $500, second $150, third $100.

No. 6—Same day; trotting; three-minute class; purse $400; first horse $260, second $100, third $40.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

No. 7—Running; 2½-mile-dash; for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $250 added; second horse $50, third to save entrance.

No. 8—Same day; running; selling race; one mile and repeat; purse $200; first horse $150, second $50; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry entitled weight, two pounds for each $100 over, and two pounds off for each $100 under fixed valuation.

No. 9—Same day; running; one-mile dash; for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 harred; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second horse.

Same day; equestrianship, etc.; most skillful lady rider (entrance free); first premium $25; second premium $15, third premium $10; most graceful lady rider (entrance free), first premium $25, second premium $15, third premium $10.

Bicycle race (entrance free), one-mile dash; first premium gold medal, second premium, silver medal.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

No. 10—Trotting; free for all; purse $750; first horse $500, second $150, third $100.

No. 11—Same day; trotting; for three-year-olds; purse $300; first horse $200, second $70, third $30.

No. 12.—Same day; trotting; 2:24 class; purse $500; first horse $350, second $100, third $50.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

No. 13—Running; four-mile dash post stake for all ages; entrance $150, $500 added, $250 to second horse, third to save stake; horses to be named September 15th.

No. 14—Same day; cart race; for district horses without a record, to be driven by owners to driving carts; entrance $10; first horse, Adel's patent driving cart, valued at $85, second single huggy harness, valued at $50, third horse blanket valued at $10; entries will close September 24th.

No. 15—Same day; trotting; mile and repeat for two-year-olde; purse and stake; $25 entrance; $200 added, second horse $50, third $25.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

No. 16—Trotting; two miles and repeat, purse $500; first horse $350, second $100, third $50.

No. 17—Same day; trotting; huggy race for district horses without a record, to he driven by owners, best three in five; puree $100, first horse $60, second $30, third $10; entries will close September 24th.

No. 18—Same day; walking; mile and repeat, for stallions weighing over 1,200 pounds to saddle, purse $50, first horse $40, second $10.

No. 19—Trotting; one hundred dollars in plate will be given to the California-bred horse beating Occident's time—2:16¾; entries will close Thursday, September 27th.

No. 20—Running; one mile dash for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $125 added, second horse to receive his entrance and one-third of added money.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

All trotting races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start Entrance fee, ten per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

To fill running races, three or more subscribers are necessary.

All two-year-olde, when running in their classes, shall carry one hundred pounds, with the usual allowances for mares and geldings.

All three-year-olds, when running in their classes, to carry 110 pounds, with the usual allowances as above.

Those who have nominations in stakes must name to the secretary in writing, the horse they will start on Monday, on the Saturday previous; and on Wednesday, the Monday previous; and on Friday, the Wedesday previous, and on Saturday, the Thursday previous, by 12 o'clock m.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only he drawn by consent of judges.

Winners of all trotting races in their respective classes, at Oakland, Sacramento and Stockton, must go to wagon.

In all district races horses must have been owned in the district prior to June 1, 1883.

Rnles of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association (old weights) to govern running racee, except when conditions named are otherwise.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also, name and residence of owner. In running races, full colors to be worn by rider; and drivers in trotting races are respectfully requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races, unless otherwise specified, to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "entries to races" on the outside of the envelope. A. KING, President.

T. S. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

GOLDEN GATE

Agricultural & Mechanical

Fair Association.

DISTRICT NO 1—OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Races. Races.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1883.

No. 1—Running; Golden Gate Purse, $500, for all two-year-olds; three-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

No. 2—Same day; running; Alameda purse, $500, for all three-year-olds; one-and-one-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 3—Same day; running; Pardee Purse, $500; free for all; one mile and repeat; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 4—Same day; trottiug; free for all horses that have never heaten three minutes; purse $600; $360 to first, $180 to second and $60 to third.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

No. 5—Trotting; purse $800; free for all four-year-olds; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to th rd.

No. 6—Same day; pacing; purse $500; free for all pacers that have never heaten 2:20; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 7—Same day; trotting; purse $200; free for all hig horses that weigh 1,400 poundsor over; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5.

No. 8—Running; California Record purse; one-mile dash; purse $1,000, $90 to first horse, second to save entrance; for two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and horses of any age; to be run in classes, the two-year-olds in one class, the three-year-olds in one class and the horses of all ages in one class, under the following conditions: The horse beating the record in California in his special class to take the first money; the horse making the next best time, all the classes being considered, to save his entrance; should the record be beaten in more than one class, then the first money to be divided equally among the winners, but should the record not he beaten in any of the classes, then the horse or horses coming nearest to it shall be entitled to first money.

No. 9—Trotting; same day; purse $1,000; free for all horses that have never heaten 2:24; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

No. 10—Trotting; Purse $750; free for all horses that have never heaten 2:35; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third.

No. 11—Same day; trotting; purse $500; free for all three-year-olds; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

No. 12—Running; Combination Purse; purse $500; free for all; one-quarter-mile dasb, to be followed by one-half-mile dash by the same horses, with fifteen minutes between heats, the horse making the best average time in the two heats to take first money; second horse to save entrance.

No. 13—Same day; trotting; purse $800; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:28; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to third.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

No. 14—Same day; competitive military and cadet drills; purse and conditione will he named through the press after conference with the various military companies.

No. 15—Trotting; purse $400; free for all two-year-olds; $240 to first horse, $120 to second and $40 to third; heats of a mile.

No. 16—Same day; trotting; puree $1,200; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:20; $720 to first horse, $360 to second and $120 to third.

No. 17—Same day; bicycle race; dash of one mile; free for all; purse $50, $35 to first and $15 to second; entrance free; the nominations to he made, at the latest, on the first day of the fair, at 3 p m., with the secretary, at the track.

No. 18—Same day; ladies' riding tournament; prizes and conditions to be named hereafter.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Entrance fee, ten per cent on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all, five to enter and three to start. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

Those who have entriee in the running purses must name to the secretary, in writing, the horses they will start on Monday, on the Saturday previous; those on Friday, the Wednesday previous. No money will he paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

Rnles of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races, except as specially provided.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse, also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

Entries to all the above races to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKEN, Secretary,
Lock Drawer 1528, Oakland, Cal.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to

CAPT. FOSTER,
At the Cliff House.

REVISED SPEED PROGRAMME

OF THE

Third District

Agricultural Ass'n

AT

Chico Chico

COMMENCING TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

DIRECTORS:

A. B. COLLINS, WM. HAWKINS, JAMES SHELTON, J W. B. MONTGOMERY, L. H. MCINTOSH, H. C. WILSON, U. S. NYE, C. C. MASON.

OFFICERS:

C. C. MASON, President; J. H. KRAUSE, Secretary; CHAS. FAULKNER, Treasurer.

Speed Programme! Revised June 5. 1883.

$3,250 | IN Stakes & Purses. | $3,250

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

No. 1—Trotting race; for a purse of $250; for two-year-old colts; mile heats, best two in three, to harness and to rule; first colt $150, second $75, third $25.

No. 2—Trotting race; 3-minute class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

No. 3—Dooley Stake; running race; three-quarter dash for all two-year-olds; entrance $25; p. p.; $100 added; second colt to save entrance.

No. 4—Union Hotel Stake; running race; free for all three-year-olds; entrance $25, p. p.; $150 added; second horse to save entrance money; 1¼ miles.

No. 5—Reavis Stake; running race; three-fourths of a mile and repeat for a purse of $200; first horse to receive $150, second $50, entrance free.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

No. 6—Trotting race; 2:40 class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200; first horse $120, second $60, third $20; Roanoke and Dutchman not barred.

No. 7—Pacing race; 2:30 class; mile heats, free for all, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $160, second $90 third $30.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 31.

No. 8—Trotting race; 2:22 class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, free for all, for a purse of $800; first horse to receive $400, second $200, third $120, fourth $80.

No. 9—Trotting race; for a purse of $300; free for all four-year-olds owned in district; first horse to receive $160, second $90, third $30.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

No. 10—Burk & Mansfield Stake; running race; one-half mile and repeat; free for all; entrance $25, $100 added, second horse to save entrance money.

No. 10—Fashion Stable Stake; running race; dash of two and one quarter miles; free for all; entrance $50, forfeit $25, $300 added, second horse to save entrance money.

No. 11—Consolation Purse; running race; single dash of one and one-eighth miles, for a purse of $250, for all beaten horses; entrance free; first horse to receive $150, second $75, third $25.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association rules to govern all trotting and pacing races.

In all trotting and pacing races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance, ten per cent, to accompany all nominations.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern all running races.

Non starters for running races will, be held for entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before 8 o'clock p. m.

Horses distancing the entire field in one heat will be entitled to first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

All entries for races to close with the Secretary at Chico, August 1, 1883, at 11 o'clock p. m.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the races will be strictly enforced in every respect, and all purses and stakes will be paid after the judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the stand.

C. C. MASON, President.

J. H. KRAUSE, Secretary.

O. C. BALDY,

Veterinary Surgeon,

OAKLAND, CAL.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. Office and residence 1167 Washington street. References—A. C. Henry, F. K Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

Poultry,

HOGS & CATTLE

LANS HANS, BRAHma Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, White Faced Black Spanish, Guinea fowls, Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Bronze and White Holland turkeys, peacocks, etc. Also eggs for hatching. DISH-FACED BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Poland China Pigs, Jersey Cattle, Etc.

Pacific Coast Poultry & Stock Book

New edition; over 100 pages; handsomely illustrated Price by mail, 50 cents.

Stock or eggs for hatching guaranteed true to name, and to arrive safely. For further information please write, inclosing stamp. Circular and price-list sent on application. Address

1y1 WILLIAM NILES, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE TURF & SPORT AUTHORITY OF THE COAST IS THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

J. O'KANE,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,
HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS,

WHIPS, BOOTS, ETC.

767 Market Street, San Francisco.

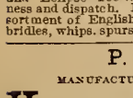
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the manufacture of "boots" of all kinds for horses. Can refer to all the principal trainers and horsemen on the Pacific Coast.

N. B.—My acknowledged superiority in this branch of business is largely due to careful observation and the valuable suggestions of the most skillful turfmen of the United States, the benefits of which revert to the public in the shape of a GENUINE WELL-FITTING ARTICLE. Sole agent for Dr. A. R. Dixon's Condition Powders and for Makinney's patent "Enreka" and "Eclipse" Toe Weights. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Has always on hand the finest assortment of English ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, whips, spurs, bits and 2½-lb race saddles.

P. POTTER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Harness, Saddles,



WHIPS, SPURS, ETC. NEW work made to order and repairing done. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All goods sold for cash at bottom prices. 202 K St., bet. 2d and 3d, 20y1 **Sacramento.**

R. STONE,

L. STONE.....MANAGER.

MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Harness & Saddlery

WARES AND ALL KINDS OF

SADDLERY HARDWARE

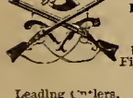
Harness and Patent Leather and Enameled Cloths.

422 & 424 Battery St., Cor. Washington,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SPORTING GOODS.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN GUNS, Rifles, pistols, ammunition, fishing tackle and sporting goods of all kinds.

Sporting Goods.

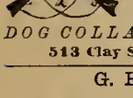


Boxing Gloves, Foils, Combat Swords, Indian Clubs, Hunting Knives, our own manufacture.

DOG COLLARS AND CHAINS. Finest assortment in the city,

WILL & FINCK,

Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.



H. H. WILSON & SON

Importers of and dealers in

GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, FISHING TACKLE, AMMUNITION, ETC.

DOG COLLARS A SPECIALTY.

513 Clay Street, San Francisco.

G. H. STRONG,

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

252 Market Street.

Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

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SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of durability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.

I DESIRE TO CALL YOUR attention to my new patent handmade shoe. I guarantee to cure any horse with bad corns or contracted heels by using this shoe. I also guarantee to cure any horse with quarter cracks, interfering, speedy cutting and hitching, or no charge. Horses called for and returned.

J. McCARRON,
Horseshoer, 351 Third street, between Folsom and Harrison. 25m3

STOCK FARMS.

My New Catalogue For 1883,

OF 180 PAGES, CONTAINING VALUABLE TABles, with trotting statistics up to close of 1882, with descriptions and pedigrees of 276 high-bred trotting stock, now at Fairlawn stock farm, adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., will be sent free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing, and to all others who send four cents in stamps to prepay postage.

TWENTY Fine & Highly-bred Broodmares

bred to the Fairlawn stallions, and

138 Head of Promising Young Trotting Stock,

consisting of young stallions, fillies and roadsters, most of them sired by ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM, ABERDEEN and CASSIUS M. CLAY JR.,

ARE OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

There are in use at Fairlawn over one hundred HIGHLY-BRED BROODMARES, with the standard-bred and noted trotting stallions ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM and ABERDEEN at the head of the stud.

It is confidently believed that no breeding establishment in the world possesses greater facilities for making judicious trotting crosses. Hence parties who wish to engage in breeding and raising fine, highly-bred and fast trotters, and those who want fast, stylish, game, level-headed and reliable roadsters, have an opportunity of obtaining just what they want at FAIRLAWN.

ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:23½; another with a record of 2:23¾, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:23½, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23¾, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20½ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. No son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Etban Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23½ to 2:25¼, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 had eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to drop into the 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T, 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¼, by Happy Medium Jr.; and Carrie B, 2:25½, by Elial G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to serve

A Limited Number of Mares IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege to return such mares in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE IS VERY REASONABLE. FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

Time will be given responsible parties at regular bank rates of interest.

For catalogues or further information address

WILLIAM T. WITHERS,
2-13y1 Lock box 392, Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND PARK TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost, and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the acc epted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

N. A. JUDD. D. HICKS.

D. HICKS & COMPANY,

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Fine Antique Bindings at Eastern Rates.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		8:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		‡8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		‡8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:30 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	*8:43 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theater train, Saturdays only.

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stage via San Mateo, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Pescadero, Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturdays and on Sunday mornings—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose; also to Gilroy Hot Springs, $6.

Sunday excursion tickets to either Monterey or Santa Cruz, and return, $3.

TICKET OFFICES, Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

TH

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT OOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ.

IS VIA TH

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggageman. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso and Eastern Express and Emigrant	2:40 P M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Livermore	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M	Stockton (via Martinez)	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
*4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	*10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	" "	‡11:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and East Emigrant	11:10 A M
5:30 P M		6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville) and Tehama (via Woodland)	5:40 P M
*8:00 A M		*7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento (via Livermore and Colfax) via Benicia	5:40 P M
8:00 A M		7:40 P M
3:30 P M		11:10 A M
*4:30 P M	Sacramento, via Benicia	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	‡11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	*7:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	"	‡11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*9:00—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30 A. M.—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00 P. M.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:20—*6:50—*7:20—*7:50—*8:20—*8:50—*9:20—*10:21—*4:20—*4:50—*5:20—*5:50—*6:20—*6:50—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:27—*5:57—6:27—6:57—7:27—7:57—8:27—8:57—9:27—9:57—10:27—10:57—11:27—11:57—12:27—12:57—1:27—1:57—2:27—2:57—3:27—3:57—4:27—4:57—5:27—5:57—6:27—6:57—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:36—*6:06—6:36—7:06—7:36—8:06—8:36—9:06—9:36—10:06—10:36—11:06—11:36—12:06—12:36—1:06—1:36—2:06—2:36—3:06—3:36—4:06—4:36—5:06—5:36—6:06—6:36—7:06—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

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Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the

Whitman Saddle Company

For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods.

SADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE.
With or without the California horn.

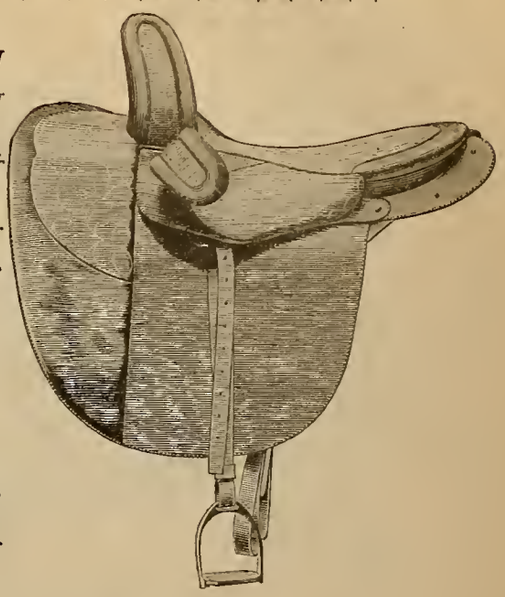
TRAINING SADDLES.

Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order inspecial styles.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

An Inspection of these Goods is Invited.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.



JOHN A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

WHITMAN TREES.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis street,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.

EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis St., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

DIETZ' AXLE OIL.

A PATENT COMPOUND OIL.

Dietz' Axle Oil

OUTWEARS ANY KNOWN AXLE OIL OR GREASE.

Dietz' Axle Oil

PREVENTS ALL FRICTION, HEATING OR WEARIN OF AXLES.

Dietz' Axle Oil.

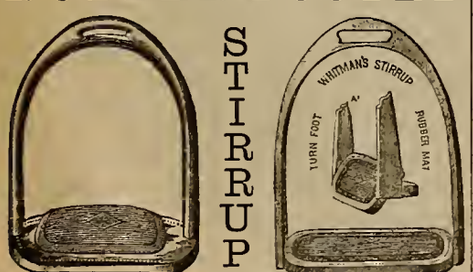
INVALUABLE TO THE STABLE OR FARM AS AN OINTMENT.

Dietz' Axle Oil

WILL CURE CRACKED HEELS, GALLS, SORES, CONTRACTED HOOFS OR ANY SKIN DISEASE.

A. C. DIETZ & CO., Proprietors, 9 Front street, S. F.

WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis Street, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Colnmbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Colnmbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charle
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janns.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.
Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.
JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

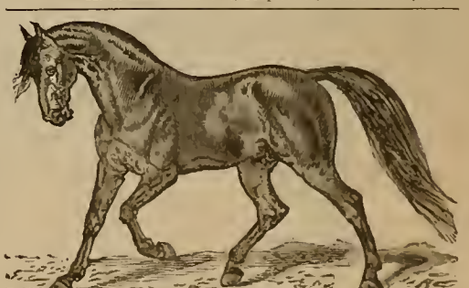
X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as, if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland, or 508 Montgomery street.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue, Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Morehead, City Front Stables, will be received, good care taken of them and forwarded to Oakland



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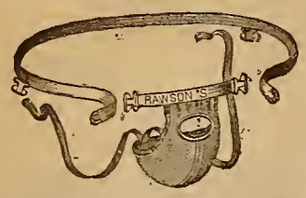

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RACING AND RIDING
TOURNAMENT

On July 4, 1883.

The following programme will take place at the
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Under the auspices of the
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Grand Fifty-Mile Race!

Horses to be changed every mile. Entrance free; purse $800; first premium $500 and the Association's gold medal, second premium $200 and the Association's silver medal, third premium $100. At least two to start.
The following well-known riders have entered: Charles M. Anderson, Los Angeles; P. Figueroa, Los Angeles; Jos. W. Ganong, San Jose; John J. Taylor, Sacramento.
Same day; riding; ring tournament (ten rings); entrance free; first premium gold medal and $30, second premium silver medal and $25, third premium $20, fourth premium $15, fifth premium $10, sixth premium leather medal.
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Entrance to Grounds.....50c
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☞The sport will commence at 2 o'clock sharp.
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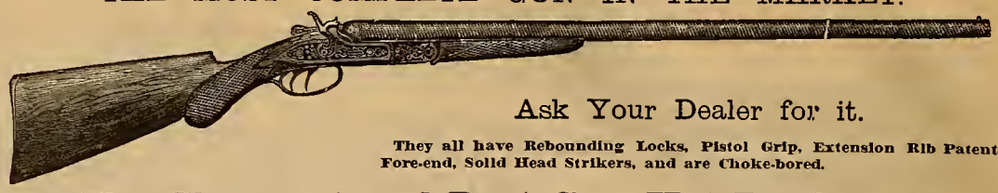

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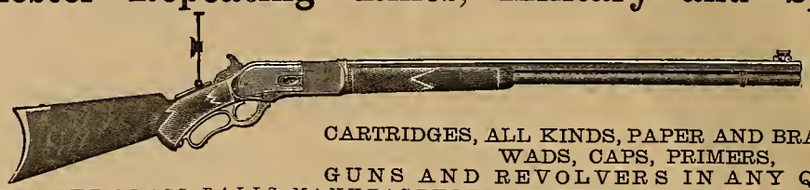

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 25.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1883.

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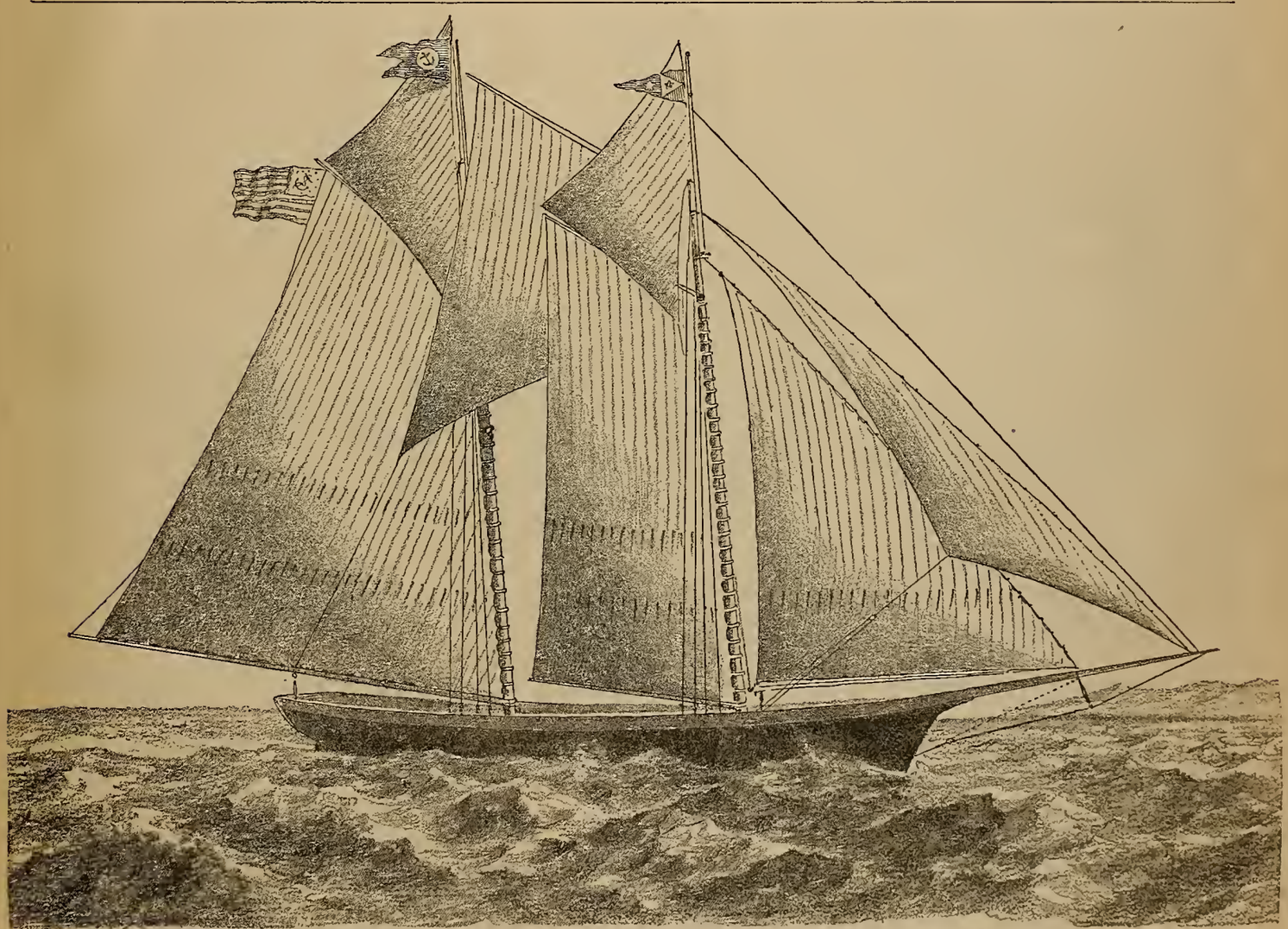


Schooner Lurline, Owned by Spreckels Brothers, San Francisco Yacht Club.

No better example of the vast improvement made in the yacht building art by San Francisco designers could he selected than the yacht Lurline, a picture of which adorns the front page of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN this week. Our artist has not heen as successful with this picture as with the horse pictures he has prepared for us, hut while the cut can hardly he called a perfect picture of the Lurline it presents enough of her individuality to show to the practical eye exactly what sort of a hoat she is. Our artist confesses himself nnder great ohligations to Messrs. Simpson & Fisher, the sail-makers, who prepared for his use a reduced sketch of the Lurline's hull and sails, and also to Captain Matthew Turner, who furnished us with the vessel's lines accurately drawn to scale from the original model. The drawing we present is prepared on a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to the foot. The owners of the Lurline are the hrothers John D., Adolph B. and C. A. Spreckels, sons of Sir Claus Spreckels, whose vast business and possessions in the Hawaiian Islands have made the name of Spreckels famous everywhere. The Spreckels Brothers wanted a fine, fast, staunch, sea-going yacht, and Captain Turner, who built the Lurline for them, most admirably filled their expectations in every particular. Besides the Lurline Captain Turner also built the Chispa, owned hy I. Gutte, the Nellie, owned hy Mervyn Donahue, and the Consuello. The Lurline is huilt on a design originated hy Captain Turner. Her keel is a single stick, 24 inches square and 70 feet long. It is 21 inches across the top of the keel, giving a base for the floor timbers of that many inches. The construction is an improved one, to gain strength. The upper part of the keel is roundod out, and where the garboard straike usually is, is solid keel. The bottom of the keel had compositiou holts put in it at various angles, and the lead was cast around the hea s of the e holts. Then the keel was turned over in place, so the lead is very firmly secured. Half the floor timhers are natural crooks. The frames are Port Orford cedar, instead of the usual Oregon. They aro 24 inches between centers. The kelson is 10x12 inches. The ceiling is 2 and 3-inch stuff. The planking is 2½ inches throughout. The stem is a piece of laurel, sidod to 6 inches at top of keel. The deck plank is Port Orford cedar, 3 iuches square. She has a 5-inch plankshear. The rails are of oak and the stanchions of cedar. The bitts aro made of oak and miro wood. The yacht has 8 hanging knees on a sido. She draws feet, 3 inches aft, aud has considerable of a "drag line." Her dead-rise is 35 degrees. Her overhang is 6 feet and she has more shear than Turner's former models.

She is 72.40 feet on water line and 80.50 over al

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 389).

THE KENNEL.

An Ex Post Facto "Kick."

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Will you permit one who was neither a judge, exhibitor, member P. C. K. C. nor manager (?) in the late bench show to have his little fling? If you will, I'll try not to fling mud.

What is a bench show for?

One would think it should be originated by sportsmen and lovers of the dog simply to afford opportunity, in open competition, to determine who owns the best types in the various classes, and, by bringing such owners into contact, to make it possible so to combine blood strains as to grade up and improve the dog stock of the State.

I conceive it to be foreign to legitimate show ends to give people an opportunity to show what may be valuable only to the owner, or to make it possible for inordinate vanity to be fed with undiscriminating praise of dogs which have more disqualifying defects than legs.

You can readily recall the "numerous" exhibitor, who stands expectant before his dog bench, full to overflowing with the standard points of Stonehenge, and ready, nay, even anxious to presonify the standard in the particular cur in which his affections are bound up, and in whose hide it is a pity the exhibitor is not on show himself. The gentle, persistent, intelligent, vivacious fool exhibitor, who is sure a "mahogany nose" means the smutty dab on his dog's muzzle, and who absolutely knows that a "gently curving tail" is just exactly like the "teapot" narrative characteristic of his liver exterminator. The wonder-exciting, commiseration-arousing, nausea-creating fool exhibitor, who sees in every deprecatory remark a deep-laid scheme to influence the judging so as to make his threo-dollar outry unproductive in the way of magnificent awards, the least of which shall be worth at least two dollars, not counting the diploma, which would be invaluable if it was not so uncertain as to any particular diploma whether it was issued by the P. C. K. C. under the direction of the judges, or was merely a placebo to some muscular exhibitor given to insure his not eating a "manager" or so.

If I am right about the proper reasons for showing dogs in public, then it can't be a prime end of such a show to advertise any man, or any man's dogs except in so far as sterling merit shall cause remark and rivet attention. And any award made merely because an exhibitor is urgent tends by so much to weaken confidence and destroy the usefulness of such shows.

Admitting a "bench show" to be a good thing, it is perhaps worth while to ask what assurances should be offered exhibitors, first as to the safety of dogs and second as to judging and awards.

It goes without saying the management of a show should be able, truthfully, to say to gentlemen owning good dogs: "Send up your animals; they will have such care as conscientious solicitude and a proper appreciation of the trust assumed would insure." If this assurance can not be given, who would exhibit?

What man, who has bred, raised, handled and liked a dog, a good one or a poor one, would knowingly expose his pet and servant to risks unnecessarily?

Who wants mange of any sort in his kennel?

"Who hath redness of eyes?" Ans.—"The dog distempered, and the man who owns him."

To illustrate, not because the late show was worse than another, but because it is fresh in the minds of your readers, who would not exhibit if they thought their animals would suffer as have some shown there.

Three poisoned. Not in the class most interesting and most creditable, it is true, but yet good dogs and valuable to the owners.

Of three thoroughbred pups shown in the Irish class, two have since died distempered. A bitch, d above, likely to die yet, same trouble. The two pups taken home from the show gave to one not shown the disease and it died.

Here is one gentleman who has suffered an actual cash loss of $80, with a prospect of losing a bitch worth in prodnctive value at least $500.

Take another instance, that of a gentleman who showed without hope of medal, deploma or anything else other than the consciousness of having done what he could to help in a thing in which his brother sportsmen were interested. One of his dogs has died since the show, of disease contracted there. The other, the most magnificent bit of dog flesh that has ever come under my eye, whether for color, coat, proportion, relative measurement or otherwise, has been fed with a spoon for forty-one daye eince the show, and it eeeme even now that we are likely to lose.

True Blue, ex MacGregor, Rob Roy—Queen Mab, and Lnlu Laverack, Carlowitz—Petrel, from disease resulting from expoeure at the late Bench show.

Such loesee can only tend to dishearten and discourage exhibitors, and the outcome will be the failure of future shows unless it can be made to appear that the losses are the result of imperfect arrangements, misunderstood needs, and general mismanagement. What is true as to these latter factors in the late show?

If I know what a dog needs in the way of care, and I think I do, the dogs in the last show were not well cared for. The etrange surroundings and exciting conditions preeent made it difficult to keep a dog on hie feed and regular.

So much the more reason for not expecting one irresponsible attendant to look after twenty or thirty dogs.

They were not taken from the henchee and run upon a straw pile at regular intervals as should have heen done. Tney had not water enough, nor often enough, nor clean enough, nor, in some instauces that I noted, fresh enough. Tho eportiug doge had not that gentler handling to which they were accuetomed, and which they chould have had.

Somo of them I suspect were not taken from their tirceome perchee more thau once in twenty-four hours, and theu but for, say, five miuntes. All of which neglect could only work to their disadvantage. A dog ie quite as susceptible to colds and drafts as a hunan heing; yot those poor hrutes were, part of them, exposed for fourteeu hours a day, in their fevered condition, to currents of air eo strong as to make it dangerous to etaud iu their vicinity. Summed up, the flagraut need was the need of a manager—a man intelligent enough to learn, with experience enough to teach him, conscientious enough to labor without ceasing, and with executive capacity enough to make him more thau the ehow.

It is said that the show wae a pecuniary venture purely, gotten up with an eye eingle to profite, and with utter disregard of proprieties. If this be so, it was a grievous error. Such a show should be merely the floweriug of the desiree and hopes of a large number of gentlemen. It should be arranged in its every detail by men who hold the good of the dog first, and any miserable little emolument laet. These exhibitors ehould become, and feel, responsible for the elightest neglect, and should insist upon extraordinary care during all the time that dogs are absent from their owners. They should, when they delegate power, choose such trustworthy persons as may be available, and hold them to the strictest accountability.

Now, to what association can we look for such qualifications?

Patently, not to the present Pacific Coast Kennel Club.

It has, through carelessness and failnre to appreciate the gravity of the enterprise, permitted bench shows in California to suffer an almost irreparable injury. It has quite lost the confidence of many hitherto warm adherents. It has really forfeited ahout all claim to recognition and support from those who know with what culpable neglect its members permitted the positive control of the late show to pass from its hands.

Now, sir, if it be granted that it is worth while to inaugurate a system of legitimate bench shows, to what source shall we look for responsibility and management?

My plan is this: To have a widely-circulated call issued through the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, so that it will reach all of those interested, for a number of weeks, setting a time for the formation of a Bench Show Club. Secure the co-operation of gentlemen, dog-owners or not. Get the presence of as many as possible, and the advice and support of those who cannot come. Organize a club on such basis as shall appeal to every man's confidence. Make such men officers as may lend stability and respectablity to the organization. Organize on such basis as will enable the club to give a properly arranged show, with such awards as shall excite the emulation of the best dog men, and give a show that shall develop to its fullest what good there is in such a thing. This plan entails some labor, a little expense, and if the club be formed, some draft upon the public spirit of its members. But it can be done. Will you not ask through the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN for the views of such practical men as Aldrich of Marysville, Gale of Oroville, Martin Briggs, the Bassfords, Post, J. B. Martin of San Francisco, Major Woods of Stockton and others of that ilk? X

A Kick With Foundation.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Being a successful exhibitor at the late San Francisco bench show, it will, I presume, be somewhat out of place for me to make any comments on the management, or rather mismanagement, of the show, but to guard against a similar infliction of the kind in the future I feel that too much cannot be said even if one does succeed in winning a few medals. It has been said by many that the show was grossly mismaneged; the number of valuable dogs that have since died and that are still sick will bear me out in this assertion. Why, a few more such shows will kill off what few fine dogs we have in the State instead of improving them. The question has been asked why so many dogs came home sick? In the first place the hall was poorly ventilated and, consequently, not suited for a bench show. After 10:30 p. m. till 10 a. m. everything was closed up tight, consequently the air became very foul. Instead of carrying out of the hell the cleanings from the stalls, they were thrown under the benches. After the fourth day the stench early in the morning became very "loud." This in itself was enough to make all the dogs sick and it is a wonder to me more have not died. Add to this a lack of sufficient exercise and you have the whole secret. As I was at the show from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. every day, only going to my meals and room, I think I was in a position to know just about how the thing was maneged. Of my three entries two were very sick; one bitch has since given premature birth to five puppies, from the effects of sickness, all of which were sold at $20 apiece when eight weeks old. One dog is still sick and has not been on his feet for three weeks. Add to this the cost of exhibiting three dogs from a distance of 150 miles with an additional cost of a week's stay in San Francisco, one can readily see the medals won have cost me dear. Still, I am willing to exhibit again next year, but before doing so, must know beforehand, first, if the manager is competent to manage a bench show; second, if the hall is suitable for a show of the kind, and third, if there is a yard suitable for the exercise of dogs. The care of my dogs I will attend to personally as I did at the last show.

Of the officers of the clnb, though a stranger to them all, I have nothing to say only in the highest praise. They did everything in their power to make the show a success, and had it not been for Mr. Dixon the dogs would not have been classed at all. And to Messrs. Stack, Dixon and Post, exhibitors are indebted for such success as the show attained. Mr. Levy, the manager, seemed to be the right man in the wrong place. He did not seem to understand the duties required of him, and was far better adapted to manage the ticket office and "cash box" than managing the bench show.

Bow.

The Chicago Bench Show.

A regular correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN makes the followiug comments anent the Chicago bench show, confining his remarks to breeds with which he is perfectly familiar:

Greyhounds—Very, very poor.

Deerhounds—Miserable; in fact, no true deerhounds on exhibition.

Setters—Entries good, and as a lot very good, especially the Irish red and Gordone.

Spaniels—Irish water, that most useful breed, well represented, and some very good specimens; small King Charles—some very pretty members of this now rather uncommon class.

Pointers—Did not take my fancy. All wanted quality and the larger ones showed much hound.

Mastiffe—Ono fine example of breed, but not very large. The second-prize dog larger, but an inferior dog.

Old Irish Wolf Hound—A more miserable mongrel, the *American Field* notwithetanding, never entered a ehow.

Fox Terriers—Contained two nice dogs, the first-prize dog especially a good, useful dog. The bitches in this class were very poor and unworthy of prizes.

Bulldogs—Not one worthy of putting on a bench.

Bull Terriers—One very nice specimen, powerful and active.

Beaglee—Fair.

Foxhounds—Very poor.

Puge—In quantities, and as ugly as usual.

St. Bernarde and Newfoundlands—All mixed up, crossed and recrossed; some fine dogs, but nothing truly typical of either hrced.

At a meetiug held by the Pacific Coast Coursing Club last week it was decided to hold the fall coursing meeting at Merced on October 23. This club has an increasing list of members and plenty of funds on hand.

The Gilroy Field Trials.

We have received the following announcement from Gilroy:

Decemher 3, 1883, the third annual field trials of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Clnb will commence on Monday, and are open to all pointers and setters, the bona fide property of residents of the Pacific Coast. The trials will take place near Gilroy, on grounds preserved for the purpose.

The following stekes will be run:

All Aged Stakes; entrance fee $5; first prize silver cup, second, gold medel; third, silver medal.

Puppy Stekes, for dogs whelped on or since January 1, 1882; three prizes same as in All Aged Stakes.

In addition to the above prizes, others are expected to he added—donations from leading sportsmen.

Entries close at 8 p. m. on the evening before the trials.

All entries must be accompanied by the entrance fee; also a full description of the dogs entered, with name of sire and dam (if known), age, color and markings.

Applications for entry to he made to the Secretary of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club, who will furnish, on application, a copy of the rules governing the trials.

E. LEAVESLEY, Secretary.

ROWING.

Muscle Versus Science.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* comments as follows on the Hanlan-Kennedy contest:

"The Portland school of scullers has met with another defeat. The claim was set up for it that it is the only scientific and really artistic school of rowing in the country; and it was argued that science, with a good exponent, must trinmph over mere muscular strength. Edward Hanlan, it was further argued, had become champion of the world, not for the reason that he had made a study of rowing and handled the oars with artistic skill, but becanse he was clothed with superior strength. It was said that he did not know how to properly rig a boat, that he did not understand how to make the most use of natural gifts, and that his style was crude and faulty. John A. Kennedy, according to the same critics, was the reverse of all this. He was scientific to the marrow, was the very embodiment of Portland knowledge and he wae certain to make Hanlan haul down his flag, although the ignorant public might at first scoff at the suggeetion. The Portland party justified their faith by forming a syndicate to back Kennedy for $2,500 in the steke and to invest some on him in the pools. The sculler from Maine had shown a three-mile trial in nineteen minutes, and he had the benefit of the knowledge of the astute Mr. M. L. Davis, a shrewd matchmaker, an inventor of note and an instructor of rare merit; therefore the strong undercurrent of talk in his favor wae not surprising to those in the secret, although it was treated with scant courtesy by the thousands who base their judgment upon form shown in public. * * * Kennedy evidently had had the story drilled into him that the way to beat Hanlan was to collar him right at the start and to hold him by the throat for three-quarters of a mile. At least he forced the pace from the word, but no matter how repidly he propelled himself, the boat of the champion held its place abreast of him. Those who held the watches realized that the work was terribly in earnest and they wondered how long it would last. When half the distance to the turniug bnoy remained to be rowed Kennedy weakened and both he and Hanlan lost considerable by getting off the conrse. The first to recover was Hanlan, although Mr. M. L. Davis so far forgot himself as to attempt to coach Kennedy into the liue with his white pocket handkerchief. The champion was the first to round hie stake, and then he pulled an easy stroke and gradnally widened the gap between his boat and that of Kennedy. The race was prectically decided at the end of the first mile, but Kennedy gamely stuck to his work and forced his shell over the conrse in 19:52. Hanlan's time wae 19:4 and he smashed the record with so much ease that experts doubted the measnrement of the course. A competent surveyor, however, went over it three separate times, and he has certified that it is correct. Had Kennedy rowed up to the reputed time of his trial, Hanlan would have been forced to beat nineteen minntes, which he could have done. The race confirmed the opinion of Hanlan's admirers that he is the most wonderful man that ever sat in a boat. On Tuesday, June 5, we paid, on the order of the referee, the stakes, amounting to $5,000, over to Mr. Geo. F. Johnson, the representative of Hanlan."

Edward Hanlan, almost more than any man living, has contributed toward making Canada well and favorably known all over the wide world. Always striving to win, he has placed himself head and shoulders over the remainder of his profession, living or dead. When he first distinguished himself, Canada was surprised and delighted. It could not do too much for the man it delighted to honor. To-day he stands the hero of over a score of aquatic contests, and Canada has almost forgotten to think of him. And yet he remains a greater phenomenon in his way than any other man in the athletic world. Brute strength has placed John L. Sullivan at the head of the debased, prize-fighting, short-haired mob. Skill, patience and perseverance has placed Hanlan in the proud pre-eminence he now occupies in the rowing world. The one has contributed largely to the degeneration of his race, morally if not physically; the other has aided largely in fostering a love for healthy, beneficial recreation that must tend to the improvement of his species. The one owes his worldly goods and notoriety to his ability to maim and pound the life out of his fellow creatures. The other owes the little he has, and his position, to superior physical culture, ability and a desire to honestly accomplish all that he undertakes. In which should the world and the country to which he belongs take the greatest pride?—*Toronto Globe.*

John Davis of Windsor, Ont., who acted as judge for Hanlan in his race with Kennedy, is as lucky as the champion. In the toss for choice of courses Davis won for the eighth successive time for Hanlan. The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: "Mr. Davis' success in coin-flying is remarkable, and hereafter he will appear to the representatives of the scullers, matched against Hanlan as a holy terror."

It appears that M. L. Davis did attempt to coach Kennedy when the Portland sculler was rowing out of his course. It is now announced that in consequence of this action of Kennedy had led the procession home, Hanlan's judge would have claimed the race.

Wallace Ross hes begun training at Portland, Me. His headquarters are at the boat-house of the Cumberland Rowing Association. Mr. F. Davis, who acted as coach to John Kennedy in his race with Hanlan, will probably attend to Ross.

TURF AND TRACK.

TROTTERS AT PETALUMA.

The Great Green Mare Out for a Jog.

Broken-down bands of barn-storming actors on their return to thie city after a terrorizing trip tbrough the interior are wont to speak in terms of reproach of Petaluma. The name Petaluma is redolent of rnsticity, cheese, fine cows, Swiss dairymen, but one hardly ever hears it used as a synonym for go-ahead push, for enterprise or wealth, yet for all these Petaluma is not surpassed by any interior city in the State, and, though her citizens occasionally decline to be despoiled by a band of highbinders under the guise of amateur actors, or turn a cold shoulder on some burnt-cork combination, yet they have the satisfaction of knowing that their beautiful city is well up with the boom just now being experienced by all parts of the State. Minstrel troupes, fakirs, drummers, and others, who have made a flying trip to Petaluma, probably failed to see any beauty in the town, and for this reason: One reaches the place hy rail, and unfortunately the depot is situated in a sort of marsh, from whence the view is limited to the rear of a tannery, a brace of stables, a narrow bridge and a winding creek—not a very picturesque lay-out. But go through the town just four or five hlocks, and there can be seen the loveliest collection of handsome country residences to be found anywhere. Pretty houses surrounded by trees and literally embowered by beautiful flowers go to make up as charming an *ensemble* as one could wish for. The tree-laden, dark green hills at the back of the city, the winding roads, the luxuriant growth of orchard trees and vines, present a picture of still life that compares with any one of the half dozen Swiss towns over which poets gush and tourists rave. The city proper contains a few fine brick and stone blocks and a good many prosperous, enterprising merchants. They do business on a business basis there. One can take into town 1,000 tons of wheat and get for it spot cash at the highest market rate, or can eell a dozen eggs on tbe same terms. Unlike other cities in the center of a farming district, Petaluma does no trade on a barter basis. The producer sells his stuff for cash and pays cash for what goods he wants. Quite recently the townspeople raised about $40,000 to straighten and widen the creek and to pave with granite blocks one of the main streets, and even now a couple of huge dredgers are at work dredging out the creek to improve navigation. Petaluma is the center of the fine stock-raising portion of thie State, and around it are more fine horses and cattle than one can easily enumerate. We paid a flying visit to the racetrack and fair grounds last Sunday, and were much surprised at the large number of trottere and runners there in training. The mile track is one of the safest in the State, albeit the last one built, though a little loam or sand mixed with the adobe crust would make it still better.

The first acquaintance we met on the track was Chauncey Kane, who has about thirteen trotters in training, principally owned by Mr. Dan Brown of Petaluma, the owner of the late Volunteer. Among Mr. Brown's lot is a dark bay two-year-old horse, Jackson Temple, by Volunteer, dam Alice Daniels, by George M. Patchen. Two weeks ago Kane started to break Jackson Temple. The first time he was hitched up he was driven on the road at a jog and the day after Kane drove him a mile in 2:42¼, a fine performance for a green colt soft and fat from pasture.

In the next stall was a likely hay mare, four yeara old, by Volunteer, dam hy Emigrant.

Bay gelding Johnny, hy Robinson's Auctioneer Johnny, who won a district race last fall in 2:38¼.

Two-year-old horse Connemara, hy Brown's Volunteer, dam hy Don Juan, hy Speculation.

Five-year-old gelding hy General Dana, dam by Maillard'a Eclipse, unhroken.

Bay mare by Lodi, dam hy Maillard's Eclipse.

Steve Crandall has also a fine lot in training at the track and is doing good work with some of them. First and foremost is Mr. A. P. Whitney's ch c Dawn, hy Nutwood, dam Countess, by Whipple's Hamhletonian. Dawn won the Embryo Stake at Oakland last fall in 2:59.

Ideo, hy Abhotsford, dam Countess.

Pasceda, record 2:44, hy Alexander, dam Countess.

Bay colt Johnny, four years, hy General Dana, dam by John Nelson.

Bay mare Blanche, hy Gen. McClellan, dam by John Nelson, owned hy W. Bihler.

Bay pacing mare Fanny Wilaon, by Gen. McClellan, dam by Belle Alta.

Bay colt Joe Dake, hy Gen. McClellan, dam a thoroughhred mare, Fairy Queen.

S. Sperry is also working a lot at the track. Amoug them is the great mare Nellie R, record 2:20, hy McClellan Jr., dam Susie Rose.

A Rustic colt owned hy Judge J. McM. Shafter.

Bay colt hy Alexander, dam hy Napa Chief.

Bay gelding by Inauguration.

Lupe and Fred Carrillo are training some thoroughbrede. Tbe pick of the lot is a sorrel filly, three yeara, hy Wheatley, dam by Cheatem, owned hy P. Carroll. She is enterd for the three-quarter-mile and repeat race to come off at Petaluma to-day and is said to have shown a half in 0:50 and repeated in 0:50½, weight up unknown.

J. B. Hinkle, h c hy Shannon, dam hy Lodi, a full brother to Ironwood, hy Ironclad, and Jack Merrick, hy Bayswater, dam by Gilpatrick, make up Carrillo's string.

After looking through the atables we went out to the track to see the horaes worked out. Twenty or thirty people in the atand and a dozen or ao more around in buggies gave an air of life to the place, but as nearly all of them had their watches out, the drivers were a bit chary of showing the best they could do. The first horse speeded was Carroll'a sorrel filly hy Wheatley. A boy jogged her three miles and then Fred Carrillo gave ber a fast half. The morning was dull and heavy and she did not sweat out good, which is perhapa the reason that ber hest quarter was 0:26¾ on the back atretch. She will have to cut that more than tbree-quarters of a second to win to-day. Then Steve Crandall brought Dawn on and jogged him several times around, doing little hetter than a three-minute gait on any part of the track. Dawn had hurt hia foot the day hefore and was all handaged up, and when the boys told us that he could beat thirty we helieved them. A white-footed, dark brown colt by Volunteer was then given hia second lesaon in harness and ahowed a fine hurst of apeed. By this time there were a dozen horsea ou the track and when Chauncey Kane came out with Jackson Temple he found plenty ready for a brush. Temple did not act very well, and though he showed hetter than a forty gait in three trials he failed to make the circuit hetter tban three minutes. Chauncey laid the blame to ill-fitting hoots.

We waited until nearly 1 p. m. and at last were rewarded by eeeing Mr. W. Bibler'a Blanche given a fast mile. She went to the quarter in forty, made the second quarter in 38¾, reached the three-quarter pole in 1:57 and got home in 2:36¾. Steve Crandall drove Blanche, and it seemed that be had pretty hard work to keep her from getting home some fifteen seconds faster. Blanche has no record, she was barred in several races last season and did not start in others on account of sickness. It is generally thought that she can trot in 2:17 or better, and if she is entered in the low classes thie season, will give the hoys an experience similar to that given in the East by the green horse Phallas, who made his last heat in 2:18¼ and thereby showed his ability to scoop every one of the low purses.

Tbere was a black mare on the track sired by A. W. Richmond, the sire of Romero. She has the same action as Romero, a peculiar gathering of the fore feet, and in good hands would make a fast trotter.

One of the sights on the track was a gentleman dubbed by the Petaluma sports "The Mystery." He arrived at the track two weeks ago, bringing his family, two horses and a sulky. To some inquirers he said he had come from Mendocino to show the folks some trotters. Naturally enough his horses were closely watcbed and tbe boys were surprised to find that the fastest of them could not better a tbree-minute gait. Day after day the Mystery is out on the track always ready to give any horse a brush and generally getting left behind in spite of vigorous clucking and whipping. On Sunday last old Mr. Haskell drove his twenty-year-old mare Dolly on the track, hitched to a heavy buggy. Here was a chance for the Mystery and boldly he went for Haskell. But the old mare could trot a bit herself and on the backstretch amid the cheers of the boys, the great man from Mendocino was forced to take a back seat. He came out again later to give Blanche a brush, and expressed deep disgust that Sperry refused to allow Nellie R to be speeded. W.

Light Weights and Heavy Weights.

The rapid increase of important race meetings, and the largely increased value of the stakes run for, are causing an enormous increase in the number of horses which go into training; especially in races over short distances of ground the fields have enormously increased, and ere long as large a field of horses may run in a Newmarket Handicap as started in the memorable Stewards' Cup at Goodwood, won by Croagh Patrick, when forty-five obeyed the etarter's signal. But with all this increase of horses in work, there is no commensurate increase in the number of steady, reputable and able horsemen, whilst each day sees the whip-flourishing and coarse-spoken boy throwing away any chance the animal he bestrides may possess.

Of horsemen who can scale 6st. 7lbs. the present minimum in handicap races, the number is few indeed, Cracknell and Kilby being almost the only two horsemen of any celebrity in Victoria who can scale that weight; whilst in Sydney they are more fortunate, Donald Nicholson and other excellent riders being still available. Under 7st., Hales, O'Brien, Walker, Williamson, Sullivan, Hughes, Williams and Aspinall are perhaps of greatest celebrity, whilst between 7st. and 8st. a dozen excellent horsemen may be found, but, outside of these and those over 9st., the jockeys of Victoria may be counted on the fingers of one hand.

With the number of horses in training, this state of things should certainly cease to exist; hut until the Victoria Racing Club adopts the principle of a minimum top weight in all handicaps, to which the highest weight accepting must be raised, there is little prospect of their numbers increasing, whilst through the strain which incessant wasting has brought on their system some of our most hrilliant horsemen, notably Hughes, Hales, Sullivan and O'Brien, have suffered sadly in health, and the records of the past point to more than one skillful rider who has succumbed to the strain repeated wasting has imposed on the vital force.

Among the lads in the various training stables of Victoria are many really smart hoys, hut they obtain few opportunities of becoming finished horsemen, for while they may get a few mounts while under 7st., directly they get over this their occupation is gone. They find it almost impossible to get a mount, and either abandon riding altogether or give way, having no motive for ambition, to habits which tend to rnin and degrade them for life.

That a horse races hetter in the hands of a jockey who has thoroughly learned his trade than it does in those of an inexperienced hoy, goes without saying, and in the short races of the present day, in which quickness in getting away is essential, the man who has a clever professional in the saddle is certainly in a far hetter position than he who has to rely on the efforts of a willing hut half-trained lad.

It has been argued that carrying increased weight has a tendency to break horses down. Now, altbough in work since two years old, the fact remains that both Commotion and Darehin, the two best horsee of the past year, and two of the soundest horses on the Australian turf, have always carried over 8st., hoth in work and in their races, and there is no douht that, being properly held together by the heavier rider, these horses have escaped numerous ills and accidents which, in the hands of a child, they could hardly have avoided.

Those who are in the habit of witnessing the starting of our short races cannot have failed to notice the trouble which small boys give at the poat, and the manner in which they are left at the post when the flag falls. Then comes the mad hurry to catch their field; the whip comes out, the horse's head is let go, and, instead of aittiug quietly, with a strong hold, watching for an opening, the unfortunate animal is driven on to the heels and against tbe quartera of tbose in front of him. If he is lucky enough not to fall, the chances are greatly in favor of his crippling some valuable animal among his opponents; meanwhile hia uncontrolled exertions utterly deprive him of all chance when an openiug is given. With a horaeman in the saddle, how differently are things managed. Giving the starter little trouble, he is yet alwaye on the alert, and directly the flag falls he is away, and, riding hia horse into his stride, aecurea a good position, and then, with a nice hold of his horse's head, notes which of hia antagonista need watching. As tbey are about to turn for home, he watches hia opportunity, and, if they awing out, shoots up through the opening. Then, if on a stout animal, he makes the pace merry, but, if on a horse which hae but one brilliant run, again catches hold of him, and nurses bim to within fifty yarda of the post, when, shooting out, he brings bis 8 at. home in front of equally good animale weighted at 6 at. 7 lhs., but which their juvenile riders are utterly incapable of handling properly.

Some time ago we advocated the institution of a riding achool in which lads could he instructed by competent profeasionals in tbe mode of riding various kinds of horsea, and we still deem the idea worthy of realization. We have also advocated the incorporation of a race in the V. R. C. programme which shall he ridden without whip or spur, by lads who have never won an advertised price, whilst lads who have never ridden in public should be allowed 7 lbs.; but, although such a race has proved successful in England, as yet it has not been adopted here.

The principal difficulty which obtains against an increase of good jockeys is the fact that, owing to the flattering handicaps which are the rule, and the absence of any provision for raising the other horsee entered when the top weight goes out, there is no prospect of earning a fair position in the profession for any lad who gets above 8 st., and consequently respectable and educated youths will not embrace a profession which, whilst it offers an income which equals that of a chief justice to its most successful light-weight votaries, shuts the door in the face of those who grow above 8 st., and relegates them to the position of obscure stable boys, unless they take to the jumping business.

Until a minimum top weight of 9 st. 5 lbs. is enforced in handicaps, these troubles will continue, and owners and the public will continue to intrust their money to the pilotage of children who ought to be in the nursery instead of on the back of a racehorse.—*Federal Australian, June* 10.

The California Trotters.

Ex-Governor Stanford's stable of California trotters reached Chicago last Wednesday, and were at once forwarded to Lincoln, Ill., wbere they will remain until a week or two previous to the Chicago meetings, in which they have engagements. The lot includes Wildflower and Bonita, four-year-olds; Hinda Rose, Flower Girl and Helen, three-year-olds; and Chiquita, Gypsum and Alban, two-year-olds. Wildflower was very sick with pinkeye early in tbe spring, but has now improved so much that the second payment in tbe four-year-old race at Chicago has been made, Bonita being also kept in. Both fillies are also in the five-year-old race, in which they will be called upon to give a year to such flyers as Jay Eye See and Bronze; but in spite of this disadvantage one of them will start. Helen, Hinda Rose and Flower Girl were in the three-year-old race here, but the first-named has been declared out. Of course, Hinda Rose is the principal reliance of the stable in this event, and in case she keeps well Flower Girl will not start. Tbe other entries are Orphia, Frank Sprague, Fugue, Lexington Wilkes, Victoria Sprague, Silver Leaf, Helen M, Strathern, Strathbane, Box Underwood, Elvira, Wildmont, Aloise, Reve, Early Dawn and Ruby. The best of these, so far as public performances are concerned, is undoubtedly Fugue, but as Hinda Rose defeated her easily enough at Lexington, last fall, the chances of victory this season would seem to be in favor of the California filly. Fugue has been doing very well, however, and at Louisville, May 9, beat Elvira, Lady Almont, Prince Edward, Albert B and Early Dawn, all three-year-olds, in 2:45, 2:43, 2:34¾. The last heat was trotted on a track that was heavy from rain the previous night, and yet in spite of this unfavorable circumstance Fugue trotted the last quarter of the mile in 35½ seconds. In the four-year-old race at Chicago, Wildflower or Bonita will have for opponents, should all that are now in remain, Connaught, Jersey Lily, Orion, Dainty, Endymion, John Waxey, Silver King, Butterfly, Algath, Vau, Sarah C. Snooks, Eva, Code, Billy Clinker, and Mary Miller. Eva and Code are the best of these, and as the last-named trotted the last quarter of his race at Louisville, the first week of May, in 33½ seconde, he ie clearly in great form, and the Californians must go pretty close to Jay Eye See's record of 2:19 if they beat him.—*Breeder's Gazette, June* 7.

Probable Error.

The horse Woodbury, that ran at the Los Angeles (Cal.) races this spring, was entered and run as hy Woodhuru, out of Moss Rose, by imported Knight of St. George. This pedigree is, we are authoritatively informed, fraudulent. There is only one horse Woodbury, hy Woodburn, out of Moss Rose, a hay horse, foaled 1871, which is now in the stud at Salem, Oregon, and not on the turf. Jockey clubs and racing associations should, in order to keep the turf pure, take summary action in all such instances of fraud as the above.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The name claimed for this horse by bis owner is Woodbury Jr., and from what we know of the matter we feel satisfied that whatever in it that appears irregular is the result of ignorance and carelessness and not from any intent to deceive or impose upon anybody with a false pedigree. Wo think an examination of the original entry will disclose that no such pedigree as "hy Woodhurn out of Moss Rose" was given. Woodbury Jr. is by Hardwood, a son of Woodhurn and Moss Rose. His dam was a chestnut mare hrought from Texas hut her breeding is entirely unknown. If we understand the business aright no other claim was ever made for him in the way of pedigree.

In the track gossip in the New York *Spirit* a correspondent says: "Mr. Hickok has here with him one of the most wonderful two-year-old fillies that ever made a footprint on a trotting track. She is by Sultan, and was bred in California. Yesterday was the first time she had been in harness for several days; he drove her up and down the stretch at a 2:25 gait. Mark me, tbis one has a Maud S or St. Julien future before her, and if the trotter that is destined to go a milo in 2:00 is yet foaled I guess it is sbe. But the name should be changed, as they call her Alouise. All of Mr. Hickok's striug are working well; St. Julien never looked finer, and we expect him to trot here in about 2:16, which he will have to do to beat Fanny Witherspoon, and at Chicago he is expected to heat 2:10¼, good day and track."

Let no one be discouraged who owns a fast, young, flighty trotter. Age frequently brings steadiness, if the education ia conducted by a patient trainer of phlegmatic temperament. For example, Catchfly was as wild as a hawk when handled by Macey Bros. and Pete Johnson, but this season Hayes is doing wonders with her. Recently she won a race at Chester Park, making a record of 2:22½, with a bad break, on a half-mile track, and Orrin Hickok saya she can trot in 2:16.

Rarua and Pickard are being driven together hy Mr. Robert Bonner, and make a clipping team. Wben driven aingle on the road, Rarus has a habit of shying, but in double harnese is as steady as a clock.

Tho trotting mare, formerly known as the Mohawk Maid, whoae name was changed last season to Morse'e Yellow Dock, will begin her present season's work under the name of M. Y. D.

The prospects of Mulkey'a July meeting at Silver City, Idaho, are very flattering. Horses will be present from Oregon, Nevada and Utah, in addition to those owned in Idaho, which are numerous.

Another fifty-mile race is on the card at San [illegible] July 7.

Pedigrees of Trotters.

Because the breeding of the ancestors of some first-class trotters is unknown, it does not follow that they were not well bred; on the contrary, it is highly probable that, could the facts be ascertained, such animals would trace directly back to individuals which possessed the qualities of speed and endurance in a marked degree. A well-known trainer in New England, who has followed the business for upwards of a quarter of a century, during which time he has brought to the front some very noted trotters, was lately asked the breeding of a green horse in his string which looks and acts like a trotter. The reply was: "He hasn't any pedigree yet, but wait till he wins a few races in fast time and they will find one for him. The best trotter I ever drove had no breeding. That was Belle Strickland. I believe they gave her a pedigree, however, after she proved herself a trotter." This trainer is an excellent judge of a horse, but not much of a student of the breeding problem. He was sincere in his statement concerning Belle Strickland. It is known, however, that her sire was Whalebone, sometimes called the Clarke horse, he by Sherman, son of old Justin Morgan. Sherman was also sire of Vermont Black Hawk. Whalebone got Pollard Morgan, and he in turn got Lewiston Boy, quite a trotter in his day, and sire of the roan gelding Dispatch, which also trotted under the name of Windsor. His record is 2:24½, but this was no measure of his speed, as every one acquainted with the horse fully understands. Lewiston Boy got the dams of Emperor (2:29½), and Knox Boy (2:23½), the former by the Newman Horse, he by Rollins' horse, he by Rising Sun, the latter by Gen. Knox. It is true that the breeding of dams of some of the very best, including Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Vermont Black Hawk and Mambrino Chief, were never traced, but it was due to the fact that no effort was made in this direction until after the parties from whom the information might have been obtained were dead, and not because the ancestors from which these animals descended were bred from obscure or inferior stock. That every apparently well-bred horse is not a good one is a fact admitted by all breeders, and too well known to need repeating, but the fact that only a small proportion of well-bred colts makes first-class horses is a strong argument against breeding from anything that is not known to have descended in every line on both sides from first-class stock.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

A Prepotent Family.

That the descendants of the noted stallion Justin Morgan are still popular among Vermont breeders is shown by the following communication from our Tunbridge correspondent: "In the early part of this century the farmers of Tunbridge extensively patronized the famous horse Justin Morgan, and as his colts grew up his popularity increased. During the last three years of his life, proving incapable of procreating, he was mostly used as a draft horse; and in February, 1820 or 1821, when he had just returned from Boston in a heavy team, he got so severely kicked that Gilman Folsom, now of South Royalton, Vt., mercifully killed and buried him near the line between Tunbridge and Chelsea, and only one mile from the present stage route from South Royalton Central Vermont depot to Chelsea. The Bulrush horse and Gifford were foaled in Tunbridge, and Morgan Eagle near by. Woodbury, Bulrush and Morgan Eagle stood there season after season, sweeping all before them, and so great was the demand for Morgans fifty years ago that Charles Morris Lamb, then a young man in Tunbridge, now a venerable and noted lawyer in South Royalton, bred six colts from Woodbury in a single season. Thirty years since Mr. Hutchinson sold for the Western market an old stallion from Morgan Eagle that left in Tunbridge much superior stock. The present very large Morgan, bred and still kept by Hutchinson, continues to get excellent and high-selling colts, at the advanced age of twenty-three years. The Goodwin horse, of Woodbury and Bulrush blood, a beautiful animal of moderate size, now sold and gone, was raised here, and his progeny possesses the true Morgan characteristics.

At present the Morgan stock of this town is well represented by the stallions Young Justin and Vampire, both by Taggart's Abdallah, ont of a Morgan mare called Nancy, formerly owned by Ansel Burbank; Taggart's Abdallah was by Farmer's Beanty, he by Gifford, he by Woodbury, by old Justin Morgan. The dam of Taggart's Abdallah was Lady Mack, by old Abdallah. Young Justin made his first race last fall at the Tunbridge fair, for a preminm, and easily won without a skip in 2:35, on a soft and long half-mile track, being five seconds better time than had ever been made on that course. The performance of Young Justin on that occasion surprised everyone, and disinterested amateurs declared they had never seen his equal in an untrained horse that had never been handled by a professional driver. He had been used for stock purposes to within four days of the race. Vampire is larger than his brother and by many considered more beautiful, and his speed greater according to his age.—*American Cultivator.*

National Trotting Association.

We have received from Secretary Vail the first circular for the year 1883. The following are the items of interest on this Coast:

Penalties—By order of the Embryo Trotting Stakes Association, San Francisco, Cal., D. P. Derrickson, Marysville, Cal., and the b f Brigantine, have been suspended, for non-payment of entrance money (of which previous notice was omitted).

Reinstatements—Stemler & Ayres, Portland, Ore., and the b g Joe Howell (runner), who were suspended by order of the Golden Gate Agricultural and Mechanical Fair association, district No. 1, Oakland, Cal., for non-payment of forfeit, as notified Sept. 25, 1882, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

Steve Crandall, Santa Rosa, Cal., and the b m Blanche, who were suspended by order of the Golden Gate Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, district No. 1, Oakland, Cal., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Sept. 25, 1872, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

[N. B.—Steve Crandall, Santa Rosa, Cal., and the b m Blanche, remain suspended, as notified Oct. 17, 1882.]

Time Extended.

The National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders have extended the time for closing the following reopened stakes from July 1 to August 1, 1883:

The Atlantic Stakes, for five-year-olds (foals of 1878), by stallions whose get has never beaten 2:35 at five years old or under.

The Initiation Stakes, for stallions that have never beaten 2:25.

The Confirmation Stakes, for stallions that have never [illegible] 2:25.

The Standard Stakes, for mares that have never beaten 2:30.

The Sequel Stakes, for mares that have never beaten 2:40.

The Stallion Stakes, for foals of 1883, to be trotted for as three-year-olds.

Burning of the Olympic Club Rooms.

Last Wednesday morning a fire totally destroyed the Club rooms, and aparatus, furniture etc., belonging to the Olympic Club and situated in the old Morton building on Post near Kearney. So far the cause of the fire has not been determined but it is generally thought to have been carelessness with hot ashes or cigar stubs. The Clnb is a frighfully heavy looser though it had no interest in the building except a five years lease from Ed Barron, the owner. It had cost the Club for furniture, fittiugs, apparatus, pianos, carpets, etc., rather more than $52,000 and on this there was only an insurance of $10,000 making a clear loss to the club of $42,000. In addition to this 500 of the individual members lost from $20 to $200 worth of clothes, foils, boxing gloves, jewelry, etc., it being the custom of many of the Oakland members to keep a couple of suits of dress clothes in their lockers along with their exercise clothes, running shoes etc.

The full amount of these individual losses will never be known. Fulda came near leaving in his locker a valise in which he had placed $300 in gold with some valuable jewelry, but a prudent friend had advised him to take the valnables away and he did so. Mr. Charles Dall lost two business suits and a new dress suit worth $85, and hardly a member escaped scot free of personal loss.

The appatatus alone cannot be replaced for less than $12,000. Besides all the losses that can he made up by time and money there are others that can never be made good. All the archives of the club, its records, pictures of old Presidents and officers and all the thousand and one curious and valuable mementoes of its long and prosperous existence. Shortly after the fire a meeting of officers and others was held. Mr. Russ, the Treasurer, was authorized to collect the insurance on the club's property, which was insured in the California Insnrance Company and a New Zealand company. A communication was received from F Company, offering the privileges of their rooms, corner of Sutter and Powell streets, to the clnb. Other letters were read, proffering both money and quarters. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Brown and Jennings, to obtain temporary accommodations for the organization. Also another committee, consisting of Messrs. Russ and Jennings, was chosen to call upon Edward Barron, the owner of the destroyed structure, to learn whether or not he would rebuild. There is not a single member of the clnb despondent over the affair. They all say that they will pull through and pnt the club if possible on a better basis than ever. Mr. Flavin, the acting president, is a live, energetic man, and with his colleagues has already evolved a half dozen plans for securing temporary accommodations or permanent ones if needed.

This evening at 8 p. m. the directors will meet and call a general meeting of the clnb to take decisive action.

Lena Dunbar Dead.

W. L. Pritchard's chestnut mare Lena Dunbar, by Leinster—Tibbie Dunbar by imported Bonnie Scotland, died at E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita ranch on the 11th inst. The cause of death is reported to be "swelling of the neck," whatever that may mean. Lena was foaled in 1874, and was one of the gems of the Mr. Pritchard's stable. Her career on the turf was creditable. As a two-year-old she started once, but failed to get a place. The race was one mile, and was won by Ralston in 1:46. In 1877 she started three times. At Sacramento, April 17, she ran second to Mollie H in a purse for three-year-olds, 1½ miles; won in 2:48½, 2:45¼, the first run being declared void. On the same course, September 17, she won a purse and stake for three-year-olds, mile heats, beating Three Cs, Ironclad-Viola colt and Centennial Belle in 1:44½, 1:45½. At Oakland, October 8, she won a purse for all ages, mile heats, beating Josie C, Vanderbilt, Cosmo and Queen Emma. Josie C took the first heat in 1:45½, Lena winning the second and third in 1:46, 1:49. Eighteen hundred and seventy-eight was Lena's brilliant year. She started four times and scored a victory in every contest. At Sacramento, June 3, she beat Glen Dudley and Ecliptic, mile heats, in 1:44½, 1:46½; same course, June 7, beat Henry Ward Beecher and Madge Duke, two-mile heats, in 3:42½, 3:36¾; same course, September 17, beat Lottery, Clara D and Maggie S, mile heats, in 1:44¾, 1:42¾; September 21, with 108 pounds up, she won a handicap sweepstake, mile heats, beating Modoc Chief, 100 pounds, Santa Anita, 92 pounds, Ecliptic, 100 pounds, and Mark L, 95 pounds; time—1:45¼, 1:44. In 1880 she also faced the starter's flag four times. At the Bay District Course, San Francisco, May 22, she won a purse for all ages, 1½ miles, beating Clara D, Neapolitan and Lillie R in 2:10½. May 26 she started for the Pacific Cup, 2¼ miles, but was beaten a length for first place by Neapolitan; time, 4:02. May 29 she ran second in two mile heats won by Clara D, Lena winning the first heat in 3:38½, Clara D taking the second and third in 3:36, 3:42. At Sacramento, September 30, she was third in a mile dash won by Jerome B in 1:42¾, and there her turf career closed. She was bred to Bazaar and retired. It is reported that Mr. Pritchard refused an offer of $6,000 for the mare not many months ago.

Girofle to run at Goodwood.

T. F. Walton has nominated the famous Girofle, and also his two English horses, Sutler and Mr. Pickwick, for the Goodwood Stakes. The race is a handicap, at £25 each, £15 forfeit, £5 if declared, with £300 added. The distance is two miles and a half. The race has thirty-six subscribers and will be run on the 31st of July. Among the other nominations are Mr. Pierre Lorillard's Pinafore, Mr. T. Davis' Fortissimo (last year's winner), Lord Rosebery's Vesta (winner of the Great Metropolitan), Lord Ellesmere's Wallenstein, Sir Fred Johnstone's Corrie Boy (winner of last year's Cesarewitch), and a dozen more of the best distance horses in England. Mr. Walton's trio are being trained by Mr. A. Day at Cholderton. There will be some interest to learn the weight assigned to Girofle by the Messrs. Weatherby, and it is safe to say that it will not be much less than 122 or 124. If such be the case Girofle's chances will be slim, for since the race was first run in 1823 it has been won only nine times by horses carrying 120 pounds or more.

For the Goodwood Cup, at the same distance, to be run on August 2, Mr. Lorillard has nominated Iroquois and Pinafore, Mr. Walton Girofle, and Lord Ellesmere Wallenstein, while of the English "cracks" Tristan, Barcaldine, Macheath, Corrie Boy, Bonnie Jean (winner of the Oaks) and a dozen others are nominated. Under the conditions of the race Girofle will carry 116 pounds, should she not win a race in England before running for the Goodwood Cup. If a winner she will carry 123 pounds.

The San Jose *Mercury* of last Thursday says: For some time past there have been rumors of the existence of that fatal disease, glanders, in this county, and occasionally the public authorities or owners have been called upon to kill infected horses. Abram King, President of the Agricultural Association, has had two valuable horses with symptoms of the disease for some little time, and has kept them where there could be no danger of their spreading the disease to other horses. After having them examined by two veterinary surgeons, who unqualifiedly pronounced the disease to be glanders, he, Monday, had them shot—a clear loss of $500. The disease always terminates fatally and is highly infectious. Therefore, persons who have reason to fear that their horses are so affected should at once isolate them, and as soon as the fact is determined, promptly follow the example of Mr. King.

Market Report.

FLOUR—We qnote Best City Extra, $5 25@5 85 medium gradee $4 25@$4 75; Shipping Superfine, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

WHEAT—Business light. Milling, $1 65@$1 67½; No. 1 shipping, $1 62½@$1 65; No. 2, $1 57½@$1 60.

BARLEY—We quote: No. 1 feed, 95@97½c; good Brewing, $1@$1 02½ offered.

OATS—Fair Feed, $1 80@$1 90; Good, $2@$2 10; Choice $2 15 ℔ ctl.

RYE—Qnotable at $1 45@$1 60 for fair to good.

FEED—Gronnd Barley, $22@$23 ℔ ton; Cracked Corn, $36 ℔ ton; Shorts, $16@$17 ℔ ton; Oilcake meal, the oilworks sell to the trade at $35 ℔ ton, less the usual discount; Middlings, $20@$22 ℔ ton for lots at the mill.

HAY—Alfalfa, $6@$9; Wheat, $13@$15; Barley, $10@$12; Wild Oat, $13@$15; Mixed, $9@$11 ℔ ton.

STRAW—50c@70c per bale

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@15½c; California, Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 15½@16½c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½c; California Smoked Bacon 15@15½c for heavy and medium, and 16@16½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 15½@15½c; Pork, $18 50@$19 for Extra Prime, $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $24 50@25 for Mess, $25 50@$26 for clear and 26 50@$27 for extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@$18 ℔ bbl; Mess beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 50 for bf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $15 50 for bbls and $8 75 for bf bls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ℔ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13½c.

FRUIT—We quote lots as follows: Apples, new, 50c@$1 25 ℔ box; Apricots, 40c@75c ℔ box for Pringle and $1@$1 25 ℔ box for Royal; Cherry Plums, 40c@90 ℔ box; Currants, $3 50@$5 ℔ cbest; Raspberries, $6@$9 ℔ cbst; Strawberries, $8@$10 ℔ cbest; Cherries, $9@$11 ℔ chest for good to choice; Gooseberries, 4@6c ℔ lb; Peaches, 35@70c ℔ bskt; Lemons, $9@$11 ℔ box for Sicily; California Lemons, $1@$2 ℔ box; Limes, $8@$12 ℔ box for Mexican; Tamarinds, 12@13c ℔ lb; Bananas, 1 50@$3 ℔ bnnch; California Oranges, $1 for common and $1 50@$2 50 for good to choice.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Summer Squash, 3@10c ℔ lb; Carrots, 37½@50c; Turnips, 60@75c; Cauliflower, 50@75c ℔ dozen; Cabbage, 60@80c ℔ ctl; Garlic, 2@3c ℔ lb; Celery, 60c ℔ doz; Dried Okra, 20c@25c; Dry Peppers, 10c@12½c ℔ lb; Green Peas, 2½@3½c; Rhubarb, 6@8c per lb; Mushrooms, 75c@$1 ℔ box; Tomatoes, $1 75@$2 50 ℔ box; Cucumbers, 12c@50c per doz.; Asparagus, $1@$1 25 ℔ box; Sprouts, 3c ℔ lb.; Artichokes, 10c@15c ℔ doz.; String Beans, 6@8c ℔ lb.; Green Corn, 8@15c ℔ doz.

POTATOES—75c@$1.

ONIONS—75c@$1 for good.

BEANS—Bayos, $5 37½; Butter, $4 25@$4 50, according to size; Lima, $3 25; Pea, $3 25; Pink, $4 40; Red, $4 25@$4 50; small White, $3 25; large White, $3@3 25 ℔ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote jobbing lots: Fancy, 24@25c; choice, 22@23c; fair to good, 19@21c; inferior lots from country stores, 16@17c; firkin old, 20@22½c for choice; new, 22@25c; pickled roll, 22½c; Eastern 17@20c. Sometimes under.

CHEESE—California, 12½c for choice: 10@11c for fair to good; do, factory, in boxes, 14@16c; Eastern, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, 27@28c ℔ doz; Eastern, 25@27c per doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, gobblers, 23@24c; do, Hens, 21@22c; Roosters, $7 50@$8 for old and $8 50@$10 for young; Hens $6 50@$7 50 Broilers, $2 50@$6, according to size; Ducks, $6@$8 ℔ dozen; Geese, $1 25@$1 50 ℔ pair; Goslings, $1 50@$2 per pair.

GAME—Hare, $1 25@$1 75; Rabbits, $1 25@$1 50.

WOOL—We qnote: Choice Northern Free, 22@24c; Choice Northern Burry, 17@19; Calavaras and middle counties, 20@23; San Joaquin and coast, choice, 15@18c; San Joaquin and coast, inferior, 14@15; San Joaquin and coast, year's clip, 14@18c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, usual selection, 16½@17o ℔ lb; culls one-third less, and Mexican Hides 2c ℔ lb less; Dry Kip, 17c; Dry Calf, 17c@22; Salted Steer, over 55 lbs, 11c ℔ lb; Steer and Cow, medium, 9½c@10c; light do, 8@8½c; Salted Kip, 15 to 30 lbs. 9½@10c; Salted Calf, 13@15c ℔ lb; Salted Veal, 12@13c; Sheep Skins, 25@30c for Shearlings, 30@50c for short, 50c@90c for medium, and $1@$1 40 apeice for long wool and wool skins. Butchertown Green Skins bring higher prices.

TALLOW—Quotable at 8@8½c ℔ lb for rendered and 11@12c for refined, both in shipping order.

MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughters to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 8@8½c; medium grade, 7½@7½c; inferior, 6@7o ℔ lb.

VEAL—Large Calves, 7@8c; small ones, 9@10c ℔ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 4½@5c and Ewes at 4@4½c ℔ lb, according to quality.

LAMB—Spring is quotable at 5½@6c ℔ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 7½@8c for hard and 7@7½c for soft; dresse do 10½@10¾c ℔ lb for hard grain hogs.

MULDOON'S PICNIC.

GREAT TUG OF WAR.

The Event of the Season.

LAST APPEARANCE OF

MULDOON

The Wonderful Græco-Roman Wrestler, Previous to His Departure for the East,

TO TAKE PLACE AT

Oakland Trotting Park

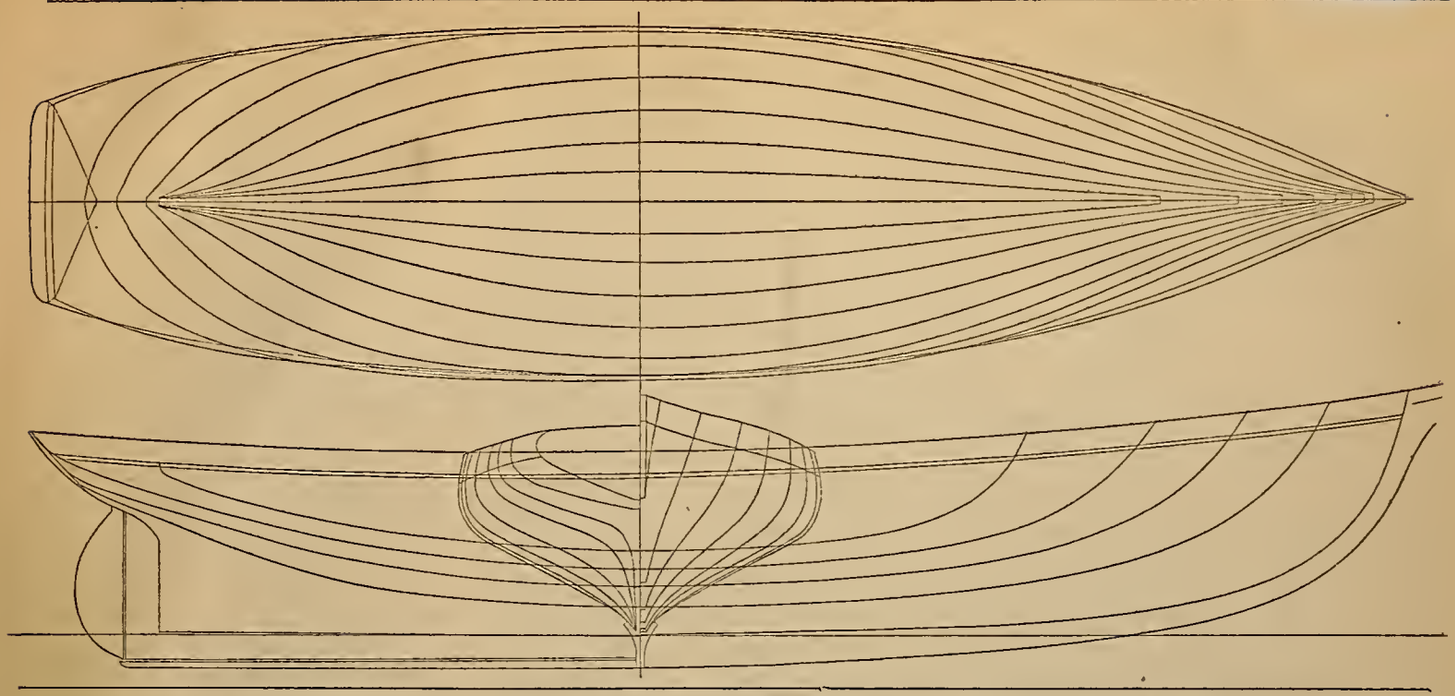
ON SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1883.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS:

Mile dash for boys 15 years old.
Mile race, free for all.
Half-mile race, free for all.
Four-hundred-and-forty-yard race, free for all.
One-hundred-yard-race, free for all.
A football match between a team captained by Muldoon and a picked team.
Grand tug of war, thirteen on a side, between Muldoon's team and a team elected from the athletic clubs.
William Muldoon will contest in Græco-Roman wrestling with any man on the ground and will give $500 to any man who will throw him. He will also wrestle all comers, catch as catch can, for $100.
Muldoon will also box, with soft gloves, any man on the ground either for fun, $100 or $500.
Prizes for heavy lifting, dumb-bells and hammer-throwing.
A fine band will be in attendance.
Special trains to the track at 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Admission - - 50c.

Admission to grand stand, $1. Children, 25c.



(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 385).

21.05 feet wide over all and 20 feet wide at water line. Her depth of hold is 8 feet and draft eft 8.25 feet. Her displacement with this draft is 74.83 tons. She carries 8 tons of lead ballast on her keel and has 34,495 pounds inside. The area of her greatest transverse [section below the ballast line is 61.59 feet. The center of buoyancy aft of the longitudinal center is 3.20 feet. The center of lateral resistance aft of center of buoyaucy is 1.15 feet. The greatest transverse section aft of the longitudinal center is 6.10 feet.

Her mainmest is 75 feet long, 68 feet of it being from deck to cap. The foremast is 72 feet long. The topmasts are 21 feet, with 5-foot pole. They are made sliding, and can be lowered and raised from the deck, a "tumbling fid" being used to secure each one, and a tripping line to handle it. The bowsprit outboard is 20 feet; jibboon, 24½ feet. When first rigged the Lurline had a Bermudian mainseil with a 50-foot boom. The fore boom was 2½6 feet with a 22-foot gaff. The mainsail was 47 feet on the boom, 55 feet 6 inches hoist, with 64 feet 11 inches leech, making an area of 1,424 squere feet. Since then a new mainboom has been rigged 52 feet in length and with a 22-foot gaff. The new gaff mainsail is 48 feet 3 inchea on the foot, 50 feet 6 inches hoist, 62 feet 5 inches in the after leech, 20 feet 3 inches on the head and contains an area of 1,854 square feet or 430 feet more than the old Bermudian sail. The foresail is 25 feet 6 inches on the boom and has an area of 1,192 square feet. The jib is 38 feet 10 inches on the foot and has an area of 960 square feet. The flying jib has an area of 495 square feet, the staysail of 818 square feet, and the new gaff topsail, which hes been substituted for the old ringtail, of 640 square feet, making a total area of sail of 6,009 square feet. These figures look rather small but it must be borne in mind that the Lurline wae built for an ocean cruiser, and even with the extra size of her gaff mainsail does not carry the spread of canvas of a heavily-sparred light draft hay boat. But though the aaila are not large, they are effective and are the moat perfect samples of the sailmakers' work we have seen for many a long day. No expense was spared in their construction. Of twelve-inch Mount Vernon duck, specially imported by Messrs. Simpson and Fisher, they are beautifully put together, and in a good whole-sail breeze stand out without crease or wrinkle as though carved from a piece of white marble.

The rigging of the Lurline was fitted by Captain George Cummings, formerly of the Three Brothers, who, not content with superintending the work, did much of it with his own hands. While noticeable enough for strength and symmetry, the rigging is most remarkable for the immense amount of beautiful and tediously-executed fancy work put into its construction. The riggers and sailers aeem to have exhausted their art to make the Lurline handsome. Turk's heads, stop knots of various designs broidered with fancy silk and odd bits of color, Mathew Walkers and other difficult knots are among he finishes of the rigging. The langarde are matted with fine cord and much of the work is coachwhip finished. The wire rigging is made of 133-strand flexible wire that will give and take under a strain, makiug the yacht easier and saving the hard jerka which invariably are part of a rigid metallic rigging. The deck finishing is elaborate, costly and beautiful. The bitts are all of hardwood capped with brass. The boom's jaws are made of tomano wood. and eo are the blocke and rails. The skylights are of fancy Mexican and Spanish woods with stained glase windowe and burnished brase rods and all that taete could euggest and mouey procure has been used to give the yacht's deck-fittings an appearance of strength and beauty. The cockpit is comfortably roomy, the wheelbox is of hard wood decorated, and the wheel is a fine epecimen of the woodworker's art. There is lots of room on deck for the men to work the yacht, especially forward of the deck house, where most of the work of getting under way, tending forward sheets, etc., has to be done. To finish off all is a pretty brass cannon for salute-firing, and which would not be unaerviceable ehould the gallant owners of the Lurline chance to meet a war canoe of unfriendly Friendly Islanders on procuring fresh meat bent, or a delegation from Captain Cook's Island just when the cocoanut end bread fruit had failed. A heudsome yawl boat is seen on deck, a fit match for the beautifully-kept booms, and other evidences that the owners know how a yacht should be kept.

But while all parts of the yacht are pregnant with evidence of wealth, taste and skill, it is in the cabin that the Spreckels brothers have lavished their wealth and have succeeded in producing an *ensemble* at once the wonder and admiration of all who have the good fortune to see the yacht. Descriptive articles anent the cost and appearance of yachts owned by the Russian Czar, Jim Gordon Bennett, Gould, Vanderbilt and other foreign nabobs frequently appearing in print having surfeited us, so to speak, of fine interiors, we were prepared to dismiss the Lurline's cabin with the damning faint praise: "Oh, it was very good for California," but an inspection revealed the fact that it surpassed in design, execution end finish any yacht cabin we had ever seen or ever read about. We can remember well when the public prints teemed with lurid descriptions of the beautiful fittings of Mr. Stephenson's yacht, the Northumbria. They were handsome enough, 'tis true, but summed up were nothing but fine mahogany framing and satin upholstery. The cabin of Queen Victoria's yacht, the Alberta, is only finished in ebony and blue silk rep; the Czar's yacht is ablaze with gilt, and Gould's yacht, perhaps the finest of them all, evidences more of wealth than of taste, but the Lurline's cabin surpasses them all for the unique variety of its fittings end the tastefully directed art bestowed on even the smallest details. It is e perfect mosaic of rare and costly woods. All countries were ransacked for fine woods to make the picture as complete as was possible, using unstained timber. The cabin panels are of yellow mallala wood from the Samoan Islands, which wood, chameleon like, changes its hue with every varying shade of light, and in accord with its surroundings. Rosewood from Mexico is worked into the stiles and rails of the doors; the brackets and pilasters are of Mexican mehoghany; the side brackets are of rare Australieu tiger wood; the casings of polished Spanish cedar. The ceilings are painted in soft tints, being the only portion of the cabin that is colored, the remainder being finished in hard woods of varying shades. The berth fronts, drawers, lockers, etc., are of black walnut and the sides of the staterooms are finished in birdseye maple and Spanish cedar. The cabin and stateroom hangings are all of silk embroidered with the yacht's initial. There are four staterooms, two on either side of a wide gangway, all elegantly fitted in different colors. The cushions are mostly of crimson plush. The cabin is entered by a wide companion-way of polished tomano wood, with curved silver hand rails and stair rods. On either side are mirrors, and the lockers have plate-glass doors. The beautiful extension table is inlaid with rare woods. The mainmast is paneled to match the sides of the cabin. The carpets are soft and rich, the washstands and recks are fitted in silver, and nothing but lace and silk is visible in the drapery of the rooms. The *ensemble* of this gorgeous cabin is rich and warm, and inspires the onlooker with a sense of languid Oriental luxury. We find it difficult, nay, beyond our powers, to faithfully describe all the beautiful and expensive fittings of the Lurline, and can only say to those who may think that we have inclined to over-admiration, "get permission, if you can, and go see for yourselves what a lovely floating palace the Spreckels brothers have had built for their enjoyment." The quarters for use of the crew are handsomely and comfortably fitted. If the anticipated ocean race to Honolulu comes off, we are sure that, whether the Spreckels brothers make the festest trip or not, they have all the facilities to make their sail most thoroughly enjoyable. The Lurline is a credit to all who have shared in her construction aud a proof that California yacht builders are up with the march of improvement.

A Professional Foot-Race.

A gentleman who has just returned from Salt Lake tells a remarkable story about the way Archie McComb has gathered the Mormona into camp. It appeare that Archie aud his friends raked in a very large sum by the performance, variously estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000. The affair is thus described. "About two months ago Archie McComb made a flying trip to Mormondom and under the name of Laurence ran a 100-yard race against a local foot man named Reed. The match was for $200 a side, and was easily won by Reed, Archie apparently all out at the finish and claiming to be out of condition. Two weeks ago Archie made another match for $1,000 a side and declared that he was going to get even by beating Reed hollow. This was looked upon by some of the local bettors as brag and by others as a scheme to boost McComb's stock aud make the profit greater to Reed's backers. It is also claimed that a man who seemed to be very close to McComb told a few intimatee that the match was fixed for McComb to lose. In any event the public were divided in opinion between the idea that Reed could aud would win on his merita and the idea that the race was fixed for him to win anyhow. There was a fearful rush to get in on Reed and some men went as far as to bet their ranches after betting all their crops. Every available medium in Salt Lake was bet on the race except wives and no doubt some of the Mormons would have put up those along with their cattle if the other party would have accepted them as stakes. So sure were Reed's backers of winning that some of them actually induced stake-holders to bet the money placed in their hands. It is always the unexpected that happens in this world and that rule is doubly sure in foot-racing. The start was even enough. McComb literally ran away from Reed as he pleased and at 75 yards was 15 feet ahead. The last 25 yards he ran looking over his shoulder and laughing at his opponent and won the race as he liked in 10½ seconds. The Reed party made a vigorous protest but the referee was all right to the McComb party and awarded McComb the race and stakes. Archie got away all right and and is said to have cleared up $7000 for his own share."

Pacific Yacht Club.

This afternoon the Pacific Yacht Club will hold a reception at Saucelito, preceded by a sail around the bay. Following are the orders of the day:

The yachts of the Pacific Yacht Club will sssemble off Front street wharf on Saturday, June 23, 1883, at 2 p. m.

At 2:10 p. m. a gun will be fired by the Commodore, at which signal the yechts will prepare to get under way.

At 2:20 p. m. a second gun will be fired by the Commodore, at which signal the yachts will get under way.

The course will be around Mission Rock, passing same on the east side, returning on the west, thence to Red Rock, passing same on the east side, returning on the west, thence through Raccoon straits to the Pacific Yacht Club house, Old Saucelito.

Yachts of the club will carry the club flag.

Other vessels accompanying the fleet are respectfully requested to comply with these orders.

PHILIP CADUC, Commodore.

W. R. MELVILLE, Secretary.

An informel reception for members only will be held from 5 to 10 p. m. Accommodations will be made for the return of members and lady guests.

Deep Water Fishing.

The fishing around the bay during the past week hss heen but a repetition of the fishiug of the week previous. The smelt fishing is quite lively along the city front. At the bridge, near Saucelito, these fish are taken in great numbers, as they are also at the railroad wharf at Oaklaud.

Last Saturday afternoon Spreckels' new yacht, Lurline, started for the Farallone Islands, but it was so calm that the boat did not reach the islands for twenty-four hours. In an hour's fishing off the south Farallones over eighty fish, whose aggregate weight was over 200 pounds, were taken.

Walter Apted of the Golden Gate Market during the past week has had excellent luck near the whistling buoy outside of the "heads." One day he caught 200 plaice; on another day he took over 75 of the same kind and also six young halibut and one barracouta. On another day he caught uine barracoutas that weighed about ten pounds each. It is unusual for these fish to come so far north, but they are taken in large numbers farther south.

To-morrow evening at seven o'clock the steamer Edith will make a pleasure aud fishing excursion to Half Moon Bay.

The recent meeting of the League of American Wheelmen in New York was a success, not only as an exhibition of the strength of this National Association of bicyclers, but of the material composing it. When we read of delegates from localities as far distant as Milwaukee, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington, being present, not excepting those from the nearer localities of Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Springfield, we are apt to wonder at the rapid growth of this popular branch of athletic sports.

Mr. Chas. G. Yale has recently been on a trouting expedition among San Lorenzo, Boulder and Bear creeks and has had excellent luck. In one day's fishing he caught 176 trout.

The foot-race between Ross and the Salinas man is off. The Salinas man having backed out and surrendered $[illegible] The hose race between the Gilroy and Hollister [illegible] also off, Hollister having surrendered the forfeit.

HERD AND SWINE.

Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club.

On May 17 was issued the following call to owners and breeders of Jersey cattle:

The undersigned breeders and owners of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, believing it to be advisable, desirable and necessary that a Jersey herd book be established for this Coast, including all territory west of the Rocky Mountains, cordially invite you to attend a meeting to be held at Room No. 1, Stock Exchange building, Pine street, San Francisco, June 16, 1883, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when all matters pertaining to that great interest, and the formation of a Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club will be fully discussed.

A. Maillard, Robert Beck,
P. J. Shafter, James McM. Shafter,
J. D. Fry, I. M. Requa,
P. A. Finigan, E. H. Miller Jr.,
Albert Dibblee, R. G. Sneath,
Wm. T. Coleman, William D. Bliss,
Jno. W. Coleman.

In accordance with this call a number of gentlemen assembled last Saturday afternoon in the rooms of J. W. Coleman, No. 1 Stock Exchange Building. Mr. Maillard was first on hand, and then came P. A. Finigan, Major Beck, Judge Mc.M. Shafter, and many others. The business commenced by the election of J. W. Coleman as temporary chairman and Major Beck as temporary secretary.

Mr. Adolph Maillard, who first signed the call for the meeting, was called upon to explain its objects. He said: "I have got here Volume I of the Jersey Herd Register of the New York Jersey Club, which was organized with forty-four members, and now includes more than 200, and has published twelve volumes of herd books. As they commenced in the East, so we are about to commence in the West. There are many reasons why a herd book is needed for the Pacific coast. Many of our rich men, in times past, have imported pure Jersey stock from the island of Jersey and from the East. Moses Ellis, Milton S. Latham, W. C. Ralston were among the number. Their stock has produced a good deal of Jersey stock, which, for many reasons, cannot be recorded, yet it is known to be pure. To show the importance of the Eastern club I may mention that they now employ fourteen clerks and have a cash surplue of $34,000. When that club first got up a herd book, no stock was accepted that did not come direct from Jersey. English stock was ruled out. The first year 1,400 cows and 539 bulls were recorded. Owing to the refusal to admit English stock a New England herd book was started and contains none but pure Jerseys, though to gain admission to it does not require so much red tape nor the surmountal of so many trivial objections as to the other book. There is now an English herd book containing none but pure stock and in time the New York Club will have to accept it as a standard. Now, in the forming our club, let us get first a foundation stock. The stock of Ralston, Latham, Ellis and my own came here before the herd book was first started, and consequently, though pure, cannot be recorded East. Mr. Haggin has a lot of such stock and I fail to see why he and others should be deprived of the advantage of recording just because New York red tape so wills it. The idea is to record all the pure stock we have here and make it easy for all Pacific Coast breeders to have their stock recorded.

Colonel J. D. Fry remarked that that was his idea of the work of the club. To do on the Pacific Coast what the New York Club had done in the East eleven years ago. Breeding pure stock needed some encouragement and people should be made familiar with the value of pedigree.

Mr. W. W. Cameron, who owns a lot of fine Jersey cattle, gave an instance of the foolish technicality enforced by the "American Jersey Cattle Herd Book." His Princess Eliza, by imported Pilot, ("A. J. C. C. Book 3,") from imported Princess, ("A. J. C. C. Book 761,") could not be recorded because be could not get a certificate from the man who had charge of the bull, though his bill of sale was all-sufficient proof.

Judge J. McM. Shafter asked what could be done in such as a case.

Mr. Maillard replied that it would be well to be more leinent. Accept any proof that was good and not demand proof of a specific nature.

Judge Shafter then said that he had two or three bulls running with his cows, all pure, and ehould have to ask a good deal of leeway in his pedigrees.

Colonel J. D. Fry said that it would he easy to trace all the Jersey stock here, as it came from one or two sources.

Mr. R. G. Sneath of the Jersey Farm said that all his stock came from standard stock, imported by Moses Ellis. He had recorded only a portion of it. His idea was to be liberal in entering foundation stock and afterwards he strict. He suggested a committee on herd book.

Judge J. McM. Shafter introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all who eign the roll at thie date or shall sign in the future under thie resolution ehall conetitute the Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club.

To this was immediately signed the namee below, who constitute the charter members of the club: J. McM. Shafter, Adolph Maillard, R. J. Sneath, Albert Dibblee, Judge W. J. Mcseick, Colonel J. D. Fry, Jacob Short, John F. Drum, Alexander Martin, Fredrick Clay, P. A. Finigan, W. W. Cameron, James Aekew, J. W. Coleman and Major Robert Beck.

On motion of Shafter, Messre. A. Maillard, P. A. Finnigan, R. G. Sneath, R. Beck and J. McM. Shafter were appointed a committee on by-lawe and conetitution, with J. W. Coleman the president, pro tem, added. The oommittee decided to meet at 10 a. m., Monday.

W. W. Cameron proposed to make the charter fee $50; P. A. Finigan suggested $25, and after somo discussion the matter was left over and the club adjourned until Friday, 10 a. m., June 22.

A recent arrival in this city is a large steer, bigger than the tallest elephant ever seen. He comee from Australia, where be wae bred by W. Powers of Gippeland from a Hereford cow, by a Durham bull. His dimensions are: Height, 7ft. 2in., length, 12ft. 6in., 10ft. 3in. round the girth, 3ft. 6in. across the hips, 5ft. 4in. from the wither to the brisket, weight, 3,200 pounde. This fine piece of heef ie lodged at McCord & Scott's Fashion Stable.

Finely-flavored, aromatic, eweet huttor can only be eecured through the use of a percentage of new milch cows in the dairy at all seasons. Darlington, the famous Philadelphia butter-maker, milks his cowe for butter only three or four [illegible] after calving, then diverts their milk to cheese or to [illegible] supply of the city milk trade. Butter made from the [illegible] of farrow cows is inclined to crumble and taste cheesy.

Cows that Kick.

How many farmere and dairymen properly appreciate the importance of training young heifers to stand quietly while being milked? A great many milkers approach a young heifer that is to be milked for the first time just as they would approach an old one. The heifer has never been milked, knows nothing about it, is sick and weak, and perhaps frightened, with teats that lack the toughness of the teats of old cows, and, as far as the heifer herself is concerned, needs hut slight assistance to become a kicker. A hired man who has judgment enough to milk a heifer the first week, in the condition that young heifers are in during that time, and learn her to stand quietly and give down her milk freely, is a jewel indeed. A great many milkers depend too much upon intimidating cows. If a cow does not stand quietly, she is to be whipped; if she kicks she is to be kicked in return; if she switches the milker across the face the milker in many cases must needs lose his temper, and at the same time his common sense, and punish the cow with the milk stool. Heifers, while being learned to milk, have frequently acquired serious vices of temper that have detracted greatly from their value for dairy purposes. Habits of restlessness, of switching not alone confined to flytime, of moving from side to side or away from the milker, and even confirmed habits of kicking—nearly all these habits of cows are due directly to the education of the heifer. A soothing touch and tone of voice and the confidence of the animal will go a great way in milking a heifer the first time. Great patience is also required, even if it takes two or three times as long to milk the heifer as it might to milk a cow. If the teats are inclined to he sore or too sensitive, it is well to wet them with some of the last milk drawn; such treatment will cause them to keep soft and pliable, and to heal rapidly. But we have cows that have already learned to kick, and some that seem to kick without having learned it. Some cattle are often so vicious that it is quite dangerous to milk them without assistance. In an ordinary case it will suffice to have some one card or brush the cow while being milked. Again, when all other resorts fail, and not until then, there are ways of compelling the cow to stand while being milked. All of these methods compel submission through pain and hy means of restraining the cow so that she is deprived in a measure of her liberty. It is unadvisable to attempt any of these methods while any other source promises success, for then it becomes a fight between the cow and the man which should be avoided. I have in some cases found it a good plan to tie a rope quite tight around the cow's body just in front of her udder. Whenever this plan works satisfactorily it is probably due to the fact that the cow can not make the exertion necessary to kicking without tightening the rope. This is a method that is painful to the cows, and restrains a kicker without effecting a cure. Other methods of dealing with kickers consist in tying up a foreleg or tying together the two hind legs. All these methods of tying are effective in restraining for the time being, and often of doubtful utility in effecting any permanent cure. No other work upon the farm requires the same judgment and good sense as doee the task of dealing with kicking milk cows.

The "Movement Cure" for Blackleg.

In 1879 the blackleg visited our valley (Missouri Valley, Mont.), and my hrother and I had some eighty grade calves in a big corral or pen, so we could get the cows up evenings to breed, not having sufficient pasture fenced at the time. The first calf that took sick hreathed very loud, and seemed to have a sore, swollen throat, and would go down to the creek and lay its head and throat on the muddy ground, as if to cool it, till it died. In a week or so another complained like that one, only got lame and died. Then the death rate continued to increase, till one day we dragged out four; and then we concluded to brand some of the bulls and put them upon the mountains, as high as any cattle run. So the next morning we started them up. We had six calves that were sick, and two of them so bad they would not drive, but lay down not more than one-half mile from home, and died before night. I don't believe any of the six would have lived over twenty-four hours, but we drove them all day with the herd. It wae very warm, and moet all the cattle lolled their tongues out in the heat of the day, and we got them about twelve miles from home at night. The four sick ones that were ahle to stand the drive got well, and we always helieved that warming them up was what cured them. In speaking of it since, I have only heard of one man who run them for a cure, and have forgotten his name. I feel convinced it is a good remedy. We lost half we had in a month or two. I never saw any blackleg before and little since.—*H. L. Keene, in Breeder's Gazette.*

Points of a Jersey Cow.

Following is the scale and judging points and full description of the Jersey cattle as adopted by the American Jersey Cattle Club and now in force:

Head—Small, lean and rather long	2
Face—Dished, broad between eyes and narrow between horns	1
Muzzle—dark and encircled by a light color	1
Eyes—Full and placid	1
Horns—Small, crumpled and amber color	3
Ears—Small and thin	1
Neck—Straight, thin, rather long, with clean throat and not heavy at shoulders	4
Shoulders—Sloping and lean, withers thin, breast neither deficient nor beefy	3
Back—Level to the setting on of tail and broad across the loin	4
Barrel—Hooped, broad and deep at flank	6
Hips—Wide apart, fine in loin, rump long and broad	4
Thighs—Long, thin and wide apart, with legs standing square, not to cross in walking	4
Legs—Short, small below the knee with small hoofs	3
Tail—Fine, reaching the hocks with good switch	3
Hide—Thin and mellow with fine, soft hair	4
Color of hide where the hair is, white, on udder and inside of ears, yellow	5
Fore-udder—Full in form, running well forward	8
Hind-udder—Full in form and well up behind	6
Udder—Free from long hair and not fleshy	5
Teats—Rather large, wide apart and squarely placed	6
Milk veins prominent	5
Escutcheon high and broad and full on thighs	8
Disposition—Quiet and good-natured	3
General appearance, rather bony than fleshy	6
Perfection	100

Same scale for bulls except 17, 18, 19 and 21, making moderate allowances for masculinity.

Heifers omit 17, 18, 21.

A West Cornwall, Conn., dairyman does not permit a word spoken in his dairy stable during milking time, unless absolutely necessary, and the employe who would raise a hand to strike a cow or open his mouth to deliver an oath, would be discharged at once. One of the most successful dairymen in this state is nearly as exacting of his men, and his hord of cows are as gentle and quiet as pet lambe.

BICYCLING.

A Peal For The Wheel.

Let's ring a peal
For the merry wheel,
Silent courser of sparkling steel,
That whirls away
Like a bird at play,
Glimmering,
Shimmering,
Blithe as May.
Over the road it bowls along,
And its spokes are singing a silent song;
For the sunlight glints
From the steel, like hints
Of harp chords touched by a fairy hand,
And a spirit ear
That song might hear,
As a harmony well planned.
A peal for the wheel!
Let it whirl and reel
Over hill and dale,
And mountain and vale.
On breeze and zephyr, on storm and gale!
The wheel! The wheel!
What a thrill we feel,
As it spins along on the heaten path!
What joy
For a boy
Or a man, it hath!
As around and around the pedals go,
So around and around do his fancies flow;
The wind in the race
Must lose its place,
For he passes the wind at a rattling pace;
And fences and trees and rocks skim hy,
And the birds are heaten as they fly,
And a shout
Sent out
On the summer air,
Scarce reaches the goal ere the wheel is there.
So it's well
To dwell
On the magic spell
Of the wheel and its course over hill and dell,
For there's nought to exceed
In its joyous meed,
A ride on the hack of the Silent Steed.

The recent election of officers to the L. A. W. has brought an infusion of new blood and promises to give the association a vigorous push ahead for the ensuing year.

The local riders are preparing themselves for hot work at the midsummer meeting, and the races promise to be even more interesting than those of Decoration Day.

L. B. Hamilton will represent Yale College at the hicycle contest in Springfield, Wednesday, September 19.

Foals of 1883 at the Cook Farm.

March 20—Chestnut filly by Steinway, three-year-old, record 2:25¾. First dam by Almont, the sire of Early Rose, 2:28½, Piedmont 2:17¼, Allie 2:20, Aldine, record 2:19½, and to pole 2:15¼; second dam by Mambrino Prince, record 2:29, by Mambrino Chief, the sire, of Lady Thorne, record 2:18¼; third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc; fourth dam by American Eclipse.

March 20—Bay colt by Del Sur. First dam by Norwood, (sire of Tommy Norwood, record 2:29), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam by American Star, third dam by a son of Harry Clay. The dam of this colt is the property of A. T. Hatch of Suisun and the colt is the property of Samuel Gamble.

April 22—Bay filly by Steinway. First dam by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21, hy Mambrino Chief; second dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14. Rosband 2:21, and the sire of the dam of Jerome Eddy, 2:16¼; third dam by Robert Bruce, son of Sir Archy.

May 12—Brown filly by Steinway. First dam the Tiffany mare, the dam of Gibraltar, record 2:22½. Property of A. T. Hatch.

May 5—Bay or roan filly by Steinway. First dam Phaceola, two-year-old record 2:47½, hy Silverthreads, a son of The Moor, sire of Tommy Gates, 2:24½, Sur Guy, 2:28, Beautiful Bells, 2:29; second dam Minnehaha, the dam of Sweetheart, three-year-old, 2:22½, Eva, two-year-old record 2:29 and Beautiful Bells, dam of Hinda Rose, yearling record 2:36½, by Bald Chief, he hy Mambrino Chief; third dam hy Strader's C. M. Clay Jr.; fourth dam hy Abdallah; fifth dam hy Engineer.

April 8—Bay colt by Steinway. First dam Grapevine, hy Whipple's Hambletonian, sire of Graves, 2:19; second dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; third dam by American Star; fourth dam by Abdallah, mare and colt hoth dead.

April 24—Brown filly hy Steinway. First dam hy Tom Dudley; second dam hy Bertrand Jr.; third dam by Pacolet; fourth dam hy Sir Solomon, son of Sir Archy; he hy imported Diomed. The property of James Tennent of Pinole, Cal.

April 26—Bay filly hy Steinway. First dam Dazzle by Billy Golddust; second dam by John, a son of Sherman's Black Hawk; third dam Red Eye (5,143), son of Imported Sarpedon. The property of Capt. Wm. Kohl, San Mateo.

April 23—Bay colt hy Steinway. First dam by Stockbridge Chief Jr.; second dam by Belmont. The property of T. Woolskill.

April 10—Bay colt hy Steinway. First dam Katie G, hy Electioneer, the sire of Wildflower, two-year-old record 2:21, Bonita, two-year-old, 2:24; second dam by Niagara, sire of Cohh, 2:31, Crocker mare, trial 2:22½, Starke mare, trial 2:21; third dam hy imported Herald; fourth dam hy imported Trustee.

April 22—Iron grey filly by Steinway. First dam Carrie Clay, hy Coaster, 2:26, son of Caliban, a son of Mambrino Pilot; second dam by Mambrino Chief; third dam hy Senator; fourth dam hy Woodpecker, sire of Gray Eagle.

May 15—Bay colt hy Steinway. First dam Annie Lawrie, three-year-old record 2:30, by Echo; second dam by Jack Hawkins, a son of Boston.

June 16—Bay colt by Steinway. First dam Kitty (the Fay black eaddle mare), said to be by a son of Denmark.

March 24—Chestnut filly hy Billy Hayward. First dam Dr. Pardee mare. The property of Dr. E. H. Pardee.

April 11—Brown colt hy Buccaneer. First dam Sigal, by Admiral, a son of Volunteer. The property of A. T. Hatch.

April 23—Bay filly by Buccaneer. First dam Mora, hy Admiral, a son of Volunteer. Property of A. T. Hatch.

April 18—Brown colt, hy Buccaneer. First dam Lura by Admiral. The property of A. T. Hatch.

May 5—Chestnut colt, sire unknown to me. First dam Miller & Lux's Bloomfield Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian. Property of Miller & Lux. Samuel Gamble.

Jr Danville, June 16.

It is not good policy to let work horses get thin. It costs more to put on flesh than to keep it on. Flesh that comes hy exercise can he kept up with less food under the same work than it took to put it on.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Opening of the Regular Racing Season at the East—Jerome Park and Brighton—Louisville Jottings—General Sporting, Theatrical News, etc.

Since my last letter turfmen in most sections this side of the Rockies have had their hands full, either in active racing or trotting at the various great centers that have been in full blast since the opening days of May, or in overseeing the preparation of their equine charges for the great struggle this month and next.

Louisville has enjoyed a long and sensational meeting, today being the fifteenth successive day's racing since the 23d of last month, when Leonatus galloped down his field for the Kentucky Derby. Five races a day have been run and some fast records made, notably, the 1:13¾ of Pearl Jennings at three quarters of a mile, Rosary, two years old, 1:01½, at five furlongs, Pearl Jennings, nine furlongs in 1:54 (catch weights), etc., etc. Probably the greatest excitement during the two weeks' carnival was on the Saturday following Derby day, when all Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio turned out in full force to see the great race for the Cup. What promised to be a splendid struggle between the two great mares, Thora and Lida Stanhope, the wires have already told you the result of, as well as the untoward accident to, and downfall of, the famous daughter of Longfellow and Susan Ann. That her break-down, when, according to unprejudiced observers, she had the race in her grasp, was totally unexpected by everyone, and regretted greatly by all, goes without saying, and it only remains to say a few words on the folly of owners giving known good ones a fast trial on the eve of a great race. On the Tuesday before the Cup, or four days prior to the race, "Jimmy" Lee and Mr. Reed gave Thora a trial run of a mile and a half, with her full weight up, 116 pounds, in 2:37. Accounts say that the mare pulled up apparently all right, but the sad sequel of a few days later can probably be traced to this unwise and foolhardy proceeding, under the circumstances. The same thing did the business for her famous sire, whose grasping owner, the late John Harper, ran him at Monmouth Park, eleven years ago, in a trumpery small purse race at mile heats, three in five, which he won of course, but was compelled to run the third heat in 1:43¾, after it, pulling up lame, and his break-down at Saratoga followed the week after in the Saratoga Cup, won by Harry Bassett. Following up the coincidence still closer, we find a fact that should have set Mr. Reed and Lee thinking, and probably will now, when it is too late. The animal that ran Longfellow the fast third heat at this Monmouth race, that proved the culmination of his meteoric career on the turf, was none other than Susan Ann, the dam of Thora. This trial business with proved good ones such as Thora has shown herself to be is all wrong, especially when she had all her speed left, as she demonstrated at Nashville by beating Checkmate and Pearl Jennings in a canter. The latter has since shown herself a nailer, while Checkmate afterwards beat Bondholder, who conquered Lida Stanhope, the Cup victress. But there is no use tracing up this "line" any farther. The damage is done, and it is irretrievable as far as Thora is concerned, but by all that is sensible and practical in the tuition of racehorses, let no more racehorses be sacrificed by these trial runs, which are the *bete noir* of all true lovers of the high-class thoroughbred. We had few good Cup horses in training before Thora's untimely fate, and her elimination lessened the list. Forester's reported break-down at Jerome this week, and Eole, Checkmate and others being under suspicion, reduces our distance cracks to Lida Stanhope, John Davis, Gen. Monroe, Monitor, Montalboni, Apollo, Ella Warfield, Herbert, etc. To-day, at Jerome, three of these contested the race for the Westchester Cup, and Monitor beat Monroe half a head, Eole ten lengths off, he having made a bad stumble in the last, which threw his chances out. The time was 4:07, a fair race for the track, which is sinuous and shaped like a figure 8, but as said before we are fast attaining in this country what has long been the state of affairs in England, viz., the elevation of the "spurter," or horse capable of running short dashes, over the horses capable of staying a distance of ground. Probably there are not half a dozen real stayers in England to-day, and the same may now be said of the present situation on the American turf.

We will in a few weeks, however, receive a new accession in the shape of the famous Iroquois, who has run his last race on the English turf. Mr. Lorillard has ordered him home and the horse is expected to arrive some time in the next four weeks, and run at Monmouth Park. That he is sound yet, his second to Tristan this week in the Ascot Cup shows, and in this race he beat Shrewsbury and some others. That the owner of Rancocas has taken a step in the right direction in this matter the crowds of people who will throng Monmouth Park when the horse runs will show, and he and Mr. Keene had better bring all their horses home, and thereby add to the racing interests here. They have now won between them the greatest prizes on the English and French turf, and further experimenting in this direction is both costly and useless, it seems, for the equality of our thoroughbreds with any in the world has been fully demonstrated.

Jerome opened on Decoration Day to an immense attendance and heavy speculation, the features of the racing being Geo. Kenny's debut for 1883 and Bootjack's great race for the Metropolitan, where he defeated a strong field with ease. On the second day, Saturday, the Withers' Stake was decided and excitement ran high. Pizarro and Kenny were the observed of all observers as they took their preliminary canter, the Brooklyn colt being in clearly the better condition of the two. At the start Kenny shot out with a lead of two lengths, but at the half mile the imported colt had closed the gap and was running under a pull, while the other, a sluggish goer at his best, was already being ridden. Going round the last quarter it looked dollars to cents on Pizarro, and as they rounded into the stretch the two were nearly on even terms, Kenny getting the whip at every jump, which made his backers look blue. Midway up, however, when the race was yet in the issue, Pizarro stopped as if he had been shot, and Kenny ran "all out" by three lengths in 1:45, the fastest Withers yet run under the new weights, 118 pounds. The quitting of the Rancocas colt was like a thunderbolt in a clear sky, and, after the race, all manner of speculation was indulged in. He will be a better horse, beyond a doubt, at Sheepshead Bay next week, and the extra time will help him, for his condition was not good. The other principal events of the meeting were Gen. Monroe's double event for the Fordham and Jockey Club Handicaps and Reveller's Juvenile. The great success of the meeting now in progress is due entirely to the temporary injunction obtained by the parties representing the Jockey Club, restraining the police from interfering with the betting privileges. Can this injunction be in any way made a lasting one, or can the much-debated pool bill be passed at the next meeting of the Legislature, the year 1883 will not wind up the racing history of this famous course, a sequel sure to follow if relief in this direction is not obtained. Saturday next closes the meeting with the Belmont Stakes as the principal attraction, and as Pizarro needs more time he will not be likely to start against Kenny, whose principal antagonist will be Mr. Kelly's Jacobus, the winner of the Preakness Stakes at Baltimore. Jacobus is by the Ill-Used, and may possibly stretch the Brooklyn colt's neck, but this is not very probable. However, in horse racing, the unexpected is forever happening, and Jacobus is fast and can go the trip. Kenny may be a second Hindoo or Blackburn, but his two races thus far do not give that impression. Indeed, Miss Woodford, his stable companion, won her race for the Ladies' Stake with so much dash and resolution, and with al so easily, that she is already considered the best of the two. What lucky (?) men the Dwyers have been year after year with their three-year-olds. In 1879 Bramble, 1880 Blackburn, 1881 Hindoo, and last year Runnymede, have won for them in stakes and purses over two hundred thousand dollars. Tuesday next Sheepshead Bay begins a ten-day meeting and, being a much faster and safer track than Jerome, large fields and great racing will be the order of the day. Brighton Beach, immediately adjacent, has now some 250 or 300 horses in its stable, and as many more will come from Jerome, Monmouth and the West and South, making its success a certainty. Indeed the Coney Island Jockey Club (Sheepshead), is the best paying association of the kind in America, the stockholders last year receiving a a dividend of 27 per cent. From Louisville, that closed to-day, most of the Western stables will go to Covington, Ky., opposite Porkopolis, where the New Latonia Club will hold its inaugural meeting, beginning on Saturday, the 9th. After that will follow St. Louis and Chicago, when your Californians will make their debut for '83 it is hoped. Certainly the great trotting meeting at the Lake City will see some of your lot at the post, and the great special race set for July 19, between St. Julien and Cingstone for a purse and stake of $7,000, is exciting great interest here, though New Yorkers would have liked to have had this great trot decided at our Fleetwood Park. But the great liberality of the Chicago Driving Park is deserving of success, and they will have a grand meeting beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The evergreen and irrepressible "beach combers" by the "sad sea waves" at Brighton have started on what promises to be another hundred days' racing, as was given last year. Decoration Day saw 5,000 or 6,000 persons in attendance there, despite the counter attractions at Jerome, and since then they have given racing every other day, five races a day. Mr. Engman seems determined to give no cause for scandal of any sort, and Messrs. Simmons, Burke and Ryan, the associate judges of the racing, have the confidence of all disinterested persons, who believe them to be capable of, and determined in, a fulfillment to the letter of their duties, which which means an exposure of rascality of any kind whatsoever, be the offender or offenders of high or low degree. Probably the most notable win yet recorded for '83 at this popular track was Bocaccio's nine furlongs, a week ago, in 1:56½ carrying weight for age and beating easily Hartford, Babcock and another. This three-year-old colt by Bonnie Scotland from a Brown Dick mare belongs to old "linen duster," Burnham, the cheesemonger from Cassadaga, this State. He was very highly tried last year as a two-year-old, and great things were expected of him, but he went amiss, and was let up. He has now grown into a magnificent racehorse, and when old "cheese" takes his baby riders off his back and puts up a jockey capable of controlling the colt, he will win some good races, if nothing goes wrong with him. Leonatus, the Kentucky Derby winner, is said to be a certain winner for the Coney Island Derby at Sheepshead Bay, on the 21st. He will fulfill three engagements at Covington, where he has at his mercy stakes worth $5,000 or more, and then be shipped here with five or six days to spare, before he meets Kenny and others in the above great race. He ought to win, if reports about him are half true.

New York, June 7, 1883. PACIFIC.

Sale of Fine Stock.

On next Saturday, June 30, there will be a complete sale of all the fine horses and registered Jersey cattle bred and imported by W. W. Camron, and now on the Camron ranch, Contra Costa county, about ten miles over the hills from Broadway, Oakland. Mr. Camron has been well and favorably known as a shrewd, intelligent breeder of Jerseys and fine road stock for some years past, and he has certainly succeeded in stocking his beautiful ranch with a fine lot of animals. Last Monday evening we paid a visit to the ranch in company with Mr. W. J. Dingee of the firm of Taggart & Dingee, Oakland, real estate agents and auctioneers, and who are conducting the sale for Mr. Camron. The cows were all in the corrals being milked when we got out to the ranch, and most of the young horses were around the yard, so we had a splendid chance to see them without the trouble and fatigue of hill climbing. The most noticeable thing about the place was the perfect quietness and the remarkable gentleness and docility of all the animals. "That comes," says Mr. Camron, "from my enforcing the rule that no animal on my place shall ever be lassooed. I would discharge the oldest and best man on the ranch if he threw a rope or yelled at either a horse or cow. You see this Jersey stock is bred very much for family use, and it would never do to have them made restive and ugly by rough handling. All those colts (pointing to a fine lot of big bay two and three-year-olds) are only halter broke, yet I can walk up to any one of them and catch them with my hand without corn or salt to lure them. Man has never ill-treated them, and so they are not afraid of man. I have not a mean horse, an ugly bull nor a surly, kicking cow on the place, nor would I have one at any price."

The first animal shown, and also by virtue of his position, as lord of the harem, the first on the sale catalogue, was the thoroughbred bay horse Henry Williamson. He is a fine large upstanding horse, a shade under sixteen hands, but possessing lots of bone and size, and a splendid stock getter, as is evidenced by the fact that all the young stock on the ranch is, or bids fair to be, bigger than the sire. Henry Williamson is of the famous Belmont stock, celebrated for being one of the strains of thoroughbreds which are natural trotters and sires of natural trotters. He was first trained as a runner, but before he made any performance showed such speed as a trotter that he was driven and, after showing a trial better than 2:50, was put into the stud. He took the first premiums at the Bay District agricultural fair in 1870 and 1871; at the State fair held at Sacramento in 1870 and 1871; also first premium for the best family, consisting of himself and nine colts, at the Golden Gate agricultural fair in 1880. He is by California, dam Silver Cup, by American Boy Jr., grandam Liz Givens, by imported Langford; third dam, Charlotte Pace, by Sir Archie. Californian was by Belmont, dam Maria Downing, by Eclipse; second dam Brown Lock, by Tiger, the dam of Red Morocco. Belmont, by American Boy, out of imported Prunella, by Comus, her dam by Partisan, out of Pann, etc., etc. Comus is of Sir Peter stock. Henry Williamson is of standard thoroughbred stock clear through except in one cross of the third generation of his second dam, and while this single cross is not absolutely accepted as standard yet from circumstances well known and from the character of the breeder there is no doubt but that the strain was perfectly pure. As before stated, all the get of this horse on the catalogue are fine large animals, perfectly kind and clever and what will perhaps be more esteemed by intending purchasers for road work, they are all natural trotters. None of them have been trained, but as we saw them moving out of the corral and around the pasture, every one of them trotted with a reach and action that spoke well for their coming speed. Among them we particularly noticed Harry 1879, from Minnis Patchen; Emmet, 1880, same mare; Belinda, 1881, same mare. These three colts and their sire and dam presented a fine picture standing side by side. The two-year-old was as big as the dam, the three-year-old as big as the sire and the four-year-old filly an inch higher than the sire and bigger all over. All of Minnis Patchen's colts were dropped in April between 23d and 30th.

Major, by same sire, dam Mollie Bartlett, four years, 16¼ hands, weight about 1,200, is a fine, big horse of remarkably taking appearance. He shows some speed and is as gentle and playful as a puppy. A better horse for family use it would be hard to find, and, in fact, he is the ideal American road horse.

John Hancock, same sire, dam an imported Kentucky mare Lucy, four years, is a fine-looking, big, stylish bay, kind and gentle and with quite a turn of speed.

Fred, four years, dam Topsy, is a handsome young horse, holds his head high and without a blemish. Like all the rest of the stock offered for sale he is young and fresh, well broken and has in him all his work.

Colonel, by Captain Webster (2:40) (by Belmont out of a mare by Rysdyk's Hambletonian), dam Bell, is a stylish, fast young horse. He has been driven five times, and shows a good gait. His ancestry promises trotting speed, and his form and style all that could be desired.

Penal, three years, by Henry Williamson, dam imported Addie, is a very promising colt. He weighs about 1,100 pounds, stands 16 hands, and will probably weigh 200 more when he gets his growth. He is kind and agreeable and broken to halter.

Jane, a dun filly from a dam weighing 1,600 at five years, is a promising work animal.

In all there are sixty-one head of horses, mares and foals to be sold, and not an old nor mean animal in the lot. They have been bred with care and well handled. Among the fine saddle horses the most promising animal is Don Juan Jose, a five-year-old gray horse by Romeo, dam Fannie by Peacock. Don Juan is a ladies' horse par excellence. Kind and gentle, big and strong, he is so thoroughly trained that a word of command does as well as a touch of the bit. He will lie down on his side when ordered to allow a lady to mount, dance, turn, as the vaqueros say, on a dollar, and is sure to be a prize taker in ring tournaments.

Peacock, by Grey Patchen, and Swiftsure, by Geo. C. Gorham, dam by Jack Hawkins, are the perfection of saddle horses. The latter has all the gaits.

The cattle Mr. Camron will offer for sale include fourteen full pedigreed, standard herd book Jerseys, about twenty-eight Jerseys, full-blooded but not recorded, thirteen milking Durhams and one or two nice family Devon cows.

The Jerseys are principally from stock imported by Mr. W. B. Dinsmore of New York, the largest importer on the "Jersey Herd Book." They were selected specially for their milking and butter qualities and not for fancy colors. The evidence of the care in their selection is shown by Mr. Camron's butter book for last week. He had nineteen Jerseys milking, among which were nine two-year-old cows, with their first calves. These gave an average of nine pounds of butter each in seven days, though the pasture is getting rather dry and they were given no extra feed of any kind. The butter sold for twenty-four cents per pound, one cent above the regular market price for best butter. This is a splendid showing, and while it is more than twice as much as would come from common stock the Jerseys eat fully 25 per cent less than ordinary cows, are more docile and require less room.

The king of the Jersey herd is Menlo Park (5976), bred by L. C. Powers of Watsonville, Sept. 19, 1879, by Silver Cloud of the Glen (3383), dam Maid of Oakland (6089), having in his veins none but the best standard milking blood.

Carefully compared with the standard list of points adopted by the American Club and by the Royal Jersey Club of Great Britain he ranks a perfect bull. Not a point could we see lacking in him. Color solid dark gray, shading into black; black tongue and switch; dished face; fine head, with rich amber crumpled horns, tipped with black; muzzle dark and encircled by a light color; eyes full and placid; he has a rich yellow hide, is symmetrically formed, level back, fine tail and limbs.

Alameda Chief, registered yearling, and Duke of Orinda, yearling, registered, are a fine pair of young bulls with but little to choose between them. Gov. Butler is not registered but has none but standard blood in him and is eligible to appear in the "Pacific Coast Stud Book" which will soon be published.

Among the Jersey cows Mr. Camron gives the palm to Susan Titus and she is really a perfect specimen. She is only recorded in the "Herd Book," and is from stock imported by Mr. Maillard from W. B. Dinsmore of New York. She is now in calf to Menlo Park. Frou Frou, Lilly Nix, Rosita, Corday, Malinda Jane, Lizzie, Covita, Minnie Mum, Lady Graves, Della of Marin, Lady Lita, Maid of Contra Costa, Fron Fron 1st, Lillie Nix 1st, are all of standard stock. For families who need a Jersey the stock that is not pedigreed will answer every purpose. It is from pure-bred Jerseys but is not eligible to admission to the "Herd Book" by reason of neglect of breeders in allowing records to be lost or more than one bull to be with the cows. In preparing the catalogue Taggart & Dingee, the auctioneers, were particular to state exactly the true character of every animal and after a careful inspection we feel justified in saying that the representations they have made are correct. The sale will, no doubt be well attended, but there will probably be many a chance to secure fine cattle cheap, as it is only the more advanced breeders who are fully alive to the value of fine Jersey stock.

A New York farmer declares that an acre of Hubbard squash will fatten ten more hogs than the corn that can be raised on the same ground. He has gathered from six to eight tons from an acre.

There are a number of horses training quietly on the Vallejo track, and, as the story goes, there are some colts among them.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, June 23, 1883.

The Santa Rosa Meeting.

The directors of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association have prepared their programme for the fall meeting, and it can be found duly displayed in our advertising columns. The directors have shown a good deal of spirit and enterprise in offering liberal purses. Five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars is the aggregate of the stakes and purses. Keeping well up with the procession of ideas, the association offers a purse of $400 for three-year-old trotters, thus showing a determination not to leave Sonoma county behind in the march of progress that has recently been made in the handling of young stock. This county is remarkably prolific of speedy young animals. The get of Gen. McClellan Jr., Volunteer, Auctioneer, Johnny, Rustic, and several other good horses have left their mark on the stock in this district. The largest purse offered by the Association is $1,000 for the 2:20 class to be trotted on Saturday, the last day of the meeting.

Nellie R, Abbottsford, Albert W, Brigadier and perhaps Blanche, are all the material now in the State eligible for this class and likely to enter, unless some fast green one shows up before August 1. Nellie R's 2:20 at Stockton was all she had in her, and it is by no means sure that she is any better mare this season than she was last. There is a chance that this race will not fill and the Association may be called upon to substitute something else for it. Instead of the usual 2:30 class a 2:28 class is substituted and will doubtless receive many entries. The 1⅛ mile and repeat for three-year-old horses running is evidently intended to attract only district horses, as no horse from a distance would be likely to start for a chance to win $125 off a $30 entrance. There are some three-year-olds in the district and they will have a chance to try conclusions without the interference of Gano and others of that ilk. So much money is apportioned to the trotters that the runners do not fare very well, but doubtless the association canvassed well the probable entries and calculated on that basis before they made up the purses. Santa Rosa has one of the best tracks in the State and the meeting cannot fail to be ahead of previous years.

The New Jersey Club.

A movement took place in this city last Saturday, in which every cattle man in the State is most deeply interested. We refer to the initial steps taken towards the formation of a Jersey cattle club and the production of a Jersey herd book for the Pacific slope. The causes that led to this action and the need for a herd book are not generally known. It has been almost impossible for the local breeders of Jersey cattle to get their stock recorded in the "A. J. C. C. Herd Book." It does seem as if the rules of that club were specially formulated to rule out as much stock as possible, regardless of its purity. The rules go beyond reasonable safeguards, and have become a vexatious and almost unendurable nuisance. One gentleman who has a heifer from a recorded cow and bull was unable to record her because the bull's owner died before he procured a certificate. Another was put to great delay, annoyance and expense because he omitted to mention the color of his calf's tongue. Then, also, a rule exists refusing to take the color of a bull calf until he is six months old, and so on with vexatious rules ad infinitum. Pure standard stock imported from England is refused admission, and the fact that a ship touches at any port while on its way from the Isle of Jersey debars all cattle on board from registration. These restrictions are annoying to breeders living near New York, but to people on this distant coast they positively amount to prohibition. Much of the foundation stock on this Coast was never registered and consequently the produce cannot be registered, though no one attempts to deny that the original stock was standard. The formation of a Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club will put Jersey breeding on a proper basis here. The Herd Book Committee must honestly and impartially pass on the right of all cattle to registration, and as soon as the stock now on the Coast is classified, the greater part of the work will have been done. The club roll is open to respectable Jersey breeders and we advise all to join, for not only will they save considerable money in registration fees, but they will have a voice in the rules and regulations to be made. The business transacted by the club so far will be found in another column.

English and American Guns.

The introduction of the Anglomania to New York appears to have been only the commencement of a wave that is rapidly sweeping over the whole country. Men send to England for their clothes, ornaments, horses, harness, vehicles, grooms, whips and guns, and Colonel Stuart M. Taylor, well-known here, is recently reported to have said that there was not a decent dog outside of Great Britain. The fashion for English guns is vastly on the increase and perhaps much of it can be traced to the liberal and judicious advertising done in America by Messrs. Scott, Greener, Westley Richards and other noted English makers. We cannot see the sense of sending abroad for guns. We do not claim to be an infallible authority on this or any other subject, but we do know that American guns are as much superior to English guns of the same cost as American watches are to English or Swiss watches. During the past week a friend showed us with much pride a gun that he had just imported from England at a cost of $200. It was a plain gun, with no ornamentation except some well-executed engraving on the locks, and could only be classed as a good well-finished gun. We compared the gun with an American-made gun that cost only $75, and could find no evidence of outward superiority in the more expensive gun, except that the English gun had a trifle the finer finish. We told our friend that we thought he had thrown $125 away, to which he replied: "Oh well, but everybody is shooting an English gun now, and I did not want to be out of the fashion. Besides, you will find that my gun shoots much better than the American gun." Chance gave an opportunity to test the matter, and we were rather pleased to find that our friend's expectation was not realized, and he was bound to confess that his gun had no advantage over the domestic article except a little engraving that could be done here nearly as well as in London or Birmingham. We do not of course claim that one such test as this proves our assertion, but we have had other experience on the subject. Of all the crack shots at the traps and in the field now living in this State, we know only one who claims any superiority for an English gun, and among those we know are several to whom expense is of no consequence, and who would send abroad and pay $1,000 for a gun, if they thought they could derive any advantage from its use. The American gunmakers are forever on the lookout for some new invention that will give them an advantage, and there is no secret in the English gunmaker's art that they have not mastered, and to-day there is no country in the world that can make so good a gun at reasonable cost as America. This being the case, and we venture to think that no one will deny it, we can only class as folly the fashion that impels young and inexperienced shooters to send abroad for their guns.

The Olympic Club Fire.

Ever since it moved into its Post street quarters the Olympic Club has been the pride of this city, and all over America has been acknowledged as the most superbly fitted institution of the kind extant. And well might the members feel proud of their organization and property, for they and their predecessors had spent some $50,000 or more on purchasing the one, and much more time and trouble in creating the other. In times past some exacting critics have had fault to find with such of the club's affairs as came within the range of legitimate criticism. We ourselves have, on one or two occasions, felt that the club's athletic managers had made mistakes, and did not hesitate to say so, but we found much more to praise than to blame, and have always held the opinion that, in its sphere, the Olympic Club was better managed than any similar institution of which we have knowledge. But, no matter what opinions we or others might have held about the club, we are sure that everybody will feel that the entire city has suffered a loss by the destruction of the club rooms by fire on Wednesday last. It is a loss not easily estimated in dollars and cents, but a heavy loss none the less. Just when the Board of Directors had declared that the expiration of their official terms would see the club free from debt, just when a president had resigned and allowed his duties to devolve upon a vice president, just when the club, full of enthusiasm, was looking forward to a career of increased activity and usefulness, the blow fell and much of the work of twenty-five years was consumed in a night. Not one-fifth of the material loss was covered by insurance, and by a spark the club was made $42,000 poorer. This represents $60 per member on the 700 members, besides the individual losses that the members suffered by the burning of their clothes, gloves, foils, etc. Now, the club does not propose to stand idly by and mourn its losses. Already discussions have been had relative to the best plan to reinstate the club in becoming quarters, and though we do not know what has been done, we venture to say that in less than six months the club will be better lodged than ever. We are very sorry, indeed, for the club's misfortune, and propose to show our sorrow in as practical a manner as possible. The club will hold an athletic meeting at its Oakland grounds on July 4, and we intend to all that lies in our power to help along the substantial results of that affair. We have been given to understand that the club will not entertain the idea of outside assistance from any source, but here is a chance for everyone to help in a way that the club can neither refuse nor take exception to. Other means may offer in the future but this one is at hand and we want to see everyone who feels any interest in athletics take hold and boom the thing along. Athletes will of course need no hint to do all in their power. There is not one of them who has the slightest claim to respectability that has not received many favors from the club, as a club, or from the members. We know that the entire press of the city, both daily and weekly, will fall in and render valuable aid, and apart from this coming meeting if the club will only indicate some way in which we can serve it they may be sure that we shall esteem it a pleasure.

The Santa Cruz Drowning.

From Santa Cruz comes the news of the drowning of a young man named Stone which could have been prevented if any one of the bystanders had acquired the art of swimming and had courage enough to help a fellow creature at some small risk. Master Gros of San Francisco, a young hero who could not swim a stroke, went to Stone's assistance and was nearly killed by being dashed against the rocks. After the youth was dead Messrs. Henderson, Berry and Liddle, who style themselves swimming teachers, went to the scene of the accident and started to recover the body by making casts with a weighted fish-line, not caring to enter the surf. The sea was not high, for a fisherman named Pistota went round in his boat and, with a rope around his waist, went into water and secured the body after it had been washed up by the surf. Then this wretch, with the instinct of a Mediteranean pirate and as little sympathy as a shark, demanded $300 for his wetting, and was only placated on receipt of $130, all the money Stone's friends possessed. The *Call* and *Examiner* in reporting the accident said that the boy's father was at hand but could not save him. This is incorrect for the boy's father has been dead eighteen months. We think that the spectacle of swimming teachers fishing for a body with a line is hardly an edifying one and further that it does not redound to the credit of Santa Cruz for one of its citizens to charge $300 for recovering a body. If the bathing season is to be successful, some life-saving service ought to be provided, and, above all, bathers ought to seek out some reliable teacher and learn the easily-achieved art of swimming.

Proposed New Kennel Club.

A Communication from "X" in our "Kennel" column is worthy the attention of all gentlemen interested in dogs and dog breeding. He is indisputably right in his premises, and his deductions are in accord with our own views except that we do not attach quite so much blame to the P. C. K. C. as he does, knowing how the members fell into the mistake they made. We concur in the need for a general call and for a new healthy club, and we freely offer the use of our columns to all who desire to give their views on this subject to their brother sportsmen. "X" writes in the right spirit and we hope to hear from many more such sportsmen.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The efforts of Mr. Shippee and his confreres to secure a lease of one of Stockton's public squares for the purpose of erecting thereon a pavilion for the San Joaquin Valley Association have come to naught, the Directors and the City Council failing to agree on the terms. As a consequence, there will be no pavilion exhibit this year, except such as is made at the racetrack. From the proverbial energy and determination of the board, there is little doubt that they will have a creditable showing even under these disadvantages, but the pleasant evening exercises usual to the Stockton fairs will be missed by visitors.

The Regatta Committee of the Fourth of July committee will meet on Monday and decide the amount of money to be given for the various events. The disposition is to give $100 in three prizes, of $50, $30 and $20 for the single scull race; $100 in two prizes of $70 and $30 for the barge race, $40 for the lapstreak race, $60 in three prizes for the wherry race, $40 in two prizes of $25 and $15 for the whitehall race, and appropriate trophies for the amateur barge and wherry races.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* chides Myers for not getting in good condition for his race with Brooks of San Francisco and alleges that as the canse of defeat. It would have been better to have berated Brooks for running so fast. The trouble seems to be that Californians have bragged so much that when they do send a good man East he can get no credit.

Jos. Cairn Simpson is ill with a slight attack of malarial fever. His private correspondents who may have noticed the lack of his usual promptness in answering their favors will receive attention during the coming week, as he expects to be about again in a couple of days at the furthest.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

W. E. P., Watsonville:

1. The gray gelding Frank Charles has a record of 2:44¾ in second heat, made at Jan Jose, September 29, 1873.

2. A eketch of the career of Chicago was published in this paper on September 23, 1882. He has a record of 2:24¾, made at Indianapolis, Ind., September 28, 1871. He was foaled in 1859, and is consequently twenty-four years old.

W. O. H., Salinas:

We know nothing of any thoronghbred Argyle that ever saw California; neither do we know any mare called Orphan Girl, except one by Haddington. If yon have any points in the case, send them to us, and possibly we may be able to unravel the matter.

L. B., Artesia, Cal.:

1. Our hoped-for success in tracing Black Warrior has turned to failure, and the best we can do is to say that he was undonbtedly a son of Vermont Black Hawk. His hreeding on his dam's side is entirely unknown.

2. Abdallah was by Ryskyk's Hambletonian, first dam by Roebnck, second dam by Sir Henry. He was bred by Chas. Hultz of Orange county, New York, foaled 1854, and brought to California about 1860. He was in the stnd in 1861-2, bnt added nothing to the fame of the Hambletonian name.

M. L., Rohnerville:

1. No changes have been made in the rules of the Blood Horse Association since the organization, except the change in weigbts and a slight addition to Rule 3. The new weighte were printed in this paper Sept. 30, 1882. The amendment to Rule 3 is as follows:

In all races of every description, provided for by these rules, except for a purse or a post stake, it shall be the duty of the owner or party having control, on or before the hour of 6 o'clock p. m., upon the day preceeding the one upon which such race is to take place, to name the particular horse or horses which it ie intended to start, and after such hour, all other horses entered in said race by said owners or parties having control will be ineigible to start.

This amendment was adopted November 4, 1879, and at the same meeting the association, by a unanimous vote, decided that the definition of a contest—Rule 60—shonld be, "Two or more horses, run in different interests, and not under the control of one man."

There have been eome changes in the National Trotting rules within the period yon name hut no very important ones.

2. The amended game law, so far as it relates to deer, reads as follows: 626 * * * * Every person who, between the first day of November in each year and the first day of July in the following year, hnnts, pursues, takes, kills, or destroys any male deer or buck is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person in the State of California, who has in his posesssion any hides or skine of any deer, elk, antelope or mountain eheep, killed between the first of November and the first of July, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall at any time in the State of California hunt, pursue, take, kill or destroy any antelope, elk, mountain sheep, female deer or doe, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall at any time hunt, pursne, take, kill or destroy any spotted fawn is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall take, kill or destroy any of the animals mentioned in this section at any time, nnless the carcass of auch animal is used or preserved by the person taking or slaying it, or is sold for food, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall buy, sell, offer or expose for sale, transport, or have in his posession any deer from which evidence of eex has been removed, or any of the aforesaid game at any time when it is unlawful to kill the same, as provided by this and subsequent sections, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

ATHLETICS.

The Amateur Champions.

Lack of space makes it impossible for us to give more than a brief resume of the amateur championship meeting held at Mott Haven, June 2:

The committee offered special "best-on-record" medals to all contestants who shonld surpass the best previons American performance at any championship game. Four of these were claimed: By F. L. Lambrecht, in the shot-putting and 56-pound weight-throwing; by W. L. Coudon, in the hammer-throwing; and by H. H. Baxter, in the pole-leaping, as follows:

Putting the shot—F. L. Lambrecht, P. A. C., 43ft.; C. A. J. Queckberner, New York city, 40ft. 4in.; W. L. Coudon, B. A. C., 37ft. ½in. Lambrecht's four puts were 41ft. 7in., 41ft. 8½in., 41ft. and 43ft., an average of 41ft. 9½in. His 43ft. beats all previons amateur records, English or American.

Lambrecht is a bookkeeper, 20 years old, 6ft. 1in. high, and weighe 210 pounds. He won in 1881 at 37ft. 5½in., and in 1882 at 39ft. 9½in. Queckberner was fourth in 1882 at 32ft. 7½in., and Coudon was second at 36ft. 6in.

The best American amateur record was 41ft. 4½in., by F. L. Lambrecht, Pastime A. C., at Canadian amateur championship meeting, Montreal, P. Q., October 7, 1882, and the best English amateur record is 42ft. 4in., by G. Ross, Paticroft, at amateur championship meeting, Stoke-npon-Trent, July 1, 1882.

Thowing the 56-pound weight—F. L. Lambrecht, P. A. C., 25ft. 1¾in.; C. A. J. Queckberner, New York city, 25ft.; W. L. Condon, B. A. C., 24ft. 2in. Lambrecht's snccessive throws were 23ft. 2in., 23ft. 6in., 24ft. 4½in., 24ft. 10in., 25ft. 1¾in., and 24ft. 1½in., an average of 24ft. 2 7-24in. Queckberner's throws were 24ft. 5in., 24ft. 3in., 24ft. 8½in., 25ft., 23ft. 4in., and 24ft. 11in., an average of 24ft. 5½in. Queckberner made the best average, and beat all former records, hnt only took second place.

Throwing the hammer—W. L. Coudon, Baltimore (Md.) A. C., 93ft. 11in.; F. D. Lamhrecht, P. A. C., 93ft. 2in.; C. A. J. Queckberner, New York City, 86ft. 7½in.; D. R. Porter, M. A. C., 82ft. 6in. This wae the most remarkable hammer-throwing ever seen in America. Coudon's snccessive throws were 88ft. 5in., 90ft. 10in., 93ft., 92ft. 10in., and 93ft. 11in. Lamhrecht's successive throws were 86ft. 8in., 87ft. 8in., 89ft. 8½in., 92ft. 3½in., 90ft. 6in., and 93ft. 2in. Coudon's throws averaged 91ft. 9½in. and Lambrecht's 90ft. ½in. Lambrecht beat all former records, yet only obtained second place. Coudon's style is peculiar. He stands left foot formost, although a right-handed thrower, and straightens his arms very early in each revolution of the hammer. He is nnusnally agile for a heavy-weight performer, can clear 9ft. 6in. at pole-leapiug, and is a first-class wrestler. Lambrecht has heaten the then existing amateur record at this game at three snccessive championship meetings.

Pole-leaping—H. H. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., 11ft. ½in.; J. C. Keene, P. A. C., and W. J. Van Houten, Park A. C., tied at 10ft. 6in., and Keene won by a toss; H. P. Toler, Princetown College, B. F. Richardson, M. A. C., and J. J. Van Houten, Park A. C., tied at 10 feet. Baxter won at 10ft. 9in., and then, at the request of the judges, attempted to beat the American record, which he did at the second trial. Baxter's victory, like Baird's in the 3-mile walk, was fairly earned. He practiced faithfully all the past winter and spring at John Woods' gymnasium, despite much ridicule and annoyance from his associates, and has now the satisfaction of winning double honors, a championship and a best on record. If several hnndred young amateurs of New York City would follow Mr. Baxter's example—talk less and work more—they would make better recorde. This is the first year, since the beginning of the Championship Meetings, that this game was not won by the Scottish-American Athletic Club.

Baxter is a student, 21 years old, 6ft high, and weighs 145 pounds. In 1881 he cleared 10ft. 3in. Keene cleared 10ft. 2in. in 1881, and 9ft. 8in. in 1882. W. J. Van Honten won at 10ft. 4¾in. in 1879, 10ft. 11in. in 1880, and at 10ft. 6in. in 1881. Richardson cleared 9ft. 4¾in. in 1879, 10ft. 7in. in 1880, 10ft. in 1881, and won at 10ft. in 1882. J. J. Van Houten cleared 9ft. 6in. last year, while Toler was a new comer.

The best American amateur record was 10ft. 11in., by W. J. Van Houten, Scottish-American A. C., at Amateur Championship Meeting, Mott Haven, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1880, and the best English amateur record is 11ft. 4in. by T. Ray, Ulverstone Cricket Clnb, at Bradford Sports, Aug. 12, 1882.

The sensational race of the day is thus recorded hy the New York *Spirit*:

Two hundred and twenty-yard run—H. S. Brooke Jr. of California, Yale college, 22¼-5s.; L. E. Myers, M. A. C., 2, by 1 foot; S. Derickson, M. A. C.. 3, by 10 yards. There was much talk about this start, many claiming that Myers had the hest of it; was "shot off his mark," was away before the pistol, etc. None of this was true, and the cause of the error was two-fold. Firstly, many people do not know enough of athletic sports to discriminate between a man who has the best of the etart and a man who etarts best. Put three men on a mark, and, when all are standing even and still, fire a pistol. One of the three will be the quickest to move, and will, in the first step or two, show a foot or two, or may be a yard, ehead of the others. This would be a fair etart, and the man did not get the best of the start, or of the starter, or of the pistol, hut he started quickest and best. Tho quick starting, constantly practiced by all intelligent professionals, is almost totally neglected by amateure, and Myers, who hae practiced it and starts quickly, is often accused of getting the best of the etart when he actually started fairly, hut better and quicker than his opponents. Secondly, on the Mott Haven grounds the start of the 220-yard run is just below the middle of the hack straight side, and all spectators in or about the grand etand look at the etart acroes the grounds diagonally from behind. From thie point of view each euccessive man toward the outside of the path seems to be a yard behind his next inside neighbor, and if they kept as even as they started, while running the first 40 yards, each man would etill look to he a yard behind his next inner neighbor. Thus it was in this race that the majority of the epectators thought Myers started ahead of Brooks, aud was ahead of him during the first 40 yarde. But, as an actual fact, Myers never started slower, and Brooks never started quicker than in this race. Derickson, on the ineide, bungled at the start, lost 3 or 4 yards, and then ran on in pursuit, so that Myers and Brooks had a fair field and no hindrance. James Watson, one of the officials, who is both intelligent and cool-headed, measured off 4 yards up the course from the start. He reports that when the men passed him, 4 yards from the start, Myera and Brooks were as nearly even as it was possible to be. So much for the absurd talk about the start.

Failing to pass Myers in the first 40 yards, Brooks wisely dropped behind him rather than to run outside of him around the long turn at the upper end of the path. The referee, who stood just at the head of the straight, 90 yards from the finish, reports that at this point Brooks was directly behind Myers, and at least 8 feet in the rear. Once fairly into the straight 90 yards, Brooks ran a grand race, reduced Myers' lead inch by inch, and would just about have made a dead heat but for Myers breaking down. Myere faltered at 25 yarde from the tape, being then still a yard ahead, and, not more than 2 yards from the finish, being still a few inches in front, staggered and fell across the line. He did all that he could, and made a gallant but unavailing struggle against nature—Brooks' running all the way down the final straight was remarkable. If it had been separately timed, the watches would, no doubt, have shown that he ran the final 90 yards, with flying start and against a fresh breeze, in about 8½ seconds. Such a sustained burst of speed at the end of a race was never before seen in America. Owing to the shape and size of this path, the inside man in a 220-yard race has 2 or 3 yards advantage over the outside man, who must run behind or outside of the insider all around the long lower turn. If he runs behind he will be 7 or 8 feet in the rear when they reach the final straight 90 yards, and if he rune on the outside he will be compelled to run 7 or 8 feet farther hy swinging around a larger circle. This performance by Brooks, 220 yards in 22¼-5s., around a half circle, against a freeh breeze on the final 90 yards, and starting from the outside position, although technically a little slower than the best American record, is really the most meritorious race ever run in America, and Brooks richly deserves the championship honora he so gamely won. Any man who fairly beats L. E. Myers in a 220-yard race is a genuine champion, no matter what the time may be.

Brooks is a student, 21 yeara old, 6ft. 2in. high, and weighs 170 pounds. He won in 1882 in 22:3-5s. Myers won in 1879 in 23 2-5s.; in 1880 in 23 3-5s.; in 1881 in 23½s., and was second in 1882, 5 feet behind, 22 3-5s. Derickson was third in 1882.

The best American amateur record is 22½s. by L. E. Myers, Manhattan A. C., in his match with H. Hawes, at Manhattan Polo grounds, New York city, Sept. 15, 1881, and the best generally-accepted English amateur record is 22 2-5s., by W. P. Phillips, London A. C., at London Athletic Club gamee, Lillie Bridge, London, Sept. 28, 1875, although it has been claimed that at same grounds, May 25, 1878, Philipe ran 220 yards in 22s.

The other performances were:

One-hundred-yard run—A. Waldron, M. A. C., 10½, Brooks of California 2, by 3 inches, S. Derickson 3, by 3 yards.

One-quarter-mile run—L. E. Myers, M. A. C., 52½, S. Derickson 2, 52 3-5, J. A. Hodge, Princeton, 3, by 3 yarde.

One-half mile run—T. J. Murphy, 24 2-5, W. Smith, W. A. C., 2, by 15 yards.

One-mile run—H. Fredricks, M. A. C., 4:36 4-5, R. Farres, P. F. & O. C., 2, by 50 yards.

Five-mile run—T. F. Delaney, W. A. C., 26:47 2-5, J. Kearns, G. A. C., 28:39 2-5.

Hurdle race—120 yards, 10 hurdles, 3ft. 6 in., S. A. Safford, A. A. C., 19 2-5, R. Mulford, N. Y. A. C., 2, by 2 yards.

One-mile walk—F. P. Murray, M. A. C., 6:46, W. H. Purdy, M. A. C., 6:51 3-5.

Three-mile walk—G. D. Baird, A. A. C., 22:8 3-5. F. P. Murray, W. A. C., 23:7 1-5.

Seven-mile walk—W. H. Meek, W. I. A. C., 56:48 2-5, R. McCausland, W. A. C., 1:3:0 3-5.

Two-mile bicycle—G. M. Hendee, Springfield, Mass., 6:47-1-5, C. Reed, N. J. A. C., 6:53 4-5.

Five-mile bicycle—R. S. Rood, I. B. C., 17:37 5-5, C. A. Reed, N. Y. A. C., 18:46 3-5.

Running high jump—M. W. Ford, N. Y. A. C., 5ft. 8½ in., A. Harriman Jr., 5ft. 7½ in.

Running long jump—M. W. Ford, N. Y. A. C., 21ft. 7½ in., A. A. Jordan, 20 ft. 5½ in.

All scoring in the Championship Meeting is done on the basis of 5 points for a winner, 3 points for second man, and 1 point for third man.

Manhattan's 17 starters scored 33 points, New York's six starters ecored 24 points, Pastime's 10 starters ecored 21 points, Williamsburgh's 9 starters scored 19 points, American's 11 starters scored 16 points, New York City's 5 starters scored 13 points, Yale's 2 starters scored 8 points, Baltimore's 3 starters ecored 7 points, West Side's 3 starters ecored 6 points, as did also Ixion's 2 starters, Princeton's 4 starters scored 5 points, as did also Springfield's 1 starter, Gramercy's 1 starter, and Philadelphia's 1 starter each scored 3 points, and Park's 2 starters scored 1 point.

Of the 19 gamee, Manhattan won 4 firsts, 3 eeconds, and 4 third prizes; New York, 3 firsts and 3 seconds; Pastime, 2 firsts, 3 eeconds and 2 thirds; Williamsburgh, 2 firsts and 3 seconds; American, 2 firsts 1 second and 3 thirds; New York City, 1 first, 2 seconds and 2 thirds; Yale 1 first and 1 second; Baltimore, 1 first and 2 thirds; West Side and Ixion, each 1 first and 1 third; Springfield, 1 first; Princeton, 1 second and 2 thirds, Gramercy and Philadelphia, each 1 second, and Park, 1 third. Of the 15 competing clubs, 11 won one or more championships, and each of the 15 won one or more prizes, so that no club went home empty-handed.

During the past week Muldoon has been engaged in giving exhibitions of wrestling in this city and interior towne. At San Jose he showed to a poor house. At the pavilion last Sunday D. A. McMillan threw Donald Dinnie two out of three falls, collar-and-elbow. Muldoon threw Dietman five times and failed to down Rijal inside of half an hour including rests. Dinnie threw McMillan two falls out of three, Cumberland style. In the evening Muldoon threw Rijal twice, Dinnie twice, and Dietman three times in 22:37. Dinnie won a mixed match of McMillan by two falls Cumberland to the latter's one fall collar and elbow.

Donald Dinnie talke as follows: "In reply to Muldoon's challenge to wrestle the catch-as-catch-can, I have to say that it is too similar to the Graeco-Roman etyle for me to have an equal chance, but I will agree to wrestle him at the five etyles most popular both in Europe and America, viz., catch-as-catch-can, Graeco-Roman, back-hold, side-hold and collar-and-elbow, the winner of three to claim stakes. I now deposit $50 for a match on these terms, to come off in this city at a date to be mutually agreed on within three months.

DONALD DINNIE."

Patsy Hogan directs the following to Muldoon: "I hereby challenge any man on the Pacific coast to wrestle an unknown man whom I will produce for $1,000 a side in catch-as-catch-can etyle, best three in five falls; first [illegible] served.

PAT [illegible].

THE GUN.

Sweepstake Shooting.

On Snnday last at the Oakland Trotting Park a numher of pigeon shots assemhled to contest for the ssveral swespstakss purses made up for ths occasion. The day was pleasant, with littls or no wind to assist the hirds in their flight. The first match made up was a twelve-hird affair for two pursee of $22 50 for first and $12 50 for second. The ehooting was done nnder the Hurlingham rnles. Fay led the score with a good heginning hut hroke np along to the last. Slads also started in well hnt likewise spoilt his score. Rohinson varisd the monotony of his nsnal shooting hy letting his elsventh hird get away, hut that did not prsvent him from taking the first mouey. Lamhert lost three out of ths first fivs and withdrew. Mr. Bassford did soms pretty killing and took second money on a score of ten hirds. Pearson's eighth hird flew over the heads of the spectators and soms commotion was cansed hy his shooting at it. Pearson did not leave the stand but when the pigeon was started from ths shed roof, where it had alighted, he gave it ths other harrel. This called forth considerahls discussiou, for in the first placs, ths hird heing over the heads of the psopls, the first shot shonld not have heen fired, and secoudly, ths hird should not havs heen flushsd. The judge ordersd another hird hut allowsd only ths nse of one harrel. This was an error in his jndgmsnt, as there are no rules to justify such a dscision. Peace and order was restored hy his reconsidering ths cass and ordsring "another hird." Roche did not shoot so wsll as nsual. Following is the score:

Fay	1†	1†	1	1	1	1†	0	0	0	1	1†	0	8
Slade	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1*	8
Robinson	1	1†	1	1	1	1	1†	1†	1†	1	0	1	11
Lambert	1	0	1	0	0	w							2
Bassford	1†	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	10
Pearson	1†	1†	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	8
Rocbe	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	5

† Killed witb second barrel.

After this another twslvs-hird match was shot for $22 50 and $12 50, hut the shooting was done at 21 yards, the State Sportsman's rules governing. Rohinson made a clear score of twelve kills and again took first mouey. Roche, Bassford and Lamhsrt tied on ten and shot off the tie, miss and out. Roche killed two and took second monsy, Bassford and Lamhsrt only gstting one each. Ths scores wsre:

Fay	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8
Rocbe	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Slade	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	9
Egan	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	w	7
Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	10
Lambert	1	1	1	0*	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	10

* Died ont of bounds.

Ths next match was at nine hirds, thirty yards rise, for two pnrsss, $20 and $10. The pigeons in ths first matchss wers a strong-flying lot hut hy this tims thsy were prstty wsll cnlled ovsr, which acconnts for the thres ties on clsan scores as helow seen:

Pearson	1	1	1†	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	Rocbe	0	1†	1†	1	1†	1	0	1	1	7
Fay	1	1	1	1†	0	1	1†	0	1	7	Lambert	1	1	1	1	1†	1	1†	1	1	9
Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	Tuttle	1	0	1†	1	1	1	0	w		5

The tis among ths thrse was shot off at four hirds. Psarson made a clean score and took first money. Lamhsrt killed three and took second money. Ths tie:

Pearson	1†	1†	1†	1	4	Lambert	1	1	1†	0	3
Robinson	0	1†	0	1	3						

(†)Killed with second barrel.

The last match was hstween Roche and Nic Williams at twslvs hirds for $10 a side, which resulted in favor of Williams hy ten hirds to Roche's six, as seen below:

Rocbe	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1†	1†	0	0	6
Williams	0	1	1	0	1†	1†	1†	1†	1†	1†	1†	1	10

Lincoln Gun Club.

The Lincoln Gun Club held a clay-pigeon shoot at Colma last Snnday, at which the following scores were made at twenty clays, eighteen yards rise:

FIRST TEAM.

Parke—00110 11110 11110 00101—12.
Hawkins—10001 11111 11110 01011—14.
Edlar—01011 10101 10100 11011—12.
Heino—11111 10101 00011 11111—15.
Potter—00010 01001 00110 00111—8.

SECOND TEAM.

Johnson—10101 10001 01011 00111—11.
Lohner—00010 00100 01000 11100—6.
Lakely—10011 11011 11111 01011—15.
F. Venker—01101 00010 00011 01111—10.
Honck—01100 00100 01100 01111—9.
Palmer—10110 11001 11111 10111—15.

THIRD TEAM.

Schendel—00011 01111 10100 01010—10.
Calvert—01000 00000 00000 00101—3.
Cohen—10011 11100 10110 11101—13.
Lieke—00000 01000 00000 01000—2.
Richter—00110 00100 11101 01110—10.

Pigeon Shooting is Legal.

We are pleaeed to record the fact that Mr. Charles Eckert, a member of the Cincinnati Independent Shooting Club, who wae arrested, charged with a violation of the Ohio law hy shooting live pigcons from a trap, has been acquitted of the charge by a jnry of his peers upon tho second trial of the caeo. The first trial, as was reported in our issue of May 26, took place May 17, and resulted in a disagreemcnt of the jnry which stood eight to four in favor of acqnittal. The prosecution was vigorously pushed by the Cinciunati Society for the Preventation of Cruelty to Amimals, represeuted hy Prosecnting Attorney Caldwell and the society's attorney, Mr. Charles C. Davie. Messrs. Scott Symmee and Charles Phares condncted the defense in an able manner. The jnry were out but fifteen minntes. Eleven other arreets for the same offense were made when Mr. Eckert was arrested, and his being looked upon as a test caso, the remainder will prohahly bo dismiseed. The costs of this test to tho city are said to he ono hundred and fifty dollars, and Judgo Martels, hefore whom the caso was tried, very properly intimated that if the assoc ation desired to bring any moro such casos beforo tho police court, it would bo a good plan to first secure the city for ..ets. After the trial, the society held a meeting, at whi.., aftsr a warm discussion, tho whole matter was refer..d .o the law committee, to decide whether to appeal tho case ... a question of law, or abido hy the result of tie trial, ...deavor to secure from the next Legislature such legislation as will sffectually prevent trap shooting. The latter course will prohahly he adopted, and ths sportsmen of Ohio muet he on the alert to proteot their interests, as ths society will prsvent field shooting as well as trap ehooting, if in thsir power to do so. Ws shall have more to say on this matter hereafter.—*American Field.*

The monthly shoot of the Pacific Gnn Clnh will taks place to-morrow, Sunday, June 24, at Birds Point, Alameda, as usnal. Two clnh medals are to hs shot for at twenty-ons yards, twelve hirds each, ties three pair douhles; California rules to govern. Plenty of hirds for pool shooting after cluh match.

Ths dove law is openly violated in ths neighborhood of Colusa hy parties claiming to he sportsmen and law-abiding citizens. Oh! for a game warden!

THE RIFLE.

The First Competition.

Last Sunday the first of a ssries of fivs competition prac tices to sslect a team to go to Carson, Nevada, to shoot for ths Pacific Coast Trophy, was held at Shell Mound Park. Ths attendancs was much smaller than was expected, and the scores wers far below the averages nsually made by the shooters. Ths trophy to hs competed for was won last fall hy the Carson team at ths meeting of the California Rifle Association, and, in order to hring it hack to this side of the moutsins, ths California tsam must go to Carson and do ths shooting thers. The tsam is to he composed of tsn men, with two to act as rsserves. The men making the best scores at the five competitions will be sent to Nsvada. An entrancs fee of $2 50 was charged, to pay for the targets and markers. Only fifteen men entered. The shooting was nnder ths management of State Rifle Inspector Chas. Sontag aud Major Klose, Inspector of Rifles of Second Brigade. The scores made are capahle of mnch improvement, as ths following shows:

TWO HUNDRED YARDS.											FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.										
Sime	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—42	Kelley	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—42
Townsend	3	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	4—38	Sime	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	0	3	5—39
Kelley	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—43	Townsend	0	2	0	0	3	5	5	3	4	4—25
Kellogg	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—46	Mangels	0	3	3	0	3	0	4	5	5	5—28
Burns	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4—40	Sherman	3	4	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	4—42
Sherman	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	3—37	Waltham	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	2	3	3—39
Mangels	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5—41	Burns	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	4—41
Waltham	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—45	Klein	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	5—43
Fredericks	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—37	Fredericks	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	2	4	2—40
Klein	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—43	Templeton	4	3	3	3	5	3	5	3	4	8—37
Cummings	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5—43	Cummings	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—46
Templeton	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	4	3	4—40	Sprowl	4	5	2	2	4	4	5	2	3	2—33
Sprowl	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39	Kellogg	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	5	5	4—45
Klose	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—41	Klose	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	3—40
Clark	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—41	Clark	3	4	5	2	5	4	5	3	4	3—38

Next Sunday ths men will again meet at Shell Mound to continue the competition. After the shooting Col. Bnrns and Col. Kellogg shot a string of ten shots each off-hand, at ths 500-yard targst which is worthy of notice, as the wind was blowing very hard, which mads off-hand shooting quits difficult. Ths scores:

Kellogg	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—45	Burns	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	5	5—40

He Deserved the Ticket.

Daily, the swimmer, is a great practical joker and his humor has gained him nearly as much celehrity as his aqnatic feats, hut last Saturday he met his match in the person of a ten-year-old San Jose hoy. When Daily first took hold of the San Jose swimming haths, the tariff for hoys under the age of twelve was ten csnts. Daily finding that the boys took np as mnch room and needed as much attention as men raised the price to fifteen cents and posted notices to that effect all aronnd the haths. It was hot in San Joss last Friday, and whsn Daily noticed a small hoy looking wistfully at ons of ths aforesaid notices aud tightly clutching a ten-csnt piecs on which the inscription had faded away to a small, dim lins, his heart warmed towards the yonngster and he was jnst ahout to say, "take a hath free," when the hoy sidled up to the counter hehind which the great life saver was dealing out suits and towels.

"Say, Mister," murmnred the boy, "have you raised the price to fiteen cents?"

"Yes, sonny, I have; you see the man that pnmps the water for me strnck for higger wages and I had to get even somehow."

"But, euppose a poor hoy only had a dime and had walked two miles for a swim, wonld you turn him away?"

"Well, no, if he only had a dime I guess I'd let him bathe."

Then the hoy, brightening up, laid down his dime and received therefor the coveted hathing suit. He moved away towards the hath when, as if suddenly recollecting eomething, he turned hack and, holding out a hig dollar, said: "Please, Mister, take care of this while I'm in the water."

"Why, you young scamp," roared Daily, "you told me you only had a dime."

"No, I didn't. I only said snppose a poor boy only had a dime, and theu you took my money and gave me the suit."

A rosr of laughter went np from the crowd, and Daily could find no hetter way to pay forfeit than hy giving the smart San Josean a free hathing pass for the season.

It is said that the gruh may he easily removed by exposing the sheep to the eun during the day and removing them to cover at night. The gruh likes the light and heat of the sun, and for the eake of these is induced to leave its secret place up in the sheep's head, and crawl down so low in the nostrils that it can he hlown out or pulled from them hy the shepherd. Blowing tobacco or other sickening or disagreeable emoke up the nostrils seems to have little or no effect in dielodging the gruh, so irritating and often injurioue. The best way ie preveution, and to guard against the gad-fly (*Estrus ovis*) depoeiting its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep. When the eggs hatch, the gruh crawls up into the head. If the nostrils he kept well smeared with tar during July and August, the fly ie prevented from depositing its eggs. Instead of doing thie emearing by hand, a much easier and more expeditious method is to put fine ealt in a trough and cover this with tar. As the sheep come up to lick the salt, they get their nosse well smeared. A good thing also is to turn up a furrow in the pasture for the sheep to thruet their noses in the loose ground. Thie also assists in keeping off the fly.—*American Agriculturist.*

A farmer obscrved a flock of quail running along hetween the rows of corn, which was just eprouting; conceiving the idea that they were pulliug up his corn, one of the hirde was killed and its crop examined. Instead of corn, it was found to contain one cutworm, twenty-one etriped hugs, aud over 100 chinch buge.

BASE BALL.

The Haverly Club Defeated.

Ths Havsrly and Redington nines met on ths diamond last Sunday for the first time since the beginning of the league series of games for the present season. Ths Redingtons wers short two players—Fitzgerald and Moran—and, as if to acknowledge this disadvantage nnder which the hoys in hlue wers placed, ths Haverlys put Ed Morris in the catchsr's hox and Fred Carroll went to Morris' placs at third hass. Ths numerons victories of the Haverlys of late have mads ths hahitues of ths gronnds long to ses them snffer a crushing defeat, hut the expectation that the Redingtons wonld hs the ones to make them hanl down their colors was not entertained hy those who keep ordinarily well informed. McElroy's delivery puzzled the Haverlys from the start. Hs was erratic and ths hatter was just as likely to get the hall in the sids or on ths head as in front of him at a proper distancs for a strike. This pitcher reminds one of Charles Sweeney, who recsntly went East, in the manner of his posing hsfore delivering ths ball. He stands firmly on the left foot, faces thres-quarters towards the hatter, raiseshis right hand with ths hall in it np over his head and hrings the left hand up to meet it. He then rolls or twists ths hall around in the palm of his right hand, looks at the first hasemen, if there is anyone on that hass, and then delivsrs the sphere with a swiftness that causes ths batter to fan the air wildly. Ths ball is seldom put twice in the same place. The only base hits that were made off his pitching last Sunday were made by the Haverlys' hest men at the hat—Barnes, Lsvy, Morrie and Meegan. Creegan, ths Rsdington catcher, had an ardnous task in securing the wild halls that came at him, first high, then low, then an out curve, followed by a high ball that hs wonld havs to jump for to secure. The gams at the beginning of the sixth inning looked so favorahle for ths Redingtons that Carroll was sent to his post in the catcher's hox and Morris went to third hase. McElroy had scorsd a run in the second inning for the Redingtons, and in the fifth he started np an inning that resulted in thres heing addsd to ths score of his nine, Creegan and Mooney heing the other players who got safely over the home plate. Thess runs were douhle the numher of ths Haverlys', only two of thsir players, Barnes and Morris, having scorsd.

In the first half of ths seventh inning Pops, who had ohtained his first on a hit, stols his second and leaving his hase was canght off by Gagus. Pops attempted to go to third hnt the hall was ssnt to Morris and then returned to Gagus, who was closing in on Pops. The lattsr then attsmptsd to run hnt was overtaken and put out hy Gagus. The heaviest hit dnring the game was made hy Barnes in the last half of the eighth inning. Hs sent the hall to csnterfield and tallied a home run. Ths ninth inning was qnickly playsd hnt thers were no runs made the score, at the close standing four to thres in favor of the Rsdingtons:

REDINGTON.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E	HAVERLY.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Arnold, l f	4	0	0	0	2	2	Barnes, 1b	3	2	1	1	0	0
Stein, 1b	4	0	0	3	0	0	Levy, c f	4	0	1	1	0	0
Incell, c f	4	0	0	5	0	0	Morris, c	4	1	1	10	0	2
Bennett, 3b	4	0	0	3	0	1	Meegan, p	3	0	1	1	1	4
McElroy, p	3	2	1	1	0	4	F. Carroll, 3b	4	4	0	7	1	0
Bedell, s s	1	0	0	0	0	1	Gagus, 2b	4	0	0	3	0	1
Pope, 2b	3	0	0	2	0	0	Sheridan, s s	4	0	0	1	2	0
Creegan, c	3	1	0	12	2	0	Johnson, r f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mooney, r f	3	1	0	1	0	0	Mitchell, l f	3	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	29	4	1	27	4	8	Totals	33	3	4	24	4	8

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Redington	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Haverly	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3

Home run—Barnes. Strnck out—Megan 14, McElroy 10. First base on errors—Redingtons 5, Haverlys 5. Left on bases—Redingtons 0, Haverlys 4. Passed balls—Creegan 2, Morris 3. Wild pitcbes—McElroy 2, Megan 1. First bases on balls—Redingtons 3, Haverlys 2. Time of game—Two bours. Umpire—E. Van Court. Scorer—J. Hennessy.

A game was played at Sacramsnto Sunday, hy the Unions of that place and the Californias of this city. The game resulted in a victory for the Californias hy a score of 16 to 5. Donohue of the Woonsocket Cluh and Carroll of the recently disorganized Niautics played with the Unions.

Aug. Pratt, the manager of the Haverlys, is mnch annoyed at the defeat his club suffered Sunday at the hands of the Redingtons and it is said he will soon give np the management of the cluh.

Ed Morris, third haseman of the Haverly Olnb, will go East this week to join the Athletic Cluh of Reading, Pa. Carroll, the catcher of the Haverly Cluh, will accompany him.

The Acme and Elite Cluhs played at the Presidio laet Sunday. Acme 4, Elite 3.

Names Claimed.

By Sam'l. Gamble, Cook Farm, Danville, Cal.:

CONCLAVE, for hay colt, star in forehead, off hind pastern white, foaled May 15, 1883, hy Steinway (three-year-old record 2:25¾), hy Strathmore, sire Santa Claus (2:17¾), and eight in 2:30 list. First dam Annie Laurie (three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:30), hy Echo (sire of Belle Echo 2:23¾, Gihraltar, 2:22½, Echora, 2:23½), hy Rysdyk'e Hamhletonian, sire of Dexter (2:17¼), Nettie (2:18½), and thirty-live in 2:30 list; second dam hy Jack Hawkins (a sou of Boston, the sire of the second dam of Maud S, 2:10¼, and Nutwood, 2,18¾).

CARRIE S, for iron gray filly, small star in forehead, foaled April 22, 1883, hy Steinway. First dam Carrie Clay, hy Coaster (record 2:26), he hy Calihan (a son of Mambrino Pilot); secoud dam hy Mambrino Chief (the sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18½); third dam hy Senator, a thoroughbred; fourth dam hy Woodpecker, the sire of the renowned Gray Eagle.

T. A. Roseherry, who has had a lsrge experience in raising and hreaking horses, has arrived at the conclusion that if a colt is handled carefully in hreaking he will never "hnck." Great care must he used when the colt is first canght np. Early this spring Mr. R. hroke several colts to the hit and saddle; many of these have heen running on the range since that time. During the past few days they have hesn ridden and were found to he very docile. Never having heen ahused hy their master, they know nothing of the art of "hucking," and are of mnch more value in the market than "huckers." Many so-called horse trainers take delight in showing their dexterity in riding bucking horses. The sport ie interesting, no doubt, bnt, alas! a good horee ie often ruined in thie way, "to make a Roman holiday."—*Adin Argus.*

P. J. Shafter's two-year-old colt Viking, by Ruetic, meaeures twenty-three inchee around the arm, and Mr. Shafter wants to hear from the colt that can show a greater span of muscle at the samo age.

Sheep Breeders and the Fairs.

Very few of the fairs of the country have such an exhibition in their sheep departments as seems warranted hy the importance of that interest. One need not go far to find reasons for this. In quite a number of instances the management of fairs is largely made up from men who are not practical breeders. Tbey are active, earnest men, who, having succeeded in the management of private business, have been designated by their friends and neighbors as likely to make a success of an enterprise undertaken for the public good. What these men fail to provide in the way of securing success in the sheep department is to be charged to other causes than design to place any one interest above or hefore another. In other instances, men crowd themselves, or are forced hy others, into fair directories for the purpose of advancing special interests. Of course these men are liable to overlook others while attending to tbe interest nearest their hearts—or pockets. These and other influences less apparent quite commonly operate to make the prizes offered in the sheep lists such as are likely to fail in attracting the cupidity of would-be exhibitors, who seek more inviting localities, or keep their stock at home. In other instances the money offerings are liberal enough, but when the critical breeder scans the classification and rules under which they are to be distributed, he finds himself exposed to the risk of losing deserved honors through the devices of professional showmen or the incompetency of so-called "judges."

Imperfect classification has unquestionably operated, in numerous instances, to the dwarfing of what would otherwise have been a good sheep show. Men whose energies have been directed toward the perfection of a certain variety of sheep, and whose success is worthy of recognition and reward, are deterred quite often from entering the lists of exhibitors hy regulations which would force their animals into competition with those of a different type and hred with a different purpose in view. In euch instances the exhibition pen becomes a lottery, with even chances for exhibitors only where the jury is prejudiced; but such chances often fail to attract the coveted numher of takers. Hence it is that so many faire must depend for their sheep show upon local breeders, who send in stock to "fill up," and peddlers who are present because they find on the fair ground a good audience and possible buyers.

There is here not the practical difficulty to overcome that is met with when the complaint of inadequate offerings is to be met. Not every fair directory can afford to take tbe risk of offering large money prizes. Uufavorable weather, or some other unforeseen oecurence, may interpose to reduce gate receipts, and disappoint those who are to pay and those who are entitled to receive the offerd prizes. But no equally good argument can be advanced in behalf of failure to remove the otber obstacles enumerated. Shrewd business men who may be called to direct live-stock shows will detect the weak points in any policy with one or two years' experience. Wbere there is a determination to free an exhibition of the incubus of specialists or adventurers in any of its departments, not many elections need be passed without accomplishing that object. So, after all, if the majority of live-stock fairs are not what they ought to be, the responeibility for the pplicy pursued by them comes home to the people in whose interest they are ostensibly managed. If the breeders of sheep, with any approach to unanimity, will apply themselves to placing the right men on fair directories, and to keeping them advised when there is thought to he need for a change in policy, a great improvement may confidently be looked for in the sheep departments, which are in too many instances a travesty upon the importance of such an interest as the sheep husbandry of the United States has grown to be. Let them move in the matter.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Poultry Fence.

F. E. Marsh, in the Poultry Meesenger tells how he constructe a poultry fence. How to construct a cheap and durahle one, he eays, has heen a problem in his mind, and after repeated trials of different kinds he thinke the fence queetion ought to he taken up in the journale, and perhaps eome fence would be suggested which many have in vain, thus far, looked for. He then gives hie method of constructing euch a fence: I have nsed a fence made in the following manner. I take common fence board, rip them in two, then take three ehort pieces three feet long, nail one to each end of tbe two pieces and one in the middle, then it is a panel ten or twelve feet long, just as yon like; now nail on lathe three inchee apart. The way I fasten ie hy a wire around the post and the end of the panel. Where there ie not mnch wind, a post at each end will do, bnt here, in the spring, you wonld have to have one in the middle and a good strong man to hold them beeides. The advantage of the panel fence is, you can move it very readily. The other fence that I have nsed is made hy setting posts thirty feet apart, then stretching plain fence wire from one post to the other; the first wire six inches from the ground, the other thirty inches higher up. Then I stretch a small wire (such as hinding wire), parallel with the other two, also one between the two large wires, then weave laths in as close as yon choose. The large wire muet he made faet to the posts by staples; the small ones left loose till the laths are in place, then drawn tight. Tbe main trouhle with thie fence is, yon cannot get the laths so fixed as to prevent them from slipping either one way or the other enough to let a hen through. Tar netting and woven wire cost too much. What we poultry-men of the West want, is some kind of a ponltry fence that does not cost more tban all onr fowl are wortb.

The Secret of Raising Turkeys.

One of our most enccessfnl breeders remarks upon this point: One great eecret of raising turkeye is to take care, and take care all snmmer; and even then you cannot raise them, for sometimes they will not lay, or they will not hatch, or something will hefall them. Sametimee we raise turkeye without much care, when the eeason is specially favorable, hut generally the meaeure of care is the measure of euccese. A boy ten or twelve years old, with a little direction from his father, can easily take care of 200 turkeye, and he cannot earn so much money on the farm in any other way. It ie an old maxim that if a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well. Some may think thie constant care is too much trouble to raise turkeye. This is a free conntry, and you can omit any part (or the whole) of tbeee suggestione. If you know a better conrse, hy all means pursue it. This painstaking hae made turkey-raising ebont ae sure as any other branch of farm indnstry. I have usually kept from eight to ten turkeys for breedere, and have raised from ninety-nine to one hundred in a summer. In 1860 I sold my turkeye for 27 cente a pound; they amounted to $280 40. In 1869 I eold for 25 to 27 cents per pound; groes amount of ealee $386 14. That year I kept an account of expenses and calculated the net profit at $213 58. In 1870 I eold for 25 cents a ponnd; amount of sales $311 32. In 1871 I eold for 18 cents a ponnd; groee amount of sales $286 13. I would ratber raise turkeye and sell at 15 cente a pound, than to raiee pork and eell at 10 cente a ponnd.

The turkey crop is steadily increaeing in value, not more by the increased nnmber of farmere wbo make thie a epecialty in their poultry raieing, than by the increaeed attention and ekill of those who have long heen in the business. Care in selecting stock for hreeding bringe ample rewarde. The proepect was never hetter than now for the extension of the bnsinese among the farmere who have a good range and good markets. The average size of turkeye in the districte where the hneinees ie made a epecialty is steadily increasing, and we look for etill furtber improvements.—*Lancaster Farmer.*

He Loved His Horse.

Tbe Kentuckian'e admiration for fine horees ie the etrongest feeling in hie nature. He cares very little whether or not the public entertaine a favorable opinion of him, bnt he wants everyone to think well of hie horse. Some time ago the editor of the *Kentucky State Journal*, published at Newport, Ky., puhliehed a local item concerning a horee well known in the community. Shortly afterwarde a man entered the office with a revengeful air and eaid:

"My name ie Sqnire Jaggles and I rm not a tender-hearted man, let me tell you. I understand that yon have flung reflectione on the character of my horee."

"I don't know," replied the editor, "that I said anything derogatory to the character of your horse. I merely ineinnated that you etole the animal, hnt I did not say anything to, in the least, injure hie character."

"That'e all right, then. I don't care who says I stole him, hut hlamed if any man ehall say that he can't run."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

TAGGART & DINGEE,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS,

NOS. 460 AND 462 EIGHTH STREET,

OAKLAND.

San Francisco office at Easton & Eldridge's, 22 Montgomery Street.

J. O. ELDRIDGE, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE OF

FINE STOCK

BY ORDER OF

W. W. CAMRON

Saturday, June 30, 1883, at 12 O'Clock, Noon, at

Camron Ranch,

ON SAN PABLO CREEK, TEN MILES FROM Oakland, on the road to Lafayette and Walnut Creek. To reach the ranch take Telegraph Avenue from Oakland.

FINELY BRED TROTTING STOCK,

Saddle and Work Horses

AND BROOD MARES.

Among them are Belmonts, Patchens, the famous Gorham colts, which are descendants of the famous Bellfounder stock, McCrackens and other trotting strains. There are also some fine Normans.

These horses are all young, and need only to be seen to be appreciated, and with few exceptions have been sired by Henry Williamson, whose reputation as a sire of road horses is well known.

Also the finest and largest herd of

Thoroughbred Jerseys

Ever offered at auction in this State. Many of them are REGISTERED and have very SUPERIOR PEDIGREES of excellent milking strains. All of this herd are young and consist of cows, heifers, calves and hulls. Also some very

HIGH GRADE JERSEYS,

Valuable as family cows. Also a fine collection o

HIGH GRADE DURHAM COWS

And young Stock.

☞ The animals offered in this sale are the result of years of the most careful breeding and are sold only on account of the sale of the ranch. This is a RARE OPPORTUNITY for parties wishing such stock, as there are absolutely no inferior animals in the list.

Send for Catalogue.

TAGGART & DINGEE,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Nos. 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland.

FOR SALE.

FOUR THOROUGHbred Jersey cows and one young bull. All recorded in the Jersey herd book. Cows are now milking, and all in calf. Excellent opportunity for any person wishing to start a herd of pure Jerseys.

Address SAXE & SON, Lick House, San Francisco.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY .....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

SPEED PROGRAMME

OF THE

Sonoma County AGRICULTURAL PARK ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

Annual Meeeting

TO OPEN

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, AND TO CLOSE ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.

First Day, Tuesday, August 21.

1—Trotting; three-minute class; purse $500.
2—Trotting; Stockholders' Plate; value $200; conditions with the secretary of the association.
3—Running; free for all; three-fourths of a mile and repeat; stake $150, $25 to second horse, entrance $20, $10 forfeit.

Second Day, Wednesday, August 21.

1—Trotting, for three-year-olds; purse $400.
2—Pacing; 2:25 class; purse $400.
3—Running; free for all; mile dash; stake $150, $40 to second horse, entrance $30, $15 forfeit.

Third Day, Thursday, August 23.

1—Trotting; 2:28 class; purse $600.
2—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500.
3—Running; two-year-olds; dash of three-fourths of a mile; stake $150, $30 to second horse, entrance $20, $10 forfeit.

Fourth Day, Friday, August 24.

1—Trotting; 2:24 class; purse $600.
2—Running; three-year-olds; 1½ miles and repeat; stake $175; $50 to second horse; entrance $30; $15 forfeit.
3.—Running; free for all; dash of 1¼ miles; stake $150; $50 to second horse; entrance $30; $20 forfeit.

Fifth Day, Saturday, August 25.

1—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $1,000.
2—Running; free for all; two miles and repeat; five to enter and three to start; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start; entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination; purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

To fill running races, three or more subscribers are necessary.

All two-year-olds, when running in their classes, shall carry 110 pounds, with the usual allowance for mares and geldings.

All three-year-olds, when running in their classes, to carry 118 pounds, with the usual allowance as above.

Starters in all races must be named to the secretary or clerk of course at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise. Non-starters in running purses will be held for entrance under rule 3.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner. In running races full colors to be worn by rider, and drivers of trotting races are respectfully requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated on programmes by colors worn by drivers. This is necessary to enable spectators to distinguish the horses in the race.

Entries to all the above races except No 25 to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope.

In the three-minute purse and the 2:40, a horse distancing the field takes only first money.

WYMAN MURPHY, President.

JAMES O'MEARA, Secretary.

Bay District Association

TROTTING.

RACES. 1883 RACES.

Aug. 11, 15, 18, 22 and 24 and Sept. 1.

☞ NOTICE FOR ENTRIES. ☜

FIRST DAY.

August 11—Three-minute class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

SECOND DAY.

August 15—Two-forty class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

THIRD DAY.

August 18—Two-twenty-eight class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

FOURTH DAY.

August 22—Two-twenty-four class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

FIFTH DAY.

August 24—Free for all; purse $1,000, $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third horse.

SIXTH DAY.

September 1—Purse $600, for all four-year-olds and under; $300 to first, $150 to second, $90 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

All contests mile heats, three in five, in harness, five or more to enter, three or more to start.

National Association rules to govern. Entrance, 10 per cent of purses, to accompany entries.

☞ Entries close with the secretary on Monday August 1, 1883.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Sec.

N. T. SMITH, President.

THE

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Agricultural Fair Association

WILL BE HELD ON

July 31, August 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1883.

JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.

$15,000 $15,000

IN PURSES AND STAKES.

California State Fair.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1883.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10,

No. 1. Running; Introduction Stake, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake.

No. 2. Running; California Derby; stake for foals of 1880; 1½-mile dash; $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added, second horse $100, third $50; closed August 1, 1882, with 11 nominations.

No. 3. Running; California Annual Stake, for two-year-olds, foals of 1881; dash of one mile; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second colt $100; third $50; closed August 1, 1882, with 22 nominations.

No. 4. Running; hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of 1¼ miles over five hurdles; three to start.

No. 5. Trotting; 2:25 class; purse $1,200.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

No. 6. Trotting stake, mile heats, for two-year-olds; closed April 7 with 14 nominations.

No. 7. Trotting; purse $1,000, for four-year-olds and under.

No. 8. Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $1,000.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

No. 9. Running; Maturity Stake, for four-year-olds; dash of three miles; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $500 added, second $150, third $100; closed Aug. 1, 1882, with 7 nominations.

No. 10. Running; Nighthawk Stake; dash of one mile for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $200 added, second horse $75, third $25; stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten.

No. 11. Selling race; purse $250, of which $50 to second; entrance free; one mile and repeat; $1,000 fixed valuation; 2 pounds off for each $100 under and 2 pounds added for each $100 over fixed value.

No. 12. Running; hurdle race; purse $200, of which $50 to second; entrance free; over six hurdles; 1½ miles; three to start.

No. 13. Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $1,200.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

No. 14. Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $1,200.

No. 15. Trotting; purse $1,000, for three-year-olds and under.

No. 16. Pacing; 2:25 class; purse $400.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

No. 17. Free handicap stake; 2¼ miles; $50 entrance, $20 declaration, $300 added, $100 to second, third to save stake; weights announced Sept. 8; declaration Sept 10, 8 p. m.

No. 18. Running; colt and filly stake for two-year-olds; one-mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake; winner of two-year-old stake first day to carry 5 pounds extra.

No. 19. Running; purse $250, of which $50 to second; for three-year-olds; mile dash; entrance free.

No. 20. Running; consolation purse, $250, one mile and repeat, for beaten horses; entrance free, $50 to second horse.

No. 21. Running; hurdle race; $150, of which $50 to second; one mile and repeat over four hurdles; entrance free; three to start.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

No. 22. Trotting; free for all; purse $1,200.

No. 23. Occident stake; closed Jan. 1, 1882, with fifteen nominations.

No. 24. Trotting; purse $300; for yearlings; mile dash.

No. 25. Trotting; three-minute class; purse $1,000; entries close May 15, 1883, at which time 2½ per cent of entrance must be paid, 2½ per cent payable July 1 and 5 per cent August 1, 1883; to fill ten horses must pay first installment; parties not making payments when due forfeit their previous payments, and are debarred from starting.

Entries for the following events for 1884-5 were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1. Running; California Derby Stake for foals of 1881, to be run at the State Fair of 1884; 1½-mile dash, $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added, second horse $100, third $50.

No. 2. Same stake, for foals of 1882, to be run at State Fair of 1885; same conditions.

No. 3. Running; Maturity Stake; three-mile dash, for four-year-olds in 1884; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second horse $100, third $50; to be run at the State Fair of 1884.

No. 4. Running; California Annual stake for two-year-olds, foals of 1882; dash of one mile; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second horse $100, third $50; to be run at the fair of 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

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P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH Secretary.

Fashion Stables.

221 ELLIS ST., S. F.

BEST ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE BOARDing horses,

Commodious box stalls on the first floor. TRANSIENT HORSES will receive particular attention.

McCORD & SCOTT.

THIRD

Annual Exhibition

OF THE

San Mateo & Santa Clara Co. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

NO. 5,

To Be Held at San Jose, Cal., Sept. 24 to 29, Inclusive, 1883.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter-mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $50, third horse to receive his entrance.

No. 2—Same day; running; one-mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $50, third horse to receive his entrance.

No. 3—Same day; running; one mile and repeat; for all ages; purse $250; first horse $175, second $50, third $25.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

No. 4—Trotting; Three-year-old Colt Stake (foals of 1880); entrance $30, $250 added; first horse six-ninths, second two-ninths, third one-ninth; closed May 15, with the following entries:

T. W. Barstow enters s g Benton, by General Benton, dam Queen.

C. N. Corey enters gr filly Anna Belle, by King William, dam Gill.

Thomas Gault enters br g Billy Martin, by Royal George, dam unknown.

J. H. Raney enters bl s Knox, by Nutwood, dam Belle.

E. Topham enters b f Lady Nutwood, by Nutwood, dam Lady Mc.

N. B. Edwards enters s h Butcher Boy, by Nutwood, dam Kitty.

F. L. Duncan enters s f Mamie Comet, by Nutwood, dam Sportsman.

C. H. Maddox enters b m Lady Bismarck, by Bismarck.

No. 5—Same day; trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; first horse $500, second $150, third $100.

No. 6—Same day; trotting; three-minute class; purse $400; first horse $260, second $100, third $40.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

No. 7—Running; 2½-mile-dash; for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $250 added; second horse $50, third to save entrance.

No. 8—Same day; running; selling race; one mile and repeat; purse $200; first horse $150, second $50; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry entitled weight, two pounds for each $100 over, and two pounds off for each $100 under fixed valuation.

No. 9—Same day; running; one-mile dash; for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second horse.

Same day; equestrianship, etc.; most skillful lady rider (entrance free); first premium $25; second premium $15, third premium $10; most graceful lady rider (entrance free), first premium $25, second premium $15, third premium $10.

Bicycle race (entrance free), one-mile dash; first premium gold medal, second premium, silver medal.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

No. 10—Trotting; free for all; purse $750; first horse $500, second $150, third $100.

No. 11—Same day; trotting; for three-year-olds; purse $300; first horse $200, second $70, third $30.

No. 12.—Same day; trotting; 2:24 class; purse $500; first horse $350, second $100, third $50.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

No. 13—Running; four-mile dash post stake for all ages; entrance $150, $500 added, $250 to second horse, third to save stake; horses to be named September 15th.

No. 14—Same day; cart race; for district horses without a record, to be driven by owners to driving carts; entrance $10; first horse, Adel'e patent driving cart, valued at $85, second single buggy harness, valued at $50, third horse blanket valued at $10; entries will close September 24th.

No. 15—Same day; trotting; mile and repeat for two-year-olds; purse and stake; $25 entrance; $200 added, second horse $50, third $25.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

No. 16—Trotting; two miles and repeat, purse $500; first horse $350, second $100, third $50.

No. 17—Same day; trotting; buggy race for district horses without a record, to be driven by owners, best three in five; purse $100, first horse $60, second $30, third $10; entries will close September 24th.

No. 18—Same day; walking; mile and repeat, for stallions weighing over 1,200 pounds to saddle, purse $50, first horse $40, second $10.

No. 19—Trotting; one hundred dollars in plate will be given to the California-bred horse beating Occident's time—2:16¾; entries will close Thursday, September 27th.

No. 20—Running; one mile dash for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $125 added, second horse to receive his entrance and one-third of added money.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

All trotting races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start Entrance fee, ten per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

To fill running races, three or more subscribers are necessary.

All two-year-olds, when running in their classes, shall carry one hundred pounds, with the usual allowances for mares and geldings.

All three-year-olds, when running in their classes, to carry 110 pounds, with the usual allowances as above.

Those who have nominations in stakes must name to the secretary in writing, the horse they will start on Monday, on the Saturday previous; and on Wednesday, the Monday previous; and on Friday, the Wedesday previous, and on Saturday, the Thursday previous, by 12 o'clock m.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of judges.

Winners of all trotting races in their respective classes, at Oakland, Sacramento and Stockton, must go to wagon.

In all district races horses must have been owned in the district prior to June 1, 1883.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association (old weights) to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also, name and residence of owner. In running races, full colors to be worn by rider; and drivers in trotting races are respectfully requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races, unless otherwise specified, to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "entries to races" on the outside of the envelope.

A. KING, President.

T. S. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

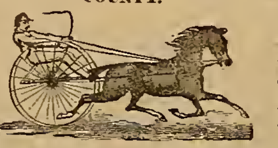
GOLDEN GATE

Agricultural & Mechanical

Fair Association.

DISTRICT NO 1—OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Races.



Races.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1883.

No. 1—Running; Golden Gate Purse, $500, for all two-year-olds; three-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

No. 2—Same day; running; Alameda purse, $500, for all three-year-olds; one-and-one-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 3—Same day; running; Pardee Purse, $500; free for all; one mile and repeat; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 4—Same day; trotting; free for all horses that have never beaten three minutes; purse $600; $360 to first, $180 to second and $60 to third.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

No. 5—Trotting; purse $800; free for all four-year-olds; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to third.

No. 6—Same day; pacing; purse $500; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 7—Same day; trotting; purse $ 00; free for all big horses that weigh 1,400 pounds or over; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5.

No. 8—Running; California Record purse; one-mile dash; purse $1,000, $90 to first horse, second to save entrance; for two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and horses of any age; to be run in classes, the two-year-olds in one class, the three-year-olds in one class and the horses of all ages in one class, under the following conditions: The horse beating the record in California in his special class to take the first money; the horse making the next best time, all the classes being considered, to save his entrance; should the record be beaten in more than one class, then the first money to be divided equally among the winners, but should the record not be beaten in any of the classes, then the horse or horses coming nearest to it shall be entitled to first money.

No. 9—Trotting; same day; purse $1,000; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:24; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

No. 10—Trotting; Purse $750; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:35; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third.

No. 11—Same day; trotting; purse $500; free for all three-year-olds; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

No. 12—Running; Combination Purse; purse $500; free for all; one-quarter-mile dash, to be followed by one-half-mile dash by the same horses, with fifteen minutes between heats, the horse making the best average time in the two heats to take first money; second horse to save entrance.

No. 13—Same day; trotting; purse $800; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:28; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to third.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

No. 14—Same day; competitive military and cadet drills; purse and conditions will be named through the press after conference with the various military companies.

No. 15—Trotting; purse $400; free for all two-year-olds; $240 to first horse, $120 to second and $40 to third; heats of a mile.

No. 16—Same day; trotting; purse $1,200; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:20; $720 to first horse, $360 to second and $120 to third.

No. 17—Same day; bicycle race; dash of one mile; free for all; purse $50, $35 to first and $15 to second; entrance free; the nominations to be made, at the latest, on the first day of the fair, at 3 p m., with the secretary, at the track.

No. 19—Same day; ladies' riding tournament; prizes and conditions to be named hereafter.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Entrance fee, ten per cent on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all, five to enter and three to start. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

Those who have entries in the running purses must name to the secretary, in writing, the horses they will start on Monday, on the Saturday previous; those on Friday, the Wednesday previous. No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in pursee can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races, except as specially provided.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse, also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

Entries to all the above races to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "Entriee to Races" on outside of envelope.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Lock Drawer 1528, Oakland, Cal.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to

CAPT. FOSTER,
At the Cliff House.

REVISED SPEED PROGRAMME

OF THE

Third District AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

AT

Chico

Chico

COMMENCING TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

DIRECTORS:

A. B COLLINS, WM. HAWKINS, JAMES SHELTON, J W. B. MONTGOMERY, L. H. MCINTOSH, H. C. WILSON, U. S. NYE, C. C. MASON.

OFFICERS:

C. C. MASON, President; J. H. KRAUSE, Secretary; CHAS. FAULKNER, Treasurer.

Speed Programme! Revised June 5. 1883.

$3,250 | IN Stakes & Purses. | $3,250

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

No. 1—Trotting race; for a purse of $250; for two-year-old colts; mile heats, best two in three, to harness and to rule; first colt $150, second $75, third $25.

No. 2—Trotting race; 3-minute class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

No. 3—Dooley Stake; running race; three-quarter dash for all two-year-olds; entrance $25; p. p.; $100 added; second colt to save entrance.

No. 4—Union Hotel Stake; running race; free for all three-year-olds; entrance $25, p. p.; $150 added; second horse to save entrance money; 1¼ miles.

No. 5—Reavis Stake; running race; three-fourths of a mile and repeat for a purse of $200; first horse to receive $150, second $50, entrance free.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

No. 6—Trotting race; 2:40 class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200; first horse $120, second $60, third $20; Roanoke and Dutchman not barred.

No. 7—Pacing race; 2:30 class; mile heats, free for all, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $180, second $90 third $30.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 31.

No. 8—Trotting race; 2:22 class: mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, free for all, for a purse of $800; first horse to receive $400, second $200, third $120, fourth $80.

No. 9—Trotting race: for a purse of $300; free for all four-year-olds owned in district; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

No. 10—Burk & Mansfield Stake; running race; one-half mile and repeat; free for all; entrance $25, $100 added, second horse to save entrance money.

No. 10—Fashion Stable Stake; running race; dash of two and one quarter miles; free for all; entrance $50, forfeit $25, $300 added, second horse to save entrance money.

No. 11—Consolation Purse; running race; single dash of one and one-eighth miles, for a purse of $250, for all beaten horses; entrance free; first horse to receive $150, second $75, third $25.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association rules to govern all trotting and pacing races.

In all trotting and pacing races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance, ten per cent, to accompany all nominations.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern all running races.

Non starters for running races will be held for entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before 8 o'clock p. m.

Horses distancing the entire field in one heat will be entitled to first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

All entries for races to close with the Secretary at Chico, August 1, 1883, at 11 o'clock p. m.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the races will be strictly enforced in every respect, and all purses and stakes will be paid after the judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the stand.

C. C. MASON, President.

J. H. KRAUSE, Secretary.

O. C. BALDY,

Veterinary Surgeon,

OAKLAND, CAL.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. Office and residence 1167 Washington street.

References—A. C. Henry, F. K Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

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Poland China Pigs, Jersey Cattle, Etc.

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N. B.—My acknowledged superiority in this branch of business is largely due to careful observation andthe valuable suggestions of the most skillful turfmen of the United States, the benefits of which revert to the public in the shape of a GENUINE WELL-FITTING ARTICLE. Sole agent for Dr. A. H. Dixon's Condition Powders and for Makinney's patent "Eureka" and "Eclipse" Toe Weights. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Has always on hand the finest assortment of English ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, whips, spurs, bits and 2½-lb race saddles.

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Harness, Saddles,

WHIPS, SPURS, ETC. NEW work made to order and repairing done. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All goods sold for cash at bottom prices. 202 K St., bet. 2d and 3d, 20yI **Sacramento.**

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L. STONE..........MANAGER.

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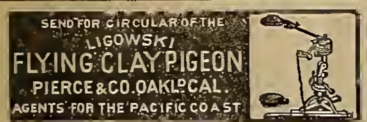

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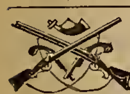

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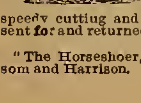
PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.



I DESIRE TO CALL YOUR attention to my new patent hand-made shoe. I guarantee to cure any hore with bad corns or contracted heels by using this shoe. I also guarantee to cure any horse with quarter cracks, interfering, speedy cutting and hitching, or no charge. Horses sent for and returned.

J. McCARRON.

"The Horseshoer," 351 Third street, between Folsom and Harrison. 25m3

STOCK FARMS.

My New Catalogue For 1883,

OF 180 PAGES, CONTAINING VALUABLE TAbles, with trotting statistics up to close of 1882, with descriptions and pedigrees of 276 high-bred trotting stock, now at Fairlawn stock farm, adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., will be sent free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing, and to all others who send four cents in stamps to prepay postage.

TWENTY

Fine & Highly-bred Broodmares

bred to the Fairlawn stallions, and

138 Head of Promising Young Trotting Stock,

consisting of young stallions, fillies and roadsters, most of them sired by ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM, ABERDEEN and CASSIUS M. CLAY JR.,

ARE OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

There are in use at Fairlawn over one hundred HIGHLY-BRED BROODMARES, with the standard-bred and noted trotting stallions ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM and ABERDEEN at the head of the stud.

It is confidently believed that no breeding establishment in the world possesses greater facilities for making judicious trotting crosses. Hence parties who wish to engage in breeding and raising fine, highly-bred and fast trotters, and those who want fast, stylish, game, level-headed and reliable roadsters, have an opportunity of obtaining just what they want at FAIRLAWN.

ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:23¼; another with a record of 2:26, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:28¼, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23¼, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20¼ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:15¼ to 2:27¼. No son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23¼ to 2:28¼, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 had eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to drop into the 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T, 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¼, by Happy Medium Jr.; and Carrie B, 2:28¼, by Elial G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions on no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to serve

A Limited Number of Mares IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege to return such mares in 1884 as fail to stand. A few approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THE CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

Time will be given responsible parties at regular bank rates of interest.

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THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

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COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M ‡7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:30 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:43 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theater train, Saturdays only.

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stage via San Mateo, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Pescadero, Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturdays and on Sunday mornings—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose; also to Gilroy Hot Springs, $6.

Sunday excursion tickets to either Monterey or Santa Cruz, and return, $3.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Baracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT OOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA TH

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggageman. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso and East } Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and East } Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Stockton } via Livermore	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M	Galt and Stockton } via Martinez	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M	Iono	5:40 P M
*4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	*10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	" "	‡11:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanto	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and East } Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	Ogden and East } Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff and Tehama } via Marysville	5:40 P M
*8:00 A M	Red Bluff and Tehama } via Woodland	*7:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento and Colfax } via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento and Colfax } via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	Sacramento and Colfax } via Benicia	11:10 A M
*4:30 P M	Sacramento, via Benicia	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	‡11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	*7:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	"	‡11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30 A. M.—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00 P. M.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:20—*6:50—*7:20—*7:50—*8:20—*8:50—*9:20—*10:21—*4:20—*4:50—*5:20—*5:50—*6:20—*6:50—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:27—*5:57—8:27—6:57—7:27—7:57—8:27—8:57—9:27—9:57—10:27—10:57—11:27—11:57—12:27—12:57—1:27—1:57—2:27—2:57—3:27—3:57—4:27—4:57—5:27—5:57—6:27—8:57—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:36—*6:06—6:36—7:06—7:36—8:06—8:36—9:06—9:36—10:06—10:36—11:06—11:30—12:06—12:36—1:06—1:36—2:06—2:36—3:08—3:36—4:06—4:36—5:06—5:36—6:06—6:36—7:06—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:08.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—8:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*8:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—8:15—8:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*8:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOO[illegible]AN,** Gen. P[illegible] Agt.

A writer in the *Scientific American* says he cleared his premises of rats and mice by making whitewash yellow with copperas, and covering the rafters and stones in the cellar with it. In every crevice in which a rat may tread, he pnt the crystals of copperas, and scattered the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rat or monse has been heard abont the honse. Every spring a coat of yellow wash is given the cellar as a pnrifier, as an exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery or fever attacks the family.

Sonoma AND Marin District ASSOCIATION.

—AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NO. 4.—

At Petaluma

FROM AUG. 27 TO SEPT. 1 INCLUSIVE, '83.

The District Comprises the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1883.

No. 1—Walking race for district stallions, weighing less than 1,400 pounds; one mile; purse $25.
No. 2—Running race, free for all; half-mile heats, best three in five; purse $400.
No. 3—Trotting race for district horses; three-minnte class; purse $500.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 29.

No. 4—Trotting race for district two-year-olds; purse $250.
No. 5—Rnnning race for district two-year-olds, one-mile dash; purse $250.
No. 6—Trotting race, free for all; 2:37 class; purse $500.
No. 7—Trotting race for district three-year-olds; purse $300.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

No. 8—Walking race for district draft stallions, weighing 1,400 pounds or over, one mile; purse $25.
No. 9—Bunning race, free for all; mile and repeat; purse $600.
No. 10—Running stake race, free for all; dash mile and a half; $25 entrance and $200 added.
No. 11—Trotting race, free for all two-year-olds; purse $500.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31,

No. 12—Bunning race for district three-year-olds; mile and repeat; purse $300.
No. 13—Trotting race for district horses; 2:45 class; purse $400.
No. 14—Trotting race, free for all; 2:27 class; purse $600.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

No. 15—Trotting race, free for all; 2:20 class; purse $800.
No. 16—Bunning race, free for all; two miles and repeat; purse $500.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five, except the two-year-old races which are two in three. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.
Purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to the fourth horse. In the walking races all money goes to first horse.
In all, five to enter and three to start. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, bnt the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.
No money will be paid for a walk-over.
Horses entered for purses can only be drawn hy consent of the jndges.
Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.
All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses, also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.
Marin barred in 2:45 class, and Blanche and Dawn will not start in District races.
Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, Angust 1, 1883.
Write "Entries to Races" on ontside of envelope.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary.

IN THE STUD.

J. F. CARROLL'S GREYHOUND DOG, PAUL JONES, GENTLEman Jones—Branch. Fee, $25. Apply at this office.

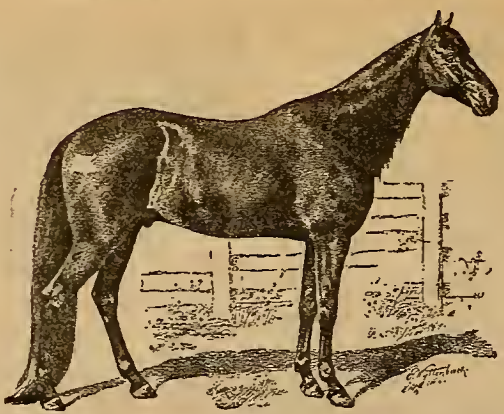
MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,200 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the sam[illegible] faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which [illegible] at George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.
☞ George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which [illegible] have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.
[illegible] make the ensuing season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCKTON.
[illegible]ting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner [illegible] acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to [illegible] sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION



ABBOTSFORD.

☞ Record at Six Years old, 2:21½. ☜

PEDIGREE.

BY WOODFORD MAMBRINO, HIS DAM COLUMBIA BY YOUNG Colnmhns. Woodford Mamhrino hy Mamhrino Chief, his dam Woodhine hy Woodford, a thoroughhred son of Kosciusko.
Woodford Mambrino is recognized to be the best son of Mambrino Chief. His own record is 2:21¼, and there are a large number of his get in the 2:30 list. Among them: Abbottsford, 2:21¼; Convoy, 2:22¼; Magenta, 2:24¼; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¼; George A. Ayer, 2:30.
Besides those having pnblic records, he is the sire of the two celehrated mares owned by Robert Bonner—Manetta and Malice. Manetta, with a running mate, and harnessed to a road wagon, trotted two miles in 4:27¼, and Malice trotted a trial, on the same track, a mile in 2:19¾. Woodford Mamhrino is also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket; record, 2:14. Woodhine is also the dam of Wedgewood, record, 2:19. Young Columbus, the sire of the dam of Ahbottsford, has nine of his get in the 2:30 list, so that on both sides of the house there are notable performers. Abbotsford is a rich rosewood brown, 15¾ hands, and of very high form. His get are very promising, his danghter Jasmine having won the Embryo Stake for yearlings in 1881, and every one which has been pnt in training has ehown good speed.

TERMS.

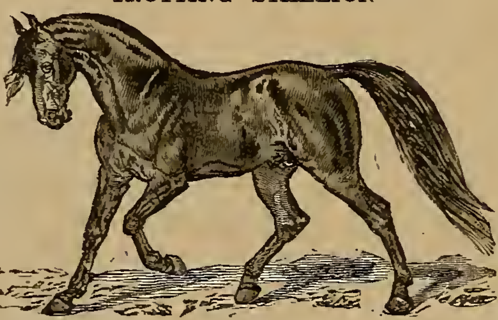
Seventy-five dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonahle rates, and extra pains taken, bnt no liability for accidents or escapes.

LOCATION.

Abbotsford will make the ensuing season, 1883, on the ranch of S. B. Whipple, Esq., San Mateo, eeason commencing February 15th and ending June 1st, 1883. For full history see the issue of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Angust 5th, 1882.

GEORGE BAYLIS. Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

TROTTING STALLION

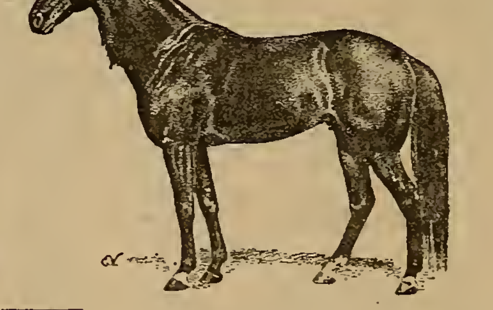


Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:33¼; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:59¾. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridaye and Saturdays and at Walnnt Creek Sundaye, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired hy General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonahle rates. No responsihility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenne, Oakland.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM March 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is hy Willie Schepper, a eon of Rysdyk'a Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden'e Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark hrown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little tonch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred hy Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the eeason. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonahle rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander'a Belmont, hia dam Prairie Bird hy Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beantiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of snperior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

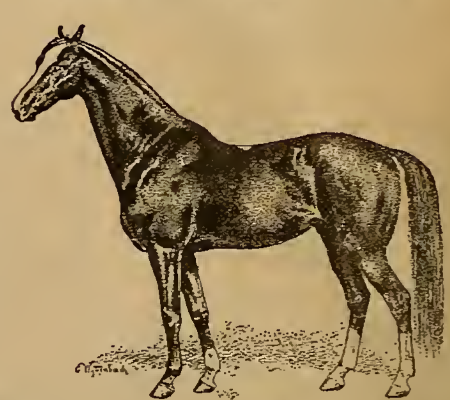
Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by brokenlegged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentncky Hunter, by old Kentncky Hunter, hy Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hamhletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars fort he season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply

JOHN ROGERS.
Oakland Trotting Park.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

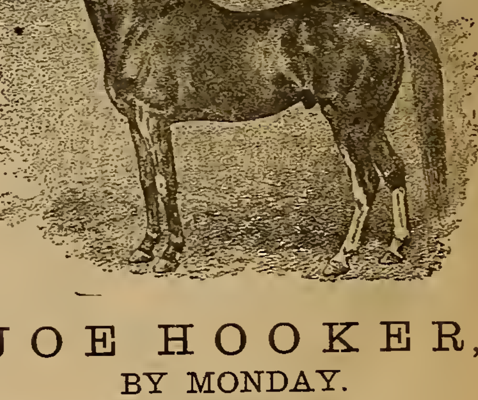
PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Wheatley is a golden chestnnt, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style tdappearance, and is hy War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, hy imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, hy imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam hy Rockingham.
Seventh dam hy Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam hy True Whig.
Ninth dam hy imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh hy Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam hy Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophonisha's dam hy Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arahian.
Fifteenth dam hy Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance hy Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, hy Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam hy Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Caunon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam hy Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cnh.
Tenth dam hy Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam hy Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brookelshy Betty, hy Curwen'a Bay Barh.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to
MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack,
Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 *Front St., San Francisco.*

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, hy imported Belshazzar.
Fonrth dam Gamma's dam, hy Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, hy Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam hy Clodius.
Tenth dam hy imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam hy Partner.
Thirteenth dam hy imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, hut the owner mnst take the risks.
My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.
This young stallion has proved to be one of the most sncceesful racing airea, and every one of his colts thet has been trained can rnn fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE WHITMAN SADDLE.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the

Whitman Saddle Company

For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods.

SADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE, With or without the California horn.

TRAINING SADDLES

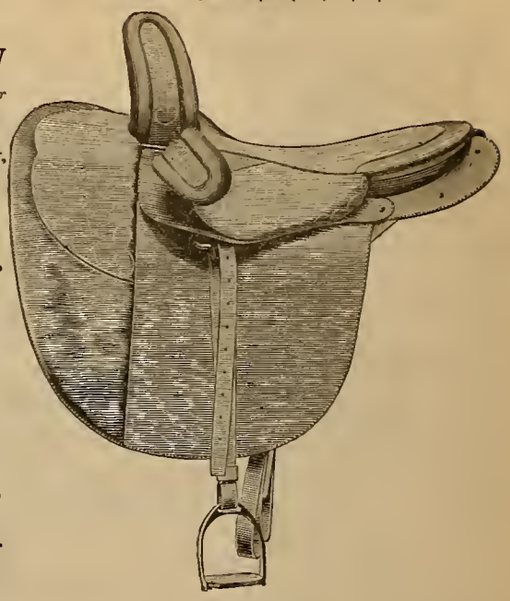
Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order inspecial styles.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

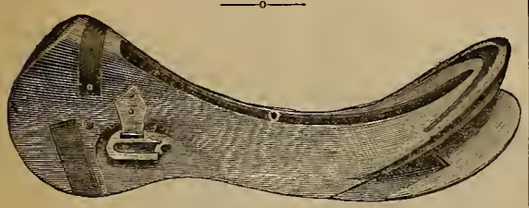
An Inspection of these Goods is Invited.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.



JOHN A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

WHITMAN TREES.



HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

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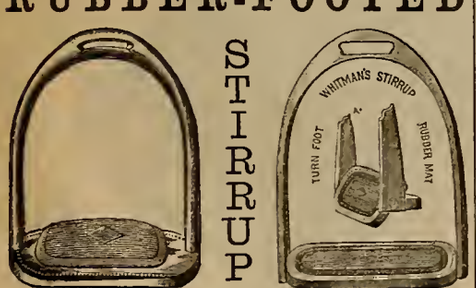

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ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charls
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Slivereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.
Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

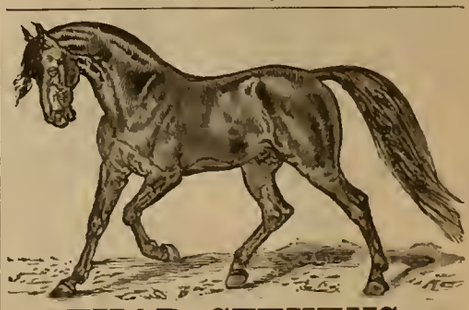
X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as, if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland, or 508 Montgomery street.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue, Petaluma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Morshead, City Front Stables, will be received, good care taken of them and forwarded to Oakland



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THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

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RACING AND RIDING

TOURNAMENT

On July 4, 1883.

The following programme will take place at the

San Jose Race Course,

Under the auspices of the
San Mateo and Santa Clara Co. Agricultural Association No. 5.

Grand Fifty-Mile Race!

Horses to be changed every mile. Entrance free; purse $800; first premium $500 and the Association's gold medal, second premium $200 and the Association's silver medal, third premium $100. At least two to start.

The following well-known riders have entered: Charles M. Anderson, Los Angeles; P. Figueroa, Los Angeles; Jos. W. Ganong, San Jose; John J. Faylor, Sacramento.

Same day; riding; ring tournament (ten rings); entrance free; first premium gold medal and $30, second premium silver medal and $25, third premium $20, fourth premium $15, fifth premium $10, sixth premium leather medal.

Entrance to the ring tournament will close with the secretary July 1.

Entrance to Grounds.....50c
Entrance to Grand Stand.....25c

☞The sport will commence at 2 o'clock sharp.
A. KING, President.

W. D. TISDALE, Treasurer,
T. S. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

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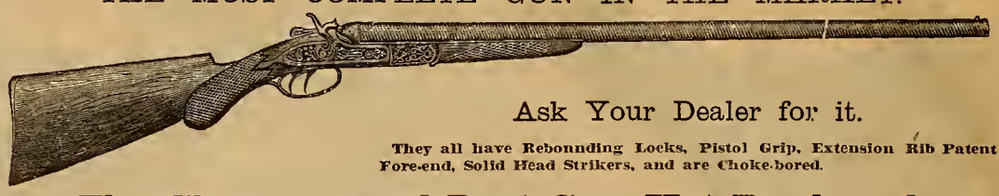

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Selected Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Twist Barrels	55 00
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English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved	75 00
English Walnut Stock, Checkered Grip and Fore-end, Damascus Steel Barrels, Engraved, Superior Rubber Butt and Tip	85 00

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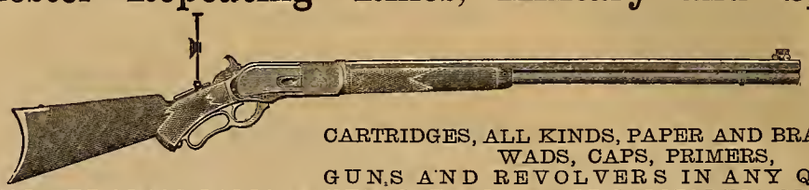

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ELEGANT BRIDLES FOR FANCY PARK RIDING ARE MADE ON THIS PLAN.

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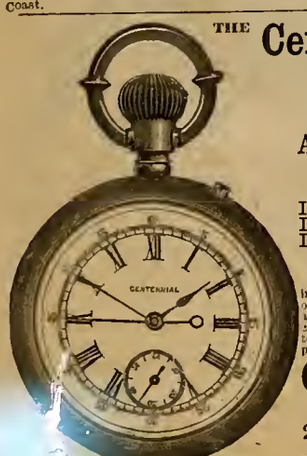
☞ THE TRADE SUPPLIED.



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HORSE-TIMER
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[From the Jewelers' Circular.]

"The Centennial chronograph (fly-back) or horse-timer, recently introduced by Messrs. Cross & Beguelin, is, regardless of price, one of the most substantial and accurate pieces of timing mechanism we have seen. This timer is constructed on scientific mechanical principles that must excite the admiration of every intelligent watchmaker, and it will doubtless become universally popular." Ask your jeweler for them or write to

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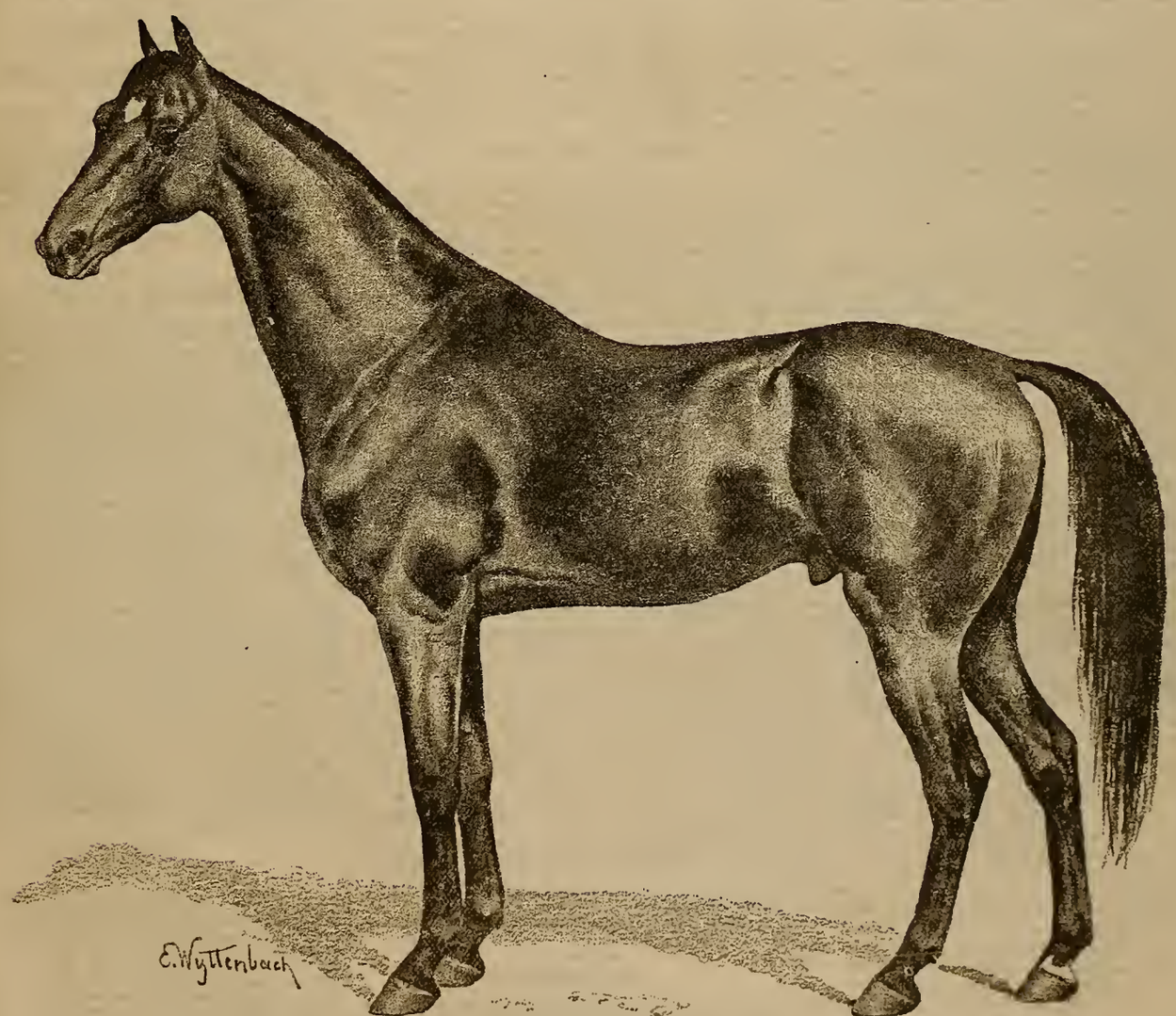
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. II. No. 23.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR



BOB MASON—By Echo, from Belle Mason.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of September 16, 1882, there is an illustration representing Exile, and the above representation ie that of his "full" brother. It ie rather a singular phrase which horsemen have adopted of denominating colts of the eame parentage as full brothers, but inasmuch as a query oftentimes follows the omission of the adjective, it ie interpolated to exprese the idea that Exile and Bob Maeon are by Echo from Belle Mason hy Belmont. It ie no mean praise to etate that Echo and his eons and daughters have furniehed four illuetratione for thie paper and others of hie get are well deeerving of a niche in the pantheon of equine notahilitiee. Neither ie it a rash assertion to state that, for harmony of proportione and beauty of color, the trio which have appeered would be hard to excel if ehown among a picked hundred of the whole country. Belle Echo nearly a model of the highly hred trotter, and eo are the hrothere. The three are alike in combining the blood of Echo and Belmont, eo that it is not surprising that there ehould be a likenese, and the "happy nick" has not only given good looks, hnt the still more highly prized qualities of epeed and endurance. Back of the Belmont in Boh Mason are the stoutest of thoroughbred strains. His grandam was Lucy Johnson hy the Poney, a eon of imported Leviathan and a game, honest runner, with etamina to carry him over the longest courses. Leviathan was one of the most successful stallione ever imported into America, and in his day stood at the very front of the eires of the period. The etars of the Southern courses were chiefly Leviathans forty years ago, and his daughters proved as successful in the stnd as they were on the turf. They were generally large, "roomy" mares, and their produce had the faculty of running to the end of the route as well as a great flight of epeed. Peytona who won the great stake at Nashville, heats of four miles, and who heat Fashion two years afterwards at the same distance, was hy Glencoe from a Leviathan mare, Giantess, and there ie ecarcely a douht that she was the best mare of her eize that ever faced the starter in this, or, in fact, all countries. The third dam was Catalpa, by Frank, and Frank was a son of Sir Charlee, and his dam was Betsey Archer, by Sir Archy. The fourth dam was hy John Richards, so that there ie a preponderance of Diomed blood, which many of the moet thorough students of trotting linee hold to he ae good as that of Meeenger; not a few consider it euperior. Frank being a "donhle Archy," and John Richards a eon of the "patriarch of the Americen turf," there are three strains from these eources alone, and were the pedigree carried o[illegible] both sides, it will be found that there are few [illegible] much of it. The junction of Messenger and [illegible]

has so many exemplars of the potency of the mixture that it is as well to have plenty of both, and this Bob Mason has. Heretofore we have given a sbort history of most prominent sons and daughters of Echo and in this connection it may he well to summarize them. Those in the 2:30 list are:

Gibraltar	2:22½
Belle Echo	2:23¾
Echora	2:23½
Annie Laurie	2:30

Annie Lanrie made her record when a three-year-old, since which she has been relegated to the stud, and in the paper of last week in the list of the foals dropped at "Cook Farm," she is credited with a hay colt by Steinway. In that the error of the "Stud Book" has been followed, giving her dam hy Jack Hawkins, whereas the old California racehorse Ten Broeck shonld have the credit. The dam of Echora was by Jack Hawkins so that three of the four have the warm hlood of the turf direct, and there are good reasons to believe that "Old Gih" has a direct share of it too. Thongh on the coarse order himself, his yonnger sisters—the "full" is left ont in this case—show lots of quality, and the invincible resolution which he displays in a tight place is a characteristic which strengthens the ground. There is another Echo, an older hrother of Boh Mason, which would heve had a high place in the family if it had not been for an accident to his leg. This is Jo Hamilton and he was within a neck of Brigadier in a four-year-old race at Chico, and was of so great promise that Mr. Titus took him East hoping that the difficulty could be overcome. He was unahle to trot, however, though it was conceded hy those who saw him in his work there that withont the mishap he would have been a sure victor in the big purse for five-year-olds at Buffalo. Exile has shown very fast trials and had he heen kept in training there is little question that he wonld make his mark. A good horse of a good family is far better, when it comes to hreeding, than the brilliant exception to his kindred, and this point is so well estahlished as to be considered an axiom among those who rear horses for the turf. It is not beyond he scope of these sketches of California horses to take into consideration well-authenticated trials, though, of course, they do not carry the same weight as "actual" performances, viz., the time made in a race. There are numhers of horses which are valned at thousands of dollars, which never have, and, in all probability, never will take part in a race, and in estimating the value of strains this is rightfully a factor in the calculation.

What Bob Mason has done comes under this head, and snffice it to say that his performances have been so satisfactory that he was sent from Los Angeles and put nnder Donathan's charge to be trained at Oakland and take part in the fall races. It wonld hardly be an act of justice to his owner to make the trials public so soon before the closing of the entries, and then again the associations might claim that the entries were curtailed by injudicions publicity. Those who are anxious to learn can visit the Oakland Trotting Park, and there heve been instances when all the skill of the most accomplished tont was set at naught hy the management of the trainer.

As good looks do not frighten people, it will he no breach of confidence to accompany the capital likeness which Wyttenhach presents with a written description.

Boh Mason was bred hy F. M. Slaughter of Los Angeles county and was foaled in 1879. In color he is the hrightest of haye. The shade is difficult to describe, and an artist would find it trouhlesome to match, mix as he might on the palette. It is impossible to imagine a handsomer color. The sheen is as hrilliant as the hnes on a pigeon's neck, and it fairly glitters in the aunbeams. Although immensely powerful, he ie one of the most highly-finished trotters ever seen, and there is little to show the admixture of otber than thoroughhred blood. He is so evenly made that it is difficult to select any point from hocks and knees up which is euperior. The head is as clearly cut as that of an Arab and a crescent-shaped star in the forehead gives a lively expression. The eye is full, hrilliant, but glowing with kindness. The nostrils thin, with a wide orifice. The muzzle small, with rather prominent jowls. The neck is small at the settiug on of the head and muscular. It seems supererogatory to add to the graphic delineation of the artist further than to give the color, though many are impressed with the idea tbat a picture is always a flattering representation, aud require the indorsement of worde ere they pnt much faith in it. Were it the desire to embellish, Mr. Wyttenbach would have heen troubled to pnt touches which wonld heigbten what is already shown. It will be seen that the shoulders have the proper angle; that whilo the back is ebort, there is plenty of room nnderueath; that the hip is long; the quartera well let down and the gaskiue and arms hulging with muscles. The hair of the maine and tail is fiue, and the "hlack points" merge with the bay eo as to produce the hest effect, while the touch of white abovo the coronet ie a handsome mark. Altogether the following quotatiou from the immortal hard is appropriate:

> "Look, when a painter would surpass the life
> In limning out a well-proportioned steed,
> His art with nature's workmanship at strife
> As if the dead the living should exceed."

To-morrow morniug tho ateamer Edith will leave for the Farallono Islauds with a party of fishing excursionists many of whom, aside from the fishiug, wish to witness a novel kind of sport in the shape of captnring sea lions on the south Farallones. Captain C. A. Eastman, who supplies most of the Eastern gardens and menageries with seals and sea lions, will take hie usual lot of rope casters and expects to make quite a catch. The aft cabin will he reserved for lady spectators.

ATHLETICS.

Plans for the Future.

Last Wednesday night the members of the Olympic Clnb met in Dashaway Hall, M. J. Flavin presiding. Mr. Flavin seid that it was necessary to discuss the future course of the clnb. Money was no source of anxiety. The clnh had $8,000 on hand, was free from deht, and no douht could easily raise $8,000 more within its own organization. Every athletic organization in the city had promptly and generously offered the nse of their rooms for the clnh until it shonld he again permanently estahlished. Wm. Muldoon had offered his services for any entertsinment the clnh might give, or would give an entertainment himself for the henefit of the clnb.

As to immediate quarters the directors reported that they had engaged five rooms in the Phelan hlock, on Market street. The qnestion of returning to the old quarters when the Barron block shonld be rehuilt was discussed, hut left open. Dissatisfaction was expressed hy memhers that the owners of the huilding in which the cluh was lately located had leased rooms in the building for a har and hilliard place. An agent of William Dunphy was present, and stated the desire of his principal to erect a four-story huilding, 50x137½ feet, on the northwest corner of Ellis and Stockton streets, if the clnh would rent all ahove the gronnd floors for a monthly rental of $450. This offer was left for the consideration of the directors, Mr. Dunphy's agent assuring the meeting that if his offer was accepted the huilding would he constructed after any plans the cluh might snggest.

Mr. Flavin, having got the memhers up to the proper pitch of enthnsiasm, called for suhscriptions to the general fund of the club, starting the list with $200 himself. Henry B. Russ followed with $200 more amid lond cheers, and James Jennings $100. Then suhscriptions ponred in from all parts of the hall, and before the lists closed $2,500 was put down. "Very good for the young memhers," said Mr. Flavin. "Pretty soon we will see what we can do with the old memhers."

It was decided to get up an entertainment for the henefit of the clnb, to be held iu the Grand Opera House on Jnly 20, in addition to the meeting on Jnly 4 at Oakland.

For the henefit of N. Martin, an old servant of the cluh, who lost all his clothes hy the fire, $75 was raised.

The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of accepting Mr. Dunphy's offer, but no definite action will be taken until another meeting.

Olympic Club Games.

The Fonrth of July promises well this year to those who enjoy all kinds of sports and ont-door games and an especial treat is promised in the athletic meeting of the Olympic Cluh, which will come off during the afternoon on the clnh's grounds, Fourteenth and Center streets, Oakland. Ladiee and gentlemen from the interior who have never seen a respectahly conducted athletic meeting, conld find no hetter way of spending the afternoon away from the hlare of the aggressive fish horu and the loud sound of the Mongolian homh. To athletes the meeting will he very interesting, as it hrings out a stronger lot of first-class men than have run here before. Brook's recent victory over Meyers, the Manhattan champion, has turued the eyes of the Eastern people once more to this Coast. They are looking for another prodigy and who knows hut what this meeting will prodnce him. The large nnmher of entries in the three-quarter handicap is remarkable, as that has never been a favorite distance out here, and the same may he said ahont the mile handicap. In addition to the races C. L. Leonard, of the Olympic Cluh, has promised to give an exhibition of fancy hicycle riding, and also a game of cricket will be played hetween the Occident and Merion Cricket Clubs for a prize silver goblet. Tbe cricket game will comemnce at 9 a. m. sharp. The entry list follows:

One-hundred-yard-handicap-run—W. R. Stewart, O A C, A. L. Harris, C. J. Bosworth, O A C, Jos. Masterson, O A C, John W. Flynn, Barney Benjamin, M C C, Frank J. Ebner, O A C, E. Freese, E. Foster, U F B C, Gaston M. Ashe, M C C, J. H. Walker, U F B C.

Two-hundred-and-fifty-yard scratch run (Haley and Masterson harred)—W. R. Stewart, O A C, A. L. Harris, John W. Flynn, Walter Lnhhock, E. Freese, Gaston M. Ashe, M C C, J. H. Walker, U F B C.

Three-qnarter-mile handicap run—Jos. T. Gorevan, G G A C, A. W. Brown, C A and L C, Elias Styns, Jos. B. Benjamin, M C C, Barney Benjemin, M C C, John W. Flynn, F. Freese, H. Cullinane, C A and L C, Rohert Gibson, C A and L C, G. A. Vernon, G G A C, Albert Strunz, G G A C, Thos. McGovern, G G A C, Fred Hancock, G G A C, Ed Long, G G A C.

One-mile handicap, (professional)—G. Guerrero, W. H. Wood, Peter McIntyre, M. Kennedy, J. Larkey, C. Lonergan, Lew Smitters, Ray Locke.

Half-mile handicap (hicycle)—F. W. Gihsoh, R. F. Varrinder, F. A. McLaughlin, H. C. Finkler, H. Tenny, E Mohrig.

Mile scratch bicycle—J. C. Quinn, E. Mohrig, H. C. Finkler, G. R. Bntler.

Five-mile professeonal bicycle scratch race—A. A. Bennett, Wm. C. Hull, E. Wilson.

The Beckwiths.

Those famous English natatorial artists Willie and Miss Agues Beckwith gave their initial swimming and diving entertainment on Friday evening, June 8, at the New York Natatorinm, 2 and 4 East Forty-fifth street. It was a special performance, given to the press and professional people, and consisted of exhibitions of varions styles of swimming, the performance of feats in and under the water, some of which would he deemed next to impossihle by those who have not witnessed their accomplishment, the entertainment conclnding with an instructive illustration of the easiest and safest way of saving life from drowuing, in which the hrother assnmes the part of the drowniug man, and is saved from an imaginary watery gravo by hie devoted sister. The programme included twenty-three separate performances, and the skill, grace and power shown hy these human fishes proved them to he thorough masters of tbe art of natation, while the entire entertainment afforded the fullest satisfaction to tho mauy present who from having wituessed the similar exhibitions given hy other artists were capahle of judgiug the merits of the show. They will repeat the exhibition at various wateriug-places and elsewhere during their stay in America, while they will he gratified if they succeed in their efforts to secnre matches to swim any distance against any person or persons who may he willing to meet them.

New York Athletic Club.

No less than two thousand invitations were sent ont for the invitation games of the New York Athletic Clnh, which were held at Mott Haven on Saturday, June 9. There was an excellent hand in attendance, and every one seemed to exert himself in order to make the field meeting attractive to the many ladies present. One of the curious features of the affair was the ahsence of all the well-known Manhattan men, who do so mnch towards making an athletic meeting attractive.

One hnndred-yard run—First heat—N. Linicus Jr., Am A C, 7 yds, 1; C H Liehert, N Y A C, 8 yds 2; S Marks, Am A C, 8 yds, 0; won easily; time, 10 4-5s. Second heat—H W Kraft, Ad A C, 8 yds; 1; C A J Queckberner, New York, 6½ yds, 2; S A Safford, Am A C, scratch, 0; won by five feet; time, 10 3-5s. Third heat—Wm Halpin, American A C, 2½ yds, walked over. Fonrth heat—F. Adams, American A C, 3½ yds, walked over. Final heat—Kraft, 1; Linicns, 2; won hy a foot; time, 10⅗s.

One-mile walk—F P Murray, Williamsburg A C, scratch, 1; time, 6:41; J T McDonald, West Side A C, 200 yds, 2; time, 6:41 1-5; W H Meek, West Side A C, 40 yds; 3; time, 6:53.

Throwing the base hall—J W Spalding, American A C, 118 yds 1 ft 6 in, 1; E F Ferdinand, New York A C, 115 yds 5 ft, 2.

One-mile bicycle race, handicap—Chas A Reed, New York A C, 15 yds, 3:14⅗, 1; Frank Howard, Jamaica, L I, 20 yds, 3:17⅗, 2.

One-hundred-yard run (Travers' diamond medal)—First heat—M W Ford, scratch, 1; N H Stewart, 10 yds, 2; won by a yard; time, 10⅗s. Second heat—W M Jones, 12 yds, 1; A H Van Cleve, 8 yds, 2; R N Morton, 9 yds, 3: W C Wilmer, scratch, 0; won easily; time, 10⅗s. Third heat—G W Odell. 12 yds, 1; J Gilgar, 8 yds, 2; won easily; time, 10⅗s. Final heat—Ford, 1; Jones, 2; won hy a yard; time, 10⅗s.

Qnarter-mile run, handicap—D J Tompkins, N Y College, 33 yds, 1; W. Halpin, A A C, 12 yds, 2; R Stoll, A A C, 6 yds, 3; won easily; time, 52 2-5s.

One-sixth mile hnrdle race, handicap—S A Safford, A A C, scratch, 1; C F Bostwick, Crescent A C, 18 yds, 2; J I Smith, N Y A C, 12 yds, 3; won easily; time, 38s.

Running high jump—M W Ford, N Y A C, 5ft 5½ in, 1; J T Rhinehart, A A C, 5ft 3½ in, 2.

One-mile run, handicap—J King, A A C, 130 yds; 1; W S Yates, W A C, 90 yds, 2; T F Delaney, W A C, scratch, 0; won by 12 yds; time 4:33.

Three-mile hicycle race, handicap—R G Rood, Ixion B C, scratch, 1; time, 10:33 3-5; F Howard, Jamaica, L I, 40 yds, 2; time, 10:34.

Running hroad jump—M W Ford, N Y A C; 21ft 3½in, 1; A A Jordan, A A C, 20 ft ½in, 2.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard run, club handicap (Oelrichs' gold medal)—N H Stewart, 32 yds, 1; J. Gilgar, 18 yds, 2; W C Wilmer, scratch, 3; won hy 2 yds; time 23⅗s.

Half-mile run—E M Yeomans, N Y A C, 40 yds, 1; R Stoll, A A C, 5 yds, 2; W Smith, W A C, scratch, 0; won in a canter in 2:4.

Tng of war, married vs. single—The latter won in the five-minute limit.

Professionals and Amateurs.

Wm. Cummings, the champion professional runner of Great Britain, whose mile record, 4:16 1-5, has never heen equalled hy man, arrived on the Gnion steamer Wyoming, Thursday, June 17. Cummings, as announced last week, has heen matched hy Geo. D. Noremac to run five miles with Wm. Steele, the Pennsylvanian champion, for $1,000, the race to take place on the 16th inst. Relative to the visit of Cummings, a writer in an English contemporary says: "It is his intention to try and come to some arrangement with the New York Amateur Athletic association, wherehy he will he enahled to try conclnsions with L. E. Myers at the three distances at which W. G. George competed with the Manhattan crack, of conrse, presnming Myers will he agreeahle. I give the Yankee credit for heing pretty smart, and I don't think for one minute Cummings will succeed in arranging a match. Myers has a lively recollection of what Hntchens could do with him, and I don't think he will he in a hnrry to tackle any of onr 'pros,' especially if they are acknowledged champions." The same authority, understanding that W. G. George, the amatenr runner, has decided to revisit America, adds: "I have no doubt while he is out there Cummings will again throw down the ganntlet to run him a mile. I hope George will think twice before entertaining sucb a challenge. The association out there wonld no douht give its consent, and he glad of the opportunity of seeing two snch grand milers meet. I helieve the Yenkees are in favor of these amateur and professional matches, hut I am sure if snch a match did take place, our Amateur Athletic Association would take the matter up and deal harshly with the offender."

For the henefit of our "helieving" friend, we will state that the association "out here" is not in favor of any snch arrangement, and would he more likely to deal harshly with snch an offender than wonld the association over there.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Wrestlers.

Edwin Bihhy, who had authorized Professor Hogan to challenge any man on the coast to wrestle catch-as-catch-can or Græco-Roman, arrived here overland last Monday. He comes from St. Louis, where he has heen in attendance at the national wrestling tonrnament. He is a man five feet four and a balf inches in height and weighs 170 ponnds. Although rather undersized in comparison with Muldoon and Dinnie, he has a stnrdy and prepossessing figure. His reputation is principally hased on his skill at the catch-as-catch-can style. Immediately on his arrival, his challenge to any man on the coast was accepted by Jules Rijal, the match to come off at an early date.

At Oakland last Sunday Mnldoon and Rijal gave an exhibition of Græco-Roman wrestling, Hiram Cook acting as referee. Muldoon won two straight falls in 17½ and 20 minutes.

To-morrow afternoon, Snnday, Muldoon will appear at a picnic and athletic meeting to he held at the Oakland Trotting Park. The programme of sports includes a hig tug of war hetween Mnldoon's team and a picked team captained hy J. Nealon; mile dash for hoys; mile race handicap, free for all, in which McIntyre, Woods and Guerrero will start; 440-yard handicap, free for all; half-mile open handicap; 100-yard open handicap; foothall match between Mnldoon's team and a picked team; heavy-weight lifting and dumh-bell exercise. To conclude the day's sport, Muldoon will wrestle Græco-Roman and catch-as-catch-can against all comers, and will give $500 to any man who tbrows him in the former style and $100 in the latter style. If Bihhy appears, as is expected, and wreatles catch-as-catch-can, a good match will result.

The Pacific Coast Jersey Club.

On Friday, June 16, the original signers to the roll of the Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Clnb met in the rooms of John W. Coleman, Stock Exchange Building, and perfected their organization. John W. Coleman was elected President, Robert Beck Treasurer and Secretary. A. Mialliard, J. McM. Sbafter, R. G. Sneath, J. W. Coleman and Rohert Beck were elected to form an executive committee. The following constitution and hy-laws were adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigned, breeders and ownere of Jersey cattle, recognizing the importance of a trustworthy herd hook that shall he accepted as a final authority in all questions of pedigree, and desiring to secure the influence and co-operation of those who have a genuine interest in jealously guarding the purity of this stock, do hereby agree to nnite in forming an Association for the publication of a herd hook and adopt for our government the following Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This association shall he styled The Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Cluh.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

The members of the club shall comprise only the original signers of this Constitution, and such other persons as may be admitted as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the association shall consist of a president, a treasurer and aecretary, who, together with three members of the cluh to be elected at the same time with these officers, shall constitnte an Executive Committee, with power to manage the affairs of the club, subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

They shall fix the location of the headquartere of the club and shall prescribe the manner in which its business shall be transacted.

The choice of officers and members of tbe Executive Commitee for the first year shall he made hy the original signers of this Constitution.

The officers and members of the Executive Committee thus chosen shall serve until the first regular annual election as hereinafter provided, or until their successors shall have been chosen.

ARTICLE IV.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the cluh shall be held on the second Wednesday in April of each year, at sucb place as shall he designated hy the execntive committee (of which notices shall he sent to members at least one month previously), for the discussion of questions of general interest to the club and for the election of officers and members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE V.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Each applicant for membership shall he recommended hy one or more members of the cluh as a hreeder or owner of thoroughhred Jersey cattle. The executive Committee shall examine and pass upon each application and may admit the applicant by an unanimous vote; upon the admission of such applicant, the secretary shall notify him of his admission and the terms of such membership, which, if complied with in thirty days, shall constitute such applicant a member.

The secretary may sign the constitntion upon the written authority of the applicant. An applicant having heen rejected shall not he eligihle for membership until one year efter his rejection.

ARTICLE VI.

DEBT.

No officer or member ahall be authorized to contract any deht in the name of the cluh. All its transactiona shall he for cash.

ARTICLE VII.

HERD BOOK.

The herd book shall be edited hy the secretary, under the immediate control and supervision of the Executive Committee, and shall be puhlished only with its official approval.

The charges for the entry of the pedigree of each animal belonging to a member of the clnh shall he $1.

Animals not helonging to a member of the clnb may be entered in the herd book, with the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee, npon the payment of $3 for each animal.

The charges for each transfer shall he fifty centa.

All funds, from whatever eource they are derived, ahall be appropriated under tbe direction of the Executive Committee, to the puhlication of the herd hook, the examination of pedigrees, the payment of aalaries, if any are incurred, and other necessary expenses of the club.

The price at which the herd book shall be sold to members and othere shall he determined hy the committee.

The secretary ahall keep on file all documents constituting his authority for pedigrees, and ahall hold tbem subject to the inspection of any member of the club.

ARTICLE VIII.

IMPROPER CONDUCT.

Should it occur at any time that any member of the club ahall he charged with willful misrepresentation in regard to any animal hred or owned hy him, or with any other act derogatory to the standing of the cluh, the Executive Committee aball examine into the matter and, if the charge be true, the offending member may be expelled by a vote of two-thirde of all the members of the cluh, or their written consent.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENT.

This constitution may he altered or amended at any time by the Executive Committee with the written consent of two-thirds of the members of the club.

BY-LAWS—ARTICLE I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading minutes of previoue meeting.
3. Reports of officers.
4. Reports of committees.
5. New business.

ARTICLE II.

ANIMALS ENTITLED TO ENTRY IN THE HERD REGISTER.

All thoroughbred Jereey cattle, and no other, may be entered in the herd register on proof of their purity of descent to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee.

These entries must he completed hy January 1, 1884, and shall he denominated "foundation stock."

The progeny of cows registered (prior to January 1, 1884) that may be calved within nine months from the date of such registry, may he registered upon proof satisfactory to the Executive Committee that the sire of such progeny was a thoroughhred Jersey hull.

ARTICLE III.

RULES OF ENTRY FOR JERSEY CATTLE.

1. No animal shall he admitted to entry after January 1, 1884, until hoth sire and dam are recorded in the herd register, excepting as provided in Article II.

2. Blank forms and transfers shall he furnished hy the secretary on application, and no entry can he made except upon one of these forms.

3. Applications for entry of animals must be filled out in ink, and must state (1) the sex of the animal, (2) the name, (3) the name and herd register numher of the sire, (4) the name and herd register number of the dam, (5) distinguishing marks hy which it may be indentified, (6) the signature and address of the breeder, (7) the date of dropping, (8) the name and address of the present or last owner, (9), the signature of the applicant.

Care must he taken to write all proper names distinctly and without ahhreviation. The names of sire and dam must he written exactly as they are entered in the herd register.

Where the sire of an animal offered for entry was not, at the time of service, owned hy the hreeder of the animal, the owner of the said sire must certify to the service before the animal can be recorded, unless such service ia shown hy transfer under Rule 8.

4. The breeder of an animal is the recorded owner of the dam at the time she was served.

The first owner of a calf is the recorded owner of the dam at time the calf was dropped.

5. In case the animal offered for entry is owned by other than the owner of the dam at the time of dropping, a transfer is required to the present owner from the previous owner; and, if the animal has passed through one or more intermediate hands, transfers must he given in their regular order.

6. Among the distinguishing marks required in Rule 3, the color of the animal should not he included in the case of calves hefore the June when they are six months or more old; hut it is imperative that all other marks be given. All such indications as "solid color"—meaning therehy no white except the fillet around the muzzle—"white star," "white saddle," spot on left shoulder, "right-hind foot white," etc., are important, and must be described with care. The color of the tongue, switch and markings on belly (if any) must he stated. The expressions "fawn and white," "gray and white," etc., will not he accepted—the location of the white markings must be stated. An animal is not of solid color when it has a white switch; in this instance, description must read, "solid color, except white switch."

No marks on horn shall be recorded.

7. In case the name chosen shall he in use or claimed for this herd book the secretary will furnish a name, and if upon receipt of certificate of entry it should not be satisfactory to the applicant, certificate must he returned at once for correction, accompanied hy a list of names from which to make a choice.

Breeders have the privilege of claiming names in advance of nse on sending them to the secretary, who will notify them which of the names sent are not in use or claimed, and reserve them for their future use. The affix 2d, 3d, 4th etc., can be applied only to calves of the animal hearing the name used, if of the same sex; not to progeny of the second or succeeding generation. Names of different spelling but of the like pronounciation, cannot be admitted—for instance, Nilson heing in use Nielson is excluded, etc.

8. In case of a change in ownership of an animal, the huyer must obtain from the seller a certificate of transfer, a hlank form of which will be furnished hy the secretary, which will be recorded when forwarded to the secretary with the fee. In case of the neglect or refusal of the seller to give a certificate of transfer the record of transfer may he made by tbe secretary upon written approval of a majority of the Executive Committee on evidence of the sale and delivery.

In all certificates of transfer the full name and post office address of the party to whom the animal is transferred, aud the date of sale, must he given.

Whenever the animal transferred is a female, it must be stated whether or not she bas heen served, and if served, the date of such service and tbe name and herd register numher of the hull must he given, signed by the owner of the hull.

9. Application for entries not proving eligible will he returned with the fees.

Wheu entries or transfers are made the certificate given by the secretary shall constitute the receipt for the fees; but auch certificate shall not he hinding on the cluh in case of error.

10. No application shall be considered until the fees are paid; nor shall any number he assigned by the secretary until every requirement has been complied with.

11. The fees, as fixed hy the constitution, are:

Entries of animala owned by members of the cluh, $1 each.

Entries of animala owned by non-members, $3 eacb.

Entires of dead ancestors to complete pedigrees, $1 each.

Tranafers, 50 cts

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENT.

These hy-laws may be altered or amended only by a vote of the cluh at the annual meeting.

Provided that ten members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting, and that apecial meetings shall be called hy the order of the Preeident at the written request of three members of tbe cluh.

Jamee McM. Shafter.	Adolph Mailliard.
Richard G. Sneath.	Alhert Dihhlee.
W. S. Meaick.	J. D. Fry.
Jacoh Short.	John S. Drum,
Alex. Martin.	Fredric Clay.
P. A. Finigan.	W. W. Camron.
James Aakew.	Jno. W. Coleman.
Rohert Beck.	P. J. Sbafter.
Dana Perkins.	E. H. Miller Jr.
J. N. Kuowlee.	H. P. Gregory.
W. D. Bliss.	Hall M. McAlister.
Wm. Nilea.	Wm. T. Coleman.
E. C. Sessions.	A. J. Bryant.
H. H. Watson.	Isaac L. Requa.
H. S. Sargent.	Harry I. Thoruton.

Bibby and Rijal are to wrestle on the evening of July 5, for a stake of $500.

Northern Notes.

Fred Barnehurg, of Eden precinct, Jackson county, Oregon, a short time since sheared 26 head of graded Merino sbeep and got 39½ pounds of wool, or an average of over 15 pounds per head. One two-year-old Spanish Merino yielded 23 pounds. Mark Conger, of the same place, sheared a Spanisb Meriuo buck, getting 27½ pounds of wool.

Tbe Portland *Rural Spirit* says that D. A. McAlister, of Union county, has a standing offer of $2,000 for his colt, Center Shot, hy Dead Shot. Mr. McAllister is now offered $3,500 for Lemont, by Almont. This stalliou he purchased a few years since in Kentucky for $500.

Jay Beacb will take some of his fine horses to the Willamette valley the forepart of next month, to put them in traiuing for tbe fall races, winding up at the Yreka fair. The epizootic has been prevailing among tbem, hut is now abating.

In the colt stakes to he trotted at the Oregon State Fair this year, second payments have heen made on ten colts in the two-year-old class, and eleven in the three-year-old. The four-year-old purse closed with six nominations.

Umatilla county is the sheep-growing district of Oregon. It is estimated that more than 100,000 sheep have been sold hy tbe farmers in that country during tbe present season, at an average of $2 12½ each.

H. P. Isaacs of Walla Walla, W. T., has sold to John Pender, of Vancouver, W. T., hlk h Patrick, 4, hy Dexter, 2:24¾, son of Milliman's Bellfounder; dam hy Snowatorm; grandam hy Old George; $1,000.

Millers are now offering seventy cents per hushel for wheat at Walla Walla, and are eager huyers at that figure. It ia thought that there is 50,000 in the hands of the farmer.

Wm. Beckwith is not the only English professional swimmer lately arrived in this "hlarsted couutry, you know!" Capt. Webh is also here and ostensihly for the same purpose that other European artists favor us with their presence. The following from the *American Register*, puhlished at London and Paris, simplifies the matter: "I am sorry to hear sucb bad news talked ahout Captain Webb. He is broken dowu in health, and his pecuniary affairs are not in a rosy condition. His last encounter with Beckwith appears to have been disastrous in every way, and he purposes leaving this country for America, where he hopes to give a series of swimming entertainments.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Keep a record of the number of quarts each of your cows and heifers gives. Weed ont all that don't pay for the feed, with a fair profit over and above the cost of keeping. If our farmers had begun this practice fifty years ago, we should now have a better lot of cattle than can be found in the known world.

Last Saturday the bachelors of the Occidental and Merion cricket clubs played a match against their benedict confreres. The married men won the match by 74 to 61 for the single men. The batting honors went to Bristow, who knocked up 29, and Waterman, as usual, got the howling honors.

At City View Park, Portland, Oregon, last Saturday a dash of seven-eighths of a mile for a purse of $200 was won hy Jim Renwick, Forest King second, Neyella third. Time, 1:32.

John A. Kennedy has returned to Washington, D. C., and will now give his attention to the Potomac B. C., whose trainer he is.

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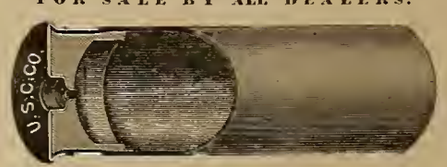

RACES RACES

Sacramento, August 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1883.

Proprietors' Purses of

$5,500,

RUNNING, TROTTING AND PACING.

First Day, August 1.

Running; one-half-mile dash; free for all; purse of $1,000.

Second Day, August 2.

Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $2,000.

Third Day, August 3.

Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $2,000.

Fourth Day, August 4.

Pacing; 2:27 class; purse $500.

Entries close July 15 with proprietor at Agricultural Park; ten per cent entrance in all cases to accompany the entry. Each purse to be divided in three parts, 60 per cent to first horse, 30 to second, 10 to the third; in each race seven required to fill. National Association rules to govern the trotting and pacing; B. H. A. the running other racing will be given each day.

ROBERT [illegible]

TURF AND TRACK.

Director at Hartford.

The following description of the six-heat race won by Director at Hartford on the 13th inst. is from the Hartford *Times:*

Five horses of the seven entered came up for the first heat, Steve Maxwell and Ezra L being drawn. Pools sold at $25 on Dan Smith, $15 on Director, $10 on Walnut and $5 on Cornelia. Director won the pole with Wilkes next and Walnut on the outside. After the first heat betting was nearly even, and towards the last changed in Director's favor. It took six heats to decide the race.

First heat—Dan Smith got the lead at the turn and increased it all the way around to the half, when Walnut began to crowd up. But Dan pulled away again at the third turn, and down the stretch had it all his own way. There was a nice little push between Walnut and Cornelia for the second place, but the former got it by a good half length. Time 2:22½.

Second heat—The horses started in splendid form, but Dan Smith disappointed his backers by going off his feet just as he passed under the wire. At the quarter Walnut was ahead with Amelia a good second and Wilkes third. There was no material difference in the positions at the half, excepting that Smith began to crawl up from his place in the rear. At the fourth turn he left Director half a length behind. The horses came down the stretch at a rattling gait, Walnut maintaining the lead he had taken from the start. He took the heat in 2:22½, Amelia coming in close on his wheel, Wilkes third. Smith was a fair fourth.

Third heat—Walnut took the lead at the start and kept it well to the quarter, when Dan Smith began to close up with him. At the half Walnut drew away a little, and gradually increased the gap to a half length. The horses rounded the last turn in pretty style, Walnut and Smith very close; but the latter made a handsome dash and won the heat in the fastest time of the day, 2:21½. It was nip and tuck between Director and Walnut for the second place, but the former got it by a scratch. Wilkes finished third, but was placed fourth for fouling.

Fourth heat—After four attempts at scoring, Director and Dan Smith got away even, with Walnut a good third. Smith went in the air at the quarter and Director got a lead, which he kept beyond the half, when Walnut evened up with him. But he went off his feet badly at the fourth turn and fell to the rear, while Wilkes began to push Director for first place. But it was no use. Director took the heat in 2:22¼, Wilkes second and Smith a poor third.

Fifth heat—Cornelia took the lead at the start and held it to the first turn, when she broke badly and ran to the quarter. Here she was passed by Director, followed by Wilkes and Smith. At the half, Director had a good lead, with Smith second and Wilkes close on his wheel. But Smith broke on the stretch, and Wilkes came in a good second to Director, with Smith third. Wilkes was placed outside for running. Time 2:22.

Sixth heat—Cornelia and Wilkes were barred from this heat, not having taken one in the five, and Director, Dan Smith and Walnut came up for the start. It was almost an even thing at the quarter, but Director had a good lead at the half, with Walnut crowding Smith hard for second place. They came down the stretch in pretty style, Director jogging under the wire amid immense enthusiasm, Smith second and Walnut third. Time 2:22½. Following is the

SUMMARY.

CHARTER OAK PARK, Second Day, Wednesday, June 13.—2:22 class; purse of $1,000, divided: $500, $250, $150 and $100.

John A. Goldsmith, San Francisco, Cal., blk s Director..	4	5	2	1	1	1
Dan Mace, New York, b g Dan Smith	1	4	1	3	3	2
Jas. Goldsmith, Washington, N. Y., br g Walnut	2	1	3	5	4	3
W. C. Trimble, Newburg, N. Y., blk m Cornelia	3	2	5	4	2	0
Jas. Golden, Medford, Mass., blk s Kentucky Wilkes	5	3	4	2	5	0

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:35½	1:11½	2:22½
Second heat	0:35¾	1:13	2:22½
Third heat	0:36	1:12	2:21½
Fourth heat	0:35¾	1:11¾	2:22¼
Fifth heat	0:36¼	1:12¼	2:22
Sixth heat	0:36	1:12	2:22

The Coney Island Cup.

At Sheepshead Bay on the 16th Eole won the Cup as he liked, although Monitor was selected by the fancy for first place. The following is the *World's* description:

Fourth renewal of the Coney Island Cup, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes: three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds, 108 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards, 114 pounds; sex allowances; 23 subscribers; two miles and a quarter.

F. Gebhard's b h Eole, 5 years, by Eolus, dam War Song, 114 pounds ....(W. Donohue) 1

Yonkers Stable's b h General Monroe, 5 years, by Tom Bowling, dam Minnie T. Morgan, 114 pounds .... (Fitzpatrick) 2

G. L. Lorillard's ch g Monitor, aged, by Glenelg, dam Minx, 111 pounds .... (Hughes) 3

Time—4:04.

Pools—Monitor, 150; Eole, $140; General Monroe, $65. Betting—10 to 7 on Monitor, 13 to 10 against Eole, and 5 to 1 against General Monroe. Mutuels paid $12 90.

After Eole showed on the track he improved so much in public estimation that he sold nearly even with Monitor in the pools, while so freely was the money showered at the bookmakers that the odds against him came down with a run. With the flag General Monroe took the track, and with Eole second they ran the first furlong, after which Monitor took second place, and at the end of the quarter was a length behind General Monroe, and nearly two lengths in front of Eole. There was but little change in running the first three furlongs of the next mile until just before they reached the half, when Monitor took the lead and at the half had half a length the best of Monroe, he a length in front of Eole. They held the same relative position in the run back to the stand, with Monitor half a length in front of Monroe, he a length and a half in front of Eole. As they began the last mile Billy Donohue moved Eole up a trifle, and as both Monitor and Monroe seemed to tire, the three ran lapped past the three-furlong post. At the grove Monitor "cut it" and was passed by General Monroe and fifty yards further by Eole. Monroe just lead at the half by a head, with Eole second, a length in front of the favorite. Donohue continued to ride with the greatest patience until well round the stable turn, when with a flourish of his whip he called on the big horse, who, responding with a fine turn of speed, at once opened such a gap that, barring accidents, he could not well lose, seeing which, the crowd began shouting, some "Eole," some "Gebhard" and not a few "Langtry." The enthusiasm was warm and cordial, and as Eole galloped past the judges a winner by eight lengths, with Monitor a dozen lengths behind General Monroe, nearly all on the lawn turned round toward the stand to see how the occupants of box No. 3 were enjoying the scene. They found Mrs. Langtry clapping her hands, evidently well pleased at her friend's success, while Mr. Gebhard, if possible, was paler than before the race. Time, 4:04. Time scarcely as good as was expected, but as Eola ran the last three furlongs very easy, that was some explanation.

The quarters were run as follows:

First quarter	28	
Second quarter	23¾	—0:56½
Third quarter	26½	—1:23
Fourth quarter	26½	—1:49½
Fifth quarter	26	—2:15½
Sixth quarter	27	—2:42½
Seventh quarter	27	—3:09½
Eight quarter	26	—3:35½
Ninth quarter	28½	—4:04

Thus the total time is six seconds slower than it was last year, when Hindoo beat Eole and Parole, and five and a quarter seconds slower than when Glenmore won in 1881, with Monitor second and Parole third. Thus, with the exception of last year, Monitor has played an important part for the Coney Cup each year it has been run, he winning in 1880, when the distance was two miles and a half.

About "Crooked" Driving.

In the intervals between driving Fanny Witherspoon three exercising heats at the Cleveland track last Friday, John Splan imparted to a newspaper man who had sought him out for that purpose, his views on the subject of "crooked" driving, and as he is in charge of the best stable in the country owned by one man, what he has to say on a matter of such vital importance to the turf is worthy of reproduction. Splan's position, stated briefly, is that there is now very little "crooked" driving, and that there will be less in the future. After laying down the proposition that most of the talk about pulling horses comes from people whose faulty judgment as to the merit of certain horses has caused them to lose money, Splan argues that "under the present management of all the National Association courses, it is a hard matter for a driver to pull his horse, for the judges are all men of experience, and they are quick to tell whether a horse is being driven for what he is worth or not, and every driver knows that if he is detected in crooked work he will be disgraced and barred from driving on any of the tracks that hold a membership in the association. If he is once expelled, he might as well go to shoveling coal or sawing wood for a living, for he can never do anything as a driver. It is a stright tip, that I don't know of any driver of the least importance in this country to-day who would undertake to pull a horse for a consideration, unless the owner would command it, and there is no driver that I know of, and I am pretty well posted on all of them, who would not rather drive his horses on their merits than to scheme with them. Any man who handles a horse will naturally take pride in him, and would much rather see him win than lose, not only because it adds to the driver's reputation, but because he forms a certain affection for the horse. I would to-day rather take a smaller salary from a man who wants his horses trotted on their merits than to take a large salary from a man who would rather trot crooked, and I don't believe there are many drivers in the country, and certainly none of any prominence, who don't think the same thing. Now, Commodore Kittson, the gentleman for whom I am training, never thinks about other horses in a race in which he wishes to enter, but if he thinks one of his string is able to win, he says go in and trot them on their merits, and if they beat us, it is because they have a better horse."

There is some truth in these arguments, but there is also a good deal of sophistry. When Splan, or any other man of his experience, asserts that if a driver is once expelled, "he might as well go to shoveling coal or sawing wood for a living, for he can never do anything as a driver," he makes a statement which the facts of history do not in any degree bear out, and brings prominently into public view a state of affairs that is not at all creditable to the National Association. The root of the whole evil of "crooked" driving and all the other deviltry that has in many places killed trotting, is the fact that the National Association does not see to it that when drivers are proven guilty of fraudulent practices the penalty of expulsion is imposed and kept in force. It is because men who have been tried and convicted on the most overwhelming testimony were, after the lapse of a few months, given a free pardon, and with it opportunity to again commit crime with the horse and sulky, that others are tempted to try the same game. Training a trotter on the very track where Splan delivered his homily was a man who, in 1879, deliberately made a trip, thousands of miles in extent, which was a perfect carnival of turf lawlessness, and when finally detected and exposed, he boasted of his success in wrong doing, and defied the National Association. He was at once expelled, but a mistaken leniency reinstated him.

There are plenty of such instances. At Milwaukee, three years ago, a driver deliberately pulled his horse to a walk in order to lose a heat after going to the half-mile pole so far in advance of the other competitors that it seemed certain they would be distanced. He was at once expelled, but the penalty was removed by the influence of men who should have been in better business. The judge who imposed the penalty of expulsion was besieged with requests to sign a petition for this man's reinstatement, but steadily refused to do so, saying, and with truth, that where there was no doubt of guilt there should be no mitigation of the sentence. This is right. And yet, in spite of the fact that the judge opposed all efforts at reinstatement, the man was given another chance to pull horses.

Not many years ago there was a trotting race at Lexington, Ky., in which a well-known Chicago horse took part. He lost heats which it looked as though he should have won. The judges resolved to take a hand in the matter, but they did not adopt the usual plan of putting up a new driver, and thereby, perhaps, playing right into the hands of the crooked combination. They simply sent for the driver of the horse that was losing. He went into the stand. "The Lexington Association has never expelled but one man," said the starting-judge to the driver; "that was five years ago, and the man is still on the outside. Please see how well you can drive the next heat."

The Chicago horse won.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

A veterinary professor says that "the great majority of ringbones in young horses come from the failure to shorten the toes." To this may be added that ringbone is apt to be formed if colts are allowed to stand on plank floors, or anywhere else where the flooring is hard, during the first eighteen months of their age. Whether in stable or not during this period, let them have earth for standing or walking, and be free from stone or gravel.

There will be short racing at Jacksonville, Oregon, on the 4th of July.

Vanderbilt's Triumph.

A few days ago the interest in double team performances was freshened by the telegraphic announcement that W. H. Vanderbilt had driven Maud S and Aldine a mile in the unprecedented time of 2:15½. The following description of the performance is from the *World* of the 16th inst.:

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt yesterday afternoon drove his celebrated team, Maud S and Aldine, over the track of the Gentlemen's Driving Park in 2:15½, lowering the record of 2:16¾ made by Frank Work's team, Edward and Swiveller.

July 13, 1882, Mr. Frank Work's team, driven by a professional driver, succeeded in covering a mile on the Gentlemen's Driving track in 2:16¾, and a few days later the friends of Mr. Work caused a sign to be put on the judges' stand at the track with the words on it: "July 13, 1882. Edward and Swiveller, 2:16¾."

This sign in so conspicuous a place was an eyesore to Mr. Vanderbilt, who could not bear to think that any man should own a faster team of horses than he. He sent word to Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., where his team Aldine and Early Rose were then quartered, to have them given a trial to break the record of Edward and Swiveller. A few weeks later the trial was made and the time announced as 2:16½. The correctness of the time was disputed by Mr. Work's friends and was as earnestly presisted in by Mr. Vanderbilt.

So warm did the discussion become that Mr. Thomas C. Eastman took up the cudgel in Mr. Vanderbilt's behalf and challenged Mr. Work to trot Edward and Swiveller against Aldine and Early Rose for from $10,000 to $50,000 a side. This Mr. Work refused to do. The open discussion was then dropped, but the Work constituency, to use the words of a member, "made it warm for Vanderbilt whenever he when to the track."

It was usual when Mr. Vanderbilt went to the track to have some one call his attention to the time of Edward and Swiveller on the sign on the judges' stand. It was then in order for some one else to "chip in" the remark: "Where's that great Hartford team ?" or "How about Charter Hoax Park ?"

When the spring election of the association came up, the Vanderbilt party attempted to oust the Executive Committee and elect a new one that would remove the obnoxious sign. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, and then W. H. Vanderbilt determined to hitch Maud S and Aldine to the pole, and break into the record.

As he had driven Maud S and Aldine for two days, he determined to go up to the track yesterday afternoon, give them a trial, and, if it was near enough the record to warrant him doing so, he was to have announced the fact that "the great Maud S and Aldine, driven by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt to a top road wagon, will attempt to break the mile team record of 2:16¾.

Yesterday he drove from his stable at 3:30 o'clock, and jogged slowly up to the Driving Park, where he was in time to see John Murphy drive Colonel Kip's team, Birdie C and mate, two trials to wagon in 2:24 and 2:24¼.

The track was in excellent condition, having been newly harrowed and rolled, while the air was almost perfect for a fast trial. There were about fifty members of the club at the club house, and, in answer to their entreaties to give them a trial, Mr. Vanderbilt answered, somewhat tartly, "I be durned if I don't."

He then ordered the team to be taken from the shed, and, as they were backed out and the wagon wheels were "cranked" to enable him to get in, he said: "This wagon and pole weigh 211 pounds, I weigh 200; that's 411 pounds—about 80 pounds more than Edward and Swiveller pulled around the track."

He drove down to the track, and, as the team came up the stretch to go under the wire, some one remarked, "Why, Maud is lame." So it seemed, as the same favoring of the off fore foot that was noticed by some on the previous day was again apparent. They went under the wire at a good gait, and as they passed the grand stand Maud "broke" badly, and the team was pulled up and walked back, when it was noticed that the toe-weight on the off fore foot had been dropped. This was remedied and another attempt to speed the team was made, with like results, as Maud again broke badly.

Investigation proved that the toe-weight on the nigh fore foot had been dropped this time, and the team were driven back to the stable, where new 5½-ounce toe-weights were applied and another essay was made.

The team was driven up to the distance pole at a lively gait, and then turned; as they came down the stretch to the wire, it was seen that, though not going at any great pace, they were going perfectly level and true, and as they passed under the wire twenty split-second watches were started.

The team tore around the turn close to the pole, and as they went down the straight to the quarter pole they were working like one horse. Maud S was nearest the pole, and she swished her tail as if in high glee, and carried Aldine along at a great pace. The quarter mile was passed in 0:32¾ seconds.

They were kept hard at work and went steadily, and, amid the cheers of the crowd on the club-house steps, passed the half-mile pole in 1:05½, the time for the second quarter being exactly the same as the first.

Turning into the third quarter they maintained the same level gait, and did the three-quarters of a mile in 1:41, having taken 35½ seconds for the third quarter, and having done the half mile from the quarter to the three-quarter mile marks in 1:08¼.

The crowd at the club-house then began to cheer, and it must be said that the millionaire driver of the priceless team heard the shouts, as he urged them on to greater speed.

As they swung round the sharp curve at the entrance to the homestretch, they seemed fairly to fly, and as they neared the wire their driver caught the lines in his left hand and swished his long whip through the air, never, however, striking them. As they dashed under the wire a wild shout went up and a cry of 2:15 announced to Mr. Vanderbilt his signal triumph over Mr. Frank Work.

Of the twenty watches on the trial, thirteen were stopped at 2:15½, four at 2:15¼ and three at 2:15¾, and it was decided that the majority should rule and the time was announced as 2:15½. This made the last quarter 34½ seconds and the last half mile was done in just 1:10.

The names of the thirteen men who made the time 2:15½ are Charles H. Raymond, Nathan Strauss, Allie Bonner, Colonel Kip, Alec Taylor Jr., W. Kidder, William Turnbull, Thomas C. Eastman, John C. Bouvler, Alfred De Cordova, John Murphy, Gabe Case, and Mr. Vanderbilt's rival, Frank Work.

The latter's face, as he stopped his watch, was a picture of distress.

Then the team was driven to the shed and the crowd cheered again. And when Mr. Vanderbilt said: "Let's go and have some wine," the crowd were struck dumb with surprise, from which, however, they soon recovered and cheered again, this time louder and longer than before,

While they were drinking the reporter of the *World* interviewed them. Mr. Vanderbilt said: "Have some wine. Hurrah for Maud S! Hurrah for Aldine! Hurrah for me!" the reporter hurrahed. Tom Eastman said: "I told you so. Hurrah for Bill! Hurrah for everybody! Ain't it great!" Charley Raymond said: "Jersey City! what a slashing performance." Nathan Strauss said: "Oh! my; wont old Frank toss and tumble in bed to-night." "Yes," said Alec Taylor; "he'll have a nightmare, and it wont be Maud S, either." At which everybody shouted for more wine.

It was 6 o'clock when the party left for home, and they fell in line behind the famous team and famous driver and made their way to John Barry's, where a large crowd had gathered to greet the conquerors of time.

Last night was a gala one at the Vanderbilt stables. Maud S was turned loose in her big box-stall, that was bedecked with flowers. Aldine's box was also decorated with jasmine and roses, and Maud's colored attendant sang: "I am as happy as the day is long."

Turf Chat.

Tom Merry runs on in this way, in the *Oregonian*, on current turf events:

The Oregon and California stables which participated in the Salt Lake races went no farther East, but returned to Sacramento, where they will remain until September, when the State fair begins. The chief cause for this was that the pinkeye disease had made its appearance in the stables of E. J. Baldwin, and his fine colt Lucky B was suffering badly from it. Stemler and Ayers would have gone on, but they feared their horses might have also caught it at Salt Lake, hence they preferred to stay home and take their chances on the California tracks. The Salt Lake Jockey Club have reinstated Patsy Duffy, the rider of Fred Collier, who was ruled off for cutting down Ordnance in the Cup race; and we think it nothing more than proper that they did. The idea that Duffy should do this thing intentionally is worse than absurd. That he is venturesome and often takes desperate chances cannot be denied; but it is not improbable that both jocks were at fault. He was ordered to run a waiting race and do his work at the finish. The track is only a half-mile track, and he had gone about a mile and three-eighths and was moving up rapidly on a turn, Jocko had the inside and Ordnance was so far outside of him that Duffy undertook to pass between them. The mare swerved inward before Duffy could pull his horse to the outside, and her hind legs came in contact with his fore legs. I saw just such an accident at Walla Walla four years ago, when Glen Dudley ran upon Sixty-six and fell down, save, in that case, the rider of Glen Dudley was badly hurt. My own belief is that Ordnance will be as good as ever this fall and win her share of the races in which she participates.

A correspondent of the Baker City *Tribune* says of this Salt Lake affair that "there was every indication of Ordnance sweeping the field, to prevent which Duffy resorted to his old tricks, and in so doing did his best to spoil a valuable animal. We trust the mare is not seriously hurt, and think, from a private note, the animal will be all right in a few weeks. Ordnance may yet prove to be the fastest animal on the coast, and probably would have done so at Salt Lake had fair play been exercised." This may be true, and it may not. Duffy committed two plain and palpable fouls when he rode here, for which he would have been ruled out anywhere else. But it does not look likely that he would deliberately attempt to cut down another horse in the race, as that would involve the risk of his own life. Again, he was under an engagement at a salary of $2,000 a year, to ride Pearl Jennings after July 1, and he could not afford to risk so valuable an offer for anything that his present employer could offer him. I think he deserved punishment of some sort, like a fine, for the desperate chances he takes; but no man can make me believe he crippled Ordnance on purpose.

Well, Romero was not good enough to beat Deck Wright, it seems, but Overman did, and made no great bother over it either. Goldsmith may have tried to win with the son of Richmond, and he may not. Remembering how he maneuvered Director through the circuit in California, last year, we should not be astonished at anything he did. Certainly it looks odd for a horse to trot in 2:19 at five years old and then get beat, a year later, in 2:25. Still when we reflect that Pballas trotted in 2:18¾, his first public race, we must naturally conclude that this is the year for miracles and Romero's defeat is one of them. If the gray colt does not show a different page for them to read, there's something wrong. Goldsmith is too shrewd to take a horse back East that can not trot better than 2:25.

Coming a little nearer home, we look over the entries for the Breeder's Stakes at the State fair and find ten in the two-year-old and eleven in the three-year-old class. The colts at City View are all doing well, and as for those at Walla Walla "they are darlings," as the emaciated Arberry remarked on his recent visit to this city. There is an especial interest centering in these two races for the reason that, for the first time, the get of two sons of Almont, one owned by Jay Beach of Jackson county, the other being Alwood, owned by Dr. C. H. Mack of Walla Walla, will meet on the track. The southern Oregon horse breeds a great deal of quality, while the sultan of Fleetmore imparts more size and bone to his progeny than any other horse I can name. Sixty odd colts were brought out for me to look at last July, and every one of them was big enough for a farmer's work horse. I mention this from the fact that most men lose sight of what a horse may be good for if he does not trot fast. In this respect Alwood is decidedly "a poor man's horse." His get show not only size, but great liberty of action; and as most of them are from Bellfounder mares, I expect to see some highflyers from them after they fill out and acquire size.

My own fancy is Jay Beach's Venita for the three-year-old event, and Dr. Mack's Souvenir for the two-year-old stake. I saw the latter move last year, and she trotted very mechanically for a yearling. There was no hitch nor hobble about it—nothing but clean work with heel and toe—and every muscle went as if propelled by the hair-spring of a watch. The doctor has a way of feeding all his youngsters well and keeping them growing all winter. He believes that "a merciful man is merciful to his beast," and carries his theory into practice. There is no straw burnt at Fleetmont. Everything is chopped up with roots and bran, and fed to the mares and colts. The consequence is that all his colts look about a year older than they really are. Indeed, we doubt if there is a four-year-old mare in Oregon that will weigh or measure with either Adelaide or Au Revoir. He has appropriated the name of Albicore for one of his two-year-olds, the name of the swiftest fish that swims the ocean. The albicore is a sort of salt water pickerel, and is modeled on lines that are infallible for speed. Hope that subsequent events will prove that the doctor's name is an appropriate one.

Among the nags that will be missed from the trotting tracks this year will be the little brown filly Jane L, that won the stubborn contested three-year-old trot at the last State fair. She stayed like a mother-in-law and proved herself too stout for the strong. The week after the race she was sold to a gentleman who never goes near a racetrack, but likes a fast horse of his own to drive on the road. The other day we heard a well-known groom bewailing this circumstance. "She didn't nothink but trot." said he, with a wail of anguish, "and she hoet to trot in twenty when she's seven or height. Hif you fired off a ton o' dynamite alongside her hears, she would go hoff in a big trot while hall the brother orses was a gallopin, ye knaw."

Rambles o'er Epsom Downs.

In a retrospective ride "o'er the Downs so free," one must, to begin with, obtain the company of that delightful of gossipers, Samuel Pepys, who was Secretary of the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II and James II. Without his assistance it would be almost impossible to drag earlier records of Epsom out of oblivion.

How far the more or less favored Commons honored sports in Pepys' day is not set down, but the manner in which the Peers of the period mortified the flesh in the cause of the public weal would have rejoiced the heart of Sir Wilfred Lawson himself, as from Mr. Pepys' dairy we learn that a big race was put off in July, 1663, on account of their lordships sitting the same day. Mr. Pepys seems to have conceived a lasting affection for the neighborhood of Epsom; he was a frequent visitor to the town for the purpose of drinking the water. Possibly the gallant secretary was like the "Scotch lover at Epsom," whose woes were put into a pensive lyric some half a century later. Wailed that unhappy Stephon:

"Woe to me, that mun I doe,
Drinking waters I may rue,
Since my heart sae muckle harm hefel,
Wounded by a bonnie lass at Epsom well.

Ise hae bin at Dalkeith fair,
Seen the charming faces there;
But all Scotland now gued feth defye,
Like a lipp to shew, and lovely rolling eye."

At what period the waters of Epsom, presumably bitterer than those of Marah, began seriously to ebb—never, alas! to flow again—we need not inquire. Neither is it necessary to disinter many dusty scrolls in order to ascertain when the solid foundation was laid for the mighty reputation as a racing arena, which the chalky flats of Epsom now enjoy. The drying up of the water was a slow process. Some sixty years after Sir C. Bunbury's Diomed, by Florizel out of Pastorella's dam, made a great chapter in the history of the turf by winning the first Derby. Horse racing had long prior to Diomed's famous year, been celebrated in song along with stool ball—the parent of cricket—and one or two other national amusements. Of racing it is, however, sad to relate, that the minstrels of the sport had felt it incumbent upon them to denounce certain malpractices, not altogether unknown in these days, which they properly considered ought to be put down. Thus warbles one of those turf Allan-a-dales:

"Another makes a racing trade,
And dreams of his projects to come;
And many a crimp match is made,
By bubbing another man's groom."

Diomed's year—1780—was remarkable for many things besides the brilliant chapter it inaugurated in the national sport. George III was King, when the forerunner of Judge Clark placed the winner and his eight followers for the first Derby. It was the year of the Gordon Riots, so a Blue Riband year in a double sense. While Diomed—well named because he was first of a race of monarchs—led the way in acquiring the prize, whereto Benjamin Disraeli and Lord George Bentinck sorrowfully applied the epithet which clung to it ever after. Lord George Gordon's no-Popery rabbles were the first Blue Riband Army—of the streets—where of we have record. The followers of the feeble-minded fanatic wore the riband in their hats. Dr. Johnson was an old man when Diomed won the Derby; he was then hard at work on the long-delayed lives of the poets. Garrick had retired from the active pursuit of his profession. We were then at war with all the most powerful nations of Europe, and we had by no means settled up with what were then called the American Colonies.

Four years after the first Derby, Charles Dibden composed a comic opera called "Liberty Hall," which was produced at Drury Lane Theater. One of the songs is peculiarly interesting, not only from the intrinsic merits of the words, but from the side light it casts on the racing of the period. It was entitled "The High-mettled Racer." Part of it ran as follows:

See the course throng'd with gazers—the sports are begun,
The confusion but hear! "I'll bet you sir"—"done, done!"
Ten thousand strange murmurs resound far and near;
Lords, hawkers, and jockeys assail the tir'd ear.
While with neck like a rainbow, erected his crest,
Pampered, prancing, and pleased, his head touching his breast,
Scarcely sniffing the air, he's so proud and elate,
The high-mettled racer first starts for the plate.

Fancy the Derby being styled a plate! The event had not made much advancement then as the national race, or Dibdin, who was a keen observer of the signs of the times, would not have used the term "plate" to describe the typical prize for which his typical "racer" started. The poet's aim was to show the decline and fall of a horse that had once held the highest place on the turf—first as a flyer on the flat, then as a hunter "in at the death," and finally a "hack on the road."

At last having labored, drudg'd early and late,
Bow'd down by degrees, he bends on to his fate;
Blind, old, lean and feeble, he tugs round a mill
Or draws sand, till the sand of his hour-glass stands still;
And now, cold and lifeless, expos'd to the view,
In the very same cart which he yesterday drew,
While a pitying crowd his sad relics surrounds,
The high-mettled racer is sold for the hounds.

Without pausing to take note of the celebrities, biped and quadruped, that took part about that time in the national sport, let us jump at once some half century and pause there, and even then so little had the great classic race fixed the attention of any large class of people that the only sporting paper then published dismissed the subject with the briefest of notices; and the phraseology employed was couched in the most unsportsmanlike of terms, a fault we regret to say, by no means obsolete in the present day, amongst so called sportsmen. In the earlier history of Derby anniversaries, it was usual between races to get up a subscription purse in order to induce pugilists to contest for the amusement of their aristocratic patrons. Thus does *Bell's Life* in 1823 describe a Derby day. "Of all the races in this race-loving, cock-fighting, fisty-cuffing, bull-baiting, beef-eating, hard-working, money-spending, jolly, comfortable, careless nation, none are so multitudinously attended as those at Epsom—Epsom famed alike for fun and physic. Thursday was the grand day—the day for the decision of the Derby Stakes, and perhaps greater interest was never excited by a single race. So early as 8 o'clock in the morning all London seemed to be in an unusual bustle, and for fully three hours after the population poured into Surrey in continuous torrents. Princes and peers, knights and squires, merchants and shopkeepers of all sorts; jockeys, handicrafts-men, beggars, blacklegs and thieves, with ladies of every caste to match, all rolling, or spanking, or jogging, or trudging, or bagging, in barouches, in tilburies, in buggies, in carts, in wagons, on horseback, on donkey back and on blistered feet, yah-hip for Epsom! By 1 o'clock there must have been at least 80,000 persons on Epsom Downs. What they all went for is best known to themselves, for certainly one-twentieth never saw the race at all." But we must pull up—each Derby has a history, a reminiscence of its own, some memory we might wish to revive, of Lord George and the Admiral, of t'onld Squire and the Wizard of the North, of Lord Palmerston and Mr. George Payne, or of any other of the thousand and one celebrities of the turf, who since the great race was founded have clothed it with dramatic interest, with picturesqueness and distinction. "The old order changeth," but the race is essentially the same. Other than the race the amusements are not what they were. Yet if navigators no longer pound each other into unrecognizable jelly for purses, subscribed on the spot, is not the nimble Welsher equally objectionable?

Though the thoughtful pastime of prick the garter has disappeared, and we no longer hear the facetious artist thus hold forth: "Here you have, ladies and gentlemen, the royal game of tidly-wink! One, two, three, the fairest game that ever you see! No one can guess where is the little pea. Them as doesn't bet can't win; and them as does bet is sure to lose," yet those who may regret the absence of such concomitants on Epsom Downs may find their counterpart in exponents of the three-card trick. Anyone who wanders over Epsom, with Samuel Pepys as a guide, will irresistibly be attracted to the scenes and deeds of Derbys of the past, more than of the present, and will enjoy, as it were, a converse with old time.—*Canadian Sportsman.*

Phallas.

The *Breeder's Gazette*, Chicago, in its last issue gives the appended gossip about Hon. J. I. Case's green colt:

The principal trotting meetings of the past week, and the only ones, in fact, worthy of special mention, were those held at Cleveland and Providence, and at the first-named place the performances were in several instances of an exceptionally brilliant character. To the stable owned by Mr. J. I. Case of Racine undoubtedly belongs the first honors. Jay Eye See, on the Saturday preceding the meeting, was driven a mile in 2:17½, the horse going the entire distance well out towards the center of the track, and trotting the first and last quarters of the mile in 33 seconds each. This performance should have impressed those who witnessed it with the idea that the stable was in fine form, but such does not seem to have been the case, as when Phallas, the half-brother and stable companion of Jay Eye See, started in the 2:40 race on the opening day of the meeting Index, a horse that W. H. Saunders—who brought out William H., record 2:18½—has in charge, was made a hot favorite in the pools. The track was slow, and after Index had taken the first two heats in about 2:30, Phallas was given his head, capturing the time in 2:29¼. The race was then postponed, and on the following day the brown son of Dictator and Betsy Trotwood won the fourth heat handily in 2:23¼. This was certainly an exceedingly meritorious performance for a six-year-old, but when in the final heat he was driven from wire to wire he astonished even those who had faith in his speed and stoutness by trotting the mile in 2:18¼, thus putting to his credit the fastest heat ever trotted by horse, mare or gelding in a maiden race against other horses. This is the kind of work that needs no eulogy. The figures speak for themselves more eloquently than could any amount of words. Phallas now stands head and shoulders above any young stallion in the country, and this pre-eminence is not alone in the matter of performances, as his breeding cannot be surpassed. Last fall when the colt, then a five-year old, trotted the Chicago track in 2:22½, a Californian who was present and noted the easy manner in which he accomplished the feat went at once to Mr. Case and made a cash offer of $10,000 for Phallas. Mr. Case at that time had no particular need for a stallion, Governor Sprague being in the heyday of youth and health, but when the breeding of Phallas was discussed he soon decided that the colt should remain his property. Sired by Dictator, a full brother to the "King of the Morning," Dexter, he acquired through that source the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian in the direct male line, while in the veins of his sire's dam, Clara, there was the American Star cross that has proved so potent in conjunction with that of the "Hero of Chester;" and back of it all came the blood of the McKinstry mare, the dam of the old-time and famous trotter, Shark. And in the maternal line Phallas had an equally proud lineage. His dam, Betsy Trotwood, was a daughter of Clark Chief, whose brilliant career as a sire was cut short by death before Croxie, Woodford Chief and others of his get who have made their mark on the trotting turf, had come into public view. Clark Chief was one of the best ones of Mambrino Chief, and the second dam of Phallas was by Ericsson, another noted son of Mambrino Chief, her dam being a daughter of Sir William, thoroughbred grandson of Imported Diomend.

Mr. Gordon and Mr. Hickok have come to a better understanding. The owner of Clingstone was seriously out of humor with Hickok after the big Boston race last fall. He claimed that the driver of Santa Claus worked against him and in favor of Edwin Thorne. Hickok explained that he had simply tried to win the race himself and that he was not in league with Turner, but the explanation did not smooth the ruffled front of Mr. Gordon. The coldness between the two outlasted the winter. Secretary Hall called upon Hickok at Cincinnati and then upon Mr. Gordon at Cleveland, and now the announcement is made that Clingstone will trot against St. Julien for a special purse at Chicago in July. The meeting of the two famous flyers will interest the public, and possibly cement the bond of friendship between their owners. Both horses have been on the complaining list, but they are going sound, and it is the popular belief that the race will not be decided in straight heats. St. Julien has shown the most speed but it is questioned if he is as good a horse as he was the day he divided honors with Maud S at Rochester. Clingstone proved himself a trotter of remarkable powers in his race with Edwin Thorne at Cleveland last summer, and if de does as well at Chicago in July he will come pretty close to winning first money. He will have a fair field, and if vanquished the cry cannot be raised that he had to fight a combination instead of one horse. Secretary Hall [illegible] be congratulated on patching up a truce between M[illegible] and Hickok. The race which he has arranged [illegible] *Turf, Field and Farm.*

Running at Petaluma.

Last Saturday afternoon there was a good attendance at the Petaluma racetrack to witness the three-quarter-mile and repeat running race between three-year-old colts owned in the district. There were three starters, Marion, Alice and Emblem. Before the start, pools sold briskly, with Marion a strong favorite at $30 against $10 for the field. Marion went to the front from the start, Alice lying back. Emblem made a push for the lead at the last turn but could not stay the pace, Marion winning easily, Alice a poor third. Time 1:19. The second heat was the only exciting contest of the race. Fred Carillo got away first and had two lengths at the half. Then he eased Alice up and waited for the field to come up, riding with good judgment. When he turned into the straight he made his run and from the last furlong home rode a splendid race with Emblem, Marion lying back. A dozen yards from home Emblem was coming up fast, but Carillo lifted Alice to the front and won by a bare throatlatch. Time, 1:19½. This performance made Alice a great favorite and a good deal of money went into the box at odds of $25 on Alice to $12 for the field. But the bruising heat was too much for the Wheatley filly, and the third heat she could not come back. Marion won as she pleased in 1:21, Emblem second, Alice third by a length. Alice took second money.

SUMMARY.

PETALUMA, June 23, 1883.—Purse $200, for three-year-olds owned in District No. 4; heats of three-quarters of a mile.

J. B. Chase's ch f Marion, by Hubbard—Electra		1	3	1
P. Carroll's ch f Alice, by Wheatley—by Cheatham	(Carillo)	3	1	3
C. Underhill's Emblem	(Smith)	2	2	2

Time—1:19, 1:19½, 1:21.

Tristan and Iroquois.

The son of Hermit and Thrift is now such a very famous horse that in view of his victories in the Ascot Gold Cup and the Hardwicke Stakes last week, we have given all his performances on another page. It will be seen that he was a great two-year-old runner, having won four good races early and run second in four others. In one of these winning races the youngest sister of Parole, Paw-Paw, was second. She was a good one, and we have always regretted her untimely fate. At three years old Tristan was not a good horse, and Peregrine and Iroquois defeated him with ease, in the Two Thousand Gnineas and the Derby, at even weights. In the Grand Prix of Paris Foxhall beat him a head after a desperate finish in which Fordham and Archer did all they knew. Tristan only won two little races that year and a Queen's Plate. At four years old Tristan was a grand horse over a distance of ground. He won eight races, and was second in the Goodwood Cup, giving Friday, the winner, a year and thirteen ponnds. At five years old he has preserved his form. He won the Queen's Plate at Epsom, two miles and a quarter. But at Kempton Park, at a mile and a quarter, he met the famous Irish horse Barcaldine. Tristan had 146 ponnds and the son of Lord Gough 143 pounds, and the latter won. Then at Ascot Tristan won these two great races, the Gold Cup and the Hardwicke Stakes. In the latter he met his old friend Iroquois at even weights. They had 138 pounds each, including 10 pounds penalty. Tristan won, but Iroquois beat all the others, including Dutch Oven, the great daughter of Dutch Skater and Cantiniere. We have been asked by two or three gentlemen what excuse we are going to make now. We do not think there is any need for us, and we are sure that none is required for Iroquis. Tristan is probably the bost racehorse in the world to-day over a good distance of ground at heavy weights. Now, here comes a borse that has been laid up for ahont a year and nine months, not with one ailment only, hut with nearly "all the ills that flesh is heir to. We consider that his running a good second to Tristan, nnder all circumstances of the case, was an almost marvelous performance. It reflects the very greatest credit upon his trainer and rider, Tom Cannon, and stamps the horse himself as one of the best in existence, if not the very best. This is just what we have always helieved him to be, ever since he ran Bal Gal to a head in the July Stakes, and won the Chesterfield Stakes the next day, beating Tristan and otbers. It is said that he is now to be brought home. Tbis may be prudent, hut if Iroquois himself could be heard in the matter, he would say as Tom Sayers said when "the anctioneer" was disabled early in the great battle at Faruborough, and his backers wanted to take him out of the ring, "Let me fight him a little longer." Iroquois would naturally and certainly be a better horse if he remained in Englaud in Cannon's charge than he was in this, his only race for twenty-one months. He was always one of those that required plenty of work, and improved under it. This race would inspire the trainer, aye, and the horse himself! with increased confidence, and the "Indian" of our heart and hope might yet again beat the great horse who went before him once at two years old, and twice at three years old. This is our "excuse." What do you all think of it?—*New York Sportsman.*

Dangerous Steeplechasing.

On the 13th at Coney Island, seven races were run in heavy rain and fog. Among the events was a steeplechase in which five horses fell, one eustaining injuries that necessitated hie being destroyed. Fortunately none of the riders were badly hurt. Steeplechasing is a transplanted English idea that is at aome disadvantage in elippery weather. The following is the *World's* account of the knock-down affair:

Handicap sleeplechase sweepstakes, for all ages, at $10 each, with $550 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; 11 subscribers; inside course.

C. W. Medinger's b g Joe Lewis, 5, by Hiawatha, dam by Jack Malone, 125 lbs (Pope) 1
Arthur & Co.'s hr h Strychnine, 5, by Strachino, dam La Reive, 135 lbs (Delaney) 2
W. C. Daley's b f Belle of the North, 4, by Harry Bassett, dam Penny, 128 lbs (W. Meaney) 3
Hopson Bros.' ch g Auburn, aged, by Alroy, dam Gazelle, 125 lbs (Green) *
M. Kenny's ch g Yonkers, aged, by War Dance, dam Gray Nun, 130 lbs (M. Kenney) †
M. J. Daly's ch g Ranger, 4, by Tom Ochiltree, dam Bessie Woodville, 144 lbs (S. Henry) †
J. McLaughlin's b g Hartford, 5, by John Morgan, dam Calomel, 136 lbs (J. Kinney) †
A. B. Purdy's ch g Wamba, 5, by Harry Bassett, dam Wombat, 125 lbs., carried 126 lbs (Ford) †

(*) Fell and broke his back.
(†) Fell or did not finish.
Time, 5:47½.

Pools—Strychnine, $25; Ranger, Belle of the North and Yonkers, $15 each; Hartford, $10; the field, $20. Betting—2 to 1 against Ranger, 3 to 1 each against Strychnine, Belle of the North and Hartford, 5 to 1 against Yonkers and 8 to 1 each against Joe Lewis, Logan, Wamba and Auburn. Mutuels paid $403 05.

The race—With nine horses announced to etart in the steeplechase there was considerable speculation aa to how many would finish, the general opiuion being that about half would fall and that two of the remainder would go wrong and that two would finish. This calculation was abont right. Mr. Purdy's Wamba fell at the first jump, which lost him a bet made last Saturday that he would go further in the race than Vivian, and as he fell at the same jump the het was lost. In the meantime Yonkers took the lead, and with his head down between his knees he made the pace fairly fast, with Belle of the North second and Auburn third. As they went ronnd the turn hy the stables Hartford got out of the course, losing so much gronnd that he was virtually out of the race. Without further accident they made a complete circuit of the conrse, but in the second circuit at the rails by the half-mile post, Ranger, then running second to Yonkers, fell, while Yonkers, after running in the lead to the rails on the Ocean avenue turn, fell, which left Joe Lewis in front, with Anhurn second, where she remained until reaching the same obstacle that Ranger did when she went down, which left Lewis so far in front that he was ahle to keep on and win by half a furlong in 5:47½, with Strychnine second, nearly a hundred yards in front of Belle of the North.

The success of Joe Lewis was so complete a surprise that only fonrteen tickets had been sold on him in the mutuels each of which paid the handsome sum of $403 05, the largest return in the mutuels in this vicinity since the famons Nickajack winning at Jerome. Of all those that fell Anburn was the only one that was hurt, and he so badly that as the crowd left for home it was rumored that he bad been destroyed.

The Dwyers' Luck.

The Dwyer Brothers get their colors to the front with great regularity in important Eastern events nowadays. On the 13th Barnes won the Coney Island Derby in a most hollow style, carrying off a stake worth $4,800.

Fourth renewal of the Coney Island Derby; at $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; 55 subscribers; mile and a half.

Dwyer Bros.' b c Barnes, by Billet, dam Mercedes, 118 lbs (J. McLaughlin) 1
Preakness Stable's b c Trombone, by Great Tom, dam Duet, 118 lbs (W. Hayward) 2
J. E. Kelly's br c Jacobus, by Ill-Used, dam Nellie James, 118 lbs (Barbes) 3
A. Burnham's ch c Boccaccio, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Madeira, 118 lbs (W. Donahue) 0
C. Littlefield's b or br c Fond du Lac, by Glengarry, dam Hop, 118 lbs (Day) 0

Time—2:40½.

Pools—Barnes, $300; Trombone, $45; Jacobus, $40; the field, $25. Betting—3 to 1 on Barnes, 5 to 1 each against Trombone and Jacobus, and 15 to 1 each against Fond du Lac and Boccaccio. Mutuels paid $5 85.

Just hefore the race the fog lifted some, so that, although the horses when at the post were somewhat obscured, they could he seen. At the start Trombone was in front, but was almost instantly passed hy Barnes, who secured such a lead that the result of the race, barring accidents, was never in doubt, he leading hy a length and a half at the end of the half mile, with Boccaccio and Jacobus together, a length in front of Trombone and Fond du Lac. They ran round the turn to the qnarter, Jacobus second, with Boccaccio third, bnt just before they reached the three-furlong post Trombone moved up third and joined Jacobus, the two gaining somewhat on Barnes as they passed the grove. Barnes, however, soon shook them off, and at the end of the mile led by two lengths. Half-way rouud the turn by the stables Trombone reached Jacobus and the two ran a sharp race for nearly a fnrlong, when Jacobus gave it up, and as Barnes galloped past the judges, a winner by half a dozen lengths, Trombone was second, fully eight lengths in front of Jacobus, with Boccaccio and Fond du Lac beaten, away off. Time, 2:40¾. The success of Barnes afforded the crowd a chance to make a noise, and with loud applause they welcomed the return of McLaughlin and Barnes to the saddling paddock.

It was the fonrth time that the stake had been run for, and the third consecutive time that the Dwyers owned the winner, they having won it in 1880 with Hindoo, when he beat Baltic in 2:46½, and Runnymede last year, when he beat Forester and Carley B in the very excellent time of 2:37. The first year the stake was run—1880—Mr. George L. Lorillard's Grenada was the winner in 2:40½, Quitto, owned by the Dwyers, running second, with Captain Cottrill's Kimball third.

It is stated on the authority of Arthur Hooke, trainer for J. T. Wisdom, the owner of Ordnance, that the mare was but slightly hurt by the collision at Salt Lake races and will be all right in a short time.

Doves and Deer.

July 1 is a red letter day to the hunters of California for it ushers in the open season for deer and doves and from the weary, smoky city dozens of eager hunters will go far into the mountains and over the plains to get the first shot at honest game they have had since the ducks and geese went north and the great cranes sailed away majestically to the nnknown land. 'Tis a royal and nohle sport, hunting the deer, and grandest sport of all to chase the stag with honnds both staunch and true. How oft has been told the story of the chase in poetry and prose from the days of those famous Spartan hounds of Hercules and Cadmns:

"When in the woods of Crete they bayed the deer
So flewed, so randed and their heads were hung
With ears that sweep the morning dew;
Crook-kneed and dew-lapped like Thessalian bulls
Slow in pursuit but matched in mouth like bells
Each under each."

The primest literature of any age teems with the history of hounds and hunting. Who has not read "the first fytte of Chevy Chase," that grand old poem that stirs the heart like a trumpet and tells in glorious measure the ill that fell the Earl Percy when the noble Douglass found he and fifty-two score good archers and spearsmen brittling the deer in Chevy Chase. And the beautiful lines in "Scott's Lady of the Lake" opening:

The stag at eve had drunk his fill
Where danced the moon on Monan's rill
And deep his midnight lair had made
In lone Glenartney's hazel shade;
But when the sun his beacon red
Had kindled on Benvoirlich's head,
The bloodhounds' deep resounding bay
Came swelling up the rocky way.

What eportsman has not read the beautiful story of that rare hound and stag which lay dead side by side after sixty milee' chase and over, where, on monument of marble, to-day can he seen the lines:

Hercules killed Hart O'Grease
And Hart O'Grease killed Hercules.

And who has not taken interest in the tales of Robin Hood and his merry men who slew the deer and danced 'neath the greenwood tree, and the well-told tales of the ill-fated French king who hunted the deer and petted his favorite hounds while a Parisian mob demanded bread or blood and his Queen and dauphin, fearing for their lives, prayed for his coming that they might fly. During a deer hunt Norman Rufus met his fate, and Henry of Navarre used a deer hunt as a subterfuge to gather together a body of armed men to go out and battle against religious fanaticism and powerful tyranny. The history of the chase goes hand in hand with the history of the world, and whether it is Esau with his rude weapons chasing his deer afoot, or Gerald Howard, the boldest rider in the North Countree, its records teem with noble men and brave deeds. The olden glory of the chase may have departed; its gild and pomp are surely gone, hut the old instinct and the old henefits remain. No more do hundreds of courtly knights and high-bred dames sally forth, clad in green and gold, to see the hunt, as in days of the Merrie Monarch. The master of Her Majesty's staghounds has well nigh a sinecure, and the Cockney sportsman's Easter hunt after some poor stag, carted to the meet in a covered van, is a travesty on sport, hut here in California every man who loves the chase can find game in plenty and hunting grounds unlimited. Near the city most of the land is pretty well preserved, but farther afield, in Mendocino, Plumas, Lassen, Merced, Mariposa, Mono, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, and all the coast counties north of Marin and south of San Mateo, deer are plentiful and the hunt is free to all comers.

Much has been written during the past three years about the so-called unsportsmanlike practice of hunting deer with hounds, but the authors of snch nonsense must have formed their ideas from pot-hunters' disconrse in the village grocery and confined their knowledge of hunting to shooting hedge birds, or they never would have penned a word against the noblest sport of old—the chase. Deer stalking and still hunting are well enough in their way, bnt inferior sport to a good old-fashioned hnnt with hounds. Seated on a stump near some pool, the cautious still hnnter can pot deer like quail as they come down to drink in the dnsk of the evening, all nnconscious of danger. But that is sport as tame as smashing clay pigeons or lead-bespattering targets in some shooting gallery. It may suit the hide and market hunter, bnt the true sportsman who gives his game a fair chance will none of it. Some say, that hound hunting drives the deer beyond their reach, high up in the mountains. Surely the still hunter cannot claim even that poor merit, for thongh his style drives no deer away it is only hecause dead deer cannot leave his murderous precincts. Better drive every deer in the State into Colorado than slay them and send their hides East. The winter and cold weather will bring them all back again to their old hannts, for nature has marked the boundary line for the black tailed deer's habitat and beyond the line it cannot stay for long.

Several parties of hunters with their hounds will take the field with camping outfits early next week. J. C. Murphy, N. Murphy, J. Callahan and Henry Hart are bound for Meucino county. Uncle Ike Brannan and Bill Henderson of San Jose, with a partyfrom the city, will probably be out to Coyote creek by the 2d. J. K. Orr and some friends will take the field in Marin county about a week later.

Dove shooting affords excellent sport, especially along the bay and coast counties. It is pre-emminently the sport for the big-bag men, and as the stock of doves is practically inexhaustible, if the close season is properly observed, there can be no objection to these gentlemen gratifying their fancy for record making. Dove shooting calls for less trouble than quail or duck shooting. From a well-selected stump one can mark the birds flying low and fast for water, and do often times more execution than hy vigorous tramping. Some hunters prefer to shoot aloug the road from a wagon. From all accounts received we conclnde that doves are very plentiful this season, though there has been considerable out of season shooting. The peninsnla from San Bruno down affords as good sport as one can wish. The only outfit needed is a light shotgun, plenty of cartridges and a good big game bag.

An International Match.

On June 13 the following articles of agreement were drawn up and entered into between John S. Prince of Bostou, Mass., U. S. A., champion hicyclist of America, and H. W. Higham of Nottingham, England, champion bicyclist of England. Said Prince and Higham have placed in the hands of Fred Jenkins, editor of the *Wheel*, New York, who is acting as referee and stakeholder, the sum of $50 each, as deposit for a series of races to decide the international championship; the stakes to be $250 a side, the contests to be five, twenty and ten miles, the winner of two of these contests to be the victor; a second deposit of $100 to be made on June 20, and the final deposit of $100 more to be made not later than June 26. The first race to take place at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1883; the second race to take place not later than one week's time after the first; and the third race not later than two weeks after the second, at cities best suitable for each party. It is also agreed that of receipts resulting from said races the winner shall have two-thirds and the loser one-third; the races to be run nnder the League of American Wheelmen's rules, and the referee's decisions to be final. In case of any sickness or acoident, the referee to appoint a given date suitable in such cases, and obtain a doctor's certificate proving sickness or accident. Either party failing to comply with the above articles forfeits all money deposited.

Winchester, 32 Caliber.

June 23, at Shell Mound, Mr. Ed Hovey, in a practice with a 32-caliber Winchester rifle made a very pretty score. The shooting was 40 shots, off-hand, at 200 yards. He made an average of 45 points or 90 per cent. Following is the score of 180 out of a possible 200 points:

5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5	45	180
5 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5	44	
4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5	43	
4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	47	

Last week Mr. Charles Sontagg desiring to make a complete test of the waterproof qualities of the U. S. Waterproof shells loaded one with powder and immersed it in water for twenty-four hours. At the end of that time the powder was found to be perfectly dry and the primer intact. Young Mr. Golcher put the shell in his gun and fired it. Such a test as this settles the question of waterproof shells, for no hunter would be likely to keep his shells under water that length of time.

Mr. John L. Lee, owner of the schooner Whitewing, took his family for a cruise to Stockton last week. All that was left of the family after the slough musquitoes had satisfied their appetites returned to San Francisco by steamer, leaving Mr. Lee to work his way home alone.

On her return from Stockton the sloop Spray fouled an ark, doing some damage.

ROWING.

A Rising Sculler.

The following account of the Pullman Regatta came by telegraph nnder date of June 23:

"The sculling match on Lake Calumet at the village of Pullman this afternoon developed a surprise and a prodigy in the person of young Teemer, the McKeesport oarsman, hitherto unknown, hut who displayed his mettle hy winning a place in the final struggle yesterday, but who failed to keep up with either Hanlan, Hosmer or Hamm, owing, it is now claimed, to his inexperience in rowing in rough water. To-day in what has been termed the Consolation race, open to all but the three leaders of the day preceding, he covered three miles in 20:14, thus lowering Courtney's best record of 20:14½, and making the best three-mile time on record, and upon which his reputation has been hnilt. The conditions were perfect for fast time; the sky was overcast, and the lake was placid, and there was everything to enconrage the contestants to show at their best. Five thousand people were on the grounds. The seven men were ready when the word was given at 4:07, and went off together, having been placed as follows; McKay, Lee, Gaudaur, Elliott, Parker, Riley, Teemer and Plaisted. Gaudanr showed to the front early, with Riley second, Elliott third, the latter pulling a stroke of 36 to the minute. At the half-mile huoy Riley and Gaudaur were ahreast, hoth leading Teemer and Lee four lengths. Teemer then drew np and passed Elliot, who dropped out; Lee then forged ahead and turned the mile-and-a-half huoy first in 9:15; Gaudaur second, with Teemer, Riley, McKay and Plaisted, in the order named. At the-mile-and-three-qnarters huoy Lee made a claim that Gaudaur fouled him. Gaudaur pushed ahead, and passed the two-mile huoy at 14:03, leading Lee one-half length, McKay in close proximity, with Teemer on his quarter, and Parker and Plaisted well in the rear. Lee stopped rowing soon after passing the two-mile buoy. Teemer all this while was rowing in fine form, and passing McKay, pulled for Gaudaur with a stroke of thirty-two to the minnte. At the two-and-a-half-mile buoy Teemer went to the front and held it to the finish, Gandaur coming in second, two seconds later, with Riley, McKay, Parker and Plaisted following in the order named, McKay and Riley being well up to the leaders.

John Teemer, who, by the decision of the judges in the Pullman race, is given the best record ever made for a three-mile pull in a shell, is a native of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and is eighteen years old. He is comparatively unknown in the sporting world. He has done most of his rowing on the Monongahela river. He has a powerful physique and was trained under the eye of Morris, ex-champton of America.

The douhle-scull race was called at 5:20 o'clock, with five entries as follows, and in the order given: Hanlan and Lee. Plaisted and Parker, Hosmer and McMay, Gaudaur and Kennedy, Weisgerher and Clayter. The story of the race is easily told: Hanlan and Lee led off at a 40 stroke, and were pushed for one mile by Hosmer and McKay, Weisgerher and Clayter keeping well up, Plaisted and Parker dropping back early. Hanlan and Lee passed the mile-and-a-half buoy in 8:42; McKay and Hosmer second, Gandaur and Kennedy third, Weisgerher and Clayter fonrth, and Plaisted and Parker fifth. After starting for home, Hanlan and Lee increased the lead materially, and hefore passing the second mile buoy ceased rowing for fnlly ten seconds. They started again, leading by aix lengths, and pulled strong to the finish, increasing the gap momentarily, and crossed the line in 19:37, Hosmer and McKay coming in twenty-six aeconds later, Weisgerber and Clayter nine seconds after them, Gaudaur and Kennedy fourth, and Plaisted and Parker fifth.

The aquatic editor of the Philadelphia *City Item* is not favorably impressed with the style of George Hosmer's sculling. Says the critic: "Hosmer is very much overrated. We saw him at Newark, on Decoration Day, and of all the awkward acullers, he 'took the cake.' He rolled in his hoat like a Dutch sailor, and went back so far on his stroke that we never thonght he would come up for the next one. We think his awkward style is partly owing to the rig of his boat, which does not admit of getting on mnch power except at the finish, where it is least wanted."

John Largan, holder of the latest English championship sculling cnp, offers to row F. Bubear on the Tyne river for $1,000 a side, allowing him $125 for expenses. He had been challenged immediately after his return from Anstralia by both Bubear and C. Brightwell, the latter wanting a atart, which Largan declined to give to a man credited with sculling the championship conrse in the fastest time on record, but stated that he would accommodate him on level terms for whatever amonnt Brightwell proposed.

Mr. John Davis of Windsor, Ont., judge for Edward Hanlan in the Point of Pines race, says the three-mile course over which the Hanlan-Kennedy race was rowed was undonbtedly correct, that the tide was full when the race was rowed and that Hanlan would not have beaten Kennedy so badly only that he was determined to beat the record for three milea. Mr. Davis also says that Kennedy is the best man in the United Statea.

The Ariel barge crew has been rowing in the Pioneer barge, which the Pioneer Clnh kindly loaned them. Notwithstanding all the hard thinga said of the Pioneera, it is highly aignificant that when the rival clnbs ever want a courtesy extended to them they do not ask in vain of the old organization.

Hanlan has notified the committee in charge of the arrangements for the regatta at Silver Lake, Mass., for the henefit of the Little Sisters of the Poor, that he deema it unadvisable to give an exhibition of rowing there until after his race with Wallace Rosa at Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 18.

The Long Bridge writers think Fred Smith has "the call" on the first place in the Fourth of July ahell race, hnt each of hia aix or seven opponents demurs, and Leander Stevenson saya: "By gosh, if Fred gets home first, he will have to row me better than he did the long fellow."

Robert Crowley of the Pioneer Club aculled a very fast trial over the Long Bridge two-mile course last Sunday and has entered for the Fourth of July regatta. The Pioneer Clnb will have four representatives in the aingle-ecull race and two in the wherry race.

A remarkable change has come over the Pioneer Rowing Club. In former years the club was full of crews and short of scullers. Now it has not a single crew in training but has a regiment of scullers.

M. Price is again able to row, and can be frequently eeen akimming over the water as if such an affliction as a broken leg was entirely unknown to him.

The City's Regatta.

The Regatta Committee of the Fourth of July Committee met on Tuesday and decided on the aquatic programme for the national holiday. It was determined to have the races rowed on the Long Bridge course. The time for entries was extended to this afternoon. The programme consists of a single scull race with three prizes, $50, $30, $20; professional wherry race, three prizes, $30, $20, $10; amateur wherry race, for $20 medal; lapstreek race, two prizes, $30, $20; first-class harge race, two prizes, $70, $30; amateur barge race for $40 trophy; whitehall hoat race, two prizes, $20, $15. There was some discussion ahout the propriety of accepting the entry of Henry Peterson, the champion shell rower, but the committee very properly disregarded the interferences of some outsiders, who tried to run the meeting, and decided that as Peterson is a waterman he has a perfect right to enter whenever he pleases in a waterman's race and show whether he is also a champion in Whitehall hoats. The so-called Pacific Rowing Association was treated in a very courteous manner hy the Fourth of July Committee, and now that the affair is over it wonld he well for the representatives of the association to ask themselves by what right they presumed to direct the actions of a lot of gentlemen selected in a legal and decorous manner to expend the public funds. No one will deny that the National Amateur Rowing Association is a more potent and influential body than the Pacific Rowing Association. What would he thought of the National Association if it presumed to step into the councils of the Regatta Committee of Boston and attempt to dictate to the representatives of the people what the length of the programme should be and how much should be given in prizes for each race. The Regatta Committee of the Hub would promptly rebuke such impertinence and would not take the time to call in the redoubtable John L. Sullivan, hut would themselves quietly, in the manner befitting their official authority, take the intruders hy the slack of their small clothes and throw them into the street. The Pacific Rowing Association is to be congratulated on not having estahlished its headquarters in the cultured city of Boston.

Regatta Entries.

The entries for the Fourth of July Regatta up to yesterday afternoon were:

Single scull race—Charles Peterson, Robert Crowley, Thomas Flynn, J. Sullivan, Louis White, Fred Smith, Leander Stevenson.

Wherry race—(professional) H. Dobbins, Dennis Griffin, P. Brennan, R. Lyne, Tom Murphy.

Amateur wherry—A. Schuppert, A. Tuckey, J. Hanghey, Thomas Brown.

Lapstreak race—South End club, D. Doherty, E. Quigley, W. Toner, W. Thomas.

Ariel clnb—Chas. Peterson, John Blake, Eugene Flanders, Wm. Wall.

Golden Gate Clnb—Daniel Griffin, William Dunn, Jno. Flynn, Thomas Stanforth.

First-class barge race—Golden Gate club, J. F. Walthour, J. J. O'Connor, H. F. Gettings.

South End Club—D. Doherty, J. O'Brien, G. Duplissee, W. Thomas.

Ariel club—Engene Flanders, Ben Smith, Wm. Growney, Fred Smith.

Dolphin Club—F. Wessing, G. Van Gulpen, E. Petison, E. Lutzens.

Amateur barge—Golden Gate club, F. T. Quinlan, J. C. Crowley, J. G. McCarthy, J. Watson.

Ariel Clnb—Ed Bray, P. Smith, F. Branch, J. E. Christy. South End clnb, J. Campbell, J. Daily, J. Cleary, H. Lenuon.

Whitehall boat race—Henry Peterson, Chas. Peterson.

The fast time made by Teemer in the consolation race at the Pullman regatta shows how utterly unreliable is the time test in boat racing. With the ability to beat the record eo easily, Teemer should never have been reduced to the necessity of rowing in a consolation race. It is not necessary to go as far as Illinois for an example of the unreliahility of the watch as a test of an oarman's speed. The other day, over the Long Bridge course, four scullers rowed against the watch, and the man who made the fastest time has never, in an actual contest, heen able to keep within hail of the others. His rapid gait under the watch was not the result of a sudden improvement, for the very next day he showed his old form when rowing in company. It does not follow, however, that becanse Teemer made a remarkably fast record, he must not be considered a good man. Until he does more than win a consolation race in fast time, however, he must not he regarded as good enongh to beat the wonderfully fast men who, at the present day, hold the front rank in the world of aquatics.

The Long Bridge oarsmen now think the siugle-scull race on the Fourth will be between Smith and Peterson for the first place and the wherry race between Dobbins and T. Brennan. Dobbina is rowing very fast and the only question is "can he stay?" If he can stay, the veteran of the Pioneers must he content to race for the second place with R. C. Lyne, who is regarded as the next man.

The Fonrth of July Committee has appropriated $150 for a Whitehall sailing race for the North Beach hoatmen, the start to be made from the cattle wharf at South Beach. Captain Bonner, H. C. Hoyt and F. Jerome were appointed judges, and the appropriation was divided ao as to give $75 to the first boat, $50 to the second, and $25 to the third.

The Dolphin Swimming and Boating club has elected officers as follows: President, H. W. Wieland; Vice-President, A. Rothkoff; Financial Secretary, J. E. Peterson; Recording Secretary, F. W. Wessing; Treasnrer, A. Klumpp; Captain, G. W. Van Guelpen; Lieutenant Captain, George Lee.

Lonis White, of the Pioneer Club, has gone to the country on business and will be unable to obtain any work in his hoat before the regatta on the Fourth of July. He will enter, however. On Snnday last he and John Sullivan, of the aame club, rowed a dead heat over the two-mile course.

The rowing regatta at Long Bridge on the Fonrth of July will he under the rules of the National Amatenr Rowing Association so that all competitors in turning their stakehoats must turn from port to starboard, that is to say, pull with their right hands and hack water with their left.

The Triton Swimming and Boating clnb has elected the following officers: President, Edward Barrymans; Secretary, James Artigues; Treasurer, August Schuppert; Trustees, Emil Kehrlein, Robert Oliver, Al Tuckey Sr., J. W. Heerdink and Adam Schuppert.

The amatenr ecullers from North Beach are practicing daily at the South End, and, judging from their performances, the amateur portion of the regatta will not he by any means the least intereating.

FISH.

Learn to Catch Your own Trout.

The labors of Seth Green, Roosevelt and others interested in preserving and perpetuating our best fish, are rapidly re-stocking onr trout streams, and every farmer who has a running brook on his place can now, at very little expense, have trout of his own to order. The farmer boy looks with wonderful admiration at the fly-casts of his city cousin, who has come to the country for his July vacation, hut if he will give a little time and attention, he can very soon acquire the art of fly-fishing, and excel his cousin, for he has more strength in his arm and more endurance generally. Hear what David Foster, to whom we referred last month, has to say:

It is a well-estahlished axiom that in skillful casting lies the chief condition of success. "He can throw a good line," is equivalent to asserting the proficiency of a rodster, whether he he fly, mid-water or hottom fisher. The ordinary routine cast is the first to he practiced and acquired hy the tyro. This is accomplished by hringing round the rod so as to describe a half circle from over the left shoulder, and delivering it directly over the right, the action emanating from the wrist and elhow only. It is a capital practice for the young student to cast upon a lawn or any closely-cut turf. Line to the length of the rod should first be delivered efficiently and neatly, when a hat should be placed as the receptacle of the fly; after the distances have been lengthened at intervals, a tnmbler may he substituted, and finally a small wine glass. When these different exercises have been successfully accomplished, with a fair length of line, the rodster may safely try his hand upon the hosom of the watery element. Lightness and precision follow practice and experience.

Care and practice in execution are required, after the rudiments of the art have been acquired; a non-observance of these is sure to materially interfere with eport. Perseverance is all very well in its place, but when unaided hy the exercise of due care and tact in presenting the lnre, it will meet with small result. The tyro shonld therefore practice assiduously, ever hearing in mind that much as he may admire and aspire to a nearer acquaintance with the scaly beauties, they are coy and ungrateful. The instant they become aware of his paying them the least attention, they move contemptuously away, and no matter how lovingly he drops them a line, all farther correspondence is thanklessly declined. It behooves him, therefore, to keep out of sight as much as possible, never allowing the sun to extend his shadow across the stream, always also avoiding conspicuously bright clothing; for notwithstanding the naturalist's persistent assertions as to the dnllness of the eyes of fish, owing, it is affirmed, to the skin of the head covering the pupil of the eye, the trout-fisher knows very well that in their own element they habitually exercise the most keen and discriminating powers of vision, when the water is clear; and any moving or brightly-colored objects outside it attract their attention.

An accurate eatimate of the elasticity of the line, etc., ahonld be possessed, and the striking motion accelerated or modified accordingly. The action reqnisite is a short, quick wrist-motion, commenced sharply, hut ended almost instantly and abruptly, like a quick movement of the hand in bringing a foil in fencing from tierce to carte. The hand holding the rod is turned upwards and backwards, whilst the arm is stationary when a short line is out, the movement being lengthened when the intervening line is either long or loose. One of the greatest charms of fly-fishing lies, undoubtedly, in the comparative absence of routine and sameness. The plier of the rod must adapt himself to ever-changing circumstances.

Never play a trout against a stream, as by that means an additional weight is thrown upon the line and tackle, which in all cases is particularly undesirable, as, in the event of the tackle holding to its tether, there is danger of the fish being forcibly torn away from the hook. A small fish drawn against the atream strains the tackle inconceivably.

Whenever a fish makes for weeds, roots or submerged timher at the rodster's aide of the river, do not potter with the reel, but haul in the line hy the left hand, allowing it to fall at the feet. Wherever weede are most prevalent in a trout stream, there the hest fiah congregate. Like pike, they love to secrete themselves in the green shades of aquatic vegetation, from whence they can dart upon their unexpecting prey. Whenever surface food ia sufficiently tempting, they leave their cover, generally rising upon the less frequented side of the water, where they have still the fnll benefit of the weed heds which intervene between them and their would-be captors.

Fly-rods are made of many different woods and dimensiona. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that dnring the two centuriea that have elapsed since Cotton first wrote upon what afterwarda developed into the most artistic and scientifio branch of angling, the length of the fly-rod has diminished hy more than one-half. Notwithstanding this diminution of size, and, we may also add, of weight, the casting powers of the rodster have been so much augmented that almost double the distance may now be neatly covered by tho adult adept that was effected with the nnwieldy weapons of our forefathers. The propelling power of the fly-rod depends largely upon the material of which it is constructed. The fine-grained woods of the tropics exceed our own in point of atrength, durability and weight-snstaining powers.

The line should he plaited of water-proof silk. The eight-plait water-proof fly lines have gradually, during the last forty years, superseded the old hair, as well as the hair and ailk lines.

The rod for pike is now made little more than one-half the former dimensions; the cumhersome tool of from fifteen to twenty feet is being discarded in favor of a more efficient implement of about nine or ten feet. The old swing movement for getting out the bait is quite surpassed hy what may he termed the spring motion; the fisherman's right angle is reduced by this change, his general stylo and comfort vastly improved, and success rendered more sure. The very largest fish are held more under control and are much more easily landed when a short and sturdy rod is employed.—*American Agriculturist.*

Last Sunday morning the pleasure steamer Edith left the Howard street wharf for Half Moon Bay and arrived at that place about 10 o'clock. The pilot that had been engaged disappointed the party and after fishing around the bay till 1 o'clock, the steamer put out to sea and fished till 4 p. m., catching in all 110 fish, aggregating 350 pounds in weight. The fishing was done in fifteen to twenty-five fathoms of water and the catch comprised codfish, one of which weighed 12½ pounds, sea trout, cabersonna, rock-cod, blue rock fish and flounders. As the water was very smooth the party had a pleasant trip.

HERD AND SWINE.

Success in Butter-Making.

Of conrse the first essential to snccessful butter-making is tbe possession of a good cow or herd of cows, not only such as will yield a good quantity of cream and that which will make a large percentage of bntter, but also that which will produce butter tbat has the right texture, color and flavor, when properly handled. Healthy, tbrifty cows are all-important factors in tbe successful dairy. Again, a nervous or ill-tempered cow will ofteu spoil ber butter when frightened or excited. And tbe dairymen should be sufficiently observant to know tbat tbe cream yielded by the different members of his herd requires abont the same amount of churning. If one portion of tbe cream does not cbange to butter as quickly as tbe rest it will be apt to leave white specks of cream in the butter, which greatly injures it, and the cream itself is lost. Tbis is more easily attained by baving tbe cows all of one breed, and even better if all are of one family.

Proper food is tbe next important requisite. Bitter weeds in the pasture, browse from the trees, mouldy hay or corn fodder, damaged grain, decayed vegetables, always impart something of their owu unpleasant flavor to the butter, or, at least, destroy the desirable pleasant flavors that should be present in fine butter. Excess of cotton-seed meal imparts a greasy appearance to the butter, while dark-colored or rancid lots give an oily taste to the dairy product. An excess of sborts in feeding often gives a crumbly character to butter and a lack of flavor. Experience and observation soon dictate tbe amount and proportion in which these feeding materials may be judiciously nsed. Impure water works as great injury to the butter prodnct as unwholesome food. Careful, gentle bandling of the animals to prevent overheating, frightening or sickness will commend itself to every tboughtful farmer.

Cleanly habits in the stable or yard and abont milking mnst always be observed. The ndder and teats should be kept clean, that no dirt from tbem may drop into the pail to impart its noxions qualities to the cream. The air in the stable or the milk-room should not be scented with decomposing manure heaps, decaying vegetables or other disagreeable smells. So sensitive is milk to the effects of strong scents that allowing a load of onions to stand on the barn floor over night has been known to affect the milk taken the next morning, and thns the whole churning was flavored. Tobacco smoke works special injury to milk, cream, or butter.

The making of choice butter demands the selection aud use of proper ntensils. Well made cedar pails, or tin pails that are not rusty or battered, to nse in milking; pans without seams; a good chnrn, that will chnrn tbe butter by heating the cream rather tban grinding it; a butter worker that will press out the buttermilk that is not taken ont by washing, and that will work in the salt without breaking the grain of the butter; a hard-wood bowl and butter paddle, and a neat butter print, must be provided, and a room prepared that can be well ventilated, without taking odors from the kitchen or pigpen, and where a regular temperature can be maintained the year round, either by cooling with ice or warmiug when too cold. If not fitted with the modern creamery improvements, it should have convenient racks for holdiug pans. Racks are superior to shelves, as they permit a better circulation of air around the pans, allowing them to cool more rapidly. A table to work npon shonld be conveniently located, and screens to keep out insects should be provided for windows and doors. A good supply of ice is desirable.

I have spoken above of pans without seams. A seamed pan no washing or scalding can clean properly after it has been nsed a few times. Be as carefnl as you please, and, if your milk stands until slightly sour, you will notice a discoloration of the cream opposite the seam, showing the presence of something which bas imparted color, taste and odor to tbe milk. Such germs of decay are in the seam as caunot always be reached or destroyed by hot water. Pressed tin is tbe best material for milk pans. Some dairymen have tried glass, earthen or porcelain dishes, but the extra cost, extra weigbt aud greater risk of breakage more than counterbalance any advantage they may possess over pressed tin.

Whether it be best to set the milk iu shallow pans, deep pails, or in large tanks such as are nsed at the creameries; whether to cool radidly with ice water and with the milk completely sealed against tbe admission of air, or to cool gradually by exposure to cool air in the small pans, need not be discussed at tbis writing, since first-class butter can be made by either method. The small pans have one advantage —tbe milk of each cow can be kept separate, and a watch cau be kept to ascertain the per cent of cream in each cow's milk, and also to see that the milk is all right when the cream is takeu off. I have frequently known the milk of a cow slightly affected by some disease uot noticed in the animal nntil the bad taste was fonnd in the butter to spoil the whole of a large cburning. If tbe milk had been tasted at the time the cream was taken off, tbat lot of cream would not have gone into the butter, and quite a saving would have been secured. The length of time it takes the cream to rise can also be observed aud if tbe cow's milk does not form a good cream before tbe milk gets very sour, the animal had better be taken from the berd.

From my own experience I think the cream should be taken off while the milk is still sweet, or at best, but slightly sour, and then should be allowed to sour a little before being churned. Each time cream is added to the pot it should be lightly stirred. Some dairymen like to add a little salt at the same time, but if tbe milk room is kept at the proper temperature tbis is not uecessary. Caro should be takeu that sonring of the cream does uot reach the point where any mould appears.

When ready for churning first wash all the wooden utensils used in handling tbe butter with cold water. If used very frequeutly tbese articles may be wiped with a wet cloth or sponge, then scald tboroughly in water but little, if any, below boiling point, aud in a few moments take from the hot water aud cool off with cold water. The cream should be at a temperature of about sixty degrees. If the room is much warmer tban that tbe temperature of the cream may he three or four degrees lower when churning commences. Cream slightly soured churns at a lower temperature thau perfectly sweet cream.

If the cream is very tbick it will be well to add a e sweet skimmed milk, aud the temperature of the cream y be raised or lowered by warming the milk or cooling it h ice before adding it to tbe cream. The thinuing of tbe cream makes the process of churning longer and more laborious, yet slow churning is generally best. More butter will be obtained from the cream when the churning requires thirty minutes than when it is done in a third of that time, provided the temperature of the cream is kept at the right point. T be tested in large dairies by tboroughly mixing and dividing a lot of cream in equal parts, and trying one-half each way. Divide by dipping out for each lot alternately, as, if poured out, that at tbe top of the pot may vary from that at the bottom.

When the butter is in the grain, draw off the buttermilk, or take the butter ont of it, and wash it in pnre, cold water at a temperature of abont fifty degrees. Put it through tbree or four waters, or until the water runs away entirely uncolored by buttermilk. Be sure that the water is perfectly pure, free from auy sediment or any bad taste. If tbere is any donbt about the purity of tbe water it may first be boiled and then allowed to cool, or hastened by the nse of ice. The addition of a handful of salt to tbe water is a great advantage also; it seems to remove the buttermilk faster and prevents a possible taint from water that is not qnite pure. The salt used for this purpose should be perfectly pure and cleau, as shonld that used in salting the butter, which is the next process.

Many good butter makers wonld now set the butter away until the next morning before salting, but if tbe butter is neither too hard nor too soft I should advise salting it immediately. As the bnttermilk has all been washed out of it, it will require bnt little working—just enough to incorporate the salt evenly through the mass. The amonnt of salt nsed varies, with different makers, from a quarter of an ounce to the pound to a full ounce, according to the demands of consumers. Some patrons require the butter entirely fresh and without any salt. Salting is a matter of fancy, as is also the matter of coloring. Many customers are prejudiced against the use of artificial coloring, while others insist upon having butter of the same shade at all seasons of the year. This may be accomplished by the use of the various preparations of annotto. They contain nothing injurious to tbe flavor or keeping qnalities of the bntter, or the health of the parties using it, being only the coloring matter of a South American nut extracted by steeping in a solntion of potash.

If the coloring matter is good, but a little is needed. My method of using it is as follows: Having finished chnrning, I weigh my butter and then weigh out the salt sufficient for it. If the butter is very light-colored and I wish to give a June color, I add a few drops of coloring matter to the salt, and stir it thoroughly in until the salt takes the color of a dark brown sugar or of maple sugar. Then use the mixture as the salt would be mixed without the coloring. If the butter is but little "off color," it will do to bring the salt to a straw color. It is one of those matters in which the bntter maker must be governed by the eye, and, if a good judge of colors, a few experimeuts will enable him or her to have the December butter of the same shade as the June bntter. I prefer mixing the coloring matter in the salt to putting it in the cream, because the color may be determined more exactly after noting the appearance of the butter as it comes from the churn. Again, by such mixing, the annotto is not wasted through coloring the buttermilk. I do not fancy the nse of carrot juice for coloring, as it often imparts the flavor of that vegetable to the butter, and, unless containing some preservatives, the juice injures the keepiug quality of the bntter.

Having finished making the butter, it should be set away in a cool place for twenty-four hours, that the salt and coloring, if nsed, may strike through tbe lump, which it will do in that time, even if not very thoronghly worked in. The next operation is the pntting np in packages and getting it to market. If regular customers are desired at "gilt-edged" prices, it will be well to have a distinctive mark (a mould with the maker's initials, or something of that sort), so that those who pay the high price are sure they are getting the same butter each time. The half and quarter-pound lumps, neatly stamped, are popular for table use. In sending to market, the boxes in which it is sent should be perfectly sweet and clean on the outside as well as the inside, for many would be nnwilling to take their butter out of a filthy-looking box, though tbey knew it was clean inside. Still better if a clean white cloth, wet in salt water, is placed under the butter and another over it, or if each lump is wrapped in cloth.

The boxes, if sent far in hot weather, should be packed in ice, but if delivered near home early in the morning a blanket wet in cold water may be a sufficient protectiou. Never allow any to be sent in your boxes or bearing your trade mark which is not up to yonr standard of excellence. If you make any such send it to some other market and let it go for market rates.

Will all this trouble pay? ask my brother dairymen. There are but few who will pay 75 cents or $1 a pound for bntter when an ordinary good bntter can be bought for 30 cents, but there are many who would pay 35 cents; some who wonld pay 40, and a few who would pay 50 or more to be sure of having butter of just the right flavor and just the right appearance when put upon the table, and if you want the custom of that class you must take a little trouble to get it.—*Correspondence American Cultivator.*

Dry Fodder in Silos.

The preservation of dry corn fodder in silos is suggested by the editor of the *Science News*. He thinks that it may be of advantage to arrange to have a small quautity of green corn fodder to cut np with the dry—say about one-fourth of the bulk of the dry—and to have it well mixed. We believe the dry fodder from ripened corn, put into silos and slightly moistened after being cut up, will give as good results as green fodder, when fed to milch cows. We have, he says, certainly secured as good results from well-preserved dry fodder, with our herd of cows, as any claimed by those who have fed the green from silos. The trouble has been that dry fodder, after tbe removal of the ears, has not been well cared for, aud sometimes when wet has been allowed to rot in the heap. If put into a silo, and well pressed, atmospheric air is to a large extent excluded, and it will keep and become soft, so that animals can eat it well. When very dry the hardened stalks are not easily consumed by cows. The amount of nutrimcnt, hydrocarbon compounds and nitrogenons constituents, is as large in the dry stalks as in the succulent, and, to say the least, is as valuable, providing it is made appetizing and digestible.

It costs but a trifle more to raise a good field of ripened corn thau a field of green fodder, and if the dry fodder can be secured so as to be as valuable as the green a great gain will result to farmers.

F. S. Pear, Palmyra, N. Y., milks his cows at six o'clock morning and eveuing, throughout the year. This milking at regular iutervals be regards as very important in increasing the flow of milk; but it requires pretty early rising for wiuter, at least an hour before suurise for two or three months, duriug tbe shortest days. His cows are kept in warm basement stables.

Blackleg is againu tronbliug tbe young cattle in Klamath county, Oregou, a number having died recently.

Devon Cattle.

In these days, when the fashion among breeders of neat cattle, especially among those who are willing to lavish much money upon the objects of their fancy, tends either to exalt the peculiarly bntter breeds, like the Channel Island cattle, or great beef and milk-producing breeds, like tbe Shortborns or Friesians, the Devon gets only an occasional good word from some old-time friend, or a passing notice, in a patronizing way, from others.

The fact is, the Devon is a breed of snperlative excellencies, bnt is not large. This, we may say, is its own fault, and to characterize as a fanlt a point upon which some of the chief merits of the breed depend seems inconsistent. We speak of the "little Devon," rather as a pet term, as we use diminutives in other cases, than as one of depreciation. They are indeed small cattle as compared with some others, bnt, judged by quality and profit, rather than by mere size, they take the first rank.

One who sees a herd of Devons for the first time is struck with their extraordinary beauty and uniformity, and sees at once tbat they differ from every other breed or stock of cattle with which be is acqnainted. They are of a brilliant, rich mahogany red, without white npon the body, but with white switcbes to their tails, and frequently with white ndders. Though heavy in carcass they are light-limbed and the older cows low set. Their heads are small and clean-cnt, elegantly placed and carried high, while they are adorned with long, light, tapering white horns, curving upward and outward. Their throats are clean, withers thin, necks free from dewlaps, chests very wide, and briskets projecting and hung low. In girth they are large for their height; very thick through the heart and unequaled in the crops, which point carries the fullness of the shoulders back to the ribs without perceptible depression. The backs are very level from the withers to the setting of the tails, which are long and delicately tapered. The loins are wide and mnscular, the hips wide apart, the back long to the rump, while the thighs are loug to the hocks, and in the twist well let down, yet in the lower parts they are thin, giving room between them for capacious ndders. Tbe soft flanks are nsually very low, giving the barrels a cylindrical, level look upon the nnder line. Devons are commonly heavily coated, and the hair is wavy, if not positively curly, in many cases. The skin is plastic and mellow under the touch, even when the animal is in low condition, but when in good order it is typically fine, not thin and papery, but elastic and yielding under the pressnre of the finger tips, and offering a mobile, unctuons handful if grasped over the ribs. The skin color varies, but not a few show a rich cream color, inclining to orange nnder the fore arm, and in the ears. Add to this description that the legs are short, small-boned and clean, that the whole carriage and style are elastic and graceful, with a promptness and energy rarely seen in neat cattle, while the large, lively yet placid and fearless eye indicates at once intelligence, confidence and repose, and we have a picture of a high-bred, beautiful and useful race of cattle, such as has no equal anywhere. The oxen are much trained, very qnick in their movements, fast walkers and untiring workers. The cows are deep milkers. The quality of Devon beef is hardly snrpassed even by that of the half-wild mountain breeds of Wales and the Scottish Highlands. It is the best beef in the markets, if well fattened, being thick over the choice parts, and having the fat marbled and interlarded with the lean in the most approved way. In the native breed of the Devon hills there is one of those remarkable cases sometimes found of a race formed as it were by nature —really, nnder the influeuce of the climate of the hills, the grasses and the waters, modified somewhat by both wild and civilized man, but remaiuing little changed by all recently operating causes within the historic period. This fact gives to the breed remarkable prepotency, little tendency to change, aud when changed by the intermixture of other blood (as no doubt often occurred before the days of careful breediug), tbe power to tbrow off the introduced peculiarities, and revert to the primitive type, wbich has tbus beeu preserved in its original excellence. Nevertheless, its good qualities have no doubt been and will continue to be strengthened and perhaps improved by high breeding as time goes on. The cattle of Sonth Devon and Snssex, which are similar and of a lighter red, were early introduced into New England, but were snbsequently largely crossed hy the high-bred North Devons, which have largely imparted their characteristics to them. When crossed with other breeds the peculiarities of the Devon are almost always dominant in the offspring. Thus many of the grade steers, while they are of a great size, appear, "handle," and cut up like Devons and hence the "Connecticut red cattle" are great favorites in American markets and always command, other things being equal, the highest prices.

Queer Ideas.

A professor of agriculture in one of our Westeru States tells a good story illustrative of the ideas held by some farmers coucerning improved stock. In one of his classes he had taken pains to point out, as he thought, clearly and moderately, the advantages of well-bred stock; had tried to show the great help the purchase of a good and well-bred bull would be to the common farmer who rears a fair nnmber of steers, cautioning against needless expenditure in this direction. In the way of an object lesson enforcing these teachings, he had takeu his class to help in the weighing of a lot of steers being fattened on the college farm. Among the lot were fair "native" three-year-old steers, weighing about 1,250, and some good grade Shorthorns, several months younger, weighing 500 pounds more. One of the students, a farmer's sou, expressed his belief in the superiority of the Shorthorns, and his feeling that if one did not have to pay such an exorbitant price as $50 or $60 for a yearling bull it would pay a farmer to buy one. In the same line, a breeder was heard to tell, only a few days siu ce, of a neighbor, who, after repeated statements of his wish to bny a Jersey bull calf, decided he could not afford to pay as much as $20 for one. It is not alone coucerning live stock that like ideas of appropriate prices prevail. Quite recently a wealthy and not unintelligent farmer spoke of a charge of $1 50 per bushel for choice, carefully-selected seed corn, as extortion and swiudling.

For the uext year or so cows and beef cattle will be exceedingly scarce in Sau Luis Obispo county, and meat will be correspondingly high. The county has been scoured from its northeru to soutbern lines, and from easterly to the Pacific Ocean by Cattle men buying up anything in the shape of cattle that could be had for love or money, until now it is next to impossible to procure a milch cow or anything for beef, and cattle are consequently scarce and high, and almost impossible to be had.—*Tribune.*

THE GUN.

At the Traps.

Last Sunday at Adams Point the Pacific Gun Club held its third monthly shoot for the club's first and second medals. Only nine members entered into the competition. The shooting was at twelve single birds, 21 yards rise with 80-yard bounds. The pigeons were a strong lot, but they were also incomers or else right and left quarterers. Most of the tailers got away, but the otbers were killed in good style. Moore was the first to shoot aud scored seven kills. Galindo killed eleven birds, but as he shot his fifth one on the ground he only made a score of ten, which secured for him the second medal, which is a very pretty piece of workmanship. Nine birds each were scored to Precht, Gonyeau and Stewart. Lambert killed eleven straight, but missed his last, a hard-flying tailer. John Kerrigan and W. J. Morgan acted as judges. Mr. Morgan is the treasurer of Butte county. Later on he took part in several sweepstakes matches aud had good success. Below is the score:

Moore	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—7
Galindo	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Precbt	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—9
Gonyeau	1	1	1	1	1	0*	0	1	0*	1	1	1	1—9
Schwaren	1	1	0	0*	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0—7
Stewart	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—9
Vallean	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—7
Lynngreen	1	0	-0	1	9	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—7
Lambert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—11

* Died out of bounds.

The next was a $40 match between Walton and Moore, which was won by the latter with five against four kills ont of eight birds. Following this came a freeze-out. Morgan, Lynngreen, Stewart and Gonyeau scored an 0, while Vallean scored 1 and took the first money. The tie of tbe misses was shot off and Lynngreen got second purse. The next was a match between Lamhert and Precht, the latter being allowed four dead birds out of twenty to start with. Hurlingham rules govérued. Stake $20 a side. Lambert killed nineteen of the twenty to Precht's seventeen, including the four allowed, as below seen:

Lambert	1†	1	1†	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1†	1†	1	1†	1	1	1	1	1—19
Precbt	1	1	1	1	1†	1	1	1	0	1†	1†	1	1	0	1†	0	1†	1	1—17

(†) Second barrel used.

The next was a six-bird affair, 21 yards, for purses of $15 and $5, for first and second best. Morgan took the $15 on a clean score and Gonyeau the second money on five kills. Tbe tally was:

Morgan	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Lynngreen	0 1 1 1 1 0—4
Gonyeau	1 0 1 1 1 1—5	Valleau	0 1 1 0 1 1—4

The next sweepstakes proved quite interesting, as there were three ties. The shooting was at six birds each for $12 and $8 purses. The scores stood:

Galindo	0 1 1 1 1 1—5	Johnson	1 1 1 1 0 1—5
Bishop	1 1 1 0 1 0—4	Gonyeau	1 1 1 0 1 0—4
Morgan	1 0 0 1 1 0—3	Adams	1 1 1 1 0 1—5
Jones	1 1 0 0 0 1—3	Precht	1 0 1 0 w —2

The tie was shot off at three paira of pigeons. Again Galindo came to the front and took first money. Johnson and Adams tied agaiu on four kills and shot off a double-bird "miss and ont," Adams winning the second money with two kills to Johnson's one. The double-bird tie score shows:

Galindo	11 11 10—5	Adams	10 10 11—4
Jobnson	01 01 11—4		

The last of interest was at four birds. Jones made a clean score and Galindo and Adams tied on three kills, dividing second money. The score was:

Jones	1 1 1 1—4	Adams	1 1 0 1—3
Morgan	0 1 0 0—1	Gregory	0 1 1 0—2
Galindo	1 0 1 1—3		

The shooting throughout passed off very quietly and all had a very pleasant time.

Game Law Breakers.

Some ardent lovers of field sports were out last week to see how the qnail were doing. Alameda and Contra Costa counties were pretty well tramped over. The birds seem to have been late in mating bnt nests and eggs were found in plenty. Besides these one gentlemen, Mr. Briggs, found and destroyed a large number of quail traps newly set. In going over the hills to the Fish ranch last week, we met a youth carrying over his saddle, two bags stuffed with trapped quail. He made scarcely any attempt at concealment. He was going citywarda and evidently had a market in view. The fact that we were riding witb a friend whose business was so urgent that he could not stop made it impossible to arrest the scoundrel and sorrowfully we saw the fellow ride away with his booty. Half the battle against such game law breakers as this fellow would be fought and won when tbe persons who purchased the game were found. Can any of our readers give a hint as to these people? At present it seems that game lawa are almost nseless and will remain so nntil regular game wardens are appointed in each county. The qnail trappers, giant powder fishers, hide hunters and poachera generally, have all the best of the game. The Sunday aalmou fishers of the Sacramento, defy detection, though a well planned raid any Sunday could not fail to result in the capture of a large number of them.

At the regular shoot of the Gilroy Gun club last week Ed Wright carried off the honors, breaking sixteen clays without a misa. On tbe first twelve Wright, H. Frutig and Elmer Rea tied with clean scores.

First class land in San Jose Valley is held at $200 to $500 per acre, and if well set in fruit from $1,000 to $1,500. This ia mnch more than it would be worth for raising atock or dairying. It ia not proposed to cultivate fruit exclusively, nor even generally. We must have bread, butter and meat. What we do say is that the climate of California ia adapted to the raising of fruit, ao much so, tbat we can furuish fruit for half the United States, including Canada aud the great wheat country of the Nortbwest, takiug such things in the way of trade as they will get for their wheat in the European and American markets. Instead of 48,000 acres of laud in one farm with a few wretched huts on it, where the sheepherder revels in luxury when he bas a sack of flour, a piece of bacon and a bottle of his delightful whisky, we want 500 pleasant homea snrrouuded by fruit trees, and blessed with women and children, where the voice of song sball mingle with the hum of hees. There are a hundred such ranches in the southern part of this State and a few of them in this country. —*San Luis Tribune.*

THE RIFLE.

For the State Team.

The second competitive rifle shooting for places in the State Team, which is to compete at Carson on Sept. 17, took place last Sunday at Shell Mound Park. A stiff wind was blowing across the range. The score follows:

AT 200 YARDS.		AT 500 YARDS.	
C. Barere	4445544445—43	C. Barere	5455555454—47
George Fredericks	5434445445—42	G. Fredericks	4454554555—46
D. J. Kellogg	5554454555—47	G. Clark	4545434555—44
Thomas Carson	4554454444—43	T. Carson	4454554555—43
T. Cummings	5545554444—45	H. Sine	4433554555—43
G. Clark	4534544444—41	L. Townsend	5453355454—43
H. Sine	4445445444—42	N. Williams	3425534445—41
L. Townsend	3444454454—43	T. Cummings	5453444444—41
J. E. Klein	4444455554—44	J. E. Klein	3443554445—39
N. Williams	4444443445—40	C. F. Waltham	4552444442—38
C. F. Waltham	4444345554—42	H. J. Mangels	3444343224—38
H. J. Mangels	4444543544—41	A. S. Klose	5555244035—38
A. S. Klose	4444434454—40	F. S. Sherman	3342533505—37
F. S. Sherman	3345444444—39		

The scores of yesterday and the former competition foot up as follows:

Kellogg	179	Waltham	164
Cummings	175	Klose	159
Klein	169	Sherman	153
Sine	166	Mangels	148
Fredericks	165	Sproul	144
Clark	164		

Presidio Rifle Tournament.

Next Saturday, July 7, there will be a rifle tournament under the auspices of the Presidio Rifle Club at the Presido range. Those matches will be the order of the day. The first is for tbe Presidio Challenge Trophy, opcn to teams of eight men of any organized rifle club. The entrance fee will be $4 each team; 75 per cent of which will be divided into prizes. The second is the Company team match, with the same conditions as the first, entrance fec $2 50 each team. The tbird match is free to all members and associates of the club, with six cash prizes. Pool tickets will also be for sale at a very small price. The shooting will he done at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Several teams of the National Guard, the Police Rifle team and the Presidio teams will enter in the competion. Only military rifles will be allowed.

Wonderful Instinct in Bees.

Many interesting accounts have been written of the wonderful instincts of honey bees, some, in fact, which would almost tend to prove that they possessed reasoning faculties. An Australian hee-keeper contributes to the *Queenslander* the following interesting incident, illnstrative of the sagacity of these wonderful little insects:

"A neighbor of mine who keeps bees in barframe hives had robbed them of some of their snrplus stores, but noticing a few days afterwards the honey running from the entrance to the hive, and the bees clogged with it, he raised the top to ascertain the cause, when he fonnd the bees in so woful a plight that he knew not what to do, and was quite disheartened. He mentioned the matter to me, and I went to his assistance. I found the hive in a dreadful state; the frames were very large, and the weight of honey proportionally great; the combs had fallen down, and the honey been set free. Thonsands of bees were suffocated and smeared with honey, and it was a work of some difficulty to set matters right. On the floor of the hive, and floating in the escaped honey, were dozens of white grubs, which had evidently been forcibly drawn from the cells of the hees, and the reason they sacrificed their progeny appears to be that, finding themselves overwhelmed with the disaster tbat had fallen upon them, and having filled every available crevice with the over-flowed honey, they had found it necessary to empty the cells of the young brood in order to find space to store the balance until the wreck could be repaired. There was a reason, certainly, for what they did, and the fact has not perhaps been noticed before hecanse the people who kept bees for observatory purposes wonld never have allowed such a calamity to happen to them."

Action of the Horse's Foot.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Iu reading aome of yonr articles on tips and toe-weights the idea has suggested itself that those who advocate the full shoe and depreciate tips or lunettes are either ignorant or insensible of the anatomy and economy of the horse's foot; for when we reflect that the entire weight of the animal is supported by a member corresponding to one of the phalanges of the human hand, the idea is natnrally suggested that, in addition to great strength, they should be endowed with cousiderable elasticity, else the concussion consequent upon so heavy a body driven at any degree of speed must necessarily be very destructive to the foot, and in fact the whole osseons and muscnlar structnre.

It we examine the structnre of the foot we find the coffin-boue "dove-tailed" to the walls of tbe hoof by delicate little ribbons or laminæ nicely adjusted to each other, and its inferior snrface supported by a convex sole and the frog; now if we trace upon a piece of cardboard the outlincs of the unshod foot when free from the weight of the body, and then again when sustaining its proportion of the weight, we find a very considerable difference in the size of our two tracings, showing the degree of elasticity of these several attachments. Now supposing that the foot be shod, the shoe or clasp we find has arrested this elacticity, and the flexiou of the pastern and the cartilaginous articulations of the joints above are compelled to perform the functious of all, hence laminitis navicular disease, corus, aplints and sprains. It follows, theu, that if tips leavo the foot in the best shape, upon tips the auimal can develop the greatest degree of speed.

REFORMER.

San Jose, Juue 24, 1883.

Vallejo has met with a loss. Tho *Chronicle* of last Monday aays: "The valuable aud reuowned trotting horse belonging to City Marshal Ford died Suuday evening. The animal had a record of 2:16, and this season it was thought the record would he wiped out. Marshal Ford refused several thousand dollars for the auimal a short time ago." Either the types have been tricky or else some one has stuffed the guileless Vallejo reporter. As a betting proposition a thonsand dollars to a greou watermelon is safe odds that Marshal Ford's horso did uot have a record of 2:16 nor anywhere uear it.

George V. James of Portlaud lately sold to Smith Guild of Reedsville, h m Lady Bashaw, 7, by Warwick's Bashaw, hy Green's Basbaw; dam by Snowstorm.

BASE BALL.

Haverly and Woonsocket.

Tbe game between the Haverly and Woonsocket clubs last Sunday, the thirteenth of the league series, was a poor exhibition, relieved occasionally by an effort on the part of a player to show what he could accomplish in the way of base ball playing when offered an opportunity. The chances which presented themselves for the display for fine playiug duriug the game were many, but not all who attempted succeeded in taking advantage of them.

Swanton, who scored the first run of the game, obtained his base on an error of Barnes, first baseman of the Haverly niue, and afterwards crossed the home plate on an error of Hardie, the catcher of the same club. Fiun, the new pitcher of the Woonsockets, secured a hit of Barnes when he could easily have muffed and allowed the batter to go to his first. Meegan drove a grounder to Donahue, which the latter could have stopped, but which he let pass, aud Meegan having a good start from first base ended by making a run. The uext batter, Sheridan, who sent him in, rau the bases successfully and the ball being sent to third base to check his career was not secured by the player guarding tbat bag and he also scored. The catcher of the Haverlys, Hardie, gave an unlooked for exhibition of what he is capable of, during his turn at the hat. He drove the ball to left field almost down to the fence aud scored the only home run made during the game. R. McCord in the third inuiug stopped a hit by Lawton in a manner that shows him to be capable of good work in the field. Meegan in the last half of the third inning again succeeded in sending the ball where it would he difficult to reach and it was not recovered from right field until he had had made the round and reached the third base. Meegan waited a few minutes on his base for an opportunity to get in and Carroll did not keep him long in suspense but allowed the hall to pass him just as Meegan began to show signs of impatience. Donahue at the beginning of the fourth inning gave Sohr, right field of the Haverlys, a chance to make a good play by sending a ball within easy reach of him, bnt the right-fielder failed to be equal to the occasion. Egan, who followed Donohue, got his first and went half way to second when he concluded not to go further at that time, and attempted to return. He failed to beat the ball on the scamper back. Hardie next made a good hit and afterwards tallied on one of Carroll's errors. Lamb was on the alert when Barnes went to the bat. The latter had no occasion to show to the spectators his McIntyre-like pace. Lamb had expectantly waited for an opportunity and when it arrived he made the best of it and seconded the hot one Barnes sent him in a manner that was creditable. The noticeable feature of the fifth inning was Levy's hit to center field. He made the bases successfully aud got in on one of Carroll's passed balls. Donahue, in the sixtb, hit heavily to Levy, who made a good stop. Finn went out to the same fielder. Sullivau and Lamb were the heavy batters in the seventh inning; the latter was caught out by Levy but Sullivan made the tour of the bases and tallied. Sheridan of the Haverlys got as far as third base, but went out in trying to reach the home plate. Lawton, in the eighth, hit a hot ball to Meegan, who made a pretty stop. Hardie caught Donahue out on a foul. The Woonsockets had Egan up for their last trial at the bat, but neither himself, Fiuu, nor Lamh succeeded in alteriug the score. The Haverlys did not play their last inuiug, the game at the close beiug in tbeir favor by a score of 8 to 3:

HAVERLYS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Barnes, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	0
Levy, c f	4	1	1	2	0	0
Meegan, p	4	2	1	0	13	1
Sheridan, s s	4	1	2	0	1	1
R. McCord, 3b	4	1	0	2	1	0
Gagus, 2b	4	0	0	2	1	0
Hardie, c	4	3	2	11	1	5
T. McCord, l f	4	0	0	1	0	0
Sobr, r f	4	0	1	0	0	4
Totals	36	8	7	27	11	11

WOONSOCKETS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Lawton, r f	4	0	0	1	0	0
Swanton, c f	4	1	1	0	0	0
Donahue, s s	3	0	1	0	3	3
Egan, 1b	4	0	0	12	0	0
Finn, p	4	1	0	1	10	0
Sullivan, 3b	4	1	2	1	3	2
Lamb, 2b	4	0	0	1	0	0
Leary, l f	3	0	0	1	0	0
Carroll, c	3	0	0	7	2	2
Totals	33	3	4	24	15	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haverleys	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2—8
Woonsockets	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—3

Earned runs—Haverlys 1. Home run—Hardie. Three-base bit—Sullivan. Two-base hit—Sohr. Struck out—Haverlys 8, Woonsockets 6. First base on errors—Haverlys 7, Woonsockets 6. Balls called—Finn 54, Meegan 57. Strikes called—Finn 43, Meegan 36. Wild pitches Meegan 1. Passed balls—Hardie 3, Carroll 11. Base on balls—Donohue. Double plays—Barnes and T. McCord. Left on bases—Haverlys 3, Woonsockets 4. Umpire—Van Court. Scorer—Hennessey. Time of game—Two hours and a quarter.

In tbe game between the Unions of Sacramento and the Californias, at Sacramento, on the 17th, Lawtou, who caught for the Californias, had one of his hands so badly injured that he was unable to occupy his place in the pitcher's box last Sunday, and to this, more than to anything else, is duo the defeat of the Woonsockets by the Haverlys.

The Emerson Base Ball Club has organized for tho season with the following nine: R. Nagle, D. Hesketh, D. Ambuster, E. Donahue, F. McCarty, G. Lewia, J. Coleman and E. Thomas, and D. Crowley captain.

In our last issue it was stated that tho Californias beat the Unions of Sacramento by a score of fifteen to six. It should have been the Unions beat the Californias by that score.

A game of base hall was played on the Presidio reservation last Sunday by the Emersou and Acmo Clubs. The game was won by the Emerson Club by a score of 6 to 1.

At Sacramento the Eurekas beat the Unions of that place by a score of twelve to seven. Carroll of the Unions made a homo run.

Farmers in Santa Cruz and Monterey counties are complaiuing of the rapid spread of sorrel, a weed or plant that quickly covers arable laud aud is difficult to remove. Neither cattle, horses nor sheep will eat it, aud its presence on a farm is most unwelcome. It was first introdnced into this county several years ago in oat seed brought from Oregon and planted near Soquel. Since that time it has rapidly spread in that sectiou aud almost destroyed many good farms. The only successful remedy for it is dry plowing, and restiug tho laud for a season.—*Pajaronian.*

Col. Harding of Humboldt county went west on last night's emigraut train with three cars of cattle—one of beef for San Francisco and two cars of work cattle for the logging camps at Puget sound. The Colonel says he expects to commence his regular fall shipments of beef on July 10 [illegible] have about thirty carloads of prime cattle per ma[illegible] fornia markets from that time on.—*Reno Gazette.*

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, Saturday, June 30, 1883.

The Close of the Volume.

With this number volume second of the *Breeder and Sportsman* comes to a close. How far it has met the expectancy of our readers we only know in part, hut from the encomiums which have been volnntarily proffered it is fair to infer that the verdict of a large majority is favorable. There have been words of cheer and encouragement, expressions of friendliness which have been the best reward for the efforts we have made. Letters from all parts of the country, from men in various stations and in a variety of pursuits, testifying their approval of the course that has been followed. These friendly missives have been received without solicitation or a hint that such would be acceptahle, and we heartily thank those who have sent them. It is not necessary to recapitulate what has been done, as the pages of the paper are the history of the past. What will be the conrse in the future will come more appropriately in the initial number of the next volume.

It may be as well, however, to state that the first year of a journal is nsually the most trying ordeal, and that point gained there is smoother sailing thereafter. It was a hazardons experiment at the outset, now the experimental stage is passed, and the foundation firmly laid to support the building. This has been greatly owing to the aid which so many have rendered, and which has been so cheerfully given as to heighten the obligations. We point with pride to the correspondents who have made this department of the paper so very interesting, and it is not a vain boast to say that there is not a paper of its class that ontranks it in this respect. Where all are so good it is unnecessary to mention specially or to award other than general praise. There has scarcely been a topic within the scope of this journal which has not called out contrihntions of exceeding value, and in many cases there have been essays which will attract attention for years to come. Referring to the paper itself as to the manner the work has been done, in the next number we will present in detail what may be expected in the future. Our readers can rest assured that no pains will be spared, nor reasonahle ontlay wanting, to make the *Breeder and Sportsman* worthy of their support.

The Victory of Director at Hartford.

John A. Goldsmith has kindly sent us a detailed description of the race which was won hy Director at Hartford. The hlack horse has many friends here apart from the ownership being on this slope, and so has the driver. As will be seen from the report it took six heats to decide it, and the Californian showed his stamina hy capturing fourth, fifth, and sixth heats. There are good prospects that there will be many races to credit our horses with before long, as they are reported to be doing well, and condition is all that is necessary for the performance to come np to expectations. At least that is our belief.

An Acceptable Present.

We are much pleased to receive an oil painting of Anteeo from the artist, Mrs. M. E. Freiligrath, Pinole, Contra Costa County. It was copied from the cut in this paper, and the coloring from the directions of a man who had seen him. It is certainly a capital representation, and though the shade is a trifle dark, it is so little [illegible] is remarkable how it was done from hearsay. [illegible] Sattenbach agrees with us that it is very meritorious and shows a decided talent for animal portraiture.

The Pacific Coast Jersey Club.

The first step was taken a few weeks ago to organize a club for the protection of the hreeders of Jersey cattle on this coast, notices of which have appeared from time to time in this paper. It is now perfected hy the adoption of constitution, by-laws and rules, so that the association is fairly under way, and there is not a shadow of douht of success following. As has been shown heretofore, there was an imperative necessity for the movement. The Eastern clnh is not only bound hand and foot with miles of red tape, hnt some of the rules wrought injustice to animals which were of equal merit to those that found a place in the "Eastern Herd Book." At the same time the importance is realized of not opening the door for animals of inferior hreeding and from all we can see in the rules governing admission both objects are gained. If no fault could be fonnd with the Eastern management there would still he a necessity for a herd book on this coast. There are very many who are interested in Jerseys, hnt without stock enough to take the trouhle of a long Eastern correspondence. A favorite cow or two eligible for admission, though there may he trouhle in ohtainining the evidence, especially when it has to be put in shape to go so far from home, with everything so handy as it will be here, the trouhle is redneed to a minimnn.

The Secretary, Major Rohert Beck, has an intimate acquaintance with the stock of the State. He can give information of just what to do, and an interview of a few minutes will save, perhaps, the writing of a score of letters.

As the full copy appears in another column of this paper there is no necessity for analysis, and people can judge for themselves. The names of the members are a sufficient guarantee that the affairs of the clnh will be properly conducted, and the nnmber of men already associated (thirty) to start with is a further guarantee that the association will be strong. We cordially congratulate the hreeders of this popular race of cattle on the capital start.

California Record Purse.

From conversations with some of the Golden Gate Association we learn that they put a different construction on the race which is called the "California Record Purse" from what we did in an article of a few weeks ago, and before the time of closing will change tbe wording of the conditions so as to make the meaning plainer. They are also confident that, when fairly understood, it will be an attractive feature of the programme, and that owners and the public will be alike pleased with the innovation. Races are contemplated, not trials of speed as we construed the advertisement, and the idea met the unanimous approval of the board of directors. There is no nse to rehearse our arguments which were hased on the language of the notice. That gave every horse a right to a separate trial, and there were other complications which would bave made a tangling and unsatisfactory affair. We sincerely trust that every objectionahle feature may be eliminated and that the races may prove a novelty as desirahle as they are different from any we ever beard of. There is not a body of men connected with the fairs of tbe State who are more deserving than those which have carried the hurden of this Association. It was a grevious, heavy weight at the start, and after one trial there are few who would have held on. The first year entailed an actual loss of $1,500 to eacb of the directors besides the loss of time, and the entailing of labor which would not have been done for a pecuniary consideration. The whole aim was to huild an institution which would be an bonor to the district—an honor to the State. That this voluntary labor, so heartily assumed, should meet with encouragement from every one is evident without argument. That owners and trainers of horses should lend their co-operation and give warm snpport to tbose who have unselfishly labored to advance the interests of this class is so palpahle that it would be a waste of space to consider that phase of the qnestion. That the *Breeder and Sportsman* will do all it can to assist we guarantee, and the criticism was written for that very purpose. We saw a stumhling-hlock in the way which could only be removed hy the ahrogation of the purse and a change for the better hy suhstituting something else that would meet the approhation of owners. We are in the hahit of writing plainly, and, when it is deemed a duty, denounce without thinking of other results than that of forwarding the canse in which we are so deeply interested. We would a hundred fold rather applaud than condemn, especially when the condemnation is against those who are so well worthy of praise as the directors of the Golden Gate. When the explanations are offered, in all prohahility there will a light appear which will change the aspect, and turn that which was reprehensible into a thing to favor. This we sincelely hope.

Majolica.

It was a raw forenoon in November, 1871, when we sat on the porch of the hotel at Fleetwood Park. There had been frosty nights, and the sun, wben it did shine, had little power to thaw the congealed surface and ahsorh the moisture. There bad been many heavy rains, and the track was sodden. At that time, too, it was held to be at least four seconds slower than the Prospect Park conrse. There was a down grade of twenty-one feet from the stand to the half-mile pole, and, of course, the same amount of rise to come from there home. The reverse curve at the point of rocks, the sharp turns elsewhere, added to the depressing influences, so that, altogether, it was as unfavorahle as could he for the "making of time." The sun shone on the porch and gave a little warmth; in the shadow there was an eager and nipping air, the effects of which could scarcely be removed hy the watery sunheams, and the stove was the first place selected hy tbose who had driven from the city. There was to be a race that afternoon between American Girl and W. A. Allen, and tbe harrow was at work in the effort to stir up the lazy soil, so that the meager vivifying inflnences could reach it. It was still rongh, however, as it would not be policy to apply tbe smoother until a short time before the race was called. Trusting to recollection, the impression is that Startle was driven from the city, hut, inasmnch as Murphy had some of Mr. Bonner's horses at the track, he may have occnpied a box there. He was then four years old, and a remarkahly fine specimen of the race. Strong, muscular, and yet showing a deal of quality, powerful quarters, and especially so for an Eastern colt of that age, and thongh his coat was long, to meet the exigencies of a New York winter, it had a gloss unusual to the season. A handsome colt all over, save that he was a trifle over on the knees, and of the rosy cross hy Hamhletonion from an American Star mare. Mr. Bonner drove him, encumbered with an overcoat, and again, if memory can be depended on, the scales showed that there was 186 good avordupois pounds in the sulky. There were at least a dozen timers and the mile was made in 2:28, the slowest of all the watches 2:28¼, while some of them rated it a quarter of a second faster than 2:28. There was a qneer circumstance in connection with it. Mr. Bonner had loaned his watch to a friend, reqnesting him to take the time very accurately, and be was so anxiously watching the colt that he forgot to start. "What shall I do? Mr. Bonner will think me the greatest dunce in the world." "Start tbe watch and stop it at twenty-eight," was the response, and the advice was acted npon. Taking into consideration the drawbacks, we considered it one of the greatest trotting performances ever made, and had we been offered the "pick of the world" never would have looked farther thau the handsome hay. At all events it was faster than any heat made in the afternoon when the track was mnch faster.

April 22, 1872, we received a letter from Mr. Bonner, containing the following paragraphs:

"By tbe inclosed paragraph you will see that Startle trotted on Saturday last, an extraordinary half-mile—1:09¾ to my road wagon. The track was very heavy, much more so than it was the day you timed him in 2:28 last fall.

"All our horsemen now pronounce him the most wonderful young horse in the world; hut I remember that you were ahead of all of them when you said last November that you would rather own him than any other horse in the world."

On the 30th of the same month he hauled the road wagon a half mile in 1:09, and not very long afterwards trotted the mile out in 2:19½. Seeing a notice in a paper that Mr. Bonner designed allowing him to serve a few mares, we intended sending Columhia, by Bonnie Scotland, to him, but Mr. Bonner informed ns that such was not his intention. We had the same faith in his progeny as in him, and have been much disappointed that the only one to his credit at the close of the season of 1882 was Portia (2:29½). The impression was correct, however, and the prediction verified in a startling manner. His son Majolica, the wires tell, has jumped at one leap to the top of his class. At the Gentlemen's Driving Park, the same track, though much improved, where we saw his sire trot as a four-year-old, he won the three-minute class in straight heats, gaining a record of 2:17, and at Island Park, Albany, he won the same class, the heats being 2:21½, 2:18½, 2:20, 2:21. We will anxiously await the mail accounts to learn more of this wonderful trotter.

Races at Sacramento.

Only a short time before the forms had to be locked, an advertisement was received from Robert Allen, the proprietor of the Sacramento course, and which will be found in the appropriate column. The purses are startling: $1,000 for a half-mile running race, $2,000 for 2:40

and $2,000 for 2:30 trotting, and $500 for 2:27 class, pacing. The days selected are the 1st of August for the running, 2d and 3d for trotting, and the 4th for pacing. As the trotting and pacing come after the closing of entries for the circuit, there is no danger of surrendering eligibility. The entries close on the 15th of July, and next week we will have more to say in relation to it.

The same mail brought the intelligence that the 2:09¾ was, as we surmised, a myth. There is no question, however, that he is a very fast horse, and it is also true that Mr. Eldred paid $4,000 for him. We are promised his history.

Respond.

W. P. Chester, P. O. Box 1,021, New York, asks for information which we hope will meet with a hearty response. That is that the pedigrees of trotters which have ever figured in a race he sent him. Mr. Chester is compiling a book to be called the "Complete Trotting and Pacing Record," the publication of which has been deferred until 1884 in order to make it as accurate as possible. The delay has been caused by the feeling that a more complete registry of pedigrees could be obtained by extending the time. We do not know of any work, present or prospective, that will be more valuable to the trotting interests than this. From our acquaintance with Mr. Chester we know that he will engage in the work with enthusiasm, and it takes a "heap" of it and a further backing of plenty of pluck to carry a work of the magnitude which this will be to a successful termination. The plan is to include all races from the earliest time to the date of publication, and however remote, or, from the present standpoint, however slow, to incorporate them in the volume. In order to aid in furnishing the desired information, any one who has a knowledge of the breeding of the Pacific coast trotters which is not well known, by sending to this office the matter will be published in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, from which it can be copied. The object of this is to give the pedigrees publicity, whore errors can be corrected, and thus insure greater accuracy than by sending direct to the compiler. Should there be repetitions of pedigrees already in the hands of Mr. Chester, no harm will be done, but rather strengthen them by the indorsement. Everything that will tend to the verification should be sent and any circumstances that will throw light on the subject appended.

A Correction.

Three very serious errors crept into the advertisement of the Third District Agricultural Association published in the two last issues of this paper.

First, all the races are open to all horses in the State, which should have been distinctly stated.

Second, trotting race, No. 9, for four-year-olds, is not confined to district horses, as stated, but is open to all four-year-olds in the State.

Third, all entries close July 20 instead of August 1, as stated in the advertisement.

We trust that these corrections will be in time to prevent any injury that the errors might have done to the association and beg to refer our readers to the corrected programme, which will be found in this issue.

!!! 2:09 3-4. !!!

The telegram brought the intelligence to a daily paper that a green horse at Sacramento, Wednesday, trotted a mile in 2:09¾, and the fractions are thus given: First quarter thirty seconds, second quarter thirty-four seconds, making the half-mile time 1:04. We will defer throwing our hat up until there is a corroboration, as it looks as though some one had been trying the credulity of the sender of the dispatch. It is also stated that the horse was bought just previous to the performance for $4,000, and if he can repeat the feat, his purchaser has "struck it rich," sure. Thirty seconds around the turn and thirty-four down the stretch was rather queer judgment on the part of the driver, reversing the usual order of management.

Romero.

Although Romero did not obtain a better place than third in the 2:20 race at Morrisiana, won by Captain Emmons, he had the satisfaction of beating him at Island Park by being second to Joe Bunker. Although the papers say that he was not in condition when Emmons beat him he fought the battle out, and in the opinion of many of the lookers-on he was entitled to the fifth heat, as the victor made several gaining breaks and only beat him a trifle.

Joe Bunker has beaten all our horses that he has met, and is evidently a fast and staunch horse. He is by George Wilkes from an American Star mare, so that the old, favorite combination is coming prominently to the front again.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

James Eoff, the veteran driver and horseman, has given up the half-mile track on the Cliff House road and advertises in another column for a tenant. The place was once a popular resort and many of the oldest turf memories of this State cluster around it.

The Los Angeles Agricultural Park Association advertise for a tenant for the track and grounds. The track is one of the best in the State and there are so many horses in the district that a good man cannot fail to do well with the place. The particulars can be found in our advertising column.

On Wednesday next, July 4th, the Olympic Club will give an open-air athletic meeting at their Oakland grounds. In spite of the severe loss entailed by the recent fire at the club's headquarters, the enthusiasm of the members was too strong for trouble to affect them, and they have gotten up this meeting in a most admirable manner. No pleasanter way of spending an afternoon could be devised than looking at the fine young fellows who compose the entry list competing for the cups and medals offered as prizes. Such an event East would call out at least 3,000 people. Let San Francisco raise that figure a thousand or so and help the club along.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Your answer to my inquiry received and noted. In hurriedly writing my statement perhaps I was not sufficiently clear, but will endeavor to make the matter plain. The information as to color was received in answer to a question from me, and was known some time before entries closed, and was given in the entry, which was in writing and read "C. H. enters b c Gimlet, pedigree unknown." I enclose you the ad. under which the entry was made. The society refused to pay the purse on the ground of his being a "ringer" and claiming fraud had been used in getting him here. All the points made by them were carefully given you in my former communication—i. e. His being taken off at Astoria, and the different yarns told by his driver at various times and while under sundry influences.

Portland, June 10, 1883. PORTLAND.

The above query, the same which was propounded by "Portland" some time ago, and which was not definite enough to warrant an answer, is now put in shape. A strong point in favor of the entry is that it was accepted by the association, and the only thing that could be required of the nominator was to show that the colt he presented was Gimlet. This is the only point that would justify the retention of the purse, as all the other objections are frivolous. There is nothing in the advertisement other than the usual conditions. The claim of being a "ringer" cannot be sustained, as the eligibility depended upon age, three-year-old, which does not appear to have been questioned. From the data submitted we are of the opinion that Gimlet is entitled to the money won.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Please give me your opinion of the cross I am about to state, viz.: Two mares, full sisters, one a year older than the other; the eldest has a colt and that colt is bred to her younger sister. I don't approve of it, but would like to hear your views on the subject. PLAY BOY.

Stockton, June 28, 1883.

Answer—It would depend a good deal on the blood of the sire of the colt. Though too close inbreeding to be advisable, there have been many instances of still closer resulting favorably.

Cruise of the Spray.

Stockton is so ambitious to become the headquarters of the yacht fleet that when a stray sloop braves the perils of the voyage and the tortuous windings of the slough and makes a landing near the town, the leading citizens turn out *en masse* to do honor to the daring voyagor and the *Independent* editor immediately writes a lurid leader on the advantage of Stockton as a safe harbor for deep sea ships. It was so last week when the sloop Spray, owned and commanded by Kent Catton, warfed up the slough. A banquet was given in honor of her daring crew. Johnny Gall was host on the occasion and in that capacity did the honors in a manner that quite eclipsed the reputation he had made as an entertainer during the late Democratic Convention held at San Jose. Apologizing for the absence of his running mates Jim Budd and Gibson, Gall opened the festivities by proposing the health of the Spray's crew, to which Kent Catton responded. J. E. Brown responded to "The Old Boat Club," Mr. Stangroom to "The Ladies," Captain Brooks to "The Merchant Marine, That Makes Stockton What She is," "The Land We Live in," by W. R. Johnson, "The Shaved Head Boat Club," by Lieut. Colonel Shirley and "The City of Stockton," by W. M. Hickman.

The Guernseys are not a numerous family. There are about 4,000 of all ages on the Island of Guernsey, and about 1,200 in this country. The pedigrees of most of these are recorded in the "Herd Register" of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. The number exported from the island is about 1,000 annually, the larger percentage going to England, where they have long been used to color the milk of other breeds. For this purpose they are without a rival as a brood. The English dairymen discovered this fact many years ago, and acted on this knowledge by taking nearly all the surplus Guernseys the island farmers could spare, when very few were exported to the United States. The extreme richness and intense color of the milk and cream are the most positive recommendations of the Guernsey breed, though they possess other desirable characteristics that commend them, especially to that numerous class whose acres run from 50 to 200, and who pursue a plan commonly designated by the term "mixed farming."

THE KENNEL.

A Distinguished Arrival.

From the steamship Circassia has recently landed at the port of New York one of the finest specimens of the Scotch deer, or staghound, which has ever been imported. He is from the celebrated kennels of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, a gift from the Duke to Mr. G. S. Page, Vice-President of the American Fishcultural Association, who, our readers will remember, successfully transported, a year ago, a number of black bass to Loch Brora, in Sutherlandshire, in the highlands of Scotland. This magnificent animal is a practical illustration of reciprocity. The pedigree which we give below will be read with interest. Dunrobin is now luxuriating at Hillside, Stanley, Morris county, New Jersey, the residence of Mr. Page, and has already made the acquaintance of Neptune, a grandson of that most famous greyhound, Master Magrath. The following is the pedigree: Deerhound Dunrobin, by Duke of Sutherland's Torrom, Torrom by Wallace out of Loyal; Wallace, Lord H. Bentinck's breed, Loyal, by Stag out of Kendesch, Stag by Gillespie's Torrom out of Loyal (No. 119), Kendeach, by Cameron, of Lochiel's Pirate (No. 141) out of Loyal (No. 119), Gillespie's Torrom by McDonald's Glengarry out of Gordon Cumming's Lioness. Dam Lord Fitzhardinge's Loyal, by Tom (No. 9,742), Tom by Duke of Sutherland's Pirate out of Shelloch, Pirate by Cameron, of Lochiel's Pirate out of Loyal (No. 119), Shelloch by Cameron, of Lochiel's Pirate (No. 141) out of Loyal (No. 119). The same steamship also brought some beautiful Hamburg fowls, a gift to Miss Florence Page from Lady Kemball. Dunrobin is the name of the seat of the Duke of Sutherland in Scotland.—*Forest and Stream.*

Queer Collection.

One of the daily journals recently gave the following unique description of the opening day at the New York dog pound: Yesterday the United Kennel Club of the Streets of New York opened its annual bench show at the foot of Sixteenth street, East River. The entries were numerous and at 2 o'clock 108 dogs of every degree of nationality and respectability were on exhibition. Superintendent McMahon is the judge, and John Fitzgerald and a corps of able assistants were present to give information and make the dogs and visitors comfortable. The principal specimens of the fine breeds on hand were terriers, bone-hunters, stove-minders, stoop-warmers, sausage collies, brick-stoppers, boot-jack-dodgers, seldomfeds, hungries, nohair, notails and nogoods. There were also several which walked on three legs, a number that walked on two and six or eight that couldn't walk at all and lay down in disgust. Five or six of the very finest specimens were so very fine that visitors had to look twice to see them. One peculiarity of this show is that no prizes will be offered, and owners who wish to withdraw their dogs must pay the sum of $3 within forty-eight hours after the entry is made, or their pets will be sacrificed. Another novel thing about the show is that a separate exhibition, all new entries, is to be held every day until the first of November. All day long yesterday the gentlemen were scouring the city for specimens for the exhibition, and it must be acknowledged that they were efficient, when it is taken into consideration that before 2 o'clock they had secured a cool hundred, with eight over for good measure.

Exercise Wire for Dogs.

Many persons have no room for their pet dog to exercise in. Sportsmen often have one or two dogs which they use during gunning season, but which must be kept on the chain almost continuously, between seasons, to prevent them from being lost or stolen, or getting into mischief. The following device will be found useful in exercising dogs: Two solid posts may be planted twenty feet apart, near the dog house, and projecting about six inches out of the ground. Twenty feet is a good average distance. A stout wire may be stretched tightly between and fastened to these posts, first slipping the end of the wire through the last link of the dog's chain. The dog is fastened to the chain, and soon learns how to use his comparative freedom. Old telegraph wire is a good thing for the purpose, and instead of slipping the wire through the link of the chain, a stout hook may be made to fasten the chain loosely to the wire, as it will not wear out so quickly, the friction being very great while the animal is running up and down his twenty-foot track.

At an adjourned meeting of the Eastern Fields Trials Club, the treasurer's report showed a balance of over $900 in bank, and financial condition flourishing. The following gentlemen were elected regular members: F. A. Perkins, Providence, R. I.; B. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. W. Orth, Boston, Mass.; Howard Hartley, Pittsburgh, Pa. The secretary reported that Messrs. Luther Adams and D. C. Borgundthal have positively accepted to act as judges at the coming field trials, and that Mr. John C. Higgins has been requested to act as third judge, but his reply had not been received up to that time. It was agreed that the secretary should mail running rules and Derby entry blanks to all parties who entered in the National American Kennel Club. Entries to close July 1 for all American entries, and August 1 for English entries. There will not probably be another meeting of the club before September.—*American Field.*

Mr. E. Leavesley of Gilroy offers for sale in our advertising columns some fine English setter pups at reasonable prices. Mr. Leavesley has some of the best field dogs in the State, and we know that the old gentleman would sooner cut off his right hand than sell a poor dog or misrepresent the breeding of one. No man living has had more experience with setters and pointers in the field and all around than Mr. Leavesley, and what he does not know about breeding has not yet been made public.

The English Kennel Club announces that the twenty-first annual dog-show under management of the society will be held at the Crystal Palace, July 3, 4, 5 and 6. Provision is made for 161 classes. The judges are Mr. C. E. Holford, Mr. Edgar Hanbury, Rev. J. Mellor, Mr. J. H. Salter, Mr. S. E. Hurley, Mr. A. N. Radcliffe, Major Willet, Mr. R. Vicary, Mr. C. H. Colmore, Lord Alfred Fitzroy, Mr. James Locke, Mr. J. Percival and Mr. J. W. Berry.

Messrs. Luther Adams, D. C. Borgundthal and John C. Higgins are named as judges for the coming field trials at High Point, N. C., to be held in November next, by the Eastern Field Trials Club. The Secretary, Mr. Washington A. Coater, of Flatbush, L. I., announces the receipt of numerous entries in the Derby, and anticipates many before July 1, date of closing.

YACHTING.

An Open Question.

A correspondent of the *Forest and Stream* has taken a dislike to leg-of-mntton mainsails, and thus discourses:

"Lurline is afflicted with the horrible incongruity of a gaff foresail and Bermuda main. Surely esthetics need an apostle to check this inroad of monstrous ugliness. This ungainly cross, a sort of yachting "yaller dog," is, we think, in high favor among the San Francisco yachtsmen, upon no better grounds than the impression that a triangular sail keeps the center lower than a gaff sail, an impression which a little bit of sketching would quickly remove. We know that some who have tried the Bermuda return with unstinted praise in its behalf, but we also know that human nature is much the same on one coast as upon another, and that some yachtsmen here sent out under a night shirt hoisted to a broomstick would declare the device a superb conception, and report a gain of several knots in speed. Climate may be held accountable for some things, but it cannot very well cover claims so diametrically opposite to experience in the East, which is all in favor of broad-headed sails. The fault with California rigs is their lofty, narrow cut. Less hoist and more head would lower the center of effort and give better driving sails. When this was first set forth in *Forest and Stream*, intense opposition to such revolutionary counsels was manifested on all sides, but in due time the very changes we proposed have come to be regarded quite a matter of course. As experience in San Francisco is limited to sails of lofty, narrow cut, some one can earn laurels by acting upon our hint, and receive our dying gratitude besides for sending into Coventry the mixed-up rig of "yaller dog" extraction.

So the San Francisco yachtsmen have their sails too high and too narrow in the estimation of this expert, who speaks in such strong terms of the Bermuda sail. It is very funny that every new yacht the builders turn out knocks half a dozen theories on the head, and the fact that the Nellie, with a Bermuda mainsail and gaff foresail carried the whip more than two seasons, kinder endeared that style of rig to the San Francisco builders. However, Mr. Spreckels has discarded his Bermuda and given the Lurline a gaff and our friend of the *Forest and Stream* will be happy.

The Casco has been for a week to Monterey and thereabouts. They had fine weather, and a good time was enjoyed by those aboard. She is soon to go to the Cordell Bank on a fishing cruise.

The Lolita has been on the ways for a general overhauling. Though seven years old, everything was found sound. She now has on new copper, paint, and is in good order.

The little schooner Virgin has had her sails bent after having been laid up a long time. She was out last Sunday.

The Lolita has been up Suisun creek, into Wells' Slough, with Commodore Eckley's family on board.

The San Francisco Yacht Club will not go to Napa this year on the Fourth of July.

Commercial Fowls.

Under this head, Mr. Harrison Weir, a great English authority, discusses at considerable length the various breeds and crosses of fowls to raise and fatten solely for the market. He is most in favor of a cross of the old-fashioned English Game-cock with the Dorking, the Light Brahma, or the Buff Cochin hen, in the order named. These are small in the bone, broad in the breast, fleshy, beautiful to behold, and very hardy. The full-grown cocks of this cross weigh from nine to ten pounds, the hens are good layers, and the flesh of both is excellent.

Like most reliable English writers, he prefers for a pure breed the white-legged Dorking, not only as super-excellent for the table, but profitable for general market purposes. After the cross of the Game-cock, he prefers the Dorking cock with the Light Buff Cochin hens. The chickens of this cross lay earlier than the pure Dorkings, grow faster, and, when grown, appear larger. The cross of the Dorking with the Light Brahma hens gives a more compact fowl than the Cochin cross, and, on the whole, is preferable. Of a big, coarse fowl, he says what we all know, that it eats more and sells for less in market than the better bred. Choice table fowls are not so plentiful now in England as they were some forty years ago, when one used to see in the Newgate and Leadenhall markets, row on row, tier on tier, of bright, white-skinned, white-legged Dorkings and Game fowls, or crosses of both. He thinks the poultry shows have been an injury rather than a gain to the English people, for the decisions are more for fancy than for real value, and this, unfortunately, is to some extent true of the poultry judging in America.—*American Agriculturist.*

Up Coast Briefs.

The Cloverdale *Reveille* says that evergreen millett as a stock feed has been tried in that neighborhood and is a complete failure.

The fair of District No. 12 will be held this year at Willits, Mendocino county, commencing Sept. 24, and continuing six days.

John R. Truitt of Sonoma County has a Spanish Merino ram that sheared 17¾ pounds last week. He was sheared last fall.

The spring wool clip in the Russian River valley is exceptionally good.

Farmers above Cloverdale complain of the pest of rabbits.

The total acreage of hops in Mendocino this year is 1,600.

The City of New York, on her last trip, had a consignment of 172 American Merino sheep, which were insured for $25,000. They were selected with great care for breeding purposes for the colonial market. The Australian breed of Merino has gone toward fineness, and the American, if not so fine, gives greater weight and density. Other shipments are to follow, as the Australian breeders have engaged the deck space of the mail steamers for twelve months in advance. There is one great drawback to the prestige of California Merinos—the neglect of California breeders to keep a register of their flocks. This is regarded as so serious a drawback that, despite the merit of the sheep, they are not marketable for breeding purposes in Australia. When picked rams cost about $2,000, and ewes $400, the magnitude of this over[illegible] is apparent. The choicest specimens of the shipment [illegible] the City of New York were purchased in western New [illegible] and Vermont.

A Glance at Santa Cruz.

A pleasanter trip than a Saturday-to-Monday jaunt to Santa Cruz cannot easily be found, and coupled with that fact, the trip is so inexpensive as to be "within the reach of all," provided they happen to hail from these corporate limits or parts adjacent. The ride down would give one almost a surfeit of fine and romantic scenery were it nor that every new mile opens up an entirely new scene in the panorama of beauty. Leaving the city at 4:30 p. m. last Saturday I reached Santa Cruz before 9, and meeting Swift of the Ocean house, asked him how best to put in the interval before bed time. For an answer Swift rapidly ran over a list of the amusements the place afforded. "A moonlight ride to Big Trees, a walk to the beach, or around the cliff, a small poker game in the bar parlor and a big game up stairs, a game of billiards, a hand at cribbage and, last of all, a hop in the assembly room at the Ocean house." The last seemed to offer the most fun with the least risk, cards being out of the question, so into the ball-room I went and was soon put at ease by the hearty greetings of some kind city friends. An Ocean house hop, such as this one proved, is rare fun for all hands. Plenty of propriety without any restraint, music fairly bad, a good dancing floor and as jolly a lot of young ladies as one could wish to meet. Looking on is my best suit at any game, and rare fun I had watching the dancers. Everyone seemed to be having a good time, except one pale youth, who moped in a corner friendless and alone. His name was Cehieflin, his home Los Angeles, and he had evidently come to Santa Cruz with the intention of carrying on a first-class lady killing campaign. Of all the gentlemen present, he was the only one in full dress, which made him a most noticeable figure and a little extra attention was paid him on account of his having on a pair of brown dogskin gloves in lieu of the white kids usually donned with evening costume. On his rather narrow bosom he wore a large piece of crystal which refused to look like a diamond even in the glare of the gas, and his hands were busily engaged all the evening through in the sisyphian task of keeping his white neck tie from flying the track and halting over his shirt collar. For two mortal hours he leant against the door jamb, casting tender, though rather squinting, glances at the young ladies as they passed him in the dance. At last his patience was rewarded, and he secured a partner, who laughingly told a friend after the dance that she only consented to sanction through a quadrille with him to see if he was really alive. His dancing was as remarkable as his costume. He developed a wonderful faculty of giving surprises. To him "ladies chain" seemed to mean "turn your partner," and on one occasion "hands across" was mistaken by him for an order to introduce a few jig steps into the dance. Next day this youth appeared as a real live dude. Before breakfast he wore a light suit. After breakfast a bright green suit and a silk hat. For dinner he dressed in a black frock coat, and during the evening he wore a golden hued suit, fitting so tightly that the beautiful outward curve of his legs was as painfully distinct as the ill formation of a knee-sprung horse.

On Sunday morning I noticed a great commotion on the street and on going to see the cause found a crowd surrounding a little knot of sea-faring men on the blue bands of whose hats appeared the word "Lurline." No wonder there was a commotion for Mr. J. D. Spreckels had sailed his yacht to Santa Cruz and visions of lunches, sails to Monterey and all sorts of fun rose in the minds of half the ladies in town. When I got up to the crowd, the Captain of the craft was giving a short account of his trip.

"The best time ever made. Five hours and thirteen minutes to the buoy three miles outside the bay of Santa Cruz, or better than thirteen knots an hour," was the report of this worthy, and he had the records to show. Seven long hours' detention outside on account of calm and fog rather took the edge off this fine performance, but none of the party were seasick, and all enjoyed the trip and did not grumble at the delay outside. All day long there was a regular procession (ladies predominating) out to the Lurline, and so busy were all the available boats kept in conveying visitors out on board of her that some enterprising youths started to swim out. One found the tide rather too strong and gave up the attempt, another was seized by cramp and barely rescued by a boat, and, be it said to the shame of muscular male humanity, the only person who swam to the yacht and back to shore (about a mile) during the day was a young lady whose name I was specially requested never to mention.

During the afternoon I rode out to visit the racetrack—the prime object of my trip to Santa Cruz. In getting a horse to take me out there I received a genuine shock. There was a brisk demand for teams; nearly every animal in town was engaged two deep, yet Mr. Lincoln, the proprietor of the Lorenzo stables, was actually renting double teams, with four-seated buggy, for $4 for the afternoon, and when I, a perfect stranger, asked the price of a horse to ride to the track, he replied: "Well, I've only got one horse in; he ain't much of an animal, and I guess a dollar will be enough." Though I had seen the man rent a span of fine horses and a neat rig for $4, and single buggies for $2, $1 for a saddle horse, for which I expected to pay at least $3, seemed so low that I gazed first at the horse with a feeling of terror, and then at the man with a glance of pity for being so far behind the age in his ability to make the most of a good Sunday harvest. I really felt afraid to trust myself on a $1 horse, but when Lincoln called out, "Bill, bring the gentleman a good whip and a pair of spurs," my feelings changed, for I foresaw that I would have to pay fare and work my passage. I made the trip out to the track (two miles) in three quarters of an hour. It took just an hour to get back, but I was rewarded for the time consumed by Lincoln thanking me for taking good care of the horse and remarking in an approving way: "Why, he never turned a hair." A few minutes later, when in the seclusion of my chamber I wrung the perspiration out of my dripping under garments and bathed my aching limbs in St. Jacob's oil, I wondered what manner of horsemen could make that horse "turn a hair," and came to the conclusion that Santa Cruz riders must be a pretty tough set.

What I saw at the track was an ample reward for the labor spent in getting there. As fine a natural track as man or horse could wish for was my first impression, and subsequent inspection only strengthened that idea. Easy, gradual turns, well-thrown-up stretches and a surface that would not lame a two-year-old in six month's work, summarize the advantages from a horseman's standpoint. The soil, a sandy loam, looked as though it would dry very quickly and ought to be a great recommendation for the place as a winter training ground. To a lover of natural scenery the place is almost perfection. Within a few yards of the edge of the cliff, the blue waves were plainly visible from any part of the grounds and the roar of the surf beating against the rocks and working its way into the strangely-shaped caverns with which the cliff is honeycombed proved pleasant music to the listening ear. On two sides fine groves of fir and pine with here and there a gum or cypress tree made pleasant wind-breaks and suggested thoughts of picnics and luncheons, beneath their shading boughs, most delicious. Looking back from the sea the heavily-timbered slopes of the Santa Cruz mountains reached up and up until they met the line of white cloud that hung overhead and almost gave them the appearance of being topped with snow. Dark and huge and stern the mountains looked far in the distance, the splendid green of their tree foliage seemed black as night and the monster trees that covered their sides and shot up to tremendous heights from awful gorges and abyssamal canyons were as a pall of inky black draped in fantastic shapes. A horse brought out from the stables for a jog seemed to call attention back to the track and its immediate surroundings. A bonnie looking mare it was, and rightly named Bonnie Jean, by imported Hercules, not a miracle of speed and bottom, but handsome enough in form and symmetry to please the most fastidious judge of horseflesh. After a short canter the boy took her back to her stall and then I took a look around the stables. There was not much there worthy of note. In Mr. Ferguson's stable, besides Bonnie Jean, was a handsome horse, Johnny A, by imported Hercules. He is matched to run a 600-yard dash against Grey Billy, an Oregon quarter horse. The race is to come off at San Jose early in August. Among the trotters were a grey mare and a dark grey horse, both untried and said by the boy to be from A. W. Richmond, the sire of Romero. There was nothing doing around the track and I was glad to take a seat on the water-trough and listen to one of the stable boys who was full of the history of the dark horse that has shown so much speed at Sacramento in trials lately. According to my young informant, this coming wonder, whose origin and name are dark with mystery, was raised in Santa Cruz. He was the property of a boss in a logging camp and showed such speed when driven to buggy from the camp to town that some horsemen determined to possess him. The horse fell sick and was given into the care of a local vet, who, as part of his care, drove him fast half miles. Seeing that there was lots in the horse, this gentleman spoke dubiously of the chance of cure and finally purchased him from the lumberman for $500. A week later he sold him for $1,000 to the present owners. My young friend talked about 2:20 as being the animal's gait, but insinuated that besides an affection of the eyes the horse was not sound. Time will show the truth of this, but I shall certainly look out for the logging camp wonder during the coming circuit. W.

State Fair Premiums.

The directors of the State fair have been very liberal in setting aside money for premiums for cattle, sheep and swine. Their premium list is just out and every farmer and stock-raiser in the State should send to the secretary at Sacramento and procure a copy. In all classes of horses and mules the premiums offered are:

Best four years old and over	$40 00	Second best	$10 00
Second best	20 00	Best one year old	15 00
Best three years old	30 00	Second best	7 50
Second best	15 00	Best colt under one year	10 00
Best two years old	20 00	Second best	5 00

For a double team of carriage horses and roadsters $40 is offered for first best and a silver goblet or $20 cash to second. For cattle the premiums offered are:

Best three years old and over	$40 00	Best one year old	$20 00
Second best	20 00	Second best	10 00
Best two years old	30 00	Best bull calf	15 00
Second best	15 00	Second best	7 50

Alderney, Jersey and Guernsey cattle are all placed in one class; why, one is at a loss to know, and surely some of the directors who are interested in the new Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club will admit that a mistake has been made. The same jumping process was used to the Herefords, Holsteins and Holderness cattle. Sheep are classified into Spanish and French Merinos, Cotswold, Southdown, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Shropshire, thoroughbred crosses and graded. Swine are classified as Berkshire, Essex, Poland-China and Duroc or Jersey Reds. The poultry classes include Brahmas, Langshans, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Black Leghorns, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Spanish Houdans, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Seabright Bantams, Game Bantams, Game chickens, Bronze turkeys, Wild turkeys, Tolouse geese, Rouen ducks, Pekin ducks.

Poverty Grass.

A great deal of growling was done some years ago about foxtail grass taking the country, but foxtail is of some account, as stock will eat it when green. Now, however, a new grass has appeared, which is too much for the foxtail and is spreading rapidly. This is called poverty grass. It looks like a very rich grass, having a fine, rich-looking head, almost as large as an ordinary head of club wheat, but no kind of stock will eat it. It first appeared upon the sheep ranges in Tehama county, about three years ago, and last year a little of it appeared along the foothills in the northern part of the county. This year it is thick all over the foothill country, north of Willows. It seemed to come all at once, so that many believe it to be the spontaneous production of the soil. If it has a seed at all, it is very fine, the large head spoken of being soft and spongy. We are inclined to believe that the seed is so small and light as to be carried in great quantities by the north winds. It has appeared thick and well set in large districts of country where no sign of it had been seen, which favors the idea of spontaneous growth.—*Colusa Sun.*

A correspondent of the *American Angler* furnishes the following as the proper method to prepare lake trout for the table: Clean, and split your trout open on the back; if then too large for a frying pan, divide again vertically; if still too large, cut into pieces four or five inches wide; roll the halves or sections in Indian meal or cracker crumbs—some prefer to dip their fish in eggs, white and yolk beaten together. Fry some clear fat pork in a frying pan over a hot fire, and when the fat is fried out, put in your fish, flesh side down; finish cooking with the skin side down. Cook quickly, and serve hot, with pepper and salt. When the crust which the frying forms is broken, you have the delicious, white, moist meat, with all the richness which a fat trout affords, making a dish fit for a hungry angler.

A case of paroxysmal madness has been developed in a horse belonging to Mr. J. B. Ude of Santa Barbara. The animal was the family horse, driven by Mrs. Ude and others, and heretofore gentle and safe. When Mr. Ude entered the stable last Friday, the animal seemed filled with madness at the sound of his voice and commenced kicking in the most frantic manner. Mr. Ude had a leg broken early in the battle and dragged himself out of the way, while the horse broke loose and is supposed to be still "going mad."

Forests and Forestry in Europe and America.

Historical records give us reason to believe that originally the entire earth's surface was covered with forests, and the vast areas of coal deposits in all portions of the globe are incontrovertible evidences of the fact. The physical history of each country proves that a moderate extent of forests promotes, in a high degree, both its agricultural and manufacturing interests, as well as its resources generally, and the beneficial influence of forests, from a physical, economical and hygienic aspect, is receiving more of the attention its importance deserves.

The countries bordering the Mediterranean sea have all suffered immeasnrably by the reckless destruction of the woods which formerly covered their mountain slopes. Springs which formerly existed have dried up, and the rainfall much changed in quantity and regularity of visits.

These facts deserve the serious consideration of our own people, for, though the quantity of timbered lands in America far exceeds that of any other section of the globe, yet by constant inroads upon them the original forests will be exhausted. Several distinguished scientists have ascribed the prime cause of the great famine in China to the denudation of her mountain slopes, and the consequent cessation of a regular rainfall thereby. In India the parching heat and absence of water have been materially overcome by judicious and extensive arboriculture; in truth, where the plan has been systematically and successfully practiced, the character of the climate has undergone remarkable changes.

Among the older countries of Europe, Germany leads in extent and thoroughness of the arboriculture system. There are eight schools in the empire where sylviculture, as it is termed, is taught. The students learn the economical principles of forests, and the practical planting, growing and preserving of trees. The graduates are consigned to the forestry department of the state, and are enrolled as "Foresters of the Empire." So thorough is the study of this science, the pupils, after graduating and being enrolled, have to pass two years under an *oberforster*, and still undergo two severe examinations, one in the theoretical and the other of practical (as applied to theory) forestry; after these inquisitions he passes to a college as assistant professor of the science, or is given charge of one of the imperial domains. The forestry of Germany forms a part of her internal revenue department, and is controlled by a cabinet officer, who is besides governor of the various academies devoted to teaching the science. With the existing system, and timber cutting being performed under governmental supervision, the forests of Germany are still very large, and, with a heavy annual drain upon them, are kept up to the standard average. We are particular in furnishing our readers with the above methods of forest preservation among these far-sighted and truly economical people, because they may find followers of their example among some of our people while the opportunity exists to do so under so many superior advantages.

Forest legislation in France dates back to the sixteenth century. In 1750 her forest area was estimated at 150,000,000 acres, but reckless destruction of it, and the constant recurrence of revolutions among the people, greatly diminished the amount of her timber. In 1860 laws were passed requiring certain denuded lands to be planted in forest trees, and thousands of acres in the High and Low Alps country were thus treated. Already much good has come from this comparatively new enterprise. Rivers, where the forests along their sources had been felled, devastated whole sections by floods, but now that young trees are growing on these formerly denuded spots the floods have ceased to occur. Not only have the tracts formerly in woods been replanted, but plantations have been formed along the coast of Gascony on the white shifting sand and dune lands until recently considered worthless, and now there is a continuous forest of *pinus pinaster*, a species of pine, from Bayonne to the mouth of the Gironde, a distance of 150 miles, varying in width from two to six miles. The government has a forestry school at Nancy, much after the pattern of the German ones, and where similar studies are taught.

Italy, Switzerland, Denmark and Russia each have a rigid system of forest protection and schools in which to teach foresty. Great Britain has but a small forest area, though the government encourages forest culture at home, and particularly in her colonies. India meets with a large portion of executive attention, and much good is resulting from the system. New varieties are being introduced into the territory; among them there is one which is likely to revolutionize a certain class of trade, called the "cinchona." It is said that the initial experiments in its culture have surpassed the expectations of even the most sanguine among the projectors of the enterprise.

In America there is a larger area of primeval forest than in any other country. Her trade in lumber has grown to colossal proportions, both at home and abroad, and though there are millions of acres of her timbered lands yet untouched by the axman, certain portions of her territory, where were formerly vast forests, have been destroyed, and the people of those sections rendered as uneasy about their timber supply as those of old Europe. The general government, though slow to act, has at last been aroused to the importance of the subject, and established a forestry department in connection with the Agricultural Bureau at Washington. In the older States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware and Maryland, forestry associations have been organized. The general government encourages by donations of land forest culture on the plains, while several of the States offer individual premiums for the best-preserved forest lands and plantations of artificially cultivated trees within their borders. California, notwithstanding her vast resources, has a forestry department of her State government, and many other States are contemplating doing the same.

Having seen what has been done and what is doing in the forest preservation and culture in Europe and America, it will be of interest, particularly to Americans, to lay before them the varieties of trees which grow under certain climates and conditions, that they may select therefrom in the establishing of forest plantations in the West or anywhere where the original growth has been cut down.

Pine and birch grow in extreme northern climates, while oaks and beeches require temperate ones, and palms and heat-loving trees can only live in the tropical. Soil, of course, has much to do with tree growth, even where the climate appears similar, but these rules apply more particularly to Europe and Eastern countries than America, because here it is not uncommon to find a great many varieties of trees of entirely different characteristics growing luxuriantly side by side. Therefore in the selection of varieties of trees to be planted for their timber the necessities of commerce should be more closely considered than the condition of climate and soil, as these last produce graciously almost every variety of tree found on the continent, if we except a few which are decidedly of a tropical or a frigid zone character. For instance, it would be folly to attempt the growing of the cypress, orange or lemon tree in Nebraska, or the white pine of Maine in Florida, though with such extreme exceptions as these, oak, hickory, elm, maple, willow, plane, hornbean, poplar, horse chestnut, birch and mulberry will grow well anywhere in the temperate, and even in the northerly portions of the Northern belt of the country. There are regions of the world where a certain variety of tree grows exclusively, but these are few, and do not apply, as a rule, to be followed in forest culture in America. In Nebraska, ash, walnut and elm have been largely planted, and along the Pacific railroads the Australian gum thrives well. Kansas lands and climate produce admirably hickory, oak, walnut and cottonwood. This last rapidly-growing tree is destined to become a staple article of the timber commodity. It grows luxuriantly in Mississippi and Arkansas, and would doubtless thrive in Texas or anywhere outside of the frigid belt.

It would prove of inestimable benefit to our country if the State governments would establish schools of forestry similar to those in Europe, or at any rate have introduced a course of forestry in the existing public schools. Let the science of tree culture follow a botanical course, and thus diffuse the two important sciences over the land. With the certain denudation of the forest lands, and the necessity for settling the great Western plains, the knowledge of forestry taught as a science and coupled with practical experiments would be invaluable, as the subject is of vital importance to all persons connected with the agricultural interests of the country. —*Southern Lumberman.*

Oil Meal.

Within comparatively a few years the consumption of oil meal in this country has rapidly extended until at the present time there is scarcely an agricultural or stock-raising district in the older portions of the United States in which the article has not found a market. The value of cotton-seed oil meal as a fertilizer is too well known to require special mention by us. Its importance in this field has been long recognized by Southern planters and for many years they consumed nearly the total yearly product in enriching their lands. The Eastern States have more recently taken up oil meal, both for stock feeding and fertilizing purposes, and the farmers there are now among the largest consumers in this country. Since corn and other stock food have reached such a high cost, some of the Western cattle and hog-raisers have turned to oil meal, and have substituted it to a great extent for corn, especially in the fattening of hogs for the market. It has been found that oil meal is particularly adapted for this purpose, containing nearly all the essential elements of corn, its fat-producing quality being equal if not superior to the latter, while it is far cheaper and easily handled. The chances for an extensive growth of consumption in this direction are very encouraging, while for fertilizing it is one of the cheapest and most valuable composts in the market. Recently consumers have become somewhat fastidious regarding the quality and appearance of the meal, but the objections are being overcome by manufacturers who are paying more attention to the production of the article, and there is a marked improvement already noticeable.

T. G. Duncan reports Southern Texas as suffering from drouth, and cattle in that section very thin. But in the central and western portion of the State grass is said to be fine and cattle fat. A number of fine beeves have already gone to market from those sections.

The government is advertising for 5,000 rams, to be delivered at Navajo agency, New Mexico.

Who Will Make a Start?

The different agricultural associations throughout the State have arranged for holding race meetings during the next few months, and it looks as though they would be attended with success, judging from the number of horses in training at the tracks. In this vicinity something should be done towards getting up a meeting. This has been a prosperous year, and we see no reason why the people of Solano and Napa could not join together and arrange for a meeting at the Vallejo race park during the fall. Yolo and Sonoma counties would undoubtedly be represented, and, if properly managed, the race meeting could be made a success. Liberal purses could be made up, and parties having good stock could be induced to bring them. Everyone who has seen our track says it is one of the best in the State, and we cannot see why the people of the counties adjoining Solano do not arrange for holding exhibitions here every year. A number of persons have promising colts, and this would give them a good chance to show what the youngsters can do. If the proper parties take hold of this matter, we are positive it can be made successful. Places that cannot afford it as well as this district hold regular exhibitions, and we see no reason why they cannot be held here. Who will make a start in this important matter?—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

It is said that 500,000 cattle graze on the Wyoming ranges, valued at $13,000,000.

WANTED.

A TENANT FOR AGRICULTURAL PARK racecourse and grounds, located 3¾ miles from Los Angeles county Court-house. Fine club house, grand stand and other buildings, with 100 acres of the finest land in Southern California. Terms liberal to a good tenant. Apply to

E. A. DE CAMP, Secretary,
26t2 Box 455, Los Angeles, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED
English Setter Puppies
FOR SALE.

PEDIGREE GUARANTEED; PRICE—BITCHES $15, dogs $20.
26ml E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

RACETRACK TO LET.

THE WELL-KNOWN
HALF-MILE
RACETRACK

ON THE CLIFF-HOUSE ROAD, TOGETHER with a handsome house, restaurant, saloon, stable accommodations for 100 teams, and all the appurtenances of a

First-Class Racetrack,

Is to let on reasonable terms. The track a popular roadside resort and has a steady trade.
For particulars apply to
JIM EOFF
At the Cottage near the Bay District Track.

SPEED PROGRAMME
OF THE
Sonoma County
AGRICULTURAL
PARK
ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
Annual Meeeting
TO OPEN
MONDAY, AUGUST 20, AND TO CLOSE ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.

First Day, Tueeday, August 21.

1—Trotting; three-minute class; purse $500.
2—Trotting; Stockholders' Plate; value $200; conditions with the secretary of the association.
3—Running; free for all; three-fourths of a mile and repeat; stake $150, $25 to second horse, entrance $20, $10 forfeit.

Second Day, Wedneeday, August 21.

1—Trotting, for three-year-olds; purse $100.
2—Pacing; 2:25 class; purse $100.
3—Running; free for all; mile dash; stake $150, $40 to second horse, entrance $30, $15 forfeit.

Third Day, Thursday, August 23.

1—Trotting; 2:28 class; purse $600.
2—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500.
3—Running; two-year-olds; dash of three-fourths of a mile; stake $150, $30 to second horse, entrance $20, $10 forfeit.

Fourth Day, Friday, August 24.

1—Trotting; 2:24 class; purse $600.
2—Running; three-year-olds; 1¼ miles and repeat; stake $175; $50 to second horse; entrance $30; $15 forfeit.
3.—Running; free for all; dash of 1¼ miles; stake $150; $50 to second horse; entrance $30; $20 forfeit.

Fifth Day, Saturday, August 25.

1—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $1,000.
2—Running; free for all; two miles and repeat; five to enter and three to start; purse $500.

WYMAN MURPHY, President.
JAMES O'MEARA, Secretary.

TAGGART & DIEENG
REAL ESTATE AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS
NOS. 160 AND 162 EIGHTH STREET,
OAKLAND.

San Francisco office at Easton & Eldridge's, 22 Montgomery Street.

AUCTION SALE
OF

FINE STOCK

BY ORDER OF

W. W. CAMRON

Saturday, June 30, 1883, at 12 O'Clock, Noon, at

Camron Ranch,

ON SAN PABLO CREEK, TEN MILES FROM Oakland, on the road to Lafayette and Walnut Creek. To reach the ranch take Telegraph Avenue from Oakland.

FINELY BRED Saddle and TROTTING STOCK, Work Horses
AND BROOD MARES.

Among them are Belmonts, Patchens, the famous Gorham colts, which are descendants of the famous Bellfounder stock, McCrackens and other trotting strains. There are also some fine Normans.

These horses are all young, and need only to be seen to be appreciated, and with few exceptions have been sired by Henry Williamson, whose reputation as a sire of road horses is well known.

Also the finest and largest herd of
Thoroughbred Jerseys

Ever offered at auction in this State. Many of them are REGISTERED and have very SUPERIOR PEDIGREES of excellent milking strains. All of this herd are young and consist of cows, heifers, calves and bulls. Also some very

HIGH GRADE JERSEYS.

Valuable as family cows. Also a fine collection of

HIGH GRADE DURHAM COWS

And young Stock.

☞ The animals offered in this sale are the result of years of the most careful breeding and are sold only on account of the sale of the ranch. This is a RARE OPPORTUNITY for parties wishing such stock, as there are absolutely no inferior animals in the list.

Sen Ca alogue.

TAGGART & DINGEE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Nos. 160 and 162 Eighth street, Oakland.

S. C. BOWLEY.....AUCTIONEER.

Bay District Association

TROTTING.

RACES. 1883 RACES.

Aug. 11, 15, 18, 22 and 24 and Sept. 1.

☞ NOTICE FOR ENTRIES. ☜

FIRST DAY.

August 11—Three-minute class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

SECOND DAY.

August 15—Two-forty class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

THIRD DAY.

August 18—Two-twenty-eight class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

FOURTH DAY.

August 22—Two-twenty-four class; purse $800, $450 to first, $190 to second, $100 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

FIFTH DAY.

August 24—Free for all; purse $1,000, $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third horse.

SIXTH DAY.

September 1—Purse $800, for all four-year-olds and under; $450 to first, $150 to second, $90 to third, $60 to fourth horse.

All contests mile heats, three in five, in harness, five or more to enter, three or more to start.
National Association rules to govern. Entrance, 10 per cent of purses, to accompany entry.
☞ Entries close with the secretary on Monday August 1, 1883.

T. W. HINCHMAN,
N. T. SMITH President.

For ticks on sheep take linseed oil and add sulphur, a sufficient quantity to make it thick like paste. Now take a small paddle and put some of the sulphur and oil on top of the shoulders, rubbing it in well. It should be used just after shearing. One application a year is all that is needed. Another plan is to make a strong brine with common barrel salt—make as strong as you would to keep pork. Dip your sheep and lambs in it. If it does not kill every tick, repeat in about two or three weeks. This is seldom necessary.

Sonoma AND Marin District ASSOCIATION.

—AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NO. 4.—

At Petaluma

FROM AUG. 27 TO SEPT. 1 INCLUSIVE, '83.

The District Comprises the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1883.

No. 1—Walking race for district stallions, weigbing less than 1,400 pounds; one mile; purse $25.
No. 2—Running race, free for all; half-mile beats, best three in five; purse $400.
No. 3—Trotting race for district horses; three-minnte class; purse $500.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 29.

No. 4—Trotting race for district two-year-olds; purse $250.
No. 5—Rnnning race for district two-year-olds, one-mile dasb; purse $250.
No. 6—Trotting race, free for all; 2:37 class; purse $500.
No. 7—Trotting race for district three-year-olds; purse $300.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

No. 8—Walking race for district draft stallions, weighing 1,400 pounds or over, one mile; purse $25.
No. 9—Running race, free for all; mile and repeat; purse $600.
No. 10—Running stake race, free for all; dasb mile and a balf; $25 entrance and $200 added.
No. 11—Trotting race, free for all two-year-olds; purse $500.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

No. 12—Running race for district three-year-olds; mile and repeat; purse $300.
No. 13—Trotting race for district borses; 2:45 class; purse $400.
No. 14—Trotting race, free for all; 2:27 class; purse $600.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

No. 15—Trotting race, free for all; 2:20 class; purse $800.
No. 16—Running race, free for all; two miles and repeat; purse $500.

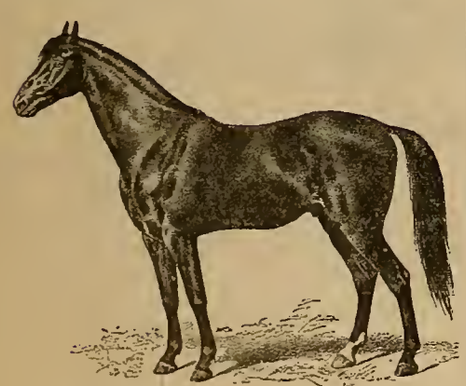
CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five, except tbe two-year-old races, wbich are two in three. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.
Purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first borse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to tbird, and 10 per cent to the fourth borse. In tbe walking races all money goes to first horse.
In all, five to enter and three to start. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, bnt tbe Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finisb any day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.
No money will be paid for a walk-over.
Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of the jndges.
Rnles of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.
All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses, also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.
Marin barred in 2:45 class, and Blanche and Dawn will not start in District races.
Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.
Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary.

IN THE STUD.

J. F. CARROLL'S GREYHOUND DOG, PAUL JONES, GENTLEman Jones—Branch. Fee, $25. Apply at this office.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

Black Stallion, sixteen hands in height, by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino or Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot Jr. Third dam by Kentucky Whip. Idol's dam was thoroughbred and was by American Eclipse.

THIS IS THE LARGEST AND ONE OF THE BEST COLTS OF George Wilkes (weighing at this date 1,200 pounds) combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.
George Wilkes has twenty representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 10 have records of 2:25 or better, 4 of 2:20 or better and 3 of 2:18 or better.
Will make the ensning season, beginning February 1st, 1883, at STOCK-TON.
In putting the price by the season at the low figure of $40 the owner does not acknowledge, thereby, any inferiority on the part of this horse to any other sire of Trotters.

IRVIN AYRES.

MULDOON'S PICNIC.

GREAT TUG OF WAR.

The Event of the Season.

LAST APPEARANCE OF

MULDOON

The Wonderful Græco-Roman Wrestler, Previous to His Departure for the East,

TO TAKE PLACE AT

Oakland Trotting Park

ON SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1883.

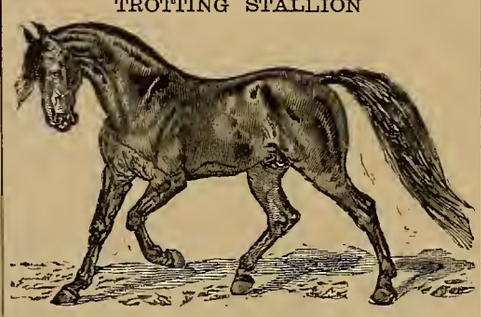
PROGRAMME OF SPORTS:

Mile dash for boys 15 years old.
Mile race, free for all.
Half-mile race, free for all.
Four-hundred-and-forty-yard race, free for all.
One-hundred-yard-race, free for all.
A football match between a team captained by Muldoon and a picked team.
Grand tug of war, thirteen on a side, between Muldoon's team and a team elected from the athletic clubs.
William Muldoon will contest in Græco-Roman wrestling with any man on the ground and will give $500 to any man who will throw him. He will also wrestle all comers, catch as catch can, for $100.
Muldoon will also box, with soft gloves, any man on the ground either for fun, $100 or $500.
Prizes for heavy lifting, dumb-bells and hammer-throwing.
A fine band will be in attendance.
Special trains to the track at 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Admission - - 50c.

Admission to grand stand, $1. Children, 25c.

TROTTING STALLION



Eugene Casserly.

SIRE OF SWEETBRIAR, 2:26¼; NAPA QUEEN, 2:38½; ROCKwell, 2:39; Bill Woodward, 2:40; Smoothbriar, two-year-old record 2:57; May Day, two-year-old record 2:39¼. Will make the season of 1883 at Oakland on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at Wainnt Creek Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He was sired by General Taylor, dam Jennie by Lexington. Terms $30 for the season. Good pasturage at reasonable rates. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

THOMAS S. BREMNER.
Seventeenth street and Telegraph Ave.,
Or J. M. Heinold, 1426 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS

SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

SINGLETON WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM March 1st to July 15th, 1883, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lightfoot (the dam of Pride) by Flaxtail, a son of Pruden's Blue Bull.

DESCRIPTION.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and one fore foot, and star in forehead. He is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,100 pounds. He was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, foaled spring of 1878.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal will be bred the following season free of charge. Mares from a distance will be pastured without charge during the season. Mares shipped to Chico, consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the place, boxes, paddocks and plenty of shade and water.

LA HARPE

Will also make a short season at the above place on private terms. La Harpe is by Fame, a son of Alexander's Belmont, his dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail, the dam of Flight and Prompter. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Chico, Cal.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

ERWIN DAVIS

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1883 AT OAKLAND TROTTING park.

DESCRIPTION.

Erwin Davis is a beautiful mahogany bay with very black points and one hind foot white; 15 hands high; of superior good disposition and fine trotting action.

PEDIGREE.

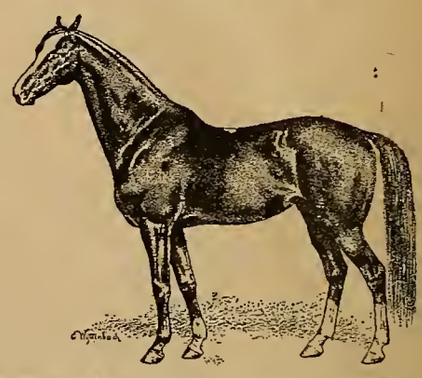
Erwin Davis was sired by Kentucky Hunter (Skenandoah) by broken-legged Kentucky Hunter (the sire of Flora Temple) by Ferguson's Kentucky Hunter, by old Kentucky Hunter, by Highlander. Erwin's dam was Lost Diamond, by Vermont Hambletonian.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars for he season, payable at the time of service. Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for accidents or escapes. For particulars apply

JOHN ROGERS,
Oakland Trotting Park.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



WHEATLEY

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON, ENDING JULY 1ST, 1883, at the Oakland racetrack.

TERMS—$50, payable at the end of the season. Satisfactory arrangements can be made for pasturage near the track for mares from a distance.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

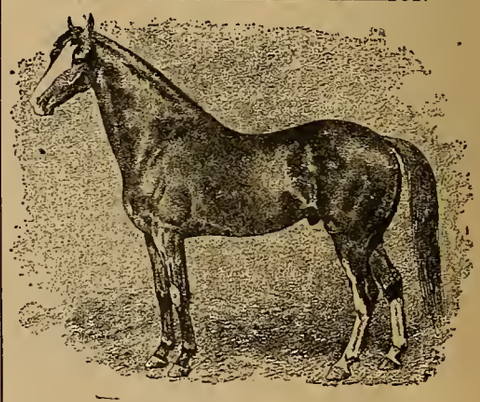
Wheatley is a golden chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of fine style and appearance, and is by War Dance.
First dam sister to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam Gipsy, full sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.
Third dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition.
Fourth dam Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle.
Fifth dam Annette, by imported Shark.
Sixth dam by Rockingham.
Seventh dam by Baylor's Gallant.
Eighth dam by True Whig.
Ninth dam by imported Regulus.
Tenth dam imported Duchess.
Eleventh dam Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner.
Twelfth dam by Greyhound.
Thirteenth dam Sophomisha's dam by Curwen Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian.
Fifteenth dam by Whiteshirt.
Sixteenth dam Montague mare.

War Dance by Lexington.
First dam Reel, by imported Glencoe.
Second dam imported Gallopade, by Catton, the sire of Trustee.
Third dam Camillina, by Camillus.
Fourth dam by Smolensko.
Fifth dam Miss Cannon, by Oroville.
Sixth dam by Weathercock.
Seventh dam Cora, by Matchem.
Eighth dam by Turk.
Ninth dam by Cub.
Tenth dam by Allworthy.
Eleventh dam by Starling.
Twelfth dam by Bloody Buttocks.
Thirteenth dam by Greyhound.
Fourteenth dam Brockelsby Betty, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fifteenth dam Mr. Leedes' Hobby Mare, by the Lister Turk.

For further particulars apply to

MATT STORNS, at the Oakland Racetrack,
Or to Jas. B. Chase, 900 Front St., San Francisco.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First Dam Mayflower, by Imported Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam by Cladius.
Tenth dam by imported Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam by Partner.
Thirteenth dam by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam imported mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS—$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.
My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento on the Freeport road.
This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Jan 20, 1883.

THEO WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE WHITMAN SADDLE.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the

Whitman Saddle Company

For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods.

SADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE. With or without the California horn.

TRAINING SADDLES.

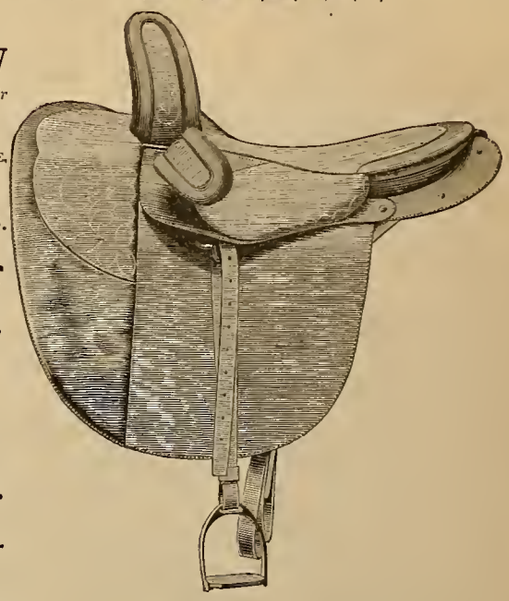
Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order inspecial styles.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

An Inspection of these Goods is Invited.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.



JOHN A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

WHITMAN TREES.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis street,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.

EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

JOHN A. McKERRON,
230 and 232 Ellis St., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

DIETZ' AXLE OIL.

A PATENT COMPOUND OIL.

Dietz' Axle Oil

OUTWEARS ANY KNOWN AXLE OIL OR GREASE.

Dietz' Axle Oil

PREVENTS ALL FRICTION, HEATING OR WEARIN OF AXLES.

Dietz' Axle Oil.

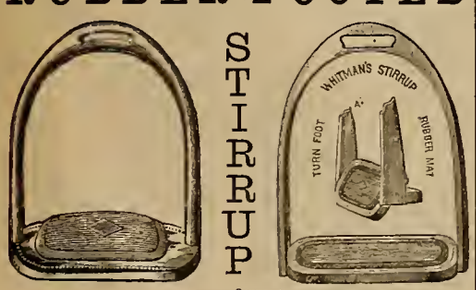
INVALUABLE TO THE STABLE OR FARM AS AN OINTMENT.

Dietz' Axle Oil

WILL CURE CRACKED HEELS, GALLS, SORES, CONTRACTED HOOFS OR ANY SKIN DISEASE.

A. C. DIETZ & CO., Proprietors, 9 Front street, S. F.

WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis Street, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY COLT, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

1st dam—Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
2nd " Colnmbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
3rd " Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
4th " Fashion, by imported Trustee.
5th " Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charle
6th " Reality, by Sir Archy.
7th dam—By imported Medley.
8th " By imported Centinel.
9th " By Mark Anthony.
10th " By imported Janus.
11th " By imported Monkey.
12th " By imported Silvereye.
13th " By Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.
Will make the ensuing season, 1883, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

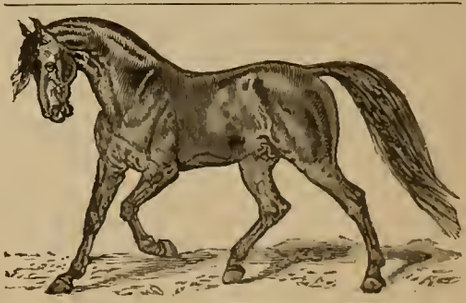
X X,

BY MALCOLM, HIS DAM COLUMBIA, WILL MAKE THE ENsuing season at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $25 the season.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam, Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best racehorses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. For extension of Columbia's pedigree see advertisement of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wsuanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Oakland, or 508 Montgomery street.

Mares intended for either of the above stallions, and sent by Donahue, Petalnma, Sacramento or Stockton boats consigned to J. W. Morsbead, City Front Stables, will be received, good care taken of them and forwarded to Oakland



THAD STEVENS.

THIS THOROUGHBRED HORSE WILL BE AT AGRICULTURAL Park, Sacramento, for the season commencing Feb. 1 and ending the 1st of July next. Good pasturage for mares will be provided at $3 per month. For terms and particulars apply to or address

W. M. MURRY, Agent,
Sacramento Racetrack.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION FOR sale at this office. Price 25 cents per copy, paper. Pocket edition 50 cents. Also

"THE TURFMAN'S DIRECTORY."

Compiled by Thos. J. Vail, Secretary of the National Association.

PRICE $2.

THE

SECOND ANNUAL

FAIR

OF THE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Agricultural Fair Association

WILL BE HELD ON

July 31, August 1. 2. 3. and 4, 1883.

JAMES O. WANZER. Secretary.

$15,000 $15,000

IN PURSES AND STAKES.

California State Fair.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1883.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10,

No. 1. Running; Introduction Stake, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile dash; $25 eutrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake.

No. 2. Running; California Derby; stake for foals of 1880; 1½-mile dash; $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added, second horse $100, third $50; closed August 1, 1882, with 11 nominations.

No. 3. Running; California Annual Stake, for two-year-olds, foals of 1881; dash of one mile; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second colt $100; third $50; closed August 1, 1882, with 22 nominations.

No. 4. Running; hurdle race; purse $150, of which $25 to second horse; entrance free; dash of 1¼ miles over five hurdles; three to start.

No. 5. Trotting; 2:25 class; purse $1,200.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

No. 6. Trotting stake, mile heats, for two-year-olds; closed April 7 with 14 nominations.

No. 7. Trotting; purse $1,000, for four-year-olds and under.

No. 8. Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $1,000.

THIRD DAY. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

No. 9. Running; Maturity Stake, for four-year-olds; dash of three miles; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $500 added, second $150, third $100; closed Aug. 1, 1882, witb 7 nominations.

No. 10. Running; Nighthawk Stake; dash of one mile for all ages; $50 entrauce, $15 forfeit, $200 added, second horse $75, third $25; stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is heaten.

No. 11. Selling race; purse $250, of whicb $50 to second; entrance free; one mile and repeat; $1,000 fixed valuatiou; 2 pounds off for each $100 under and 2 pounds added for each $100 over fixed value.

No. 12. Running; hurdle race; purse $200, of whicb $50 to second; entrance free; over six hurdles; 1½ miles; three to start.

No. 13. Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $1,200.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

No. 14. Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $1,200.

No. 15. Trotting; purse $1,000, for three-year-olds and under.

No. 16. Pacing; 2:25 class; purse $400.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

No. 17. Free haudicap stake; 2¼ miles; $50 entrance, $20 declaration, $300 added. $100 to second, third to save stake; weights announced Sept. 8; declaration Sept 10, 8 p. m.

No. 18. Running; colt and filly stake for two-year-olds; one-mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, $50 to second, third to save stake; winner of two-year-old stake first day to carry 5 pounds extra.

No. 19. Running; purse $250, of which $50 to second; for three-year-olds; mile dash; entrance free.

No. 20. Running; consolation purse, $250, one mile and repeat, for beaten horses; entrance free, $50 to second borse.

No. 21. Running; hurdle race; $150, of which $50 to second; one mile and repeat over four hurdles; entrance free; three to start.

SIXTH DAY. SATURDAY, SEPT, 15.

No. 22. Trotting: free for all; purse $1,200.

No. 23. Occideut stake; closed Jan. 1, 1882, with fifteen nomiuations.

No. 24. Trotting; purse $300; for yearlings; mile dasb.

No. 25. Trotting; three-minute class; purse $1,000; entries close May 15, 1883, at which time 2½ per cent of entrance must be paid, 2½ per cent payable July 1 and 5 per cent August 1, 1883; to fill ten horses must pay first installment; parties not making payments when due forfeit their previous payments, and are debarred from starting.

Entries for the following events for 1884-5 were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1. Rnnning; California Derby Stake for foals of 1881, to be run at the State Fair of 1884; 1½-mile dasb, $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added, second horse $100, third $50.

No. 2. Same stake, for foals of 1882, to be run at State Fair of 1885; same conditions.

No. 3. Running; Maturity Stake; three-mile dash, for four-year-olds in 1884; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added; seeond horse $100, tbird $50; to be run at the State Fair of 1884.

No. 4. Running; California Annual stake for two-year-olds, foals of 1882; dash of one mile; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, second horse $100, third $50; to be run at the fair of 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start; entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination; purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

To fill running races, three or more subscribers are necessary.

All two-year-olds, when running in their classes, shall carry 110 pounds, with the usual allowance for mares and geldings.

All three-year-olds, when running in their classes, to carry 118 pounds, with the usual allowance as above.

Starters in all races must be named to the secretary or clerk of course at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, any other rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise. Non-starters in running purses will be held for entrance under rule 3.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner. In running races full colors to be worn by rider, and drivers of trotting races are respectfully requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated on programmes by colors worn by drivers. This is necessary to enable spectators to distinguish the horses in the race.

Entries to all the above races except No 25 to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write " Entries to Races" on outside of envelope.

In the three-minute purse and the 2:40, a horse distancing the field takes only first money.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH Secretary.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY ....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

THIRD

Annual Exhibition

OF THE

San Mateo & Santa Clara Co.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

NO. 5,

To Be Held at San Jose, Cal., Sept. 24 to 29, Inclusive, 1883.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter-mile dash; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $50, third horse to receive his entrance.

No. 2—Same day; running; one-mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $50, third horse to receive his entrance.

No. 3—Same day; running; one mile and repeat; for all ages; purse $250; first horse $175, second $50, third $25.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

No. 4—Trotting; Three-year-old Colt Stake (foals of 1880); entrance $30, $250 added; first horse six-ninths, second two-ninths, third one-ninth; closed May 15, with the following entries:

T. W. Barstow enters s g Benton, by General Benon, dam Queen.

C. N. Corey enters gr filly Anna Belle, by King William, dam Gill.

Thomas Gault enters br g Billy Martin, by Royal George, dam unknown.

J. H. Raney enters bl s Knox, by Nutwood, dam Belle.

E. Topham enters b f Lady Nutwood, by Nutwood, dam Lady Mc.

N. B. Edwards enters s h Butcher Boy, by Nutwood, dam Kitty.

F. L. Duncan enters s f Mamie Comet, by Nutwood, dam Sportsman.

C. H. Maddox enters b m Lady Bismarck, by Bismarck.

No. 5—Same day; trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; first horse $500, second $150, tbird $100.

No. 6—Same day; trotting; tbree-minute class; purse $400; first horse $260, second $100, tbird $40.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

No. 7—Running; 2¼-mile-dash; for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $250 added; second horse $50, third to save entrance.

No. 8—Same day; running; selling race; one mile and repeat; purse $200; first horse $150, second $50; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry entitled weight, two pounds for each $100 over, and two pounds off for eacb $100 under fixed valuation.

No. 9—Same day; running; one-mile dash; for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second horse.

Same day; equestrianship, etc.; most skillful lady rider (entrance free); first premium $25; second premium $15, tbird premium $10; most graceful lady rider (entrance free), first premium $25, second premium $15, third premium $10.

Bicycle race (entrance free), one-mile dash; first premium gold medal, second premium, silver medal.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

No. 10—Trotting; free for all; purse $750; first horse $500, second $150, third $100.

No. 11—Same day; trotting; for three-year-olds; purse $300; first horse $200, second $70, third $30.

No. 12.—Same day; trotting; 2:24 class; purse $500; first horse $350, second $100, third $50.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

No. 13—Running; four-mile dash post stake for all ages; entrance $150, $500 added, $250 to second horse, tbird to save stake; horses to be named September 15th.

No. 14—Same day; cart race; for district horses without a record, to be driven by owners to driving carts; entrance $10; first horse, Adel's patent driving cart, valued at $85, second single buggy harness, valued at $50, third horse blanket valued at $10; entries will close September 24th.

No. 15—Same day; trotting; mile and repeat for two-year-olds; purse and stake; $25 entrance; $200 added, second horse $50, third $25.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

No. 16—Trotting; two miles and repeat, purse $500; first horse $350, second $100, third $50.

No. 17—Same day; trotting; buggy race for district horses without a record, to be driven by owners, best three in five; purse $100, first horse $60, second $30, tbird $10; entries will close September 24th.

No. 18—Same day; walking; mile and repeat, for stallions weigbing over 1,200 pounds to saddle, purse $50, first horse $40, second $10.

No. 19—Trotting; one hundred dollars in plate will be given to the California-bred borse beating Occident's time—2:16¾; entries will close Thursday, September 27th.

No. 20—Running; one mile dash for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $125 added, second borse to receive his entrance and one-third of added money.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

All trotting races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start Entrance fee, ten per cent on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the rigbt to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

To fill running races, tbree or more subscribers are necessary.

All two-year-olds, when running in their classes, sball carry one hundred pounds, witb the usual allowances for mares and geldings.

All tbree-year-olds, when running in their classes, to carry 110 pounds, witb tbe usual allowances as above.

Tbose who have nominations in stakes must name to the secretary in writing, the borse tbey will start on Monday, on tbe Saturday previous; and on Wednesday, tbe Monday previous; and on Friday, tbe Wedesday previous, and on Saturday, tho Tbursday previous, by 12 o'clock m.

No added money paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of judges.

Winners of all trotting races in tbelr respective classes, at Oakland, Sacramento and Stockton, must go to wagon.

In all district races horses must have been owned in the district prior to June 1, 1883.

Rules of tbo Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association (old weigbts) to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also, name and residence of owner, In running races, full colors to be worn by rider; and drivers in trotting races are respectfully requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races, unless otherwise specified, to close witb the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "entries to races" on the outside of the envelope.

A. KING, President.

T. S. MONTGOMERY, Secr_tary.

GOLDEN GATE

Agricultural & Mechanical

Fair Association.

DISTRICT NO 1—OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Races. Races.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1883.

No. 1—Running; Golden Gate Purse, $500, for all two-year-olds; three-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

No. 2—Same day; rnnning; Alameda purse, $500, for all three-year-olds; one-and-one-quarter-mile dash; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 3—Same day; running; Pardee Purse, $500; free for all; one mile and repeat; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 4—Same day; trotting; free for all horses that have never beaten threeminutes; purse $600; $360 to first, $180 to second and $60 to third.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

No. 5—Trotting; purse $800; free for all four-year-olds; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to th rd.

No. 6—Same day; pacing; purse $500; free for all pacers tbat have never beaten 2:20; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 7—Same day; trotting; purse $ 00; free for all big borses tbat weigb 1,400 poundsor over; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

No. 8—Running; California Record purse; one-mile dash; purse $1,000, $900 to first horse, second to save entrance; for two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and horses of any age; to be run in classes, the two-year-olds in one class, the three-year-olds in one class and tbe borses of all ages in one class, under tbe following conditions: The horse beating the record in California in his special class to take the first money; the horse making tbe next best time, all tbe classes being considered, to save his entrance; sbould tbe record be beaten in more than one class, then the first money to be divided equally among the winners, but sbould the record not be beaten in any of the classes, then the horse or horses coming nearest to it shall be entitled to first money.

No. 9—Trotting; same day; purse $1,000; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:24; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

No. 10—Trotting; Purse $750; free for all borses that bave never beaten 2:35; $450 to first horse, $225 to secone and $75 to tbird.

No. 11—Same day; trotting; purse $500; free for all three-year-olds; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

No. 12—Running; Combination Purse; purse $500; free for all; one-quarter-mile dasb, to be followed by one-half-mile dash by the same horses, with fifteen minutes between heats, the horse making the best average time in the two heats to take first money; second horse to save entrance.

No. 13—Same day; trotting; purse $800; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:28; $480 to first horse, $240 to second and $80 to third.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

No. 14—Same day; competitive military and cadet drills; purse and conditions will be named through the press after conference with tbe various military companies.

No. 15—Trotting; purse $400; free for all two-year-olds; $240 to first horse, $120 to second and $40 to third; heats of a mile.

No. 16—Same day; trotting; purse $1,200; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:20; $720 to first horse, $360 to second and $120 to third.

No. 17—Same day; bicycle race; dash of one mile; free for all; purse $50, $35 to first and $15 to second; entrance free; the nominatious to be made, at the latest, on tbe first day of the fair, at 3 p m., with the secretary, at the track.

No. 19—Same day; ladies' riding tournament; prizes and conditions to be named hereafter.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Entrance fee, ten per cent on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all, five to enter and three to start. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the board reserves the rigbt to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

Those who have entries in the running purses must name to the secretary, in writing, the horses they will start on Monday, on the Saturday previous; tbose on Friday, the Wednesday previous. No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

Rules of tbe Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races, except as specially provided.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse, also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

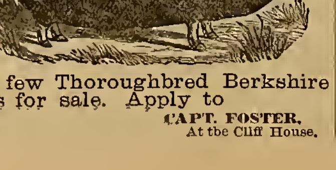
Entries to all the above races to close with the secretary on Wednesday, August 1, 1883.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Lock Drawer 1528, Oakland, Cal.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.



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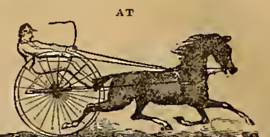
REVISED SPEED PROGRAMME

OF THE

Third District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

AT

Chico  Chico

COMMENCING TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

DIRECTORS:

A. B COLLINS, WM. HAWKINS, JAMES SHELTON, J W. B. MONTGOMERY, L. H. MCINTOSH, H. C. WILSON, U. S. NYE, C. C. MASON.

OFFICERS:

C. C. MASON, President; J. H. KRAUSE, Secretary; CHAS. FAULKNER, Treasurer.

Speed Programme! Revised June 5. 1883.

$3,250 | IN Stakes & Purses. | $3,250

Races Open to All Horses in the State.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883.

No. 1—Trotting race; for a purse of $250; for two-year-old colts; mile heats, best two in three, to harness and to rule; first colt $150, second $75, third $25.

No. 2—Trotting race; 3-minute class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

No. 3—Dooley Stake; running race; three-quarter dash for all two-year-olds; entrance $25; p. p.; $100 added; second colt to save entrance.

No. 4—Union Hotel Stake; running race; free for all three-year-olds; eutrance $25, p. p.; $150 added; second horse to save entrance money; 1¼ miles.

No. 5—Reavis Stake; running race; three-fourths of a mile and repeat for a purse of $200; first horse to receive $150, second $50, entrance free.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

No. 6—Trotting race; 2:40 class; mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200; first horse $120, second $60, third $20; Roanoke and Dutchman not barred.

No. 7—Pacing race; 2:30 class; mile heats, free for all, best three in five, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300; first horse to receive $180, second $90 third $30.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 31.

No. 8—Trotting race; 2:22 class: mile heats, best three in five, to harness and to rule, free for all, for a purse of $800; first horse to receive $400, second $200, third $120, fourtb $80.

No. 9—Trotting race; for a purse of $300; free for all four-year-olds; first borse to receive $180, second $90, third $30.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

No. 10—Burk & Mansfield Stake; running race; one-half mile and repeat; freefor all; entrance $25, $100 added, second horse to save entrance money.

No. 10—Fashiou Stable Stake; running race; dash of two and one quarter miles; free for all; entrance $50, forfeit $25, $300 added, second horse to save entrance money.

No. 11—Consolation Purse; running race; single dash of one and one-eighth miles, for a purse of $250, for all beaten horses; entrance free; first horse to receive $150, second $75, third $25.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association rules to govern all trotting and pacing races.

In all trotting and pacing races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance, ten per cent, to accompany all nominations.

Tbe Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern all running races.

Non starters for running races will be held for entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before 8 o'clock p. m.

Horses distancing the entire field in oue heat will be entitled to first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

All entries for races to close with the Secretary at Chico, July 20, 1883, at 11 o'clock p. m.

The Board of Directors will bave absolute charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

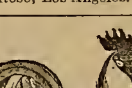
The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the races will be strictly enforced in every respect, and all purses and stakes will be paid after the judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving tbe stand.

C. C. MASON, President.

J. H. KRAUSE, Secretary.

O. C. BALDY,

Veterinary Surgeon,



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References—A. C. Henry, F. K Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

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Poland China Pigs, Jersey Cattle, Etc.

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Stock or eggs for hatching guaranteed true to name, and to arrive safely. For further informatiou please write, inclosing stamp. Circular and price-list sent on application. Address

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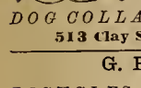

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I DESIRE TO CALL YOUR attention to my new patent handmade shoe. I guarantee to cure any horse with bad corns or contracted heels by using this shoe. I also guarantee to cure any horse with quarter cracks, interfering, speedy cutting and hitching, or no charge. Horses sent for and returned.

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"The Horseshoer," 351 Third street, between Folsom and Harrison. 25m3

STOCK FARMS.

My New Catalogue For 1883,

OF 180 PAGES, CONTAINING VALUABLE TAbles, with trotting statistics up to close of 1882, with descriptions and pedigrees of 276 high-bred trotting stock, now at Fairlawn stock farm, adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., will be sent free to all applicants who contemplate purchasing, and to all others who send four cents in stamps to prepay postage.

TWENTY
Fine & Highly-bred Broodmares

bred to the Fairlawn stallions, and

138 Head of Promising Young Trotting Stock,

consisting of young stallions, fillies and roadsters, most of them sired by ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM, ABERDEEN and CASSIUS M. CLAY JR.,

ARE OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

There are in use at Fairlawn over one hundred HIGHLY-BRED BROODMARES, with the standard-bred and noted trotting stallions ALMONT, HAPPY MEDIUM and ABERDEEN at the head of the stud.

It is confidently believed that no breeding establishment in the world possesses greater facilities for making judicious trotting crosses. Hence parties who wish to engage in breeding and raising fine, highly-bred and fast trotters, and those who want fast, stylish, game, level-headed and reliable roadsters, have an opportunity of obtaining just what they want at FAIRLAWN.

ALMONT already has twenty of his get with public records of 2:30 or better, and two with records below 2:20. He has a granddaughter with a record of 2:20, made in 1881; another with a record of 2:23½; another with a record of 2:26, made in 1882; another with a record of 2:28½, and a grandson with a three-year-old record of 2:23½, the fastest ever made up to 1881. No trotting stallion at the same age ever made such a showing.

HAPPY MEDIUM has sixteen of his get with records ranging from 2:20½ to 2:30, a larger number than any other stallion except Almont ever sired at same age.

ABERDEEN, with very limited opportunities in the stud, has eight of his get with public records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. To-day at Rysdyk's Hambletonian has made as good a showing at same age.

ETHAN ALLEN JR., full brother of Daniel Lambert, who has twenty-two of his get with records of 2:30 or better, has recently been added to the Fairlawn breeding stud. He was sired by Ethan Allen, dam Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah; second dam by Stockholm's American Star; third dam by Red Bird, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. With very inferior opportunities in the stud, Ethan Allen Jr. has sired five trotters with records of from 2:23¾ to 2:28½, all of them being out of mares of unknown pedigrees.

The Fairlawn stallions have in 1882 had eleven new ones of their get to make records below 2:30 and one to make a record below 2:20. Besides this, each of the Fairlawn stallions has had a granddaughter to drop into the 2:30 class, viz.: Maud T., 2:26, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.; Carrie Medium, 2:27¾, by Happy Medium Jr.; and Carrie B., 2:28¾, by Enid G, son of Aberdeen. The stallions of no other breeding farm in America have made such a showing in 1882.

These stallions will be permitted to serve

A Limited Number of Mares IN 1883.

ALMONT, limited to twenty mares, at $300; HAPPY MEDIUM, limited to twenty-five mares, at $150; ABERDEEN, limited to forty mares, at $100 the season, and ETHAN ALLEN JR., limited to twenty mares, at $50 the season, with privilege to return such mares in 1884 in case foal to stand. All approved mares will be bred on shares to either stallion.

The ONE-PRICE PLAN is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and THE PRICE OF EVERY ANIMAL FOR SALE IS PRINTED IN THIS CATALOGUE. These prices will neither be advanced nor reduced. A SINGLE DOLLAR until after May 1, 1883. PURCHASERS FROM A DISTANCE CAN BUY ON ORDERS AT EXACTLY THE SAME PRICE AS IF PRESENT IN PERSON AND ALL STOCK SOLD ON ORDERS WITHOUT THE PURCHASERS SEEING THEM CAN BE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASERS IF THEY DO NOT IN EVERY RESPECT COME FULLY UP TO THE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN. Full written descriptions will be given any applicant who contemplates purchasing.

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THE YERBA BUENA HERD OF JERSEYS AND Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
* 3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†1:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		‡7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
* 3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†3:15 P M
10:40 A M, * 3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M, 6:00 P M
10:40 A M, *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M, 6:00 P M
10:40 A M, *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel, Camp Capitola & Santa Cruz	*10:02 A M, 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:30 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:43 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theater train, Saturdays only.

Stage connections are made with the 10:10 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stage via San Mateo, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Pescadero, Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturdays and on Sunday mornings—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose; also to Gilroy Hot Springs, $6.

Sunday excursion tickets to either Monterey or Santa Cruz, and return, $3.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

TH

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

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Southern Pacific Railroad,

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The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

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when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggageman. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

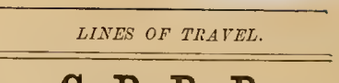
TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
*1:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	" " "	*10:10 A M
6:00 A M	Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	11 10 A M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso & Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East & Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*4:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
*4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	*10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	" "	‡11:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanto	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
*1:00 P M	" " "	*12:40 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	8:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
5:30 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
*8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	*7:40 P M
6:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Colfax via Benicia	7:40 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	11:10 A M
*4:30 P M	Sacramento, via Benicia	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*2:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	7:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	‡11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
6:00 A M	Woodland	7:40 P M
*4:30 P M	"	*10:10 A M
	"	‡11:10 A M

Trains leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Port Costa; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Paso at Antioch.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30 A. M.—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00 P. M.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—6:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:000—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:20—*6:50—*7:20—*7:50—*8:20—*8:50—*9:20—*10:21—*4:20—*4:50—*5:20—*5:50—*6:20—*6:50—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:27—*5:57—6:27—6:57—7:27—7:57—8:27—8:57—9:27—9:57—10:27—10:57—11:27—11:57—12:27—12:57—1:27—1:57—2:27—2:57—3:27—3:57—4:27—4:57—5:27—5:57—6:27—6:57—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:36—*6:06—6:36—7:06—7:36—8:06—8:30—9:06—9:36—10:06—10:36—11:06—11:36—12:06—12:36—1:06—1:36—2:06—2:36—3:06—3:36—4:06—4:36—5:06—5:36—6:06—6:36—7:06—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—12:22—12:52—1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:15—2:15—3:15—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:15—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:15—9:15—10:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:15—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

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RACING AND RIDING
TOURNAMENT

On July 4, 1883.

The following programme will take place at the

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Under the auspices of the
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Grand Fifty-Mile Race!

Horses to be changed every mile. Entrance free; purse $800; first premium $500 and the Association's gold medal, second premium $200 and the Association's silver medal, third premium $100. At least two to start.

The following well-known riders have entered: Charles M. Anderson, Los Angeles; P. Figueroa, Los Angeles; Jos. W. Ganong, San Jose; John J. Taylor, Sacramento.

Same day; riding; ring tournament (ten rings); entrance free; first premium gold medal and $30, second premium silver medal and $25, third premium $20, fourth premium $15, fifth premium $10, sixth premium leather medal.

Entrance to the ring tournament will close with the secretary July 1.

Entrance to Grounds.....50c
Entrance to Grand Stand.....25c

☞The sport will commence at 2 o'clock sharp.
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W. D. TISDALE, Treasurer,
T. S. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

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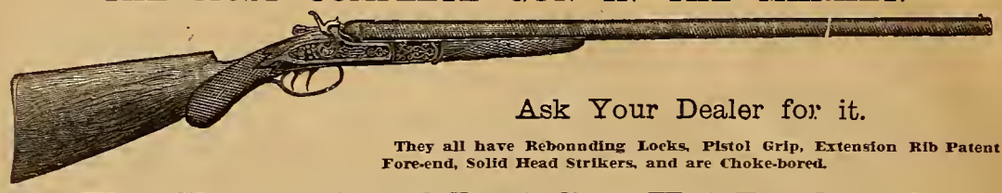

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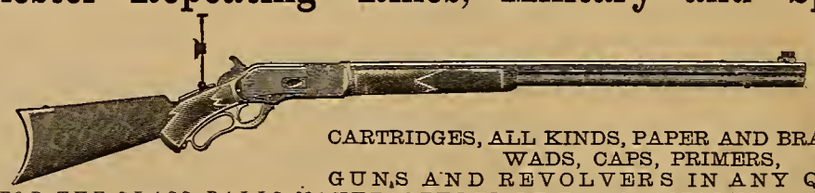

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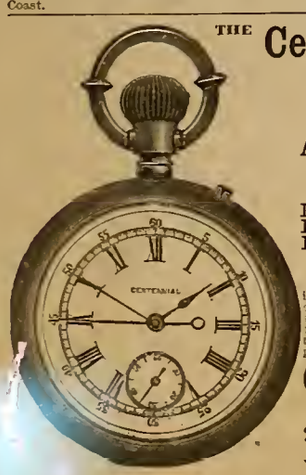

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[From the Jewelers' Circular.]

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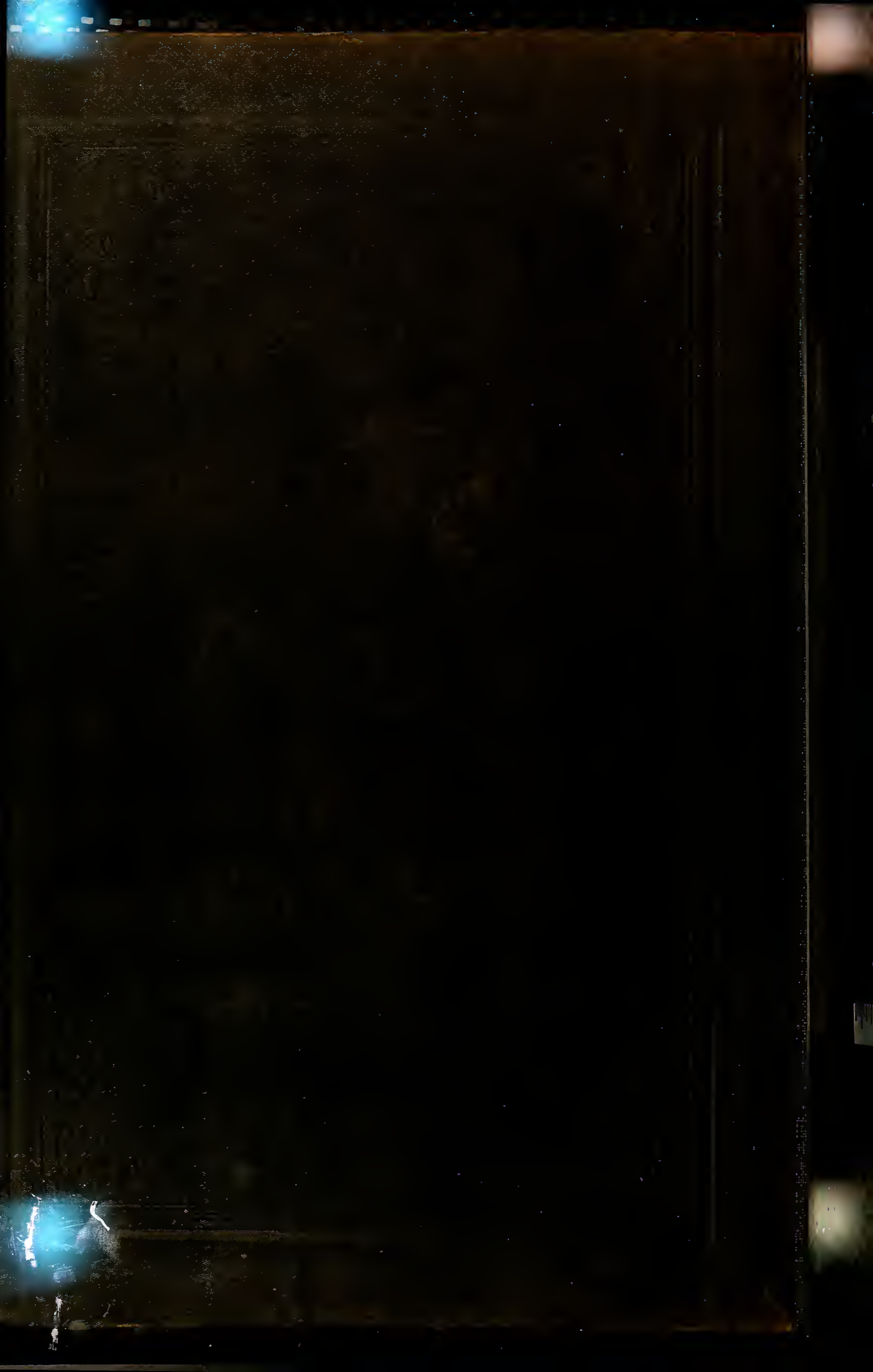
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